

A DRAVIDIAN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

BY
T. BURROW
AND
M. B. EMENEAU

SECOND EDITION

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To
the memory of
Sir Ralph Turner
with gratitude
for the fresh perspectives
that his Indo-Aryan
work has opened
in
general Indian linguistics

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PREFACE

The preface to *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1961; *DED*) opened with an historical sketch of the recognition of the Dravidian family of languages and the gradual discovery and identification of the two dozen (more or less) languages of the family. This need not be repeated in this preface to its revision (*DEDR*). We content ourselves with repeating, as an act of piety, that in 1816, only thirty years after Sir William Jones's adumbration of the Indo-European language family, Francis Whyte Ellis made a similar assertion of 'the family of languages which may be appropriately called the dialects of Southern India', to include 'the high and low Tamil; the Telugu, grammatical and vulgar; Carn'at'aca or Cannad'i, ancient and modern; Malayálma or Malayálam', 'the Tuluva', 'Cod'ugu', and 'the language of the moutaineers of Rájmahâl' (i.e. our Malto).¹

We pointed out that work on the comparative grammar of the family had proceeded 'under the handicap of [concerned scholars] having to make each his own collection of etymologies — for the first step in comparative grammar is to find the etymologies'. This was our warrant for our work, beginning in 1949, which resulted in the publication of *DED* in 1961, of *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement* in 1968 (*DEDS*), of 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91, in 1972 (*DEN*); and of *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (*UCPL* 26) in 1962 (*DBIA*). That we profitably filled a gap in scholarly resources was stated by Bh. Krishnamurti in 1969: 'it has already given a thrust to research in Dravidian, judging from the fact that there has hardly been an article or publication since 1961 which has not liberally drawn on the materials collected and organized in this work'.² What was true then, is, we think, still true fifteen years later.

The stimulus for our supplementary publications (*DEDS* 1968, *DEN* 1972) was two-fold: (1) discovery and description of new languages and reworking of those already known: (2) the many changes, whether slight or substantial, which our growing knowledge of the field or the comments of our colleagues led us to make in our original statements. Such stimuli have continued unceasingly, and by 1975 we had accumulated more material that we wished to present to concerned scholars. The earlier publications were by then on the verge of becoming unobtainable. They were moreover becoming difficult for scholars to use because much collation was needed between the different publications. The decision was then made for a complete consolidation and revision of our old and new material. The Clarendon Press agreed to provide its backing and expertise (for which we express our gratitude), and the result is this revised edition (*DEDR*).

¹ 'Note to the Introduction' (separately paginated) of A. D. Campbell, *A Grammar of the Telugu Language* (Madras, 1816). This was brought to the attention of modern scholars by N. Venkata Rao in *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 12.1-35 (1954-55).

² *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. 5, *Linguistics in South Asia* (Mouton, 1969), p. 321.

Emeneau expresses his gratitude to the Committee on Research of the University of California, Berkeley, for yearly grants which have covered, among other things, the heavy expenses of trans-Atlantic exchange of materials and have allowed Dr. Wayne Surdam to help in the preparation of the indexes. Our thanks are due to the Board of Management of the Boden Fund, Oxford, for a subvention towards the cost of publication.

Our colleagues have put us in their debt by reviews, correspondence, and many suggestions which have bettered our work over the years since we first started it. The late Professor Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya should first be named, for his long collaboration with Burrow in the field and the study, and for his many contributions of material. In *DEDS* and *DEN* we expressed gratitude, which we wish to repeat here, to numerous scholars, including B. Ramachandra Rao, N. Kumaraswami Raja, K. S. Kamaleswaran, K. S. R. Sharma, the late M. Kandappa Chetty, Michael Garman, and Martin Pfeiffer. In more recent years we have benefitted by correspondence with K. Paramasivam, S. G. Rudin, Dieter B. Kapp, and Kamil Zvelebil; Paul Hockings must be singled out for his Badaga contributions and for his suggestion that the dictionary would be more easily used if the language sigilla in the numbered paragraphs were printed in italics. Professor P. S. Subrahmanyam has contributed much both in reviews and by correspondence (PSS occurs often in the dictionary entries). Several scholars in recent years have generously sent us vocabulary material before publication; we are grateful to Dieter B. Kapp and Kamil Zvelebil for their contributions, and to Peri Bhaskara Rao for his Gadba vocabulary and M. Israel for that of Kuwi. Finally, our long-time colleague, Professor Bh. Krishnamurti (very often appearing as K.), has contributed more than we can say both in stimulus and in data and etymological connections; we can only regret that his latest suggestion, consolidation of nos. 1584 and 2582 (CDr. borrowings from pre-Telugu *cili < *kili), arrived much too late to be accommodated in the printing.

As we set forth in §9 of the introduction, we have used much more extensively than in our earlier publications the epoch-making work of (Sir) R. L. Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*. It is with the greatest gratitude and admiration that we dedicate to his memory our present work, which we had hoped that we might present to him in his 95th year.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

- Plan of the dictionary (§§1-10)
- Sources of the dictionary (§11)
- Bibliography and list of sources (§§12-44)
- Arrangement of the dictionary (§§45-51)
- Abbreviations (§§52-54)
- Notes on transcription (§55)

DICTIONARY

A (1-331)	1	C, J (2264-2900)	2
Ā (332-409)	31	Ñ (2901-2937)	2
I (410-532)	38	Ṭ, Ḍ (2938-2994)	2
Ī (533-556)	53	T, Ḍ (2995-3567)	2
U (557-727)	54	N (3568-3800)	3
Ū (728-763)	71	P, B (3801-4614)	3
E (764-869)	75	M (4615-5148)	4
Ē (870-919)	85	Y (5149-5161)	4
AI (920-922)	88	R, R, R (5162-5184)	4
O (923-1025)	89	L, Ļ (5185-5201)	4
Ō (1026-1074)	98	V (5202-5557)	4
K, G (1075-2263)	101	Appendix (1-61)	5

INDEXES

Dravidian		Dravidian (<i>continued</i>)	
Tamil	516	Kolami	6
Malayalam	550	Naikri	6
Iruḷa	574	Naiki of Chanda	6
Pālu Kuṟumba	574	Parji	6
Ālu Kuṟumba	574	Gadba	6
Beṭṭa Kuruba	575	Gondi	7
Kota	575	Konḍa	7
Toda	584	Pengo	7
Kannaḍa	593	Maṇḍa	7
Badaga	625	Kui	7
Koḍagu	625	Kuwi	7
Tulu	632	Kuṟux	7
Belari	654	Malto	7
Koraga	654	Brahui	7
Telugu	656		

INDEXES (*continued*)

Indo-Aryan		Indo-Aryan (<i>continued</i>)	
Sanskrit	759	Bengali	768
Jaina Sanskrit	763	Assamese	768
Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit	763	Oriya	768
Pali	763	Maithili	768
Prakrit	764	Halbi	768
Apabhraṃśa	765	Panjabi-Lahnda	768
'Dravidian Prakrit'	765	Gujarati	768
Marathi	766	Sindhi	768
Old Marathi	767	Singhalese	768
Hindi-Urdu	767	Bashkarik	768
Nepali	768	References to Turner,	
		<i>CDIAL</i>	768
Munda			
Santali	771		
Mundari	771		
Gutob	771		
Savara	771		
Other languages			
Nahali	771		
Baluchi	771		
Pashto	771		
Persian	771		
Arabic	771		
Greek	771		
Hobson-Jobson	771		
INDEX OF ENGLISH-MEANINGS			773
INDEX OF FLORA			
Latin			817
English and Anglo-Indian			821
CONCORDANCE OF THE GROUP NUMBERS OF THE EARLIER PUBLICATIONS			
DED = DEDR	825		
DEDS = DEDR	848		
DEN = DEDR	852		
New groups	853		

INTRODUCTION*

PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 1. This dictionary is one of groups of etyma which have been excerpted with their meanings from various sources on the Dravidian languages. Even though it is realized that some such groups have been missed, it is thought that they are few in comparison with those groups that have been found and included. It is hoped that this is true also of individual items within the groups, although it is realized that many of the unplaced words in the central and northern languages might well have found a place if our knowledge of the phonetic correspondences for those languages had been more exact.

§ 2. The dictionary does not contain proto-Dravidian (PDr) reconstructions. This would have been useful, but it was not thought that the considerable extra expenditure of time that would have been necessary to prepare them was warranted in the present stage of Dravidian studies. Many of the PDr phonemes may easily be reconstructed, i.e. many of the phonetic correspondences are known satisfactorily and might be represented by asterisked symbols. Many, on the other hand, especially for the vowels are not certain, and a degree of certainty sufficient to warrant the use of asterisked symbols could have been attained only by long and intensive study. The object of the dictionary is to provide material for such studies, not to record results which at the moment could be little more than superficial and non-definitive judgements. It is obvious, however, that the grouping of etyma could be accomplished only with the aid of a preliminary set of statements of phonetic correspondences, i.e. by doing much tacit reconstruction. The framework within which the operations took place is given in the table. It may not be overstressing the obvious to point out that this set of phonetic correspondences implies that reliance on phonetic similarities has been eschewed in favour of a search for systematic phonological correspondences.

§ 3. The table contains only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr. In numerous places in the table several alternative correspondences are given. These in some instances represent conditioned alternatives, the conditioning contexts of which are already known; e.g. **k*- is represented by *k*- in Tamil, Malayalam, and Telugu, except when a palatalizing vowel (*ĩ*, *ẽ*) follows, when it is represented by *c*- (this is a partial statement).¹ Other alternatives given are suspected to be conditioned variants, but complete and accurate statement of the conditioning is not yet possible; e.g. the Toda representatives given for **r* are of this nature.² Since, however, a summary table of this kind is not the place in which to give an exhaustive comparative phonology, not all the known or suspected conditioned variants are presented in it.

*As much as possible of the introduction of *DED* has been retained unchanged or with minimal changes.

¹ Burrow, 'Dravidian Studies III', *BSOAS* 11, 22-39 (1943).

² Emeneau, 'Toda, a Dravidian Language', *TPS* 1957, 51-57.

TABLE I

Phonetic correspondences (\emptyset = zero, i.e. deletion)

(Blanks mean that the correspondences have not yet been found)

	Ta.	Ma.	Ko.	To. ²	Ka.	Koḍ.	Tu.	Te.	Kol.	Nk. (Ch.)
*a ¹	a	a	a	o, a	a	a	a	a	a	a
*ā	ā	ā	a'	o', a'	ā	a'	ā	ā	a'	ā
*i	i	i	i	i, i	i	i	i	i	i	i
*ī	ī	ī	i'	i', i'	ī	i'	ī	ī	i'	ī
*u	u	u	u, i	u, wa, wī, ū	u	u, i	u	u	u	u
*ū	ū	ū	u', i'	ū	ū	u'	ū	ū	u'	ū
*e	e	e	e	ō, e, i, ī	e	e, ē, o	e	e	e	e
*ē	ē	ē	e'	ō', e'	ē	e', ē', o'	ē	ē	e'	ē
*o	o	o	o, e	wa, wī, o, ī	o	o	o	o	o	o
*ō	ō	ō	o', e'	wa', wī', i'	ō	o'	ō	ō	o'	ō
*k-	k, c	k, c	k	x	k	k	k	k, c	k	k
*k-	k	k	k	x	k	k	k	k	k	k
*kk	kk	kk	g, ng	g, x	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	k	k
*nk	nk	nk	g, ng	g, x	ng	ng	ng	ng	ng	ng
*c-	c	c	c	s	s, c	c	c	c, s, t, h	c	s
*c-	c, y	c, y	c	s	s	j	c, s	s	s	s
*cc	cc	cc	c	c [= ts]	cc, s	cc	cc, c	cc, c	cc	cc
*ñc	ñc	ññ	nj	z [= dz]	j, ñj	ñj	nj	nj	nj	nj
*-l-	t	t	r	d	d	d	d	d (Nk. r)	t	t
*tt	tt	tt	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*ql	qt	qt	d, nd	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*-t-	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
*-l-	t	t	d	∅	d	d	d	d	d	d
*tt	tt	tt	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t
*nd	nt	nn	d, nd	d, ∅	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*p-	p	p	p	p	p > h	p	p	p	p	p
*pp	pp	pp	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p	p	p
*mp	mp	mp	b, mb	b	v, mb	mb	m, mm, mb	m, mb	m, mb	m, mb
*-r-	r	r	r	r	r	r	d, j, r	d, r	d, r	d, r
*rr	rr	rr	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*pr	pr	pp	d, nd	d, nd	r, nd	ñj, j	nd	nd	nd	nd
*m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
*n, n ²	n, n	n, n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
*ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ, n	ñ	ñ	ñ
*y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
*r	r	r	r	r, s, s, ∅	r	r	r	r	r	r
*l	l	l	l	s, l	l	l	l, r	l	l	l
*ll	ll	ll	l	s, l	ll	ll	ll	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l
*v-	v	v	v	p	b	b	b	v	v	v
*v-	v	v	v	f	v	v	v, b	v	v	v
*f	f	f	l, r, g, y	d, r, s, s	r (> l [V, r [C])	l, ∅	r, l ⁷	r (> d, C)r	∅, y	∅, y
*l	l	l	l	l, t	l	l	l, l	l	l	l, y
*ll	ll	ll	l	l, t	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll

¹ The vowel section of the table contains no indications of the various dissimilations and assimilations that are found; e.g. *e > Ta. i before the vowel a in the next syllable; *e > Ka. i before i or u in the next syllable; *i > Koḍ. a before *a or *ay in the next syllable when a retroflex intervenes.

² For the To. vowels, see Su. 1976 and P. S. Subrahmanyam, *Indian Linguistics* 40.243-5 (1979).

³ For Te. ~ P (i.e. voiced and voiceless stop) in all positions of articulation, see especially N. Kumaraswami Raju, *Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 18; Annamalainagar, 1969).

	Pa.	Ga. (Oll.)	Go.	Konda	Pe.	Mand.	Kui	Kuwi	Kur.	Malt.	Br.
e, a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ē, ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
e, a	e	e, a	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	a, i
ē, ā	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
o	o	o, a	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	a, u, ō
ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	x, k	q, k	x, k
g, v, y	g	y	g	g	g	g	g	y	x	g	x
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k, (k) kh	q, k	kk
ng, ŋ	ng, ŋ	ng	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ(g)	ŋ(g)	ng	ng	ŋx, ŋg	ŋq, ŋg	ng
c	s, c	s, h, ∅	s	h	h	h	s, h	h	s	s	s
y	y	s	s	z	z	h	s, h	h	s	s	s
cc	cc	s	s	c	c	c	s	cc, c	cc, c	c	s
ñ, ñj	ñ, ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj
d	r	r, r, rr	r	r	z	y	l, g	y, r	r	r	r, rr, r
tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t
nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd, d	nd	nd	nd	nd
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
tt, t	tt, t	tt	tt	t	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
nd, d	nd, d	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
pp, p	pp, p	p	p	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p
mb	m, mb, b	m, mb	m	mb, m	m	m, mb	mb	m, mb	mb	mb	mb
d(NE d), r	y	r, r, rr	r	r	z	y	j, g, C)r	y, r	r, rr, s	r, s	r, rr, ∅
tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	c, s	c	s	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t
nd(NE nd)	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	s
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m, b- ⁶
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n, d- ⁶
ñ	ñ, n	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ, n	ñ	n, ñ	n	n	n	n
y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r, rr, ∅
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l, ll
ll	ll	ll, l	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	v	b	b	b
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	v	b, v	w	f, v
f	r, d	r, r	r	r	r	r	r	r ⁸	∅, r, y, l	∅, r, y, l	r, rr, r, l/ll, ∅
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l, ll
ll	ll	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll	ll	ll

⁴ *c frequently > zero in the languages from Ta. to Te.

⁵ Ta. and Ma. seem to have evidence for two phonemes (or possibly merely allophones) in PDr. There are many instances of loss of initial n-; Kol. and (even more) Nk. (Ch.) seem to carry this tendency furthest (e.g. 3582, 3682, 3690, 3693).

⁶ *n- > d-, *m- > b- before front vowels.

⁷ l in the brahman dialect.

⁸ F. r = r; S. l, C]l, -d- = r.

There are very numerous instances in which the stated phonetic correspondences do not hold in the etymological groupings. Many of these failures of regularity are already explainable in some detail within the limits of our knowledge, and might have been explained in the dictionary entries, except that in our judgement it would have swollen an already large work over-much and our object has been, as is said above, only to provide material for further study.

§ 4. (I) One easy explanation of failures of regularity is provided by the historical phonetic changes within those languages that have a long literary history. These changes have been set out in the table only in part (e.g. **p-* in Kannada). An example of those omitted is the development seen in Telugu for PDr **r*. This symbol represents a correspondence in which Te. shows *r*. This, however, holds only for old and literary Te. and for our primary dictionary source for this language (i.e. Sankaranarayana's dictionary, but not Brown's). In the modern colloquial old *r* has merged with old *r* in all positions. It is uncertain when and in which dialect of Te. the change began. What is clear is that there are examples of the merger even in the oldest records and that the oldest grammarians warn that the two phonemes should not be confused in writing. A good example is Te. *cerugu* 'to winnow' in contrast with Ma. *cēruka*, To. *kōr-*, Ka. *kēru*, Kol. Nk. (Ch.) *ke-d-*, Pa. *kēd-*, (NE) *kēd-*, Ga. *kēy-*, Pe. *jēc-*, Kur. *kēsna*, Malt. *kése* (group 2019); all these latter languages quoted have a contrastive representative of PDr **r* rather than **r*. The Te. word is not recorded in the literature before the Daśakumāracaritramu of the thirteenth century, and apparently there was at that period no literary tradition or dialect evidence used by authors which would have informed them that the form was originally **cerugu*; reconstruction of older forms by comparison with other languages was, of course, impossible for the grammarians and *littérateurs* since they did not have recourse to the methods of comparative linguistics. Attention is generally not drawn to such matters in the entries; they are generally clear to scholars in the field. The requisite philological information, moreover, is not always easily at hand, and in many instances is lacking from the records.

§ 5. (2) At times it is either suspected or certain that two slightly different PDr phonological reconstructions are involved in one entry. In other words, already in PDr there were either dialectal phonological differences, or in some instances, what might seem to be phonological differences can be attributed to morphological differences, e.g. different allomorphs of the same root conditioned by different phonological contexts such as are provided by different derivative suffixes.

An example of the first type is group 3067. Te. *tanḍri*, inscriptional *tanṛi*, Konda *tanṛi*, and Kui-Kuwi *tanji* look to PDr **tanṛ-*. Pa. *tend* and Ka. *tande* are compatible with this, but could as well look to **tant-*; Ta. *tantai* and Ma. *tanta* can only be referred to **tant-*. It is possible that PDr already had two forms **tant* and **tanṛ-*. The remainder of the Ta. evidence (*entai*, *nantai*, etc.) makes it at least possible that a stem **tay* is involved, preceded by possessive pronominal forms (perhaps **em-*, **nam-*, **tam-*, etc.); the two internal consonant

clusters *-nt-* and *-nṛ-* would then be two different assimilatory resultants. This explanation of the PDr difference is not, however, quite straightforwardly cogent, since the Te., Konda, and Kui-Kuwi forms require the end of the word to be reconstructed as **-i*, which is not reconcilable with the **-ay* required by Ta.-Ma. and Ka. (Pa. has lost whatever PDr had in this position).³

An example of a morphologically conditioned phonological difference is seen in such collocations as Te. *ādu* and *ārcu*, respectively intransitive and transitive of the same verb in group 347 (cf. also groups 1041, 1882, 1942, and 3852, the latter two of which give evidence for an alternation of **ṛ* and **r* in these sets); the exact statement and explanation within PDr is still uncertain. Another morphologically conditioned phonological difference that has been clearly defined and explained concerns differences in vowel quantities. Many verbal roots have two allomorphs, one with a long vowel which occurs when no derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows, the other with a short vowel which occurs when a derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows.⁴ An example is found in § 4: Te. *cer-ugu* contrasting with Ma. *cēr-*, To. *kōr-*, Ka. *kēr-*, Kol. Nk. *ke-d-*, etc.; the suffix *-ug-* in Te. conditions the short vowel in the preceding syllable, and none of the other forms has a derivative suffix. Another example is group 4020: Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *pār-*, To. *por-*, Koḍ. Tu. *pār-* contrasting with Ta. *par-a-*, *par-i-*, Ko. *parn-* (<**par-a-*), Ka. *par-isu*, Te. *par-acu*, *par-apu*, Go. *par-i-*.

It has been impossible to include notes on any of these problems; many problems would have required much too extended a treatment for a dictionary of this plan. Many of the forms related in these ways have been put together in the groups. Many others have been separated in groups with cross-references, on the principle that the difference already existed in PDr and that our groups on the whole represent forms that can be connected under one PDr reconstruction. We have not achieved consistency in this matter and have been inclined to conservatism in what has been included within the same group.

§ 6. (3) The Dravidian linguistic area is one in which there has been much borrowing between related languages. This frequently brings it about that, to take the simplest case, a language has two forms that descend from the same PDr reconstruction, and consequently shows two correspondences for the same PDr phoneme. Often enough it is possible to decide that one of these correspondences represents direct descent from PDr, and that the other represents borrowing. For example, Te. *celāgu* 'to sound' and *kelayu* 'to rage' (group 1574) are both cognates of Ta. *cilai* 'to sound, roar, rage', Ko. *kilc-* 'to utter a shrill cry of joy', To. *kis-* 'to crow', Ka. *kele* 'to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate abusively', etc. The first Te. form has *c-*, the Te. palatalized representative of PDr **k-* before a front vowel. The other form with *k-* is borrowed from Ka., where palatalization does not occur.⁵

³ On this set, see Emeneau, 'Dravidian Kinship Terms', *Language* 29. 339-53, esp. 350 f. (1953).

⁴ Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, 'The History of Vowel-length in Telugu Verbal Bases', *JAOIS* 15. 241-52 (1955); also his *Telugu Verbal Bases*, 121-23.

⁵ See n. 1. For the method involved in identifying borrowings, see Emeneau, *Kolami, a Dravidian Language*, 145 f.

Only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr are in the table. The many forms that show other correspondences have generally been tacitly included in the etymological groups with which they belong, and it is only in exceptional cases that a note has been made of our judgement (or perhaps that of the *Tamil Lexicon*) that borrowing is involved. To have recorded, and in many instances argued, the borrowing would have swollen the size of the dictionary: separate monographic treatment is required.

§ 7. (4) Many groups include forms whose phonology is in part at least inexplicable on any basis now known. It has however seemed, because of similarities of meaning, that all forms should be included on the chance that they are genetically related and that this can be proved later by intensive study. Examples include groups 360, 4358, and many others.

§ 8. The semantic problem has been handled conservatively. It is clear that in each language independently, items not originally homophones have merged because of the language's phonological changes. These have been on the whole easy to assign to their proper places; e.g. Te. *cēru* is a merger of two PDr verbs, one with **k-* and one with **c-*, and the separation has been made in groups 2012 and 2814. On the other hand, it often seems that there were homophones in PDr, since it seems impossible to find anything but an *ad hoc*, or even at times improbable, connexion between the series of meanings for the two groups of etyma. Here there is much room for difference of opinion as to what semantic developments are probable or plausible, but we have thought it wise to be conservative even when it involves abandoning the groupings of the *Tamil Lexicon* or Kittel or other dictionaries. A pertinent example is furnished by groups 2684 and 2687, where separation of the groups based respectively on meanings 'to be rolled up, coiled, curled, to revolve' and 'to shrink, contract, shrivel, grow lean' requires recognition that several of the languages have homophones (e.g. Ta. *curul*, Ta. *curi*, Ka. *surku*, To. *tu-l-*). This is probably an extreme case, but even with some misgivings we felt forced to recognize the *ad hoc* nature of the connexions made by the dictionaries.

At times there has been separation, but cross-references have been supplied between groups which are certainly or almost certainly related. For example, group 5514 **ver-* 'to speak, tell' is almost certainly related to group 5516 **ven-* 'to hear' as a 'transitive/causative' (so P. S. Subrahmanyam; Su. 1973, p. 146), but we have kept the two groups separate in *DEDR*, as we did in *DED*, for visual convenience. Other such related groups have been arranged as (a) and (b) under the same number; e.g., group 5496(a) consists of **vel-* 'white, bright' and its many derivatives and some compounds; group 5496(b) consists of words for 'butter', originally a compound of **vel* and **ney* 'ghee' (in *DED* the 'butter' words were given as a separately numbered group with cross-reference). Complete consistency has not been sought for in such instances.

On the other hand, cross-references at times mean nothing more than that there are no insuperable phonological objections to connection between the

groups, but that the semantic relationship is nothing more than an act of faith.⁶ An example is group 5328, which contains forms that are phonologically easy to relate with the forms in group 5276, but which present a semantic difficulty since in fact no occurrences of the meaning development 'anger, malice, grudge' are found in group 5276. Similarly for group 4876, words meaning 'to flash, emit lightning; star', and group 5396, words meaning 'sky'; note that it has been judged that the 'fish' words in group 4885, which have often been connected with the 'flash' words, can only be so connected by an act of faith, and the semantic development ('that which flashes or glitters' > 'fish') is very much *ad hoc* and has not convinced us. A group of words for 'aerial root, as of the banyan', group 5431, may well be related with the verb root meaning 'to fall, descend', group 5430, but we have decided to emphasize the *ad hoc* nature of the connection (and the unusual phonological connections within the 'aerial root' group — *virutu: uri: ūde*) by keeping the two groups separate and supplying a cross-reference. The exact degree of doubt or lack of doubt intended by inclusion, separation, and cross-reference has evaded indication.

One semantic problem of a special nature should be mentioned. This concerns the many items which are names of plants, trees, etc. We give botanical identifications in Latin terminology when it is thus given in our sources. Since these sources derive their identifications from many different botanists of different chronological periods, many uncertainties of identification and inconsistencies in terminology result. We have attempted to resolve these as much as possible by quoting synonymies from J. D. Hooker's *The Flora of British India*. This work was done in the last quarter of the 19th century. We have supplemented it with Lushington's rather unsatisfactory work published in 1915. Although Hooker is now somewhat antiquated, he has not yet been superseded as a whole, and we have not attempted to use any later Latin nomenclature. Botanical synonymies are given at the end of numbered groups (e.g. App. no. 28). The index of flora does not contain any statements of equivalence of terms.

§ 9. Many of the groups contain at the end notes on Indo-Aryan (IA); these always follow the sign /. We have avoided inclusion in the dictionary of words that were certainly borrowed by Dravidian languages from IA languages, whether Sanskrit, Middle Indo-Aryan, or the modern IA vernaculars. At times these borrowings show interesting features, either of geographical extension, of phonological development, or of semantic development. However, it was decided, while *DED* was being prepared, that such items should be presented elsewhere; *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (1962) resulted. During the preparation of *DEDR* more such items were identified in our older publications; these have been relegated to an appendix of 61 numbered groups. A very few items of this kind have been retained, when e.g. it seemed possible that the words were really Dravidian (e.g. group 5339), or when, as in the case of the words for 'king',

⁶ It was Jules Bloch who with Gallic clarity said of etymologies: 'either they are self-evident, or they are a matter of probability and to a certain extent, of faith' (*BSOS* 5. 743 (1928-30)). He was speaking of borrowings from Dravidian into IA, but the dictum is true (though perhaps over simple) for all etymologies.

group 201, the borrowing from Sanskrit is so old and so thoroughly naturalized that the words seem tantalizingly Dravidian-like.

On the other hand, it has seemed useful to include all items which involve a possibility or probability that similarities between Dravidian and IA material indicate borrowing from Dravidian into IA. Much of this material had already been published by Burrow, but new items have appeared, especially of the kind that show Marathi alone on the IA side presenting a similarity with Dravidian material; e.g. group 5342. In presenting similarities which may indicate borrowing by IA from Dravidian, we have tended to refrain from making judgements as to certain, probable, or possible borrowings. It has seemed preferable to present the material and to allow judgements to be presented elsewhere.

Already in *DEDS* we had begun to use (Sir) R. L. Turner's *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (CDIAL)*, the first volume of which (the dictionary proper) was completed in 1966. In *DEDR* we have used and quoted from this epoch-making work much more extensively. Of particular value to us have been such Old Indo-Aryan reconstructions as we are now able to quote from *CDIAL* in, e.g., App. 3 and App. 5.

§ 10. The many changes which have been introduced into the dictionary by our growing knowledge of the field or by comments of our colleagues should be exemplified.

Simplest are combinations of groups that were separated in *DED*, etc.; recognition that phonologically or semantically the groups belonged together resulted in combination.

An easy example involving meaning is group 3755, a combination of *DED* 3114 and 3115 (already combined in *DEDS*), since, as several Indian scholars pointed out to us, the fruits of two plant species originally separated have the same taste effect. The combination in group 3103 of *DED(S)* 2529, 'head' words, and *DED* 2530, 'honeycomb' words, was already made in *DEDS*, because of the parallel use in Pengo of an unconnected word with both meanings. Less obvious, but still plausible, are the meaning connections involved in the formation of group 3610 by combining *DED* 2986, *DED* 2989, and several items meaning 'pleasure' from *DED(S)* 2988.

Examples involving phonology are usually more complicated. Group 3122, containing words for 'dig, scratch', combines *DED(S, N)* 2547, *DED* 2805, and *DEDS(N)* 837, following upon the suggestion by P. S. Subrahmanyam (Su. 1973, p. 141) that CDr. forms like Pe. *rav-*, Kui *raj-*, *rab-* are derived by aphaeresis from PDr. **tar-* (**tar-* > **t̥ra-* > *ra-*); Ka. *tekku* 'to lick the itch' of *DED* 2805 is lost from the dictionary, its meaning in any case being against its inclusion. The two groups 4135 **pic-* and 4183 **p̥ir-*, with meanings hardly distinguishable, have been formed with *DED* 3404 and *DED* 3440 respectively as nuclei; some items have been shifted from *DED* 3440 to *DEDR* 4145, *DED(S)* 3458 has been split between the two new groups, and *DED* 3437 has been added to *DEDR* 4183; all these changes were made on phonological grounds. The various groups meaning 'dust, powder; earth', *DED(S)* 2776, 2778, *DEDS* 525, 555, have been united as *DEDR* 3283, the phonological basis being **tūk-*: **tuk V-*: **tū-*; contamination

with Skt. *dhūli-* (probably of Indoeuropean origin) has yielded many disturbing forms.

On the other hand, old groups have at times been split. On semantic grounds, *DED(S, N)* 3296 has been split into *DEDR* 3999 and 4000; this was already suggested in *DEN*. Similarly, it was thought that *DED(S, N)* 426 should be split into *DEDR* 501 (**ira-*), 502 (**iri-*), and 503 (**iruk/kk-*), since semantically a fairly certain differentiation is possible. *DED(S, N)* 3255 appears as *DEDR* 3949; *DEDR* 4536 'to sell' has been separated from it both on phonological and semantic grounds (Krishnamurti 1980).

An example in which on the evidence at hand it is not possible to decide whether a group should be split or not, is provided by 1827(a) and (b), where a note, based on correspondence with Bh. Krishnamurti, sets forth the problem.

There have been some rather complicated reassignments of items. E.g., *DED(S, N)* 1496, *DED(S, N)* 1538, *DED* 1765 have been rearranged and supplemented by new material to form *DEDR* 1796 (**kur-*), 1852 (**kur-*), 2122 (**kor-*), of which the meanings are not distinguishable; but the last word has probably not been said on these groups. Some shifts of items, however, are simple; e.g. the shift of Ka. *diiku* 'jump' from *DED(S)* 2728 (*DEDR* 3326) to *DED(S)* 2803 (*DEDR* 2971) is justified by the vowel *i* (this was already suggested in *DEDS*).

SOURCES OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 11. The sources used for the dictionary have been of very various natures.

The lexicons of the four literary languages are voluminous, especially the *Tamil Lexicon*, which astonishes by the enormous range of vocabulary contained in the literary record of approximately two-millennia duration. On the other hand, not even the *Tamil Lexicon* is complete and usable as a philological record of the language. Even when it is supplemented by the recently published word-indexes of the oldest Tamil texts, it is impossible to be sure of the earliest occurrence of words, of those that are now only literary, of those that are only lexical, and of dialect forms. Kittel on Kannaḍa and Gundert on Malayalam are much less satisfactory than the *Tamil Lexicon* philologically, and for Telugu there is so far nothing of this sort available in Telugu-English form, except for indications contained in Krishnamurti's *Telugu Verbal Bases*. Kittel is probably not as full a representative of the vocabulary of Kannaḍa as the *Tamil Lexicon* is of Tamil, even when supplemented by recent dialect work; Gundert is clearly not so full for Malayalam, though his work has begun to be supplemented by recent lexical publication. Krishnamurti's work on the Telugu verb has made us realize and regret the more the lack of an exhaustive Telugu-English lexicon; the three recent works on inscriptional Telugu are of extreme value as supplements.

The Tulu dictionary of Männer is unsatisfactory in that it presents material from several phonologically divergent dialects without indications of the dialect source of any form. We could not be expected (as some reviewers apparently did expect us) to sort out these dialect forms, as well as some material that is

highly selective. On the whole, only works are included that were much used; works referred to only once or several times are specified when referred to and are not in this list.

The chief authority for each language appears first in the lists for the various languages and is marked with an asterisk (*). In the entries in the main body of the work, items from these chief authorities have no indication of source. Sigilla are provided for other authorities, and each item from such an authority is marked with the appropriate sigillum, which in general refers only to the one item to which it is prefixed except for very occasional strings of derivatives following such a marked item. Occasionally after or in combination with an item marked with a sigillum as from a secondary source, it is necessary to use a sigillum for the chief authority, and sigilla are provided for this purpose (this situation arises especially for Telugu). Authorities not provided with sigilla are generally identified by the author's name.

A notation of the form '(K also)' means that the other sources and K have the forms or meanings preceding the notation and that K alone has the forms or meanings following the notation.

§ 13. Tamil (Ta.).

Ta. Lex. = **Tamil Lexicon*, published under the authority of the University of Madras, 6 vols. and supplement, Madras, 1924-39. The practice of using TLS for the supplementary volume; followed in *DEDS*, has been discontinued.

MIRON WINSLOW, *A Comprehensive Tamil and English Dictionary of High and Low Tamil*, Madras, 1862.

P. PERCIVAL, *A Dictionary English and Tamil*, rev. ed., Madras, 1935.

PR = A. M. Пятигорский и С. Г. Рудин, *Тамильско-русский словарь* (A. M. PYATIGORSKY and S. G. RUDIN, *A Tamil-Russian Dictionary*), Moscow, 1960.

Devanesan = G. DEVANESAN, *A Critical Survey of the Madras University Tamil Lexicon*, Salem, 1955.

PPTI = N. SUBRAHMANYAN, *Pre-Pallavan Tamil Index*, Madras, 1966.

PN = V. I. SUBRAMONIAM, *Index of Puraṇānuūru*, Trivandrum, 1962.

A. H. ARDEN, *A Progressive Grammar of Common Tamil*, 4th ed. revised by A. C. Clayton, with an appendix on Tamil phonetics by J. R. Firth, Madras, 1934.

JULIEN VINSON, *Manuel de la langue tamoule*, Paris, 1903.

Ag. = S. AGESTHALINGOM, *A Generative Grammar of Tamil*, Annamalai, 1967. Nanjilnad Vellala dialect (p. x).

Andronov = M. ANDRONOV, *A Standard Grammar of Modern and Classical Tamil*, Madras, 1969.

Tolkāppiyam . . . , with a short commentary in English by P. S. Subrahmanyam Sastri, vol. i, *Eṭuttatikāram* (Madras Oriental Series, No. 3), Madras, 1930.

Tolkāppiyam-Collatikāram, with an English commentary by P. S. Subrahmanyam Sastri (Annamalai University Tamil Series, No. 9), Annamalai, 1945.

Asher-Radhakrishnan = R. E. ASHER and R. RADHAKRISHNAN, *A Tamil Prose Reader*, 1971.

Velu Pillai = A. VELU PILLAI, *Study of the Dialects in Inscriptional Tamil*, Trivandrum, 1976.

Tinn. = A. KAMATCHINATHAN, *The Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 19), Annamalai, 1969.

Koll. = K. KARUNAKARAN, *The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 26), Annamalai, 1971. An appendix gives select words from other Ta. dialects, viz. Nāñcil-nāṭu (NTD), South Arcot (SATD), Tañjāvur (TATD), Salem (STD), and Coimbatore (CTD); a few forms are quoted from these lists, with these abbreviations.

RS = RAMA SUBBIAH, *A Lexical Study of Tamil Dialects in Lower Perak*, Kuala Lumpur, 1966.

A. SATHASIVAM, *The Structure of the Tamil Verb*, University of Oxford D.Phil. thesis, 1956.

TPM = T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAN, 'The phoneme *y* in Ancient Tamil', *Studies in Indian Linguistics* [Professor M. B. Emeneau *Śaṣṭipūrti* Volume] (Poona-Annamalai, 1968), 226-30.

§ 14. Malayalam (Ma.).

Gt. = *H. GUNDELT, *A Malayalam and English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1872.

Malayalam Lexicon: A Comprehensive Malayalam-Malayalam-English Dictionary. Vols. I and II (ed. Suranad Kunjan Pillai; vowels), Vol. III (ed. K. V. Namboodiripad; ka-ki), Trivandrum, 1965, 1970, 1976. Items not distinguished from those in Gundert; sigillum *ML*.

TOBIAS ZACHARIAS, *A Malayalam-English School Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1921.

—, *Anglo-Malayalam Dictionary*, 2nd. ed. revised by Oliver F. E. Zacharias, Mangalore, 1933.

Kauṭ. = *Bhāṣā Kauṭaliyam, Adhikaraṇas* 4-7 (ed. K. N. Ezhuttachan; Madras University Malayalam Series, No. 15), Madras, 1960. Word List in Appendix C, separately paginated, 20 pp.

L. J. FROHNMEYER, *A Progressive Grammar of the Malayalam Language*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1913.

K. M. NARAYANA MENON, *Historical Grammar of Early Old Malayalam* (thesis, ? 1965).

Tiyya = C. J. ROY, *The Tiyya Dialect*, Trivandrum, 1969 (Ph.D. thesis).

L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology*, Ernakulam, 1936.

ANANTARAMAYYAR CHANDRA SEKHAR, *Evolution of Malayalam* (Deccan Collge Dissertation Series, 10), Poona, 1953.

§ 15. Irula (Ir.).

Z. = *KAMIL V. ZVELEBIL, *The Irula Language*, Wiesbaden, 1973. *The Irula (Irula) Language*, part II, Wiesbaden, 1979. The vocabularies of these two form a combined whole.

Zvelebil 1980 = *id.*, 'A plea for Nilgiri areal studies', *IJDL* 9.1-22 (1980).

§ 16. Pālu Kuṛumba (PālKu.), Ālu Kuṛumba (ĀlKu.).

- PālKu. = Dieter B. KAPP, 'Pālu Kuṛumba riddles', *BSOAS* 41.512-22 (1978).
 ĀlKu. = *id.*, 'Childbirth and name-giving among the Ālu Kuṛumbas of South India', *Aspects of Tribal Life in South India 1: Strategy and Survival* (Studia Ethnologica Bernensia 1, 1978), 167-80.
 Z. = items available in Kapp's contributions in the glossaries in Zvelebil's Iruḷa publications.
 A few items were communicated by Kapp. [His book, *Ālu-Kuṛumbaru Nāyaⁿ*: *Die Sprache der Ālu-Kuṛumbas*, Wiesbaden, 1982, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

§ 17. Beṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.).

- U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Kuruba language', *LSB* 1.7-12 (1968).

§ 18. Kota (Ko.).

- *Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.
 M. B. EMENEAU, *Kota Texts* (UCPL, vols. 2 and 3), Berkeley, 1944-6.

§ 19. Toda (To.).

- *Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.
 M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda, a Dravidian language', *TPS* 1957, 15-66.
TS = *id.*, *Toda Songs*, Oxford 1971.
 MBE 1974b = *id.*, *Ritual Structure and Language Structure of the Todas* (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 64, part 6), Philadelphia, 1974.
TGT = *id.*, *Toda Grammar and Texts* (forthcoming in 1983).
 Sak. = S. SAKTHIVEL, *Phonology of Toda with Vocabulary* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 41), Annamalainagar, 1976.
 Su. 1976 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Toda developments of Proto-Dravidian *a, *a:, *1 and *l', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 87-120.
 Su. 1977 = *id.*, 'Proto-Dravidian *r in Toda', *Indian Linguistics* 38.1-5 (1977).
 MBE 1979 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda vowels in non-initial syllables', *BSOAS* 42.225-34 (1979).

§ 20. Kannaḍa (Ka.).

- Kitt. = *F. KITTEL, *A Kannaḍa-English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1894.
 K.² = *id.*, revised and enlarged by M. Mariappa Bhat, Madras, 1968-71.
 F. ZIEGLER, *A School-Dictionary English and Canarese*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1889.
 F. KITTEL, *A Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language*, Mangalore, 1903.
 HAROLD SPENCER, *A Kanarese Grammar*, Mysore, 1914; 2nd ed. revised by W. Perston, Mysore, 1950.
 A. N. NARASIMHA, *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* (University of Mysore Studies in Dravidian Philology, No. 1), Mysore, 1941.
 GOVIND SWAMIRAO GAI, *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada* (based entirely on the Kannada inscriptions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries A D.)

- (Deccan College Dissertation Series, No. 1), Poona, 1946.
 PBh. = R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *A Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bharata*, Mysore, 1972.
 UNR = ULLAL NARASINGA RAO, *A Kisamwār Glossary of Kanarese Words*, Mangalore, 1891.
 U.P.U. = U. P. UPADHYAYA, *A Comparative Study of Kannada Dialects*, Mysore, 1976. A selection of items from the Bellary, Gulbarga, Kumta, and Nanjangud dialects.
 D. N. S. BHAT, 'A survey of the Mysore District', *LSB* 1.1-6 (1968).
 Hav. = D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, *An Outline Grammar of Havyaka* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 5), Poona, 1971.
 HavS. = K. G. SHASTRI, *The Havyaka Dialect of North Kanara*, Dharwar, 1971.
 M. M. BHAT, 'Cognates for Koṇḍa vocabulary', *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 15 (1958-9), 11 pp. A number of Havyaka items.
 Hal. = A. SRIRAMANA ACHARYA, *Halakki Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 1), Poona, 1967.
 Gul. = R. MAHADEVAN, *Gulbarga Kannada (Brahmin Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 3), Poona, 1968.
 Nanj. = U. PADMANABHA UPADHYAYA, *Nanjangud Kannada (Vakkaliga Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 2), Poona, 1968.
 Gowda = K. KUSHALAPPA GOWDA, 'Gowda Kannada and standard Kannada', *Dr. Ling.* 85-105; *id.*, *Gowda Kannada* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 20), Annamalainagar, 1970.
 Bark. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Barkur Kannada', *LSB* 11.1-8 (1969); *id.*, *Barkur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 6), Poona, 1971.
 Tipt. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Tiptur Kannada', *LSB* 17.17-22 (1969); 18.11-16 (1969); *id.*, *Tiptur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 8), Poona, 1971.
 Coorg = U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Jenu Kuruba dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 4.7-12 (1968); *id.*, *Coorg Kannada (Jenu Kuruba Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 9), Poona, 1971.
 Rabakavi = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Rabakavi Kannada', *LSB* 5.14-19 (1968).
 Sholiga = K. S. GURUBASAVE GOWDA, 'The Sholiga dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 6.13-18 (1968).
 Kurumba dialect, fieldnotes collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959.
 Badaga, selected items from fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau; Hock. = items communicated by Paul Hockings.

§ 21. Koḍagu (Coorg; Koḍ.).

- *Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.
 Kar. = MICHAEL GARMAN, *Coorg Verbal Base Structure* (Dravlingpex, vol. 1, no. 7), 1969. This material was collected from informants from Karaḍa (near Virajpet); apart from generation differences between this material and Emeneau's, there may be local differences.
 Shanmugam = S. V. SHANMUGAM, *Dravidian Nouns (a comparative study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 25),

§ 28. Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.)).

*S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Naiki of Chanda', *IJJ* 5.85-117 (1961). C. = dialect of Chandli Buzruk.

§ 29. Parji (Pa.).

*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Parji Language*, Hertford, 1953.

§ 30. Gadba (Ga.).

Oll. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, *Ollari, a Dravidian Speech* (Department of Anthropology, Government of India, memoir no. 3), Delhi, 1957.

Salur dialect (formerly wrongly called Poya)

S. = Fieldnotes collected by Bh. Krishnamurti and by S. Bhattacharya (1951).

S.² = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Gadba supplement', *IJJ* 6.45-51 (1962); fieldnotes collected in 1957. Also P. = dialect of Pottangi in Koraput district.

S.³ = PERI BHASKARA RAO, 'A sketch of Kondekor Gadaba phonology', *LSB* 20.1-6 (1970); *id.*, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language* (Deccan College Ph.D. dissertation, 1972; this was generously made available to us by the author). [His book, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language*, Pune, 1980, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

§ 31. Gondi (Go.).

**Voc.* = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gondi dialects', *JAS* 2.73-251 (1960). The sigilla of the dialects as given in *Voc.* are used, but a few are given here as they were used in *DED*, etc., as well as those of sources later than *Voc.*

Tr. = C. G. CHENEVIX TRENCH, *Grammar of Gondi as spoken in the Betul District, Central Provinces, India*, vol. 1—*Grammar*, vol. II—*Vocabulary, Folk-tales, etc.*, Madras, 1919-21.

W. = H. D. WILLIAMSON, *Gondi Grammar and Vocabulary*, London, [1890]. Mandla dialect.

L. = ABRAHAM A. LIND, *A Manual of the Mardia Language*, Kedgaon, 1913. Maria dialect.

M. = A. N. MITCHELL, *A Grammar of Maria Gondi as spoken by the Bison Horn or Dandami Marias of Bastar State*, Jagdalpur, 1942.

Pat. = S. B. PATWARDHAN, *First Gondi Manual*, London, [1935]. Chanda dialect.

SR. = P. SETUMADHAV RAO, *A Grammar of the Gondi Language*, [Hyderabad, 1954]. Adilabad dialect.

A = Fieldnotes collected in Adilabad by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1951.

DGG = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 16), Annamalainagar, 1968. Two dialects: ASu. = Adilabad, Koya Su. = Koya.

Koya T. = STEPHEN A. TYLER, *Koya: an Outline Grammar (Gommu Dialect)* (*UCPL*, vol. 54), Berkeley, 1969.

PSS 1970 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, review of *Voc.* in *Indian Linguistics* 31.61-71

(1970). Nearly all the useful suggestions of this review were anticipated in *DEDS*.

LuS. = C. B. LUCIE SMITH, *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Chanda District*, Nagpore, 1870. Contains a vocabulary of some 600 Maria words; those that have been entered are not indexed, since the Anglicizing transcription cannot be easily matched with the transcription of *Voc.* or of most of the other sources.

§ 32. Konḍa.

*BH. KRISHNAMURTI, *Konḍa or Kūbi, a Dravidian Language (Texts, Grammar, and Vocabulary)*, Hyderabad, 1969. This work was already made available to us through the author's kindness before publication, and was used in *DEDS*.

B. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, 'Konḍa language (Grammar and vocabulary)', *Bulletin of the Department of Anthropology* [Government of India, Calcutta], 2.1.17-48 (Jan. 1953, published 1956).

BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1957-8.

BB, 1972 = previously unrecorded items from the 1957-8 fieldnotes, reported by T. Burrow in review of Krishnamurti's volume, in *IJJ* 14.141-4 (1972).

§ 33. Pengo (Pe.).

*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Pengo Language, Grammar, Texts, and Vocabulary*, Oxford, 1970. B. = dialect of Boriguma.

§ 34. Manda (Mand.).

*Fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964 and 1965-6.

Burrow 1976 = T. BURROW, 'A sketch of Manda grammar in comparison with Pengo', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 39-56.

§ 35. Kui.

*W. W. WINFIELD, *A Grammar of the Kui Language* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 245), Calcutta, 1928.

*—, *A Vocabulary of the Kui Language (Kui-English)* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 252), Calcutta, 1929.

J. E. FRIEND-PEREIRA, *A Grammar of the Kui Language*, Calcutta, 1909.

LINGUM LETCHMAJEE, *An Introduction to the Grammar of the Kui or Kandh Language*, 2nd ed., Calcutta, 1902.

K. = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Some notes on the Kui dialect as spoken by the Kuṭṭia Kandhs of North-east Koraput', *IJJ* 5.118-35 (1961).

Mah. = the book noted as Kuwi (Mah.), which often quotes Kui (Kondh) parallel words; these are recorded here when not found in Winfield or elsewhere.

§ 36. Kuwi.

F. A. G. FRITZGERALD, *Kuwiṅḡa Bassa. The Kondh Language as spoken by the Parjas of the Madras Presidency*, Calcutta, 1913.

S. = F. V. P. SCHULZE, *Vocabulary of Kuwi-Kond Language*, Madras, 1913; *A Grammar of the Kuwi Language*, Madras, 1911.

- T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Notes on Kuvi with a short vocabulary', *IJL* 6.231-89 (1963). Su. = dialect of Sunkarametta; P. = dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisankatak; Kar. = dialect of Karaveli.
- T. = fieldnotes on Tēkriya Kondh (Navrangpur district), collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964.
- P.² = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisankatak, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- D. = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Dongriya Kondhs, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Kasipur = fieldnotes on the dialect of a Kondh from Kasipur, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Mah. = GÖPĪNĀTH MAHĀNTI [G. N. Mohanty], *Kūbhi Kandha Bhāṣā Tattva*, Wardha and Cuttack, 1956. Written in Oriya; a dialect which seems to be called Kūbi, since Mah. invented a special character for w and did not use it for this name.
- Isr. = M. ISRAEL, *A Grammar of the Kuvi Language (with Texts and Vocabulary)*, Trivandrum, 1979.

§ 37. Kurux (Oraon, Kurukh; Kur.).

- *A. GRIGNARD, *An Oraon-English Dictionary*, Calcutta and Vienna, 1924.
- , *A Grammar of the Oraon Language*, Calcutta, 1924.
- FERD. HAHN, *Kurukh (Orāḍ)-English Dictionary*, Part I, Calcutta, 1903.
- , *Kurukh Grammar*, Calcutta, 1900.
- C. BLESES, *An English-Uraon Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1956. Based on Grignard and of little independent use.
- Tiga = Kh. M. TIIGA, *An Uraon to Hindi English Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1958.
- BB. = fieldnotes on the Mirdha dialect, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.
- Pfeiffer 1972 = MARTIN PFEIFFER, *Elements of Kurux Historical Phonology*, Leiden, 1972.

§ 38. Malto (Malt.).

- *ERNEST DROESE, *Introduction to the Malto Language*, Agra, 1884.
- Das = A. SISIR KUMAR DAS, *Structure of Malto* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 32), Annamalaiagar, 1973.
- BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.

§ 39. Brahui (Br.).

- *DENYS DES. BRAY, *The Brahui Language*, Part I—*Introduction and Grammar*, Calcutta, 1909.
- *SIR DENYS BRAY, *The Brāhūi Language*, Part II—*The Brāhūi Problem*; Part III—*Etymological Vocabulary*, Delhi, 1934.
- MBE 1961a = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Brahui demonstrative pronouns', *JAS* 3.1-5 (1961).
- MBE 1961b = *id.*, 'North Dravidian velar stops', *Te. Po. Ml. Maniviga Malar* (T. P. Meenakshisundaram volume), 371-88.

- MBE 1962 = *id.*, 'New Brahui etymologies', *Indological Studies in Honor of W. Norman Brown* (1962), 59-69.
- BDCG = *id.*, *Brahui and Dravidian Comparative Grammar* (UCPL, vol. 27), Berkeley, 1962.
- MBE 1971 = *id.*, 'Koḍagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian *r', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).
- MBE 1980a = *id.*, 'Brahui laterals from Proto-Dravidian *r', *JAOS* 100.311-2 (1980); also *Suniti Kumar Chatterji Commemoration Volume* (ed. Bhakti P. Mallik; University of Burdwan, 1981), 101-5.
- Krishnamurti 1969 = BH. KRISHNAMURTI, 'Dravidian nasals in Brahui', *Dr. Ling.*, 65-74.

§ 40. Works on general Dravidian linguistics.

- ROBERT CALDWELL, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages*, 1st ed., London, 1856; 2nd ed., London, 1875; 3rd ed. revised by J. L. Wyatt and T. Ramakrishna Pillai, London, 1913.
- LSI = G. A. GRIERSON, *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. IV, *Munḍā and Dravidian Languages* [by Sten Konow], Calcutta, 1906.
- DCV = *Dravidian Comparative Vocabulary*, vol. 1, Madras, 1959.
- DED = T. BURROW and M. B. EMENEAU, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, Oxford, 1961.
- DEDS = *id.*, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement*, Oxford, 1968.
- DEN = *id.*, 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91 (1972).
- DBIA = M. B. EMENEAU and T. BURROW, *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (UCPL, vol. 26), Berkeley, 1962.
- Su. 1973 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'Notes on "Dravidian etymological notes"', *Indian Linguistics* 34.138-46 (1973).
- Annamalai = E. ANNAMALAI, review of *DEDS*, *Journal of Asian Studies* 28.875-6 (1969). Includes also some items from the Ramnad dialect of Tamil.
- CDP = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*, The Hague, 1970.
- Su. 1971 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *Dravidian Verb Morphology (a Comparative Study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 24), Annamalaiagar, 1971.
- Zvelebil 1973 = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, 'Problèmes fondamentaux de phonologie et morphologie des langues dravidiennes', *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 60.1-48 (1973).
- Zvelebil 1977 = *id.*, *A Sketch of Comparative Dravidian Morphology, Part One* (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica 180), The Hague, 1977.
- Burrow 1968 = T. BURROW, 'The treatment of Primitive Dravidian -r- in Kurukh and Malto', *Studies in Indian Linguistics [Professor M. B. Emeneau Śaṣṭipūrti Volume]* (Poona-Annamalaiagar, 1968), 62-9.
- Burrow 1969 = *id.*, 'Dravidian and the decipherment of the Indus script', *Antiquity* 43.274-8 (1969).
- Burrow 1972 = *id.*, 'The Primitive Dravidian word for the horse', *IJDL* 1.18-25 (1972).

- MBE 1971 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Kodagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian *r', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).
 MBE 1974a = *id.*, 'The Indian linguistic area revisited', *IJL* 19.131-134 (1974).
 MBE 1975 = *id.*, 'Studies in Dravidian verb stem formation', *JAOS* 95.1-24 (1975).
 Su. 1969 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Central Dravidian languages', *JAOS* 89.739-50 (1969).
 Krishnamurti 1980 = BH. KRISHNAMURTI, 'A vowel-lowering rule in Kui Kuvi', *Proc. Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, February 16-18, 1980, 495-506.
 De Vreeze 1973 = K. DE VREESE, reviews of Burrow and Bhattacharya, *The Pengo Language*, and Krishnamurti, *Koṇḍa or Kūbi*, *JAOS* 93.594-9 (1973).
 Dr. Ling. = *Dravidian Linguistics: Proceedings of the Seminar on Comparative Dravidian held at the Annamalai University, January 11-14, 1968*, edited by S. Agesthyalingom and N. Kumaraswami Raja (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 17), Annamalai Nagar, 1969.

§ 41. Works on Indo-Aryan.

- Turner, *CDIAL* = R. L. TURNER, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, vol. 1, London, 1966.
 Katre = SUMITRA MANGESH KATRE, *Problems of Reconstruction in Indo-Aryan*, Simla, 1968.

SANSKRIT AND MIDDLE INDO-ARYAN

- MW = SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, *A Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Oxford, 1899. References to Skt. texts are as in MW.
 BR = OTTO BÖHTLINGK and RUDOLPH ROTH, *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch*, St. Petersburg, 1855-75.
 OTTO BÖHTLINGK, *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung*, St. Petersburg, 1879-89.
 RICHARD SCHMIDT, *Nachträge zum Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung von Otto Böhtlingk*, Leipzig, 1928.
 Hen. Uṇ. = JOH. KIRSTE, *Das Unadiganasutra des Hemachandra* (Quellen der altindischen Lexicographie, Bd. II), Wien, 1895.
Paramānandīyanāmamālā of Makarandadāsa (ed. E. D. Kulkarni), Poona, 1968.
Śabdaratnākara of Vāmanabhāṭṭa Bāṇa (ed. B. R. Sharma), Darbhanga, 1965.
 BHS = FRANKLIN EDGERTON, *Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar and Dictionary*, vol. I, *Grammar*; vol. II, *Dictionary*, New Haven, Conn., 1953.
 T. W. RHYS DAVIDS and WILLIAM STEDE, *The Pali Text Society's Pali-English Dictionary*, Chipstead, 1925.
 V. TRENCKNER, DINES ANDERSEN, HELMER SMITH, and HANS HENDRIKSEN, *A Critical Pali Dictionary*, Copenhagen, 1924-.
 HARGOVIND DAS T. SHETHI, *Paṭi-sadda-mahāṇṇavo, a Comprehensive Prakrit-Hindi Dictionary*, Calcutta, 1928.
 DNAL MURAYIDHAR BANERJEE, *The Deśinamamālā of Hemachandra*, Part I, text with readings, introduction and index of words, Calcutta, 1931.

- GAJANAN VASUDEV TAGARE, *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* (Deccan College Dissertation Series, 5), Poona, 1948.
 Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) = Ratna Nagesha Shriyan, *A Critical Study of Mahāpurāṇa of Puṣpadanta* [A Critical Study of the desya and rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhraṃśa works], (Lalbahadur Dalpatbhai Series, No. 26), Ahmedabad, 1962.
 Avahaṭṭha = M. Shahidullah, *Les chants mystiques de Kāṇha et de Saraha. Les Dohakoṣa en Apabhraṃśa, avec les versions tibétaines*, Paris, 1928.
 IEG = D. C. SIRCAR, *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Delhi, 1966. Its chief concern is Sanskrit words.
 Mayrhofer = MANFRED MAYRHOFFER, *Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen*, 3 vols., Heidelberg, 1956, 1963, 1976.
 C. C. UHLENBECK, *Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch der altindischen Sprache*, Amsterdam, 1898-9.

MODERN INDO-ARYAN

- RALPH LILLEY TURNER, *A Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of the Nepali Language*, London, 1931.
 J. T. MOLESWORTH, *A Dictionary, Marāṭhī and English*, 2nd ed., Bombay, 1855.
 K. P. KULKARNI, *Marathi Etymological Dictionary*, Bombay, 1946.
 ALFRED MASTER, *A Grammar of Old Marathi*, Oxford, 1964. 'List of borrowings from Kannada', §69, pp. 36-7, is indicated by 'Omar. (Master)' without further reference.
 JOHN T. PLATTS, *A Dictionary of Urdū, Classical Hindī, and English*, London, 1884.
 R. C. PATHAK, *Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the Hindi Language (Hindi-English)*, 6th ed., Banaras, 1946.
 —, *Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language (Anglo-Hindi)*, 7th ed., Banaras, 1947.

§ 42. Works on Indian linguistics in general.

- Burrow 1967 = T. BURROW, review of Turner, *CDIAL*, *JRAS* 1967.39-42.
 MBE 1969 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Onomatopoeics in the Indian linguistic area', *Language* 45.274-99 (1969).
 MBE 1978 = *id.*, 'Towards an onomastics of South Asia', *JAOS* 98.113-124 (1978).
 MBE 1980b = *id.*, 'Indian demonstrative pronominal bases — a revision', *Proc. Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, February 16-18, 1980, 20-7.
 Norman = K. R. NORMAN, 'Notes on some deśi words', *Indian Linguistics* 27.74-8 (1966).
 Parpola 1977-78 = ASKO PARPOLA, 'Dravidian V- versus Indo-Aryan V', *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* 58-59 (Diamond Jubilee Volume, 1977-78), 243-59.
 HENRY YULE and A. C. BURNELL, *Hobson Jobson, a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases*, 2nd ed. by William Crooke, London, 1903.

SEBASTIÃO RODOLFO DALGADO, *Portuguese Vocables in Asiatic Languages*, translated by Anthony Xavier Soares (Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. 74), Baroda, 1936.

LSB = *Linguistic Survey Bulletin*, ed. D. N. S. Bhat. Reproduced from typescript; circulated from Deccan College; 20 parts, Feb. 1968–March 1970.

§ 43. Miscellaneous works

IRANIAN

Elfenbein = JOSEF ELFENBEIN, *A Vocabulary of Marw Baluchi* (Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, Sezione Linguistica, Quaderni II), Naples, 1963.

Penzl 1955 = HERBERT PENZL, *A Grammar of Pashto: a Descriptive Study of the Dialect of Kandahar, Afghanistan* (American Council of Learned Societies, Program in Oriental Languages, Publication Series B, Aids, no. 2), Washington, D.C., 1955.

MUNDA

Pinnow = HEINZ-JÜRGEN PINNOW, *Versuch einer historischen Lautlehre der Kharia-Sprache*, Wiesbaden, 1959.

NAHALI

Nahali = F. B. J. KUIPER, *Nahali, a Comparative Study* (Med. k. Neder. Ak. Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, Deel 25, No. 5), Amsterdam, 1962.

§ 44. The following are our sources for identification of flora and fauna.

(SIR) J. D. HOOKER, *The Flora of British India*, 7 vols., London, 1875–97.

Lush. = A. W. LUSHINGTON, *Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency*, 2 vols., Madras, 1915.

Roxb. = WILLIAM ROXBURGH, *Flora Indica*, 3 vols., Serampore, 1832.

GEORGE WATT, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, 6 vols. and index, Calcutta, 1889–96.

The Fauna of British India, esp. *Mammalia*, 2nd ed. by R. I. Pocock, 2 vols., London, 1939–41.

The following has been used occasionally for caste and tribal identifications: EDGAR THURSTON, *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, 7 vols., Madras, 1909.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 45. The overall alphabetic arrangement of groups is that of the Tamil alphabet: *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, ō, au, k, ḳ, ṅ, c, ṇ, t, ṇ, p, m, y, r, l, v, r, f, ṛ, ṡ*. In the few instances when a place had to be found for an *h* which was uninterpretable in terms of any of the other (PDr) phonemes, it was put in the end position of Devanagari *h*. Since many of the languages, unlike Tamil, have voiced stop phonemes in contrast with voiceless stop phonemes, but since these are generally relatable in reconstruction to the phonemes written with voiceless stop symbols, we have thrown together *g* and *k*, *j* and *c*, *ḍ* and *t*, *ḍ*

and *t*, *b* and *p*; the clusters *gg, jj, ḍḍ, dd, bb*, however, follow all examples of *kk, cc, tt, tt, pp* respectively. It is to be noted that we have seen no reason to follow the *Tamil Lexicon's* idiosyncratic non-alphabetic ordering of *kk* before *k* followed by vowel, and the like; our order is strictly alphabetic.

Although we use the order of the Tamil alphabet, we do not thereby commit ourselves to placing groups in the order of the Tamil items that they may contain. The order of the groups is essentially that of the PDr phonemes in the reconstructed PDr roots or stems involved, with the order of the Tamil alphabet applied to these phonemes. This is possible since the inventory of Tamil phonemes probably corresponds very closely to that of the PDr phonemes – though it does not follow that all, or even most, Tamil forms will serve as PDr reconstructions. For example, PDr **k-* is palatalized in Tamil before front vowels (an approximate statement); Tamil, therefore, in many forms has the initial phoneme *c-* when the reconstructed PDr form would have *k-*. All such items that are recognizable are placed in the alphabetic position of *k-*. Similarly, when in our judgement a PDr form would have begun with an *n-* which is lost in Tamil, the entry is alphabetized under *n-*, and when Tamil shows in the initial syllable *i* or *u* as a dissimilation product of *e* or *o* before the low vowel *a* in the next syllable, we have followed what evidence there may be for *e* or *o* and placed the entry in this alphabetic position. And so for much else.

For the alphabetic orders used in the indexes by language, see the introduction to the indexes.

§ 46. Within each group of etyma the language appear in the following order.

Tamil (Ta.)	Kolami (Kol.)
Malayalam (Ma.)	Naikri (Nk.)
Iruḷa (Ir.)	Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.))
Pālu Kurumba (PāKu.)	Parji (Pa.)
Ālu Kurumba (ĀKu.)	Gadba (Ga.)
Bēṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.)	Gondi (Go.)
Kota (Ko.)	Konḍa
Toda (To.)	Pengo (Pe.)
Kannaḍa (Ka.)	Maṇḍa (Maṇ.)
Koḍagu (Koḍ.)	Kui
Tulu (Tu.)	Kuwi
Belari (Bel.)	Kurux (Kur.)
Koraga (Kor.)	Malto (Malt.)
Telugu (Te.)	Brahui (Br.)

The sigilla given in parentheses are those used in the groups of etyma. The order is essentially a geographical one, working from south to north. It reflects, however, some of the subgroupings that are already possible: Ta.-Ma., Ko.-To., Kol.-Nk. (Ch.)-Pa.-Ga., Go.-Konḍa, Pe.-Maṇḍ., Kui-Kuwi, Kur.-Malt. On the bases of subgrouping, Koḍ. should precede Ka., but it would have been inconvenient to make the change while producing printer's copy. The head position of Tamil is in some sense justified, since the great richness of the *Tamil Lexicon*

often provides the semantic links that are needed to rationalize the inclusion of seemingly dissimilar items within the same group of etyma.

The order of the languages as just given is broken only for the reason stated in §48.

§ 47. Within the group of forms drawn from any one language into an entry, the ordering depends largely on various factors of convenience — derivation, alphabetical order, the need for economizing on space, etc. One overall factor often appears, viz. to give a verb before its homophonous or derived noun or nouns; even this, however, is often overridden for various reasons. And in sum, there is at times very little consistency in this matter, since nothing seemed to depend on it and it would have added greatly to our labours to achieve perfection in this comparatively unessential matter.

Alternative forms were frequently combined by the use of parentheses enclosing a phoneme; e.g. in group 1822 Te. *k(r)uḷḷu* denotes the two forms *krullu* and *kullu*, the second being a historical development of the first. Alternative occurrences of long and short vowels are often indicated by the combined makron and breve; e.g. in group 168 Ka. *amakĩre* denotes *amakire* and *amakire*.

§ 48. Frequently it has seemed useful to include within a group of etyma items which doubtfully belong there. These are preceded by a question mark (?). This sign belongs only to the item immediately following it. If a language is represented by only one item or several items of this character, the question mark precedes the sigillum for the language. If it should happen that the first language sigillum in a group of etyma would be preceded by a question mark, this item is put at the end of the group; this is the only reason for varying the order of languages as set forth in §46.

Frequently it is uncertain, for phonological reasons or semantic reasons or both, with which of two (or more) groups of etyma an item belongs. It is entered in both (or all) with cross-references (usually of the form 'or with group . . .').

§ 49. Certain features of morphology are useful for comparative purposes and have been indicated in as short a form as possible. For some nouns in certain languages, especially Kota and Toda but also others, oblique stems have been given because of the occurrence in them of special suffixes or special morphophonemics; the style used to indicate these is '(obl. . .)'. For Ta., Ko., To., Kod., and Kol. every verb stem is accompanied in parentheses by its past-tense stem; for the so-called 'strong verbs' of Ta. and the corresponding class in Kod. the past-tense stem is preceded by the future stem. In all the other languages for which evidence is available (it is lacking for Tulu and scanty for some of the central languages), past-tense stems are given when they show morphophonemic peculiarities. Since other verb forms than these often are irregular or peculiar, they also are given, usually with an indication of their place in the paradigmatic system; the past-tense stem usually follows any others.

§ 50. Each numbered group of etyma ends, unless it is an entirely new group, with an indication of where the material was entered in the earlier publications. The indication is basically of the form *DED* 000. This would indicate that all

the material derives from a numbered group in *DED*. That additional items were added to the group in *DEDS* and/or *DEN* is indicated by the formulas: *DED(S)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEDS*, *DED(N)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEN*, and *DED(S, N)* for a group derived from *DED*, *DEDS*, and *DEN*. When the group originated as a supplementary one in *DEDS* (entered there as S000), the indication is *DEDS* 000; if something was added to such a group in *DEN*, the formula used is *DEDS(N)*. For supplementary groups originating in *DEN* and entered there as S²00, the indication is *DEN* 00. That a group contains some items only of an earlier group is indicated by a formula of the type: 'from *DED* 000'. Some indications of the earlier sources are quite complex; e.g. *DEDR* 4997 ends: *DED(S, N)* 4100, and from *DED(N)* 4007. Even so, it has not always been practicable to indicate that a single item or a small number of items has been shifted from one of the old numbered groups to another, or that a group contains items that are newly entered, not having been found at all in the earlier publications. When a group is entirely new, there is no reference at all to the earlier publications.

The system of indication described in the preceding paragraph makes it generally possible to refer from this publication to the earlier ones. The reverse process, i.e. reference from earlier publication to this, is made possible by the provision of a concordance at the end of the work, after the indexes. In the first part of the concordance the serial group numbers of *DED* are accompanied by the corresponding group numbers of *DEDR*. Again, there may be some complexity when an old group has been split; e.g. the material in *DED* 4355(a) now appears in *DEDR* 5215, 5320, 5342, 5513, and so the concordance indicates. After the *DED* concordance there is provided a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEDS*, and a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEN*. There is provided also a list of the numbered groups which are entirely new.

Since this double system fails to indicate shifts of single items or small groups of items, users interested in the origin or the fate of such items must be referred to the language indexes of the present work and the earlier works. No item, we hope, has failed to find its place in the indexes.

§ 51. The groups of etyma are numbered from 1 to 5557. There are not, however, exactly 5557 groups, since after the numbering had been completed and as the concordance (*DED* = *DEDR*, etc.) was being prepared, it was discovered that several groups had been left unnumbered and that several others had been accidentally omitted from their proper places. All these had to be provided with the number of the previous group followed by A (viz. 583A, 854A, 1273A, 1634A, 1693A, 3160A, 3326A, 3431A, 3621A, 4145A, 4265A, 5400A, 5410A). These were 13 in all. Moreover, the group numbered 4054 was discovered to be of non-Dravidian origin and had to be left blank (it appears as App. 46). The correct number of groups is then 5569. In addition, the Appendix contains 61 groups consisting of items of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these had originally (with the three exceptions App. 37, App. 40, App. 59) been contained in *DED* or *DEDS*.

ABBREVIATIONS

§52. LANGUAGES

Abbreviations for language names are here given alphabetically, with references to the paragraphs of the bibliography.

DRAVIDIAN

ĀlKu.	= Ālu Kuṛumba (§ 16)
Bel.	= Belari (§ 23)
Br.	= Brahui (§ 39)
Dr.	= Dravidian
Ga.	= Gadba (§ 30)
Go.	= Gondi (§ 31)
Ir.	= Iruḷa (§ 15)
Ka.	= Kannaḍa (§ 20)
Ko.	= Kota (§ 18)
Koḍ.	= Koḍagu (Coorg) (§ 21)
Kol.	= Kolami (§ 26)
Kor.	= Koraga (§ 24)
Kur.	= Kuṛux (Kurukh) (§ 37)
Kurub.	= Beṭṭa Kuruba (§ 17)
Ma.	= Malayalam (§ 14)
Malt.	= Malto (§ 38)
Mand.	= Maṇḍa (§ 34)
Nk.	= Naikṛi (§ 27)
Nk. (Ch.)	= Naiki of Chanda (§ 28)
Pa.	= Parji (§ 29)
PālKu.	= Pālu Kuṛumba (§ 16)
PIr.	= proto-Dravidian
Pe.	= Pengo (§ 33)
Ta.	= Tamil (§ 13)
Te.	= Telugu (§ 25)
To.	= Toda (§ 19)
Tu.	= Tulu (§ 22)

INDO-ARYAN

Ass.	= Assamese
Beng.	= Bengali
BIIS	= Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit (§ 41)
Guj.	= Gujarati
H.	= Hindi (§ 41)
IA	= Indo-Aryan
Konk.	= Konkani
Kum.	= Kumaon
Mar.	= Marathi (§ 41)

Nep.	= Nepali
OMar.	= Old Marathi (§ 41)
Or.	= Oriya
Pali	= Pali (§ 41)
Panj.	= Panjabi
Pkt.	= Prakrit (§ 41)
Sgh.	= Sin(g)halese
Si.	= Sindhi
Skt.	= Sanskrit (§ 41)

Other languages

Ar.	= Arabic
Bal.	= Baluchi
Pers.	= Persian

§ 53. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

<i>BSO(A)S</i>	= <i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>IA</i>	= <i>Indian Antiquary</i>
<i>IJJ</i>	= <i>Indo-Iranian Journal</i>
<i>IJDL</i>	= <i>International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	= <i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society</i> (Bengal)
<i>JRAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
<i>TPS</i>	= <i>Transactions of the Philological Society</i>
<i>UCPL</i>	= <i>University of California Publications in Linguistics</i>

§ 54. GRAMMATICAL TERMS

adj.	= adjective
adv.	= adverb
caus.	= causative
coll.	= colloquial
cpd.	= compound
excl.	= exclamation
fem.	= feminine (gender), female
hon.	= honorific
imper.	= imperative
impf.	= imperfect
inscr.	= inscriptional, in inscriptions
interj.	= interjection
intr.	= intransitive
lex.	= lexical
loc.	= locative; local (usage)
masc.	= masculine (gender)
n.	= noun
neg.	= negative
neut.	= neuter (gender)

n. pr.	= <i>nomen proprium</i> (proper name)
obl.	= oblique stem
onom. (expr.)	= onomatopoeic (expression)
pass.	= passive
pl.	= plural
pl. action	= plural action
refl.	= reflexive
tr.	= transitive
vb.	= verb
vb.n.	= verbal noun
v. i.	= intransitive verb

NOTES ON TRANSCRIPTION

§ 55. For those languages that have the contrast, viz. Ta., Ma., To., Ka., Te., Konḍa, *r* is the post-dental one-flap and *ɾ* the alveolar trill; for Gondi, see below. Similarly, other alveolar phonemes are printed with an underline (*t*, *d*, *n*) in contrast with the dentals; the languages are Ko. and To. for *ṭ* and *ḍ*, Ta. for *ṇ*.

Retroflexes are indicated by an underline dot, as is usually done. In citing the newly published Kol. material (*Pat.*), *ṭ* and *ḍ* have been substituted for *T* and *D*. It must be noted that *ɾ* has various phonetic values. In Ko. it is a retroflex one-flap tremulant, in To. a retroflex trill. In modern IA it is in general a retroflex or post-alveolar one-flap, and this is probably the value in Kol. (SR and Kin.) and Nk. That this is the value of *ɾ* in the Gondi records is indicated in *Voc.*, pp. 74 f., where some account is given of its complicated distribution in the Gondi dialects. For this or a very similar value in Konḍa, Pengo, and Kuwi, see the most recent accounts of these languages. In Parji *ṛ* is of somewhat uncertain phonetic character, but corresponds to southern and PDr. **ṛ*. Our use of *ṛ* for the retracted (or retroflex) fricative (transcribed variously as *ɭ*, *ɾ*, *ʒ*, *zh*, etc.) of Ta., Ma., Ka., and inscriptional Te., has been defended recently by Harold Schiffman in a distinctive-feature analysis for Tamil ('The Tamil liquids', *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, pp. 100-110 [1980]).

Some of the phonetic characteristics of Toda were given in *TPS* 1957, pp. 18-26; they are treated in much more detail in the forthcoming *Toda Grammar and Texts* by Emeneau. Here it may be noted that *c* = [ts], *č* = [tš], *z* = [dz], *ɭ* = [dʒ]; *l* and *ɭ* are voiceless laterals, respectively alveolar and retroflex; *ʃ* is an apico-alveolar sibilant with flattened body of tongue contrasting with *s* (post-dental), *ʃ̌* (apico-alveolar palatalized), and *ʃ̣* (retroflex sibilant); *ī* is a high back unrounded vowel, *ö* is central rounded.

Koḍ. has *ī*, a high back unrounded vowel, and *ē*, a mid-back unrounded vowel.

In the northern languages *kh* of the Kur. and Br. sources represents a voiceless velar fricative [x], and *x* has now been substituted for *kh* in the material from these languages; *g̣* in the Malto record and *gh* in Br. represent the corresponding voiced fricative [ɣ], but the original transcription has been retained. It is now

clear that *q* in the Malto record represents a voiceless uvular stop, in contrast with the velar stop *k*. Not all the problems of Droese's transcription of Malto have been solved; it is still uncertain exactly what his *ŋ* is intended to represent. In Brahui *h*, especially as an initial, apparently represents *h*, a glottal stop, or zero, depending on the dialect; see Emeneau, *BSOS* 8.931-3 (1935-7); *id.*, *Indological studies in honor of W. Norman Brown*, pp. 61-63 (1962); *id.*, *Indo-Iranica, Melanges présentés à Georg Morgenstierne* . . . , pp. 73-77 (1964); J. Elfenbein, *TPS* 1982, p. 84.

The transcriptions of the central languages are now much clearer than they were when *DED* was prepared. When the Gondi dialects were investigated (see *Voc.*), many problems were solved. The transcription -*rr*- in many of the sources represents the alveolar trill (*ɾ*). Corresponding to this, the Hill-Maria dialect (Ma.) has a voiced velar fricative which is transcribed *ɣ* in *Voc.*; its voiceless allophone, appearing before a voiceless stop, is transcribed *h*.

Some of the problems posed by the old recordings of Kuwi have yielded to modern fieldwork; BB 1963 and Israel's grammar must be referred to. In quoting Schulze we have now substituted *c* for his *z*, *j* for *z*, *y* for *j*, *kk* for *ck*; Fitzgerald's *ng̃* has been replaced by *ŋ*. It is clear that Fitzgerald used *r* for *ɾ* and *ɾ* for *r*; we have not changed his transcription in this matter, for fear of introducing further error into an already difficult and sometimes faulty transcription.

In the Konḍa material *R* represents a voiceless apico-alveolar trill, with *ɾ* the corresponding voiced sound.

In some of the sources *ch* is used for the palatal stop or affricate (like English *ch*). We have always transcribed this as *c*, reserving *ch* for the corresponding aspirated stop as in the IA languages.

In Emeneau's field and published material length of vowel is indicated by [·] rather than by the macron (or acute accent) of the other sources. This has been retained, particularly in the case of Toda since the substitution of the macron would have introduced typographical complexities which are better avoided for a language in which the typographical situation is already complex enough.

A

1 *Ta*, a demonstr. base expr. the remoter person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. remoteness [a before consonant, av before vowel]; *avan/avvōn*, *aval*, *avar/avarka*, *atu* (before consonant)/*aḱtu* (before vowel), *av/avai* that man, that woman, those persons/that person (*hon.*), that thing, those things; *adj.* *anta*, *anai*, *āna*; *akkaṭa*, *āṅkaṇ*, *āṅkaṇ*, *aṅkiṭṭu*, *aṅku*, *aṅkē*, *atōl*, *atōli*, *antālē*, *antil*, *ampar*, *ān* there; *aṅkuttai*, *āṇṭu*, *āṇṭai* that place; *aṅkōṭ-iṅkōṭu* here and there; *aṅṇaṇ*, *aṅṇaṇam*, *avan* there; in that manner; *atō* behold!; *attanai* so many, of such size or measure; *antaṇṭai* in that place, beyond; *antanta* each, taken severally; *antu*, *appaṭi*, *avvatu*, *aṇṇaṇam*, *āṅka*, *āṅkaṇam*, *aṅṇaṇam*, in that way, thus; *a-ppāl*, *a-ppuṇam* that side; *adv.* further, beyond, afterwards; *a-ppoṇutu*, *a-ppōṭu*, *a-ppōtu*, *āyul* at that time, then; *ammai* future birth, heaven; *aṇṇu* that day, then, any time but the present; *aṇṇai* that day; *aṇṇaṇru*, *aṇṇāṭu*, *aṇṇaikk-aṇṇu* daily; *aṇṇai* on that day; *adj.* of that day, daily; *aṇṇa* such or similar things; *aṇṇaṇ*, *aṇṇāṇ* such a man; *aṇaittu* so much, so far; that which is of such a nature; *aṇaittum* all; *aṇaiya* such, the same; *aṇaiyaṇ*, *āyavan* such a one; *aṇaivarum* all (persons); *aṅku* there, then, thus; *āyitṭu* therefore. *Ma*, *a*, *ā* that, yonder; *avan*, *aval*, *avar*, *atu*, *ava* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *atatu* each, several; *aṅṇu*, *aṅṇunnu* there, thither; *aṅṇane*, *aṅṇane* that way, thus; *aṅṇiṭam*, *aṅṇōṭu* there; *aṅṇiṭ-iṅṇiṭam* here and there; *atā* behold!; *anaivar*, *anaittum* so many, all; *annu* that day, then; *annannu* day by day; *a-ppuṇam* that side, beyond; *a-ppoṇutu*, *a-ppōl* that time; *appaṭi*, *attaram* thus. *Ko*, a-distant from the speaker in time, space, or contextual relationship; *avn*, *avḷ*, *avr*, *ad* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *ay* that place, there; *ayk* to that place; *aytr* from that place; *ayo-n*, *ayo-l*, *ayo-r*, *ayd* that man, woman, etc.; *aṇ* thence; *aṭ* that direction; *aṭa-k* a little in that direction; *aṭlṭr* from that direction; *aṭe* go! (*pl.* *aṭe-m*); *atervi* in that neighbourhood; *adeṇ* from that time on; *al* that time; *alk* at that time; *alo-n*, *alo-l*, *alo-r*, *ald* that previous man, woman, etc.; *ali-k* to that previous place; *ala-lo* there!; *anm* (*obl.* *ant-*) like that, that fashion, that amount; *antk* to that extent; *ana-n*/*ano-n*, *ano-l*, *ano-r*, and such an important man, woman, etc. as that; *ana*, *anana*. *adj.* such and such (as that); *anta*. *adj.* so great; *a-pa-ty* so big, as that; *antal* so many

as that; *anmu-r* like that; sexual organs; *anmu-ro-n* man like that, etc.; *aṇ* gey- to have intercourse with; *and* that day; *amne-r* two days before yesterday (cf. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *To*, *a-* (same meaning as *Ko.*); *aṭ* (*obl.* *an-*) that person or thing; *pl.* *aṭa-m*; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *aṭiḍ* because of that, therefore; *aṭ* in that direction; *aṭik* a little in that direction; *al* in that place, there; *aṭṇ*, *aṭṇ* from that direction; *aḍ* on that day; *atfok* then; *at* that many; that much; *atton* just/only that much, in that same way (-ton, cf. 3196 *Ta. tāṇ*); *atk* that much; *atks* at that distance; *atatk* only so much as that; *ato-f* such as that; *a(g)* *gis* in that manner; *aṭ* in- to say like that; *a-nk* to that place; *a-na-r* towards there, by that road; *a-toṭ* that bank (is this to be divided to yield 101 of cliff or 3040 *toṭ side?); *a mun* that side, the other side; *a mun no-r* the world of the dead (cf. 3638 *Ta. nāṭu*). *Ka*, *a-* remote demonstrative base; *ava/āta*, *aval/āke*, *avar/avarga*, *adu/atu/attu*, *avu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *ako*, *agō*, *adē*, *adō* behold!; *aṅce* on that side, beyond; *āce id.*, afterwards; *aṭa*, *aṭu*, *aṭṭu*, *aṭṭu*, *asa*, *anitu*, *anittu*, *ay(i)su*, *āṭu*, *āṣu* that much, that many; *anitum*, *antu* the whole; *anibar* so many persons; *atta*, *attal* on that side, in that direction, to that side, afterwards; *antā*, *anthā*, *ana*, *anna*, *anaha* such; *antu* thus; *andu*, *anna*, *anne*, *āga*, *āgaḍu*, *āgal*, *āgal*, *āgge*, *āgye* at that time, then; *al* that place, that direction, that state or condition, then; *alke* when; *alli* in that place, there, to that place; *ahage*, *ahange*, *hāge*, *hānge* in that manner, thus. *Koḍ*, *avēn*, *ava*, *avu/aenga*, *aḍi* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a-*; *alli* there; *alliṇṇi* from there; *atti*, *attaṭṭi* to that side; *attiṇṇi* from that direction; *appara* that side, to that side, further (cf. 3984 *To. par par*); *a-le* by that way; *akka* then; *akkatiṇṇi* since then; *akka-kane* up to then; *akkale*, *akkanne* just then; *andi* that day; *accē*, *accakī* that many; *annatē*, *antē* of that kind; *annane*, *a-taraṭi* in that manner; *annata-ṅgi* for that purpose; *a-nanguṇḍi* on account of that; *a-li* among those. *Tu*, *āye*, *āṭu*, *āṇṭu/āṅkuḷu*, *avu* (*obl.* *ay-*), *aykuḷu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *āṭu* so much; *avulu*, *baṭu*, *alpa*, *āmbē* there; *ālta* of that place; *āṭu* thence; *āḍe*, *āḍegy*, *āṅci* thither; *āpe* yonder, opposite; *āni*, *āpaga* then; *āpolē* just then; *āṅca* thus; *āncadē*, *āncane*, *āncene* just so; *āncitti* such as that; *antuga* total. *Te*, *vāḍu* (*obl.* *vāni-*)/*āṭanu/āṭaḍu/āṭaḍu/āyana*, *vāru* (*obl.* *vāri-*)/*vāṇḍu*,

adi (obl. dāni-)/addi/āyadi/ayyadi, avi (obl. vāṭi-)/avvi/āyavi/ayyavi that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj.* ā; ābida, ābide, āvida, āvide, āme, āpe, āke, āyama that woman; akkaḍa, acaḍu, acoḍu, accaḍa, accaḍu, accōḍu, āda that place, there; akkaḍi of that place; appuḍu, apuḍu that time, then; appaḍi of that time; andu there; andali which is there; anta so much, all, whole; that time, then, afterwards; antagā much, very; antaḍa afterwards, then; antu whole, total; antē only so much; andaru, andoru so many persons; anni, ani all (things), so many; aṭu, aṭula, aṭulu, aṭulu, aṭlu thus; aṭṭi such; aṭṭidu, aṭṭidu such a man; aṭṭidi such a woman or thing; aṭṭe in that manner only; adigō, adē, allade, alladigo look there!; ala, alla that, that well-known or celebrated; avala that side; afterwards, beyond, on the other side; aṭa there, then, afterwards. *Kol.* am/amd, avr, ad, adv that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* (rarely used) a; anaḍ in that way; andar, andav, anṭi that many males, females, things; anṭon, anṭor, anṭod, anṭov man, men, woman or thing, women or things like that; anṭeḍna all; appuḍ, a-puḍ then; attan, attar, attad man, men, woman of that place; attin there; attat from there; atte that much; (SR) ālāḍ thence; ālāpasāḍ beyond, on that side; (SR) ane, anāy thus. *Nk.* avnd, avr, ad, adv that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; andhar so many males; andharna all (men); anigṇa all (things); anṅol so much; anṅala all; aphur then; attin there; ade thither; addan in that direction; anṭhad like that; attin thither; attat from there; attak that much; attakna all; aphund then; abhal on that side. *Nk.* (Ch.) ōn, ōr, ad, anda that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; anṅote(y), anṅotel, anṅonay, atey all; accir day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol.* sid); atan there; atte that much; adaṇin therefrom; ammanin then; ayeḷ that direction; asen like that (person). *Pa.* ōd (obl. ōn-; NE ōḍ), ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; anṅot that much, so much; apoḍ that time; at in that direction; atni so, in that way; adugi therefore; adōḍ in that direction; ana, ani there; anat-le from there; āta like that (inflected: ān āteni I am like that, etc.); āte, āten so, in that way. *Ga.* (Oll.) ōṇḍ, ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā, āy; apar like that; apar in that way; āl there; (S) ōṇḍ he; ōr they; (S*) ācin that day, day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol.* sid). *Go.* (Tr.) ōr/ōl (obl. ōn-), pl. ōṛ/ōrk he, that man, those men; (W. Ph.) ōr, pl. -k id.; (Ch.) ōl he, that man; (Ma.) ōṛ, pl. ōr, (Ko.) ōṇḍu id. (*Voc.* 441); (Tr.) ad, pl. au that woman or thing, those women or things; (W. Ph.) ad, au, (G. Mu. Ma.) ad, av, (SR.) ad/had, av/hav id. (*Voc.* 46); (Tr. W.) agga, (Ph.) haggā, haggā, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) aga there (*Voc.* 11); (Tr.) acual (*masc.*; pl. accōr), accō (*neut.*) as much

as, as big as that; (Mu.) acke, ackon that much, so much (*Voc.* 19); (Mu.) accon then; accohok at that time (*Voc.* 20); (Tr.) anṭi, (Mu.) annē that day; (Ko.) anṭi day before yesterday (*Voc.* 55, 60); (Tr.) ani time which is long past, then (*Voc.* 56); (Mu.) ante in that direction (*Voc.* 58); (Tr.) appōṛ then (past time) (*Voc.* 62); (Tr. ASu.) aske, (*pl.* aske then (*Voc.* 108); (Tr.) ātōl (*masc.*; pl. ātōr), ātal (*neut.*), (Ph.) ātōr (*masc.*), ātal (*neut.*) of that sort (*Voc.* 126); (ASu.) ātōr, ātal id.; (Tr.) āhun, āhon, (SR.) āhan, āhanē, (W.) āhun, (Y.) āhan thus (*Voc.* 147); (Tr.) adra on that day; (ASu.) handāl from that side; hāpē with that; ? (Ph.) ānai much (? that much; *Voc.* 130). *Konda* vāṇru (obl. vāni-), vār(u) (obl. vāri-), adi (obl. dāni-), avi (obl. vanka-) that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; akan, akar, akad, akeṇ id.; atal (obl. atar-) that side; atar(i) of that side; atarand from that side; abe/bān (obl. aben-/bān-) there; abeṇi/bāni of that place, belonging to that place; abekan man belonging there; ar(u) in that way, so, thus; aya *adj.* that; ayakan that man, etc.; (Sova dialect) aniga there; ako distant; distance; (Sova dialect) akonḍ distant; nani that sort of; nanikan such a man, etc.; nanu one (woman or thing) like that; naso that much, that big; nasonḍar that many men; nasor/nasonḍ that many women or things; nasok id., such big ones. *Pe.* avan/aven/liavan, avar, adel/hadel, avek, adi/adaṇ, avaṇ that man, those men, that woman, those women, that thing, those things; *adj.* ā, āy, anda; andel that woman; andaṇ that thing; andaliṇ for that, for that reason; acaka, ace, acek that big, so big; anṭan, anṭin in that direction; anṭiṇtan/anṭiṇdan from that direction; ani over there; aneṇ thus, in that way; abe, habe, ambe there; aṇeṇ thus, in that way; ? anay much (? that much). *Kui* a- that over there (contrast 764 e- that nearer and 923 o- that farthest); aanju, aaru, āri, āvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; āmba, (Letchmajee) amba there; āmbangi thither; āmbarai thence; āne that direction; ase (so *Gramm.*; *Voc.* āse) so large, so much; āsoṛi, āsoli, āsoni so many. *Kuwi* (F.) ā *adj.* that most remote (contrast 557 u that intermediate); āasi, āari, ādi, āati that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; atala yonder [presumably there are other adverbials and adjectives not given by F.]; [S. has no ā-forms, but instead ē-forms, which correspond to Kui e-forms]; (P.) amba there. *Kur.* a- that most remote (contrast 557 hu- that intermediate); ās, ār/abrā, ād, abrā that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj.* ā; ābiri then, at that moment; adā, ahāy there!; aigō in that direction, on that spot; annē such; *adv.* so; annū, ānu by that way; anti then, after this, so; aḍge, aḍge therefore; asan, hasan there, thither; atrā, hatra that side, in that direction; ayya, hayya there, in that place. *Malt.* āh, ār, āth that man, those

persons, that woman or thing/those things; *adj.* ā; āw āwe those objects or circumstances previously mentioned; athi, ahān look there!; ande then, thus; andeke in that manner; anṭan yonder; ani then, therefore; ānko thus, then, therefore; ano there; anond that much; anopan so large; āny thus; āṭi that place or spot; nā that one here (used when the party referred to is present; <Santali na- the nearest in the remote zone; MBE 1980b). *Br.* dā, dad this; pl. dāfk; dahun, daun, duhun in this manner; dākā(n) hence; dāxa this much, so many; dāng in this direction; dāre(k) here; dāsā now; dāsā(n) up to now; dāvadi this day; [d- in dā, etc. is a borrowing from Pashto dā, obl. dē, this, undifferentiated for gender or number (Krishnamurti 1969:67, Penzl 1955:90, §80.2); the Br. declensional and derivational forms are similar to those of the other Br. demonstrative pronouns, based on PDr. *ā. The suggestion in MBE 1961a is to be ignored.]. For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S, N) 1, DEN 4.

2 *Ka.* agacu, agucu, agusu to press firmly, confine, hold firmly; agacāḍ(a)lu, agacāḍ(a)le, agacāḍu affliction, trouble. *Te.* agacāḍu troubles, difficulties, affliction. DED 3.

3 *Ka.* agase common flax, *Linum usitatissimum* Lin. *Tu.* agase-nāru id. *Te.* agise, agisiya, avise, avisiya id. DED 4.

4 *Ta.* akaḍu wickedness. *Ka.* agaḍu viciousness, savageness, meanness. *Te.* agaḍu blame, exposure, fault. DED 5.

5 *Ta.* akatti, accam, acci West Indian pea-tree, *Sesbania grandiflora*. *Ma.* akatti *S. grandiflora* Rh. *Ka.* akace, agace, agase, agise tree with large scarlet flowers, *S.* (or *Aeschynomene*) *grandiflora* Poir. *Tu.* agase-mara *Agati grandiflora*. *Te.* (B) agise, agisa, avise-ḍeṭtu a leguminous tree, *Coronilla grandiflora* or *Aeschynomene grandiflora*. [Cf. Skt. agasti-*Agasti grandiflora*. [*Sesbania* = *Aeschynomene* = *Agati/Agasti* = *Coronilla*.] DED 6.

6 *Ta.* akappai, āppai ladle, large spoon with long handle, usually of coco-nut shell. *Ma.* akappa, akappān, āppa ladle. *Ka.* agape, āpe, hāpe scoop or ladle, made of a coco-nut shell or of wood. *Te.* agapa, abaka ladle, spoon, scoop made of coco-nut shell. DED 7.

7 *Ta.* akam inside, house, place, agricultural tract, breast, mind; akattān one who is in, householder; ōr-akatti, ōr-akattāl husband's brother's wife [i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself]; akakkāṛ, akahkār heart of a tree; akaṅkai, ahkai palm of the hand; aka-ppaṭu to be included, be obtained; akaḍu interior, belly, middle, impartiality; akapi inside, interior, agricultural tract; akappu depth (or with 11 *Ta.* akar); akampu inside; akal inner part of town or village; akavai inside, age within a certain limit; a locative ending; akalām breast; ākam body, breast, mind, heart; āyam secret. *Ma.* akam

inside, abode, house, room; akattu within, in the house; akattān master of the house; akattāl mistress of the house; akattōn indoor servant; *fem.* akattoḷ; akaṅkai palm of hand; akaṅkāl sole of foot; akā, akāyi inside of house, room; akaḍu, akiṭu udder; aka-ppetuka, āppetuka to get into, be caught, befall; aka-ppetukka to catch. *Ko.* anga-1 instep. *To.* o-por- (o-poṭ-) to be caught, be got; o-por- (o-por-ḍ-) to catch, get; wirixity husband's brother's wife. *Ka.* ōragitti, vāragitti id.; aṅ-gāl sole of the foot; aṅ-gey palm of the hand; āge, āga in, into; āya the inside, privacy, secret, private parts, a vital part of the body, particulars, details, a part of the body, the breast. *Koḍ.* angay palm of hand; anga-li sole of foot. *Tu.* aṅgāy sole of the foot; aṅgai palm of the hand. *Te.* agapaḍu to appear, be observed, perceived; akku the breast or chest; āyamu a vital part of the body, private parts. *Kol.* opad- (opaṭ-) to be found, met, (fish) are caught; oparip- (opaript-) to find. *Nk.* ōbar- (ōbaṭ-) to be got. ?Go. (Mu.) akna (pl. -ṅ) room of a house (*Voc.* 8). DED (N) 8, 888.

8 *Ta.* akal (akalv-, akanṛ-) to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away; akalām, (Tinn.) avalām width, extent, expanse, greatness, earth, sky; akali (-pp-, -tt-) to broaden out, enlarge (*intr.*); akalū width, expanse, greatness, earth, town, village, country; akalvu extent, expanse; akarci breadth, separation, ascetic life; akarṇu (akarṇi-) to widen (*tr.*), broaden, extend, remove, expel, banish; akarāl extension; akavu (akavi-) to become long, lengthen out; ālām breadth; āṛu (āṛi-) to remove, put away; āṇra wide; āṇral extension, width. *Ma.* akaluka to become extended, distant, part, retire; akalca separation, distance; akarṇuka to extend (*tr.*), open, remove, put away; akattuka to distend; akalām breadth, distance; ālām breadth; ākala, akalā far off, aside. *Ko.* agalm (obl. agalt-) width; a-n- (a-ḍ-) to open (mouth) wide; (mouth) is open wide (PSS). *To.* ox in-broad; ox eṭ- (ox eṭy-) to make broad (for eṭ-, cf. 859). *Ka.* agal (agald-) to be spacious, extensive, separate from, go away; agala space, width, extension; agalike separation from; agalcu to spread out, remove; agundale extensiveness, greatness (= *Ta.* akanṇalai, Kurunt 124, etc.); (PBh.) agunti greatness, vastness. *Tu.* agapuni to depart; to separate (*tr.*), extend; agapāvuni to send away, cause to depart; agela breadth; (B-K.) agely to go apart, widen. *Te.* (K.) agalu to leave, depart, be gone (of strength in war, liveliness, etc.) ?*Malt.* agare to spread, increase, become public; agatre to spread, distribute. DED (S, N) 9, DED 325.

9 *Ta.* akal small earthen pot having a wide mouth, hollow earthen lamp, a measure of capacity; akalām jar, large earthen pot, bucket, body of the lute as shaped like a bowl; āl earthen vessel. *Ma.* akal small earthen lamp or pot having a wide mouth. *Ka.* agal a metal plate used for eating; (Hav.) agulī a

kind of flat vessel. *Tu.* agoli, agoli a large vessel. *Ga.* (Oli.) agle pot. DED 10.

10 *Ta.* akavu (akavi-) to utter a sound as a peacock, sing, dance as a peacock, call, summon; akavar bards who arouse the king in the morning; akaval calling, addressing, screech of a peacock, high tone, n. of a metre; akavalan bard of the Pānar caste; akavunar dancers, singers. *Ma.* akaval screech of a peacock, name of a metre in Tamil; akaruka, akiruka to roar, bellow, children to cry; akarai, akirai, akirca roaring, bellowing. DED 11.

11 *Ta.* akar (-v-, -nt-) to excavate, dig out, pluck out (as eye), uproot; n. moat, tank, reservoir; akari moat; akarai, akari eli field rat; ā (-v-, -nt-) to dig; āri (-pp-, -tt-) to dig deep. *Ma.* akaruka, akiruka to dig out, excavate; akir, akari moat, ditch, trench; akil, akil moat, earth wall. *Ko.* av- (avd-) to dig hole with tool. *To.* ad- (adθ-) to dig. *Ka.* agar (agard-), agur (agurd-) to dig; agar what has been dug; agarte digging, pit, ditch; agarata, agarate digging, ditch, moat; agalte ditch, moat; agi, age to dig, burrow, make a hole in the ground. *Tu.* agaru, agalu ditch, trench, moat; (B-K.) agate overturning the soil by spade. *Te.* agadta ditch, moat, trench. *Kol.* agul- (agult-) to dig. *Nk.* (Ch.) agul-/agl- id.; agulmur digging. *Ga.* (S.) agd-, (P.) arg- to dig. ? *Kur.* arxna id. ? *Malt.* arge id. DED (S, N) 12.

12 *Ka.* agi to tremble, fear; agurvu, agurvu amazement, terror; a terrible form; agurvisu to be terrifying or formidable; terrify. *Tu.* aguruni to totter, stagger. *Te.* (KR) agurvu fear, terror; (VN) agurpu, agurvu 'bhayan-karamu'. DEDS 1.

13 *Ta.* akil (in cpds. akir-) eagle-wood, *Aquilaria agallocha*; the drug agar obtained from the tree; akku eagle-wood. *Ma.* akil aloe wood, *A. agallocha*. *Ka.* agil the balsam tree which yields bdellium, *Amyris agallocha*; the dark species of *Agallochum*; fragrance. *Tu.* agily a kind of tree; kari agily *Agallochum*. / Cf. Skt. aguru-, agaru-; Pali akalu, akalu, agaru, agalu, agalu; Turner, CDIAL, no. 49, DED 14.

14 *Ta.* avig (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, untied; (-pp-, -tt-) to loosen, untie, unpack. *Ka.* agal to become loose; agulu to become loose as a peg. *Te.* agulu to be unfastened, loosened, separated. DED 15.

15 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, sprout; (-pp-, -tt-) to sprout, rise; to raise; akaippu rising, elevation. *Ma.* aka germ, bud, shoot; akukka to bud; ava bud, esp. the fruit-like sprout of *Artocarpus*; avvcka to sprout. *Ka.* age seedling, shoot from the root of a plant or tree, sprout. *Koq.* age paddy seedling. *Tu.* agge the shoot of a branch. *Kur.* akhuā seed bud, sprout, shoot; akarna to germinate, shoot, sprout. Cf. 335 *Ka.* aku. DED (S) 16.

16 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to be broken, crumpled, suffer; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, cut in pieces, beat, trouble, oppress. *Te.* agalu to break or go to pieces, burst; agalincu, agul(u)cu to break (tr.), burst. *Ga.* (S.) ag- to be torn; akp- to tear. DED 17.

17 *Kur.* axnā (axcas, akkhas) to know, realize, experience, mistake for; axkā, akkhā knowledge, experience. *Malt.* age (aqqa) to know, understand; āgre to get accustomed to. DED 18.

18 *Kur.* axrnā to warm oneself (by the fire, in the sun). *Malt.* awge to expose to the heat of the sun or fire; awgre to bask in the sun, warm oneself at a fire. DEDS 4.

19 *Ta.* akkakkāy asunder. *Tu.* akkakka, akkoļu n. part; adv. asunder. DED 19.

20 *Ka.* akkaja, akkaja wonder, surprise; a wonderful thing. *Te.* akkajamu wonder, surprise, astonishment; akkaja paḍu to wonder. *Kui* akajaka āva to be dumbfounded, confounded, confused through fear and awe. DED 20.

21 *Ta.* akkarai, akkarai concern, interest, need, necessity. *Ka.* akkare want, necessity, need. *Te.* akkara necessity, want, need, interest. DED 23.

22 *Ka.* akkale cockroach. *Tu.* ekkale, ekkalu id. *Kor.* (M.T.) hakkala id. DEDS (N) 2.

23 *Ta.* akkā, akkai, akkan, akkattai, akkā, akkacci, akkaicci elder sister. *Ma.* akka id., wife of an elder brother, elderly maternal or paternal cousin, a term of endearment denoting an elderly woman. *Ko.* akn elder sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* okn, okok id. *Ka.* akka (nom. sg. akkam, i.e. akkan, nom. pl. akkaṅgal/akkandir) elder sister; a woman older than oneself is usually termed akka, endearingly girls are also so called by their elders. *Koq.* akkē elder sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* akka, akkē elder sister. *Te.* akka id. *Kol.* (SR.) akkābā id. *Go.* (L.) akka, (Ma.) akkal(i) (pl. akkasku), (S.) akkal (pl. akkahku) id.; (Mu.) akka husband's elder sister (Voc. 3a); (Tr.) takkā (pl. -hk), (Ph.) takkā, takkār (pl. takkāhk), (W.) takkā elder sister (Voc. 1640); (ASu.) takkā (pl. -k) id. (used only with reference to 2nd and 3rd person). *Kuwi* (Isr.) aka/akey voc. used to younger girls. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) akkā- mother, Pkt. (DNM) akkā- sister. DED (S) 24.

24 *Pa.* akka mother's father. *Go.* (Tr.) akkō id. (said by granddaughter); (W.) akko great-grandfather; (Mu.) akko daughter's son or daughter, grandson's wife (Voc. 6, 7); (LuS.) ukko (i.e. akko) maternal grandfather. *Pe.* ako (pl. -r) id. *Kui* ake grandfather, ancestor; akenja grandfather. *Kuwi* (S. Gramm. 63) akku id. DED (S) 25.

25 *Ta.* akkili-pikkili confusion, confusion of mind (loc.). *Ka.* akkuḷisu to fear, flinch, withdraw. *Te.* akkilipaḍu to be confused, bewildered. DEDS 3.

26 *Ta.* akki herpes. *Ma.* akki inflamed pimples. *Te.* akki erysipelas. / ? < Skt. agni- (Gt., *Ta.* Lex.). DED 26.

27 *Ka.* aṅga way, manner, mode. *Te.* aṅgu, (K., coll.) haṅgu manner, way. DED 29.

28 *Ta.* aṅkaṇam space between two pillars. *Ka.* aṅkana space either between any two posts or pillars in a wall that supports the roof, or between any two beams. *Tu.* aṅkana space between two crossbeams or pillars supporting a roof. *Te.* aṅkanamu space between any two beams or pillars. / ? Skt. DED 30.

29 *Ta.* aṅkam battle, fight. *Ma.* aṅkam fight, battle, duel, challenge. *Ka.* aṅka fight, war. *Tu.* aṅka fight, war, cock-fight. *Te.* aṅkakāḍu a quarrelsome man. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) aṅka- fight, mimic war or conflict. DED 31.

30 *Ta.* aṅkam symmetry, beauty. *Te.* aṅgu beauty. DED 32.

31 *Ta.* aṅkalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet; aṅkalāyppu disquiet, mental worry. *Ma.* aṅkalāyikka to lament, grieve; aṅkalāyppu anxiety, worry, disquiet. *Ko.* aṅgla-pm desire, liking. *Ka.* aṅgal to grieve, be afflicted; aṅgalārcu, aṅgalācu to cry from grief, grieve, sorrow; aṅgalāpu lamentation, grief. *Tu.* aṅgalappu, aṅgalāpa covetousness; aṅgu greed; aṅgipini to be greedy, covetous; aṅgipuni to wish, be greedy of; aṅgele a greedy person, glutton; aṅṅanyuni to be greedy of, covet. *Te.* aṅgalārcu to grieve, lament, cry out from fear, grief, or pain; aṅgada misfortune, trouble; mental agony, anxiety. *Kur.* aṅglā, aṅglā'ānā to weep loudly. DED (S) 33.

32 *Ta.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi stirrup. *Ma.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi id. *Ka.* aṅgavaṭi, aṅkōṇi (PBh.) aṅkavaṭi id. *Tu.* aṅkōle id. *Te.* aṅkavanne, aṅkavanṇiya, aṅkemu id. DED 34.

33 *Ka.* aṅgala, aṅgalu, aṅguḷa, aṅguḷi, aṅguḷe palate; (UNR) aṅgilu, naṅgilu uvula. *Te.* aṅgili palate. *Nk.* (Ch.) aṅgul, aṅguṭ(u) tongue. *Malt.* naḡlu uvula. DED (S) 35.

34 *Ta.* aṅkā (-pp- -tt-) to open the mouth; n. opening the mouth; aṅkāppu opening the mouth, thirsting. *Ko.* aṅga-v- (aṅga-) to look upwards. *Ka.* (Bark.) aṅgā having the face turned upwards. *Tu.* aṅgavuni to yawn, gape, open the mouth; aṅguni to open the mouth, be seized with a fit of yawning. *Kol.* aṅgasi a yawn. *Nk.* aṅgaṣi id. *Pa.* aṅalp- (aṅalt-) to gape, open the mouth wide. *Go.* (G.) aṅil-/aṅl- to open mouth; (Ma.) aṅgal gaping, yawning; (M.) aṅglānā to yawn; (Mu.) aṅg-/aṅl- to open (mouth); *caus.* aṅgh-/aṅgh- (Voc. 14). *Mand.* aṅlā- to open mouth. *Kui* aṅgalanga with mouth agape, with foolish appearance, foolishly, crazily; aṅgali āva/giva to open the mouth wide, gape. *Kuwi* (F) aṅgalacali to gape; (Su.) aṅgala- (aṅgalat-) to gape, open. *Kur.* aṅgal aṅgal with one's mouth open (in surprise); aṅglānā, aṅglā'ānā to gape, open the

mouth wide, be open. *Malt.* aṅgle to gape; aṅglo open-mouthed. DED (S) 36.

35 *Ta.* aṅkāṭi bazaar, bazaar street. *Ma.* aṅṅāṭi shop, bazaar. *Ko.* aṅga-dy id. *To.* ogoḍy bazaar (? < *Badaga). *Ka.* aṅgadi shop, stall. *Koq.* aṅgadi id. *Tu.* aṅgadi id. *Te.* aṅgadi id. *Kol.* aṅgadi bazaar. *Nk.* aṅgāri id. *Nk.* (Ch.) aṅgār market. *Pa.* aṅgoḍ court-yard, compound. / ? Cf. Skt. aṅgaṇa- court-yard. DED (S) 37.

36 *Ma.* ayavu washing; ayavukāran, ayakan washerman. *To.* osx washing place in stream. *Ka.* asaga, agasa, agasiga washerman. DED 38.

37 *Ta.* acaṅku (acaṅki-) to stir, move, shake; acakku (acakki-), ayakku (ayakki-) to shake (tr.); acai (-v-, -nt-) to move, stir, go away; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake (tr.), move, agitate; n. cud, sling for carrying or preserving ola books; acaivu shaking, moving about, swinging; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to drive, as a chariot. *Ma.* ayakka, ayakka to send, let go, leave, slacken, loosen; ayaccal being loose, untied; ayappu sending, slackening; ayappikka to make to send, get oneself dismissed, take leave; ayayuka to slacken; aya, ayavu rumination; ayavu elasticity; ayayuka to chew the cud. *Ka.* asi to move, shake, tremble, dangle, pendulate; to throw away, scatter, disperse; asavasa haste, speed; asimisi without deliberation; asu quickness, haste; asumbu to cause to move about, shake, agitate. *Koq.* ay- (ayp-, aye-) to send. *Te.* asiya-ḍu to move, tremble, hang as a pendulum. *Kur.* asrnā to tremble. Cf. 137 *Ta.* atir. DED (S) 39.

38 *Ta.* acaṭu stupidity, fool; acaṭaṇ foolish man, low person; acaṭi silly woman. *Ma.* asaṭu meanness. *Ka.* asaḍu stupidity, stubbornness; asaḍa stupid man; fem. asaḍi. DED 40.

39 *Ta.* acar (-v-, -nt-) to become faint, drowsy; acarttu (acartti-) to cause to be drowsy or sluggish; acati drowsiness; acappu inattentiveness, absence of mind; acāvu (acāvi-) to droop, languish, grow slack; acā languor, faintness; acai (-v-, -nt-) to be weary, exhausted, grow feeble, walk or ride slowly; acāivu weariness, exhaustion; aṅar (-v-, -nt-) to be lazy, slothful; n. mental distress, disease; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to lose consciousness (as in fainting, sleep, drunkenness), become weary, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to forget; ayarcci, ayarti languor, faintness, forgetfulness; ayarppu, ayarvu forgetfulness; ayā languor, faintness; ayāvu (ayāvi-) to be distressed; aṅcal laziness, sloth. *Ma.* aṣati drowsiness, forgetfulness; aṣattu pōka to forget oneself; ayarkka to swoon, feel estranged, disagree; ayarcca fatigue, distress, affliction, forgetfulness; ayarti, ayarppu swoon, forgetfulness, discord. *Ka.* asur to feel disgusted, have an aversion or a dislike, be impatient; n. fatigue, faintness; asurusuru exhaustion; ayil, ayilu bewilderment, madness; asar to be weary; n. weariness, fatigue, languor. *Tu.* ajakē

idleness; ? *āsary* thirst, that which slakes thirst. *Te.* *asurusuru* an onom. word to express weariness; *anjali-gunjali* fatigued, tired. DED (S) 41.

40 *Ta.* *acal* mosquito; *acaval* gnat; *acaru* minute insect that sticks on leaves and injures plants; *acukupi* small insect breeding and feeding on plants; *acuvupi* a destructive insect; *añal*, *añalam* sp. of gnat. *Ma.* *accu* a little snail. DED (S) 42.

41 *Ta.* *acaru* mud, mire; *acumpu* soft mud, miry place; *ayam* mud, mire. *Ma.* *ayam* id.; *ayaru* manure. *Te.* *asalu* mud, mire. DEDS 6.

42 *Ta.* *acaru* dandruff, scurf; scab in sheep and goats; *ayaru* excrescence resulting from a sore; *akir* a kind of scurf. *Ka.* *agaru*, *hagaru*, *adaru*, *aduru* dandruff. DEDS 5.

43 *Ta.* *acai* (-pp-, -tt-) to join with (*tr.*), tic, bind. *Ka.* *asa* fitness, propriety. *Konda* as-(-t-) to stick to, remain stable (in a village). *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to fit (cf. *assali* to catch, s.v. 51 *Go.* as-). *Kur.* *assnā* to adhere, stick, hold to or together, attach oneself to, fit, (tongue) to be unable to utter distinctly; *assagā* *ānā* to glue, paste or make otherwise adhere. *Malt.* *asge* to stick; *asge* to adhere; *asge* to paste on, make of two things one. Cf. 52 *Kur.* *assglāra*. DED (S) 43(a).

44 *Ka.* *ajara-nīli*, *ajura-nīli* a low under-shrub, perhaps *Indigofera* *aspalathoides* Vahl. [*Lush. I. tinctoria* Linn.]. ? *Tu.* *ajara* a kind of moss. DEDS 9.

45 *Kur.* *acc* thorn. *Malt.* *acu* id.; *ac-acro* prickly. DEDS 8.

46 *Go.* *accānā* (Tr.) to be cut (of one's foot on a stump, or one's hand with a pen-knife), (Ph.) to cut off (hand, foot, etc.); (Mu.) *acc-* to split, saw; (Tr. W.) *askānā* to cut up, divide meat; (A. Ch. Mu. Ma.) *ask-* to cut (meat), carve (*ask-* is *pl. action* of *acc-*; *Voc.* 17). *Malt.* *asye* to chisel. ? *Ka.* *haccu*, *heccu* to cut in pieces; (Tipt.) *accu* to cut into pieces as vegetables; (Gowda) *hacci* to divide (vegetables and fruits). DEDS 7.

47 *Ta.* *accu* mould, type. *Ma.* *accu* id. *Ko.* *ac* mould for casting iron. *Ka.* *accu* mould, impression, sign, type, stamp. *Koḍ.* *acci* cake of jaggery sugar with hollow in middle (formed in a mould). *Tu.* *acci* form, model. *Te.* *accu* stamp, impression, print, mould. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13096, Skt. *sañcaka*-, Panj. *sañcā*, *saccā* mould; Burrow 1967.41. DED (S, N) 44.

48 *Ta.* *accu* weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together. *Ma.* *accu* weaver's reed or stay. *Ka.* *accu* weaver's reed. *Tu.* *acci* id. *Te.* *accu* id. DEDS 45.

49 *Ta.* *accu* ridge in a field; *accu-kkaṭṭu* (*kkaṭṭi*) to form a ridge around a field;

accukkattū field with ridges, land divided into beds to admit and retain water for the cultivation of paddy. *Te.* (inscr.) *accu* *kattū* *seyu* to make a ridge along the boundary. DEN 1.

50 *Ta.* *accan* father; *acci* Nāyar woman (< *Ma.*); *acciyar* women ascetics; *accō* excl. of pity or of wonder. *Ma.* *accan* father, lord; *acca* mother; *acci* id., Nāyar woman; *accō* interj. of surprise or pain. *Ko.* *aj* *ayn* very old man; *aj* *av* very old woman. *Ka.* *acci* mother, a Malayāla woman; *ajja* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Koḍ.* *ajjē* grandfather; *mutt-ajjē* great-grandfather. *Tu.* *ajje* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Nk.* *ajak-jaran* grandfather. *Manḍ.* *aji* father's mother. *Kur.* *ajjos* (*Voc.* *ajjō*) paternal grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. / Probably < *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1347, Skt. *ārya*-, Pkt. *ajja*-. *Kur.* has probably borrowed independently. DED (S) 46.

51 *Go.* (W.) *assinā*, (Mu. S. K. M.) *as-* to buy; (Ma.) *as-* to take, buy (*Voc.* 103). *Konda* *as-* (-t-) to catch, hold, grasp. *Pe.* *ah-* (ast-) to seize, take hold of. *Manḍ.* *ah-* (-t-) to seize, catch. *Kui* *ahpa* (aht-) to hold, seize, take, accept, capture, contain; *n.* grasp, acceptance, capture, seizure. *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to hold, catch (cf. *assali* to fit, s.v. 43 *Ta.* *acai*); (S.) *ahnai* to seize, hold; (Su. P.) *ah-* (ast-) to seize, take hold of. DED (S) 48.

52 *Kur.* *assglāra* a caterpillar found on the *sāl*-tree leaves (its contact causes swelling and fever). *Malt.* *asgalo* a caterpillar the touch of whose hair causes painful irritation. Cf. 43 *Ta.* *acai*. DED 49.

53 *Ka.* *ajja* time or circumstance favourable for the purpose, opportunity. *Te.* *ajja* opportunity. DED 275.

54 *Ta.* *añcal* relay, resting place on a journey, letter post; *añci* letter post. *Ma.* *añcal* id. *Ka.* *añce* a postal road, stage, relay, the post. *Tu.* *añcal* the post; *añciḍaye* postman. *Te.* *ance*, *anciya* post, a relay of horses, palanquin-bearers, letter-carriers, etc. DED 50.

55 *Ta.* *añcu* (añci-) to fear, dread; *n.* fear, terror; *añcikkai* (*coll.*) fear; *añci* fear; *accu* id.; *accam* id., dread, terror. *Ma.* *añcuka* to fear, despair; *añcal*, *accam* awe, fear. *Ko.* *anj-* (anj-) to fear; *anjalk* fear; *anjrc-* (anjrc-) to terrify. *To.* *oz-* (oj-) to fear; *ozk*, *ojky* fear; *ojurt-* (ojurty-) to terrify (**urt-* to cause to be, cf. 710 *Ta.* *uruttu*). *Ka.* *añju* to fear, be afraid; *añjike* fear; *añjisu* to frighten. *Tu.* *añjuni*, *añjiyuni* to fear; *añjikkē*, *añjigē* fear, alarm, fright. *Te.* *anju* to fear, be alarmed; *anjika* fear, apprehension. *Kui* *aja* (aji-) to fear; *n.* fear, dread; *aska* (aski-) *pl. action*; *aji* fear, terror; *ajanjāpa*, *ajansāpa* danger, peril, terror; *aspa* (ast-) to cause to fear. *Kuwi* (F.) *ajjali* to fear; *ajji* fear; (S.) *ajinai* to fear. Br. *hijing*, *hijēnging* to be scared, startled. DED 51.

56 *Ga.* (S.) *anj-* to climb. *Go.* (D. G. Mu.) *anj* id., (Mu. also) to ride on shoulder; (Mu.)

anjih- to take on the shoulder (*Voc.* 23). DEDS 10.

57 *Ta.* *ansu* selvage, edge of a cloth (< *Te.*). *To.* *oc* edge, bank of river, border of thicket. *Ka.* *ancu* edge, brim, boundary, bank, shore, selvage, border, skirt. *Te.* *ancu* skirt, border or selvage of cloth, edge (of sword, etc.), shore, brim. / Cf. Skt. *añcala-* edge or border of a garment. DED 52.

58 *Ta.* *añnai* mother; *annai*, *tannai* mother, elder sister; *emm-antai* our mother; *tamm-antai* mother. *Ma.* *anna* id. *Pa.* *añña* father's sister. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM* 1.51) *appi-* father's sister. DED (S) 53.

59 *Ta.* *aṭaku* greens, edible leaves; *aṭai* leaf, betel leaf, greens. *Ma.* *aṭa* leaf, betel. *Kur.* *arxā* any leguminous plant or eatable greens; *arxā-cexel* the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for *cexel*, see 2789). / Cf. Pkt. *dāga-*, *dāya-* edible green vegetables (A. Master, *P. K. Gode Commemorative Volume* 262). DED (S, N) 54.

60 *Ka.* *aḍagu*, *aḍabala* flesh, meat. *Malt.* *aṭage* curry made of meat, fish, or vegetable. DEDS 12.

61 *Tu.* *aḍakuni* to throw, cast out, discharge (as a gun). *Te.* *aḍarincu*, *aḍarucu* to discharge, shoot (as an arrow or other missile). DEDS 13.

62 *Ma.* *aṭakkā-maniyan* *Sphaeranthus indicus* (maniyan a kind of paddy). *Ka.* *aḍike-kasa* a low annual plant growing in ricefields. *S. indicus* Lin. (*kasa* weed); *aḍika-bāre-gida* a climbing herb, *Cucumis pubescens* Willd. *Tu.* *aḍake-bāre* *C. pubescens*. DED 55.

63 *Ta.* *aṭaṅku* (*aṭaṅki-*) to submit, be subdued, be compressed, cease, disappear, be comprised, settle, subside, sleep; *aṭakku* (*aṭakki-*) to control, repress, hide, conceal, bury; *aṭakkam* submission, patience, repose, etc. *Ma.* *aṭaṅhuka* to be pressed down, enclosed, contained, submit, yield, be allayed, calmed; *aṭakkuka* to press down, subdue, swallow, allay, quiet; *aṭakkam* being contained; *all*, whole; *self-control*, modesty, secrecy. *Ko.* *arg-* (*argy-*) to stop, be obedient; *arḱ-* (*arḱy-*) to cause to stop; *arḱaṭm* obedience; *arḱm* (*obl. arḱt-*) act of making submit, burial. *To.* *oḍg-* (*oḍgy-*) to be quiet, find sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; *orḱ-* (*orḱy-*) to subdue, give sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; *oḍkm* (*obl. oḍkt-*) submission, burial. *Ka.* *aḍaṅgu*, *aḍagu* to hide, be concealed, disappear, cease, be quenched, be appeased, be humbled, crouch, be contained in; *aḍaku* to press, press into narrower compass, pack, subdue, control; *aḍacu* to press down, pack, stuff in, be humble, silence, shut as the mouth; *aḍaka* pressing into narrow compass, contracting, shrinking, hiding oneself, hiding place, being comprehended or contained in, abridgement; *akku* to subdue, bring under control; *tāguḍi* an ambush, lurking or hiding place. *Koḍ.*

aḍak- (*aḍaki-*) to hold in closed hands; *aḍaka* act of bringing within a compass, thriftiness, restrictions at festivals. *Tu.* *aḍevuni*, *aḍeyuni* to be concealed, hide; *deṅguni* to be hidden, concealed, lie in ambush; (B-K) *aḍeṅgu*, *deṅgu* to hide; *aḍeka* small, narrow. *Te.* *aḍagu*, *aḍagu* to yield, submit, be humbled; *aḍacu*, *aḍacu* to suppress, humble, subject; *aḍakuva* humility, modesty, submissiveness; *dāgu*, *dāgu*, *dāgu* to lie hidden; *dācu*, *dācu*, *dācu* to hide, conceal; *dāgurincu* to conceal, deceive; *dāgurinta* concealment, deceit; *dāpana* hiding, concealment; *dāparamu* stealing; *dāparincu* to steal; *dāpariḍu* thief. *Kol.* *dāṅg-* (*dāṅkt-*) to hide (*intr.*); *dāp-* (*dāpt-*), *dāṅgip-* (*dāṅgipt-*) to hide (*tr.*). *Nk.* *dḥāṅ-* to hide (*intr.*), be hidden; *caus. dḥāṅgip-*; *dḥāp-* to cover, hide. *Konda* *dāṅ-* (-it-) to lie hidden, hide oneself; *dāp-* to hide, save (money). *Kui* *dāpa* (*dāt-*) to lie in wait for; *āpa* (*ārt-*), *āpa* (*ārt-*) to hide (*tr.*), conceal. *Kur.* *arḱnā* to knead, shampoo by squeezing from place to place. *Malt.* *arge*, *argese* to press down, close an opening by pressing a heavy object against; *arke* to thrust or wedge in. ? Cf. 83 *Ta.* *aṭai*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5574 **dhakk-*, **dhānk-*, 5579 **dhapp-*, **dhamp-* to cover. DED (S, N) 56(a).

64 *Ta.* *aṭappam*, *aṭappam* betel pouch, barber's razor case. *Ma.* *aṭappam*, *aṭappam* betel purse, chunam pouch, barber's dressing case. *Ka.* *aḍapa*, *haḍapa* a small bag, used as a pouch for areca nut and betel leaves, and by barbers as a dressing case. *Tu.* *aḍapa*, *haḍapa* barber's dressing case. *Te.* *aḍapamu*, *haḍapamu* pouch for betel leaves and nuts, a barber's case for keeping razors, etc. ? Cf. *Ta.* *aṭai-ppai*, s.v. 88 *Ta.* *aṭaikkāy*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1948, Pkt. *haḍapp(h)a-* small case for holding ornaments, betel, or money, Omar. (Master) *haḍapu* preparation of betel; attendant. DED 57.

65 *Ta.* *aṭampu*, *aṭappaṅ-koṭi*, *aṭampu* hare-leaf, *Ipomoea biloba*. *Ma.* *aṭampu*, *aṭampu* *Convolvulus pes caprae*. *Ka.* *aḍumbu-balli* a creeping plant, *I. biloba* Forsk. *Tu.* *aḍumbu* the creeper *I. maritima*. [*I. biloba*/*maritima* = *C. pes caprae* Linn.]. DED 59.

66 *Ma.* *aṭaruka* to burst, crack, slit off, fly open; *aṭar* a splinter; *aṭarecca* splitting, a crack; *aṭarttuka*, *aṭattuka* to split, tear off, open (an oyster). *Tu.* *aḍaruni* to crack (*intr.*). DED 60.

67 *Ka.* (Hav.) *aḍaru* twig; (Bark.) *aḍiri* small and thin branch of a tree; (Gowda) *aḍari* small branches. *Tu.* *aḍaru* twig.

68 *Ta.* *aṭal* a kind of fish; *aṭalai* a marine fish. *Ma.* *aṭava* a kind of marine fish. *Tu.* *aḍaminu* a kind of fish; (B-K.) *aḍavu* id. DEDS 14.

69 *Pe.* *aṭavari* chin. *Manḍ.* *aṭavari* id. DEDS 15.

70 *Ta.* *aṭā* excl. addressed familiarly to an inferior or a child and in contempt to an

enemy; **aṭi** excl. used in addressing women in a familiar manner; **aṭe** excl. of calling. *Ma. aṭanna, fem. aṭi, hon. aṭō* interj. calling persons of lower rank. *Ka. aḍa aḍa* = Ta. aṭa, aṭe. Cf. 156(b) Ta. appappa. DED 61.

71 *Ta. aṭāpiṭi* violence (*coll.*); *aṭāvaṭi* outrage, violence; *aṭiṭiṭi* broil, fray, scuffle (*loc.*). *Ma. aṭāpiṭi* violence, outrage, quarrel, uproar; *aṭiṭiṭi* quarrel, scuffle, affray. *Ka. aḍāvudī* alarm, confusion, quarrel, riot, fright. *Te. (B) aḍāvadi, aḍāvudi* confusion, uproar, fright. DED 62.

72 *Ta. aṭi* foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin; *aṭimai* slavery, servitude, slave, servant, devotee; *aṭitti, aṭicci* maid-servant; *aṭiyavan, aṭiyān, aṭiyōn* slave, devotee. *Ma. aṭi* sole of foot, footstep, measure of foot, bottom, base; *aṭima* slavery, slave, feudal dependency; *aṭiyan* slave, servant; *fem. aṭiyātti*. *Ko. aṭy* foot (measure); ac place below; *acgaṭ* place beneath an object, position after the first in a row; ac mog younger son. *To. oṭy* foot. *Ka. aḍi* foot, measure of foot, step, pace, base, bottom, under; *aḍime* slavery; *aḍiya* slave. *Koḍ. aḍi* place below, down. *Tu. aḍi* bottom, base; *kār aḍi* footsole, footstep; *aḍi kai* palm of the hand. *Te. aḍugu* foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace, measure of a foot, bottom, basis; *aḍime* slavery, slave, bondman; *aḍiyāḍu* slave, servant; *aḍi-gaṭṭa* sandal, wooden shoe. *Ga. (S.?) aḍugu* footstep (< *Te.*). *Go. (G.) aḍi* beneath; (*Mu.*) *aḍit* below; *aḍita* lower; *aṭke* below; (*Ma.*) *aḍita, aḍna* lower; (*M.*) *aḍ(d)i* below, low; (*L.*) *aḍi* down; (*Ko.*) *aṭṭi* underneath; *aṭṭita* lower (*Voc.* 33). *Koṇḍa aḍi* below, underneath; *aḍiR(i)* that which is underneath; *aḍiRāṇḍ* from below, from the bottom. DED(S) 63.

73 *Ma. aṭi* sweeping the house; *aṭikka* to sweep the ground; *aṭippu* sweeping. *Tu. aṭipuni* to sweep; *aḍipu* sweeping. DED 64.

74 *Ta. aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to flap, twitch, move spasmodically, blow (as the wind); *aṭuppu* fear. *Ka. aḍalu* to be shaken, tremble, be afraid; *n. tremor*, whirling confusion of mind, fear. *Te. aḍalu* to be afraid, (*K* also) tremble, shake; *n. fear*, alarm; *aḍalincu* to terrify, frighten; *aḍici-paḍu* to be in a hurry; *aḍici-paṭu* impatience, hurry, haste. *Koḷ. aḍg- (*aḍakt-*) (pulse, na-ḍi) throbs. DED(S) 65.*

75 *Ka. (Gowda) aḍigera* a pot. *Tu. aḍḍyara* earthen jar or pot. *Te. aṭika* a small earthen pot with a large mouth. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭka* earthen pot. *Go. (Tr.) aṭka* earthen pot used for cooking; (*G. Mu. Ma. S.*) *aṭka* cooking pot; (*Pat.*) *aḍka* [i.e. *aṭka*] id. (*Voc.* 25). *Kur. aṭi* earthen waterpot. Cf. 76 *Ta. aṭu*. DEDS 16.

76 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-*, *aṭt-*) to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (*tr.*); *aṭukkala* kitchen; *aṭicil*, *aṭucil* boiled rice; *aṭuppu* oven, fireplace for cooking, fire in the oven; *aṭiṭi* kitchen, place for performing sacrificial ceremonies; *aṭṭu* a cake of coarse sugar; *aṭt-uppu* salt

produced by evaporation; *aṭu* cooking, boiling, distillation. *Ma. aṭuka* to cook; *aṭukkala* kitchen; *aṭuppu* fireplace, hearth, oven. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) to cook by boiling, bakc (pots). *To. oṭ-* (*oṭ-*) to cook. *Ka. aḍu* (*aṭt-*) to cook, boil, dress, prepare a meal, mature (*tr.*); *n. cooking*; *aḍi, aḍe* cooking; *aḍike, aṭke, aḍige, aḍuge* cooking, boiling, etc.; *aṭṭu* to evaporate; dry up; *n. the state of being free from moisture*; *aṭṭisu* to cause to evaporate by boiling; *aṭt-uppu* salt produced by evaporation; *aṭṭarisu* to evaporate, as water by boiling; (*Hav.*) *aṭṭumbala* kitchen. *Koḍ. aḍigeka-rē* cook; *fem. aḍigekarati*. *Tu. aḍupini* to cook; *aḍi* cooked, dressed, prepared; *aḍigulu* a cook; *aḍige* cooking, distilling; *aḍkala* cooking shed, oven; *aṭṭilu* cooking, meal. *Te. aḍugaṭṭu* to dry up, become exhausted; *aṭt-uppu* a kind of salt; *aṭṭu* a flat thin cake roasted or baked on an iron pan; *aḍasāla* kitchen, cook-room; *aṭṭamu* food, fuel. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭay-/aṭil-* to be dried up; *aṭap-* to dry up (water); *aṭ* bread. *Go. (Tr.) aṭṭana* to cook by boiling; (*W.*) *aṭāna* to cook, boil; (*A. Y. G. Mu. Ma.*) *aṭt-*, (*M. S. Ko.*) *aṭ-* to cook (*Voc.* 26); (*Tr.*) *aṭyār* boiling water (*Voc.* 27); (*S-R.*) *aṭyāl* cooking-pot; (*L.*) *aṭuval* a cook (*Voc.* 28). *Koṇḍa aṭk-* (*-t*) to burn (heaps of hacked forest-wood, before starting poṭṭu cultivation), set fire to. *Kui aṭa* (*aṭi-*) to heat or boil a liquid; *pl. action* *aṭka* (*aṭki-*). *Kuwi* (*Su. P.*) *aṭ-* to catch fire; *aṭi ki-* to set fire to. Cf. 75 *Ka. aḍigera*. /Cf. *Skt. aṭṭa-* dried, dry; *Pkt. aṭṭā* becomes dry; *Mar. aṭṭe* to dry up. DED(S) 66.

77 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-*, *aṭt-*) to pound (as rice), kill, destroy, conquer; *aṭu* killing, ruining, victory; *aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, strike, dash against, strike, defeat, overcome, slay, punish; *n. blow*, stroke; *aṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to beat, strike, mould by beating; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, kill, destroy; *n. troubling*, oppressing; thin flat plate of metal, esp. gold; *aṭal* killing, murdering; *aṭalai* battle, trouble, distress; (*PR*) *aṭarppu* attack. *Ma. aṭi* blow, stroke; *aṭikka* to beat, strike; *aṭippu* printing, stamping, coining; *aṭiccal* beating; *aṭal* a fight; *aṭalar* enemies; *aṭar war*; *aṭanta* a mode of beating time in music. *Ko. aṭr-* (*aṭr-*) to strike (ball in game); *aṭḍary* act of quarrelling with blows; *aṭymury* gey- (*gec-*) to win over someone (*acc.*) in a fight (for *mury*, see 4922 *Ta. muṭi*). *Ka. aḍacu* to rap, cuff; *aḍar* to pounce upon, rush at (as dogs, etc., do); *aḍaru* an attack; *aḍi* beating, a blow; *aḍe* to strike or throw with finger; *aṭe* to strike, push, drive; to strike or propel with the fingers. *Koḍ. aḍi-* (*aḍip-*, *aḍic-*) (lightning) strikes (song word). *Tu. aḍikai* defeated, vanquished; *aṭepuni* to push, strike against; *darpuṇi* to thrash, beat, strike, break; *darteḷe*, *darteḷe* a striker, breaker; *darteḷu* breakage, what is broken. *Te. aḍucu* to beat, strike, break, destroy; *aḍupu* a stroke, blow; *aḍaru* (*Tikkana*; comm. by Velcheru Narayana Rao and George L. Hart III) to fight, do battle,

kill; *aṭu* a blow; *dancu*, (*K.* also) *ḍancu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *ḍaṅgu*, (*K.* also) *ḍaṅgu* to be pounded or cleaned (as rice, etc.); *dampu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *n.* (also *dampuḍu*) pounding, etc.; *aḍukulu, aḍukulu* (*pl.*) rice wetted, parched and flattened, beaten rice. *Pa. aṭt-* to strike; *māva aṭt-* to harrow; *poṭkul aṭt-* to clap hands, snap fingers. *Ga. (Oil.) aṭ-* to strike, (rain) comes in torrents, (finger) to snap; (*S.*) *aṭt-* to strike, beat. *Koṇḍa aṭ-* (*-t*) to hit, as an arrow; *ḍak-* (*-t*) to beat, strike, beat (as a drum); *ḍaṅ-* (*-it-*) to be beaten (as a drum); to beat a drum; *ḍas-* (*-t*) to pound (as paddy or any raw grain). *Kui ḍamba* (*ḍambi-*) to pound, crush by pounding; *n. pounding*, crushing. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *damb-* (*-it-*) to be broken; *ḍap-* (*-h-*) to break. DED(S, N) 67.

78 *Ta. aṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be fit, becoming, deserving; *aṭaivu* fitness, propriety, order, manner, course; *aṭṭu* (*aṭṭi-*) to fit, be appropriate to. *Ma. aṭukka* to beseech, become [i.e. be becoming to], be proportionate to; *aṭavu* regular custom, dexterity, perfection; *aṭavi* dexterity, cleverness. *Ka. aḍagu* the state of being fit, agreeableness, beauty; *aḍavu* suitability, properness, proper way, the state of being sufficient; *aṭṭu* fitting, being becoming or proper; ? (*Hav.*) *eḍi* to be able to do. *Te. aḍaru* to be fit or proper. *Koṇḍa aṭ-* (*-t*) to be able. *Pe. aḍ-* (*aṭ-*) id. *Maṇḍ. aḍ-* id. *Kui aḍa* (*aḍi-*) to be suitable, fitting, proper, convenient, excellent, good, handsome; to suit, fit, agree; *pl. action* *aṭka* (*aṭki-*). *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *aḍ-* (*-it-*), (*F.*) *aḍali*, (*S.*) *aḍ-*, (*Isr.*) *aḍ-* (*-it-*) to be able. *Malt. aṭye* to be fit, be enough. DED 68, DEDS 11.

79 *Ta. aṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection, to join (*tr.*), join together; to happen, occur; *aṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to reach, arrive at, take refuge in, go to roost, sit on eggs as a hen, obtain, get, enjoy; (-pp-, -tt-) to lease, entrust, bestow; *n. joining*, delivering, conveying, resort, refuge, deposit, incubation; *aṭaippu* lease; *aṭaivu* pledge, help, aid, refuge, perching place for birds; *aṭaikkalam* refuge, shelter, deposit; *aṭaku, aṭaimānam* pledge, property mortgaged; *aṭaiyal* reaching; *aṭaiccu* (*aṭaicci-*) to put, place, insert (as flowers in the hair); *aṭaicu* (*aṭaici-*) to be joined, placed; *aṭṭu* (*aṭṭi-*) to put, place, put on. *Ma. aṭuka* (*aṭṭu*) to come into contact, come to be close upon; *aṭukka* to come nigh, approach, close; *aṭuppikka* to bring near; *aṭuppan, aṭuppu* nearness; *aṭakkalam* shelter; *aṭayuka* to get into, come into possession, obtain; *aṭekka* to take in, receive, collect, pay in; *aṭakkam* possession, enjoyment; *aṭa* incubation; bail, pledge; shelter, refuge; *aṭavu* money that has come to hand; *aṭamānam* a pawn, mortgage. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) (something) happens to a person. *To. aṭṭin* dowry (of buffaloes given by girl's father); *aṭṭiṭ* *ir* buffaloes of the dowry; *neṣoṭ-* (*neṣoṭy-*) to put to forehead in

salutation, put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially (*neṣṇ* ground, 3676); *teṣoṭ-* (*teṣoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (*teṣ*, cf. 3142 tel-*[teṭ-]* to wrap tightly [garment]). *Ka. aḍar* to be united or joined with, arise, come, appear; *aḍarcu* to bring together, set in readiness, prepare; *aḍasu* to join, be joined with, unite with, be near to, associate oneself to; *aḍe* to obtain, get; *n. trust*; *aḍavu, aḍapu* pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage; *aṭṭu* to be within reach, keep close to, follow, run after, pursue; to put; *n. closeness*, pursuing, putting, placing. *Koḍ. aḍi-* (*aḍip-*, *aḍit-*) to approach. *Tu. aḍavu, aḍavu* mortgage, pledge; *aḍepuni, aḍevuni* to roost, perch; *aṭṭuni* to put. *Te. aḍaru* to arise, issue; *ḍayu, ḍayu, ḍaggaru, ḍaggaru* to approach (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ḍāpu, ḍāpu, ḍaggaru, ḍaggaru* nearness; *dāpāramu* getting, obtaining, coming or lighting upon; *dāpārinu* to be obtained, happen, occur, fall to one's lot. *Kui aḍa* (*aḍi-*) to be associated with, joined to, united with, associate with, accompany, aid, assist, help; *n. association*, assistance, help; *aṭka* (*aṭki-*) *pl. action*; *aṭpa* (*aṭt-*) to join (*tr.*), unite, associate; *aṭse, aṭse* together, jointly; *aṭu* near, at a short distance; *aḍi miḍi* unity, association; *aṭpa* (*aṭt-*) to mix, put together, unite (comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyan); *ṭānja* (*ṭānji-*) to be married; marry; *n. marriage*; *pl. action* *ṭaska* (*ṭaski-*); *ṭaspa* (*ṭaspi-*) to give in marriage; *n. giving* in marriage; *ṭappa* (*ṭāpt-*) to balance one word or phrase by another [echo-words, etc.]. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *ḍagre*, (*F.*) *ḍagra*, (*S.*) *ḍaggire* near. *Malt. aṭge, aṭgi* near, close; *aṭṭipāṭi* neighbourhood. DED(S, N) 69(a).

80 *Ta. aṭukku* (*aṭukki-*) to pile up one on top of another, heap up in order; *n. pile*, series, row, tier; *aṭukkam* pile, tier, range of mountains, mountain slope; *aṭukkal* series, mountain. *Ma. aṭukku* row, pile, layer; *aṭukkuka* to pile up; *aṭukkam* a plain, field. *Ko. arg-* (*argy-*) to be piled up in order; *ark-* (*arky-*) to pile up in order; *arkm* (*obl. ark-*) piling up in order. *To. oḍg-* (*oḍgy-*) to be piled up in order; *orḱ-* (*orḱy-*) to pile. *Ka. aḍaku, aḍuku* to pack, pile as pots, heap up; *aḍakil, aḍikil* piling up, a pile. *Koḍ. aḍang-* (*aḍangi-*) to be piled in order, filling space; *aḍak-* (*aḍaki-*) to heap in order, filling space, to arrange formally. *Te. aḍuku* to pile up, arrange in a set or series; *n. a series* or set of things, a compact pile of articles. ? Cf. 102 *Kur. aṭṭnā*. DED 70.

81 *Te. aḍugu* to ask, question, beg, solicit, request, demand. *Pa. aḍ-*, (*S*) *aḍi-* to ask, request. *Kui jāpa* (*jāt-*) to request a favour, beg, ask, borrow, pray; *n. request*, entreaty, act of begging; (for **t*: *Kui j*, see Burrow and Bhattacharya, *IJ* 5.122). ? *Ta. aṭavu* (*aṭavi-*) to inquire after one's health. ? *Tu. naṭṭuni* to beg, request, apply, beg; *caus. naṭṭavuni; naṭṭu, naṭṭā* begging, beggarly; *naṭṭā, naṭṭavu* a loan, lending. DED(N) 71.

82 *Ka.* aḍusu, aḍalu, aḍlu, haḍlu, aḍi, aḍe, aṭil, aṭlu mud, clay. *Te.* aḍusu mud, mire. DED 72.

83 *Ta.* aṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to shut, close, obstruct, block (as a passage), stop up, put in, pack, lock, fasten, imprison, conceal; to be obstructed (as the ear, throat); aṭaiccu (aṭaici-) to shut, close; aṭaippu shutting, closing, fence, obstruction, plug; aṭam opposition, cross direction, enmity, rivalry; aṭi hindrance, obstacle, delay; aṭan-kāl, aṭanah-kāl, aṭanai-kāl folded legs in sitting cross-legged. *Ma.* aṭa a lock; aṭayuka to be shut, shut up, be enclosed; aṭavu stoppage, block, obstruction; aṭekka to shut, obstruct, block up, lock; to be shut, rendered impervious; aṭeppu, aṭappu obstruction, whatever covers or closes a hole, stopper; aṭappam, aṭappan a stopper, cork; aṭeppikka to cause to lock or shut; aṭam what is across, transverse, thwarting. *Ko.* arv- (arḍ-) to become blocked by an obstacle, (throat) becomes choked with tears; (arṭ-) (door) shuts; to shut (door, hole), shut up (cattle); aḍ oblique, slanting, at right angles, crosswise; aḍ aḍ at full length, at right angles; aḍ vort rising or setting sun; aḍ mug- to bow to ground before god or godlike person (cf. 5123 *Ka.* morgu); aḍ gaṭ- to obstruct, stop. *To.* arf- (arṭ-) to shut; miṭṭ arf- to spoil one's voice by shouting (lit. choke to the neck); oḍ crosswise, obstructing, prostrate, contour line round a hill; oḍ oḍ foṭ- to obstruct (lit. lie crosswise); oḍ fiḍḍ- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal); oḍ xot- to obstruct; oḍty limit beyond which one must not go; oḍḍ awkward, ugly. *Ka.* aḍe to be enclosed, barred, shut up, choked; to shut, lock, obstruct, close up, enclose, confine, imprison, stop the passage; aḍavu an impediment, anything to obstruct; aḍa, aḍḍa, aḍḍa, aḍḍe state of being across, transverse, or in the way, state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise; obstructing, an obstruction; state of being contrary or perverse; aḍdane, aḍane across, transversely; aḍḍayisu, aḍḍagisu, aḍḍaysu, aḍḍavisu to move obliquely or obstructingly, make opposition, obstruct, impede, intervene, conceal; aḍḍayisuha obstruction, opposition; aḍḍaysuha going transversely, concealment; aḍḍal crossing, obstructing, obstacle, across, sideways; aḍḍi an obstacle, opposition, delay; aḍḍana, aḍḍana a shield; aṭanka, aṭanka obstruction, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ.* aḍe- (aḍev-, aḍand-) (gap) is stopped; aḍa- (aḍap-, aḍat-) to stop (gap, hole); aḍḍa crosswise; aḍḍa bu- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal). *Tu.* aḍepuni, aḍevuni, aḍeṅuni to shut, close; aḍepu act of shutting, closing, finishing; aḍakṇ, aḍaka, aḍeke, aṭaka, aṭakavu obstacle, hindrance; aḍḍa id., horizontal, intervening; across, thwart; after; aḍḍakaṭṭe a dam; aḍḍakaru the bent knee; aḍḍa boruni to prostrate, bow down; aḍḍa kaṭṭuni to dam up, shut in, hinder, prevent, screen; aḍḍi obstacle, opposition; aḍḍapa, aḍḍapē, aḍḍana a shield; aṭakṇ, aṭakṇa hindrance, obstacle.

Te. aḍucu-konu to become obstructed or choked, be stopped, choke; aḍḍamu obstacle, hindrance, opposition, a screen, that which hides or separates; aḍi, cross, which is crosswise; aḍḍa-kaṭṭu, aḍḍagincu, aḍḍa-paḍu, aḍḍu to hinder, obstruct; aḍḍakarṇa, aḍḍaṅki, aḍḍu-gurra hindrance, obstruction; aḍḍakaṭṭa a dam or bank, embankment; aḍḍamuga crosswise, transversely; aḍḍu a screen, anything that affords concealment; aḍḍanamu a shield; aḍḍi hindrance, obstruction, delay; aṭankamu prevention, obstacle, hindrance, obstruction, resistance, an objection, a difficulty. *Nk.* (Ch.) aḍḍam obstruction. *Pa.* aḍḍom obstacle, obstruction; aḍḍom er- to obstruct. *Go.* (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Ma.) aḍam obstruction; (SR.) aḍḍam, (Tr.) aḍḍam shelter; (S.) aḍḍam obstacle; (W.) aḍḍam shade; (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Dawson) aḍḍam veil (*Voc.* 34). *Koḍa* ark- to conceal; aḍam across; aḍi- (-t-) to stop, intercept; aḍe bide all over (lit. crosswise); disorganizedly. *Pe.* aḍḍel in the way, intervening, obstructing. *Kui* aḍa a screen, an intervening or intercepting object [said to be < Or.]; aḍa giva to screen, intervene, intercept; ḍākoli a hide shield. *Kuwi* (S.) aḍḍe aṇai to resist; aḍḍu aṇai/kinai to obviate; aḍḍunga across (in measuring). *Kur.* aḍṇa (aḍcas/aḍcas) to furnish (a drum) with skin, cover it with leather, (birds or bees) construct a nest or honeycomb, stop stubbornly where one is (a naughty child, intrepid combatants, etc.); aḍḍe, arki, arē (? arē) oblique, across. *Malt.* arare to be hindered; aratre to hinder, check (? < IA). *Br.* aḍ sheltered; shelter, protection; aḍ kann- to halt, stop; ar obstacle, obstruction, entanglement; aṇi obstacle, obstruction; ar shelter (? < IA). ? Cf. 63 *Ta.* aṭanku and 122 *Ta.* aṇai. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 187-190 (also Omar. [Master] aḍap- to be obstructed). DED (S) 73.

84 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to collect, gather (as dust), become close, compact, hard (as sand by rain); aṭai-marai continuous rain; aṭai-man silt, alluvium; aṭaicu (aṭaici-) to crowd, get close together, shower upon; aṭaical crowded condition, density; aṭar (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, thick, crowded; to press around, hem in; aṭarppam, aṭartti, (PR) aṭarcci closeness, crowdedness; aṭarvu thickness, denseness; aṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be on the increase, abound; aṭikkaṭi frequently, often; aṭacu (aṭaci-) to be crowded. *Ma.* aṭa-mara incessant rain; aṭal incessant (of rain); aṭikkaṭi repeatedly; aṭti keṭṭuka, aṭikkku iṭuka to pile up, ram, pack close. *To.* oḍyk often. *Ka.* aḍḍa abundance (used of rain); aḍar to appear in numbers, to amass (as clouds); aṭṭu state of being crowded or thronged, pressed or squeezed; aṭṭuli a crowd, multitude, state of being squeezed; aḍe a sticky, clotty mass, a lump (as of dates, tamarind, sugar, hair, etc.). *Tu.* aṭṭi a pile, heap of rice; aṭara widespread, as the branches of a tree; aḍary corpse. *Te.* aḍaru to increase; *n.* increase, excess; aḍi-excessive, great; aḍa a lump, clot, mass; aṭṭamu excessiveness; (*VPK*) aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭava,

aṭṭam packs of cut or fencing branches/bushes collected and piled up on bullock carts. *Koḍa* (BB.) aḍar her/ of cows. *Pe.* aḍer id. DED (S) 74.

85 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to be preserved (as pickles); aṭai-māṅkay mango pickles. *Ka.* aḍe to preserve, pickle, season fruits with salt. *Tu.* aḍan-gāyi a kind of pickle. DED 75.

86 *Ta.* aṭai prop, slight support; aṭai-kal anvil. *Ma.* aṭa-kallu anvil of goldsmiths. *Ko.* ar gal small anvil. *Ka.* aḍe, aḍa, aḍi the piece of wood on which five artisans put the article which they happen to operate upon, a support; aḍegal, aḍgallu, aḍigallu anvil. *Tu.* aṭṭe a support, stand. *Te.* ḍa-kali, ḍa-kallu, ḍa-kali, ḍa-gali, ḍayi anvil. Cf. 3865 *Ta.* paṭṭaṭai. DED 76.

87 *Ta.* aṭai thin cake, wafer. *Ma.* aṭa a cake made of uruṇṇu [*Phaseolus radiatus*]. *Ka.* aḍe a kind of thin bread or cake of rice flour. *Tu.* aḍḍyē a cake, pudding. DED 77.

88 *Ta.* aṭaikkay areca-nut (betel-nut); aṭai-ppai betel pouch (cf. 64 *Ta.* aṭappam). *Ma.* aṭakka, aṭekka id. *Ko.* arky id. *To.* aḍky id. *Ka.* aḍake, aḍa, aḍike areca, areca palm, *Areca catechu* Lin., and its nut; aḍakottu, aḍagatti, aḍagartti scissor for cutting areca-nut. *Koḍ.* aḍake areca-nut. *Tu.* aḍḍa-katteri, iḍa-katteri betel-nut cracker. *Kor.* (T.) ḍakke areca nut. *Te.* aḍa-kattu, iḍa-kottu, aḍḍa-kattera, (B. also) aḍa-katti nippers for cutting betel-nuts, betel-nut cracker; aḍapa, aḍapakatte lady in waiting, who carries her mistress's betel-nut pouch; aḍapakḍu servant who carries his master's betel-nut pouch. DED 78.

89 *Ta.* aṭaiyālam mark, symbol, emblem, seal. *Ma.* aṭayālam mark, sign. *To.* oḍyo-lm sign. *Ka.* aḍayāla mark, sign. *Te.* aḍiyālamu sign, token. DED 79.

90 *Ka.* aḍke-biṇuballi a woody climber, climbing and rooting on the stems of trees, *Pothos scandens* Lin. *Tu.* aḍike-buru, arke-buru a kind of creeper, *P. scandens*. DED 80.

91 *Kur.* arxā spleen. *Malt.* arḡu id. DED 81.

92 *Ko.* arḍn marm *Meliosma Wightii*; arḍn vap its fruit. *To.* oḍḍn sp. tree with edible berries. DED 82.

93 *Ta.* aṭṭam terraced roof, upper story. *Ma.* aṭṭam roof used as store-room, scaffold on four poles. *Ko.* aṭṭ loft, attic. *To.* oṭm (oḍl, oṭt-) place for firewood made of cords tied from side rafters to roof. *Ka.* aṭṭa upper loft in a house, apartment of roof, tower, buttress (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ.* aṭṭa loft. *Tu.* aṭṭa upper loft, garret, upper room, ceiling; aṭṭalu an upstairs room; aṭṭoliḡe loft supported on posts, temporary gallery; kutt-aṭṭa, kutt-aṭṭe upper loft for storing rice. *Te.* aṭuka loft under the roof of a house; aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭamu fortified place in front of building, room or chamber built over gate of a fort; (*VPK*) aṭṭuka (aṭaka, aṭuka, aḍuku), aṭṭava

(aṭava, aṭṭam) attic; aṭṭava a supporting roof (pandal) for creepers. *Pa.* aṭu attic room; aṭṭa bamboo framework for roof. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) aṭṭe (pl. -ṇ) laths laid across rafters of roof; (Tr.) aṭṭe cross-bars of wood used in building the walls of a house (*Voc.* 29). *Pe.* aṭu attic (< Or.). *Kur.* aṭṭa raised platform, scaffold, loft in house. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 180; Burrow 1969:277 for uncertainty whether IA or Dr. in origin. DED (S) 83.

94 *Ta.* aṭṭatuṭṭi, aṭṭatuṭṭi, aṭṭatuṣṭam, aṭṭatuṭṭi perversity, abusive language. *Ka.* aḍḍaṭṭḍa, aḍḍaṭṭḍi, aḍḍaṭṭḍi, aḍḍaṭṭḍi, aḍḍaḍḍḍi awkwardness, perverseness, impropriety; awkwardly, etc. *Tu.* aḍḍaṭṭḍi awkward, clumsy, topsy-turvy. *Te.* aḍḍaṭṭḍi forward, perverse; (*K. coll.*) aḍḍaṭṭḍam zigzag. Cf. *Ka.* aḍḍa crosswise, etc.; s.v. 83 *Ta.* aṭai. DEL 84.

95 *Ta.* aṭṭikai closely fitting necklace of gold wires or of precious stones (< *Ka.*); aṭṭiyal closely fitting necklace. *Ma.* aṭṭika a closely fitting necklace; *Ka.* aḍḍike, aḍḍige one of the pieces of gold of which the necklace called aḍḍike is composed, a necklace composed of aḍḍikes. *Koḍ.* aḍḍige gold necklace. *Te.* aḍḍigalu (pl.) ornament worn round the neck by women. DED 85.

96 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to join, stick, paste (*tr.*); aṭṭai thing attached, annexed as a plug to stop a hole, patch. *Ma.* aṭṭuka to join, stick, adhere. *Ka.* aṭṭu to stick, adhere to; *n.* adhesion, that adheres, an impurity, that is sticky, gum, paste, that is viscous; aṭṭaru to stick to; aṅke, aṅpu act of smearing or anointing; aṭṭu state of being joined. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to adhere, stick; to paste (*tr.*), attract; aṭṭu gum, paste, adhesion; aṭṭuṭṭu adhesive, attractive; aṭṭavuni to paste; aṭṭu moss, lichen, mould, green stuff on stagnant water. *Te.* aṭṭu to stick or adhere to, smear or rub over; aṭṭincu to cause to adhere, attach, paste; aṭṭa leaves stitched together so as to serve as a platter for eating on; aṭṭa-gaṭṭu to join together, tie up; aṭṭasil(i)u to touch, meet; aṭṭinṇa burgrass. *Kol.* aṭ- (aṭt-) to stick (*intr.*), (child) attaches itself to breast; aṭṭ- (aṭṭi-) to stick (*tr.*), put (child) to breast; (SR) aṭṭ- to stick. *Nk.* aṭṭ- to stick to; aṭṭ- to stick (*tr.*). *Pe.* aṇḍ- (-t-) to stick to, adhere. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) aṭ- (-it-) to get stuck; (S.) aṭṭai to inhale; aṭṭi kinai to paste. Cf. 99 *Ta.* aṭṭai and 2942 *Pe.* ḍanj-. DED (S) 86.

97 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to be discharged as pus, flow as honey; to pour (*tr.*). *Ma.* aṭṭiyuka (eye) suffers from excessive secretion; aṭṭuka to pour, (Kaṭ.) discharge (urine). *Ko.* aṭ- (ac-) to pour; moḷ aṭ- to urinate; ? nar- (naṭ-) (sweat) streams (dative of person). *To.* oṭ- (oty-) to pour. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to urinate (with object pōsra). DED (S, N) 87.

98 *Ta.* aṭṭai sole of shoe, cardboard. *Ka.* aṭṭe sole (of leather), sandal, skin, bark. *Koḍ.* aṭṭe bark of tree. *Tu.* aṭṭe sole of shoe.

Te. aṭṭa sole of shoe or slipper, hide or leather, cardboard. *Ga. (S.³) aṭṭa* cardboard. DED 88.

99 *Ta. aṭṭai* leech. *Ma. aṭṭa* id. *Ka. aṭṭe*, ade id. *Koḍ. aṭṭe* water leech. Cf. 96 *Ta. aṭṭu*. DED 89.

100 *Ta. aṭṭaiy-āṭal* hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment. *Ka. aṭṭe* a headless trunk, esp. one retaining vitality. *Te. aṭṭa* a headless trunk. DED 90.

101 *Ko. aṭ* ditch, ravine; perpendicular cliff. *To. oṭ* cliff (song word; said to be < Badaga haṭṭu). DED 91.

102 *Kur. aṭṭnā* to spread out upon the ground something folded or rolled up, dispose coins on the ground in close heaps (for counting or a big payment), construct, make. *Malt. aṭe* to spread (as bedding), create; aṭpo bedding. ? Cf. 80 *Ta. aṭukku*. DED 92.

103 *Ko. aḍeylm, aḍi-lm* breadth, broad. *Tu. addagela* breadth, diameter (i.e. *aḍḍa* + *agela*, q.v. 83 *Ta. aṭai* and 8 *Ta. akal*). DED 93.

104 *Ko. aḍm (obl. aḍt-)* two-anna piece. *Ka. aḍḍa* two aṇas and four pays, seven duddus. *Te. aḍḍuga* two-anna piece, half of a fanam. / ? < Skt. arḍha, Pali Pkt. addha, aḍḍha- half. DED 94.

105 *Te. aḍḍa* a dry measure. *Konḍa aḍa* a unit of one seer. *Kuwi (Isr.) aḍa* a unit of measure.

106 *Te. aḍḍa* the tree *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Konḍa aḍa* id. ? Cf. 3/2(a) *Ta. āṛ*. DEDS 17.

107 *Pa. aḍra* bad. *Go. (Tr.) aḍrai* id.; (Mu.) aḍra very bad (*Voc.* 36). *Kui aḍre*, aḍrene useless, empty, idle; *adv.* without sense or reason, without benefit, without shelter or food, idly, in vain. ? *Kol. aḍavu* bad, mischievous; bad person. / Cf. Halbi aḍra bad. DEDS 18, and from DED 58.

108 *Kur. aḍrnā* to twist back one's limbs or bend the body inward (as under threat of a blow). *Malt. aḍre* to strut; aḍro a swaggaer. DEDS 19.

109 *Ka. nīr-aḍike, nīr-aṛke* thirst; nīr-aḍisu to be thirsty. *Te. ḍappi, dappi, dappika* (thirst. *Kol. aḍḍ- (aṭṭ-)* to thirst for. *Nk. aḍ* (thirst (if aḍ vattin thirst has come). *Pa. aṇḍ-* to be hungry or thirsty, (food or drink) is wanting, (hunger or thirst) is felt; aṇḍkuḍ (thirst. *Ga. (Oll.) aṇḍ-*, (*S.³) aṇ- (aṇḍ-)* (hunger or thirst) is felt; (*P.*) aṇḍkir hunger. DED(S) 95.

110 *Ta. aṇ* upper part; *apa (-pp-, -nt-)* to lift the head; *apar (-v-, -nt-)* to rise, move upwards; *apavu (apavi-)* to go upward, ascend; *appal* greatness, exaltation, superiority, great man, king, god; *appam* palate, roof of the mouth, uvula; *appa, appakku* uvula (*cpd.* with 36 33 *na, nakku*); *appa (-pp-, -nt-)* to

look upward, gape, hold the head erect; *appāvi* teacher, director of theatrical performances, master, one in authority. *Ma. appa* upwards, above; *appal* high, God, esp. Arhat; *appā* looking towards; *appāvi* teacher, head of a company of actors; *appan* royal predecessor, ancestor; *ppam, appakku* uvula. *Ka. appe, appa, apa* excellence, purity; *appāṭige* uvula. *Tu. apāvuni, appāvuni* to look up, lift up the face, gaze. Cf. 131 *Ta. appaṇ*. DED 96.

111 *Ka. apaka* mockery, derision, abuse; *apakisu* to mock, deride; *apakisuvike* mocking. *Tu. apakasapaka* quarrelling. *Te. (SāN, VN) aḍakincu, apakincu* to ridicule; (*SāN*) *apaka* kamu ridicule. *Malt. anaṭe* to affront, mock. DEDS 20.

112 *Ta. apaṇku (apaṇki-)* to suffer, be distressed, be slain; to afflict; *n.* pain, affliction, killing; *aṇuṇku (aṇuṇki-)* to suffer pain, be in distress, fade, droop; *aṇukku (aṇukki-)* to distress, cause to suffer, ruin; *aṇukkam* suffering, distress, pain, weakness. *Ka. apaku* to press into a narrower compass, subdue, control; *apacu* to depress, humble; *apaka* closeness, compactness, firmness, state of being in good repair; *apakuve* humbleness, modesty; *apagu* to hide, disappear, be humbled, crouch; *aṇuṇku* to depress, humble, abate, ruin, destroy; *aṇuṇgu* to be depressed, etc. *Tu. apaka* narrowness, closeness; narrow, small. *Te. apāgu* to yield, submit, be humbled; *aṇḍu* to suppress, humble, subject; *aṇḍuva* humility, modesty, submissiveness. *Go. (Tr.) ancānā* to press (*Voc.* 21). DED(S) 56(b).

113 *Ta. apaṇku* young offspring. *Ka. apuga* son; *apugi* daughter. DEDS 21.

114 *Ta. apal* neck, side of the upper jaw, chin, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap; *apar* side of the upper jaw; *apar* neck. *Ma. apa* jaw, hinder part of jaw; *apa-palhu* grinder, double tooth; *apal* jaw, hinder part of mouth; *apali* viper; *appāṭi* cheekbone; *apṇi* inside of the cheek, joint of jaws. *Ko. apḍ* lower cheek; *apḍ val* molar teeth. *To. oṭ* molar tooth. *Ka. apal* under part of the mouth, the mouth. DED(S, N) 97.

115 *Ta. apāppu (apāppi-)* to deceive; *apāppi* a deceitful woman. *Ma. apāppu* deceit, trickery, fraud.

116 *Ta. aṇi (-v-, -nt-)* to be beautiful, be an ornament; to adorn, wear (as jewels), describe in embellished language; *n.* decoration, ornament, beauty; *aṇiyal* adorning, necklace; *aṇiyu* wearing; *aṇikam* ornament; *aṇaṇku* beauty, form (or with 274 *Ta. aṇaku*). *Ma. aṇi* decoration; *aṇiyuka* to wear (jewels, arms), decorate oneself; *aṇiyikka* to dress, adorn. *Ka. aṇi* niceness, pleasantness, beauty; (*Hav.*) *aṇi* devil-dancer's headdress. *Koḍ. aṇi- (aṇiv-, aṇinj-)* to wear, enjoy (jewels) (song word). *Tu. aṇi* a kind of mask or appendage worn by a devil-dancer, a peacock's tail when spread. DED(S) 98.

117 *Ta. aṇi* array of an army, order, regularity, row; (-v-, -nt-) to put in array (as an army); *aṇiyam* array of an army. *Ma. aṇi* row, line of soldiers. *Ka. aṇi* an array, body of soldiers, detachment. *Te. aṇi* battle, war. / ? < Skt. anika; Pkt. aṇiya-. DED(S) 99.

118 *Ta. aṇiyam* forepart of a vessel, stem, prow. *Ma. aṇiyam* ship's head, prow. *Tu. aṇya* prow of a vessel. *Te. annemu* prow (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. anika; Pkt. aṇiya-; this meaning not recorded. DED(S) 100.

119 *Ka. aṇile, aḷale, aḷile, aḷule, aḷi, aḷle* a large tree furnishing Indian myrobalans or ink nuts, *Terminalia chebula* Roxb. *Tu. aṇile-kāyi* gall-nut, ink-nut; *aṇile-mara* ink-nut tree, *T. chebula*; *aḷde-kāyi* gall-nut, *T. c.* DED(S) 101.

120 *Ta. apai (-v-, -nt-)* to approach, come near, touch, come in contact with, copulate with; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, put close (as earth to a tree), embrace, hold, tie, fasten (as animals), tie up in a bunch; *n.* coition; a yoke of oxen; *apaippu* embracing; area that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in one day; *apmai, apumai, apimai* nearness, proximity; *apavu (apavi-)* to go near, approach, come close to, embrace; *apāvu (apāvi-)* to approach; *apa (-pp-, -nt-)* to be joined, united; *apaṇku (apaṇki-)* id.; *aṇi (-v-, -nt-)* to join with (*tr.*); *adv.* near; *aṇiyān* who is near by; *aṇuku (aṇuki-)* to approach; *apukkam, apukku* nearness, proximity; *apukkan* one who is near, intimate; *fem. apukki; apṇu (apṇi-)* to approach, draw near, join, unite with; *apṇimai* nearness; *apṇai* in close proximity; *apṇmu (apṇmi-), apṇu (apṇi-)* to approach; *aṇṭu (aṇṭi-)* to approach, take refuge in; *aṇṭai* nearness, vicinity. *Ma. apayuka* to approach, arrive; *apavu* arrival, closeness, love; *apekka* to bring into contact, embrace, hug; *apa* yoke, pair; *apukuka* to approach; *apaccal* embracing, drawing near; *apappu* embracing, an embrace; *apayam* vicinity, neighbourhood; (*Kauṭ.*) *apukkan* one who is near; intimate; *aṇṭa* nearness, proximity; *aṇṭuka, apṇuka, apuka* to approach. *Ko. aṇḍ- (aṇḍy-)* to be in same place with, approach, be in or move into place to seize prey; *aṇḍc- (aṇḍc-)* to set (a thing) in place. *To. opc* ferrule on stick or pounder. *Ka. aṇe, aṇi* to come near, come in contact, touch, embrace; *aṇe* approach; *aṇi* joining, fitness, order; *aṇiyara* fitness; *apasu* that holds firmly together, a ferrule; a throng; *apugu* nearness; *aṇṭu* to come or be in contact with, touch (*intr., tr.*), embrace; *n.* menses (? < *Te.*); *aṇṭisu* to place in contact; *aṇḍisu* to go near, approach, resort to, come or go to for protection; *aṇḍu* going near, an approach, a resort; *aṇḍe* nearness, approach, side of anything. *Koḍ. aṇḍa* side. *Tu. aṇepuni* to come in contact, press; *anepini, anepuni* to touch, hug, embrace; *apasu* a handle, hilt.

Te. aṇagu to mix or mingle freely; *aṇugu* beloved, dear, desired, a friend; *aṇṭu* to touch; *n.* touch, uncleanness, defilement by touch, impurity, pollution; *aṇṭalu (pl.)* crowd, crowds; *aṇṭincu* to unite, join; *aṇṭagu* to be in menses, menstruate; *aṇḍa* nearness, support, assistance, protection, patronage. *Pa. (S)* aṇḍ- to attach string to bow. *Ga. (P.) aṇḍal* bowstring. *Kuwi (S.) aṇḍinai* to join, meet; (*Isr.*) *aṇḍ- (-it-)* to mix (*intr.*); (*F.*) *aṇḍatasi* partner; *aṇḍali* to aid; *aṇḍivi aiyali* to be friendly; (*T.*) *aṇḍ- (-it-)* to join, unite with; (*Mah.*) *aṇṭ* to agree; *aṇṇu* agreement; (*Isr.*) *aṭ- (aṭh-)* to mix (*tr.*); (*S.*) *aṭṭinai* to add; (*F.*) *aṭṭu* menses. *Kur. āṣṇā* to reach, arrive at, come, overtake, hear about; *āṣṇā* to be within reach; *āṣṭa-ānā* to make reach, deliver, touch (with the help of some instrument), overtake; *āṣṭārnā* to be brought up to a certain place. *Malt. aṇṣe* to arrive; *aṇṣṭre* to cause to arrive, convey. *Br. haningai* to copulate (of human beings). Cf. 3588 *Ta. naṇṇu*. DED(S, N) 69(b).

121 *Ta. apai (-v-, -nt-)* to be extinguished; (-pp-, -tt-) to quench, extinguish; *apaṇku (apaṇki-)* to die, be slain. *Ma. apayuka* to go out (as light); *apayakkuka* to extinguish, put out. *Ka. aṇe* to be extinguished or quenched, go out. DED 104.

122 *Ta. apai* embankment, dam, ridge for retaining water in a field, bank of river or sea; *aṇṭai* field bund, ridge of a field. *Ma. apa* dam; *aṇṭa* bund, ridge of field. *Ko. aṇ* water channel brought to village from stream; *e-ṭ* an edge of bank or stream or tank (for *e-ṭ*, see 916, 5159). *To. ony* edge of swamp. *Ka. aṇe* dam, dike. *Koḍ. aṇḍa* bank or edge of river. *Te. aṇa* bank or dam. ? Cf. 83 *Ta. aṭai*. DED 102.

123 *Ta. apai* support, prop, protection, help; *aṇṭai* support. *Ma. apa* support, pillow. *Ko. aṇa-ṛ* by the help of. *Ka. aṇḍe* support, prop. *Te. aṇḍa* support. DED 103.

124 *Ka. aṇe* interj. used in calling to women. *Tu. aṇe* oh! hey! DED 105.

125 *Ta. aṇṭar, iṇṭar* shepherds. *Ma. aṇṭar* id.

126 *Ta. aṇṭi-kkoṭṭai* cashew-nut. *Ma. aṇṭi* kernel, stone of mango, etc., nut, scrotum. *Koḍ. ma-ṇge a-ṇḍi* mango stone. *Tu. aṇḍi* kernel of mangoes, etc. *Kur. aṇṭu* mango stone. *Malt. aṭi* stone or seed of a fruit. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 955, Skt. aṇṭi-kernel, aṇṭhi id. (*lex.*); there is possibly relationship with the 1A forms with nasal, Pkt. aṇṭhi- (Sheth quotes Bhāsa's Cārudatta), H. āṇṭhi, Beng. āṇṭhi, etc., but the direction of possible borrowing is uncertain. *Kur. aṇṭu*, *Malt. aṇṭi* are borrowed from NIA. DED 106.

127 *Ka. aṇḍige* one pannier or pack, half a bullock load. *Te. aṇḍemu, aṇḍiyamu* id.; *aḍigamu* a sort of pannier. DED(S) 107.

128 *Ka. andipunāru-mara* an evergreen

tree, *Carallia integerrima* Merr. *Tu.* ap̄dip̄ar̄y, ap̄dip̄up̄ar̄y *C. integerrima*. DED 108.

129 *Ta.* ap̄tu-tallukai prolapsus ani; (Tinn.) ap̄ti anus. *Ka.* ap̄du a buttock, the buttocks, yoni of children, bottom of a vessel. *Tu.* ap̄du the buttocks. DED 109.

130 *Ta.* ap̄tai squirt for festival occasions, *Ko.* ap̄dy pot into which cow is milked; bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field. *To.* ap̄dy clay pot. *Ka.* ap̄de vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle. *Tu.* ap̄de vessel made of hollow bamboo or nutshell, vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in. DED 110.

131 *Ta.* appan, appācci elder brother; appār id. (*hon. pl.*); appā elder brother, father; appāttai elder brother (sometimes in contempt); appārv̄i elder brother or cousin; appi elder brother's wife. *Ma.* appan, appācci elder brother. *Ko.* ap̄ elder brother or male parallel cousin. *To.* op̄, op̄on id. *Ka.* appa, apa elder brother; respectful address to an older male, affectionate mode of addressing boys; appi affectionate mode of addressing females. *Koq.* appē elder brother or male parallel cousin; tammappē younger brother. *Tu.* appē elder brother, maternal uncle, an elderly man. *Te.* anna elder brother; termination of names of men. *Kol.* (Haig) annāk elder brother. *Go.* (Tr.) tannāl elder brother; tanharāl id. (respectful); (Ph.) tannā, tannāl, tannor, (Dri.) tannāl id. (*Voc.* 1652); (Koya Su.) annāl id. *Konḍa* ana (*pl. anen/anar*) id.; father's father; anasi elder brother (with reference to 3rd person). ? Cf. 110 *Ta.* ap̄. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM* 1.51) appi-. DED(S, N) 112.

132 *Ka.* appu a woman. *Te.* annu id. DED 113.

133 *Ta.* atakku (atakki-) to grind, rub in the hand, press softly as fruit, cram in the mouth as betel, subdue, subject, control; atavu to kill, attack; atuṅku (atuṅki-) to be forced out or in by pressure, be stuffed in, compressed; atukku (atukki-) to press with fingers (as a ripe fruit or boil), squeeze, pinch (as the stomach in grief), bite (as one's lips), chew, stuff into the mouth; *n.* state of being pressed in (as of parts of a vessel); atukkam reduced condition (as of a boil). *Ma.* atakkuka to cram down, turn betel in the mouth; atukkuka to squeeze. *Ka.* adaku, adapu, adamu, adimu, adugu, adupu, adubu, adumu to press, compress, squeeze, cram; to be depressed, bruised (as a metal vessel); adakisu, adugisu, adumisu to cause to press, etc.; adaku a bruise in a metal vessel; adugu to be mollified by being pressed with the fingers; adugisu to mollify by pressing. *Te.* adumu to press, squeeze, (*K.* also) subdue, reprove; adumuḍu pressing, squeezing, pressure. *Kol.* adum- (adumt-) to press. *Nk.* adum- to press. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) adum- to squeeze, press. *Pa.* nyb to press. *Ga.* (*P.*) adb- id. *Go.* (*W.*)

admānā, (*Mu.* *Ko.* *S.*) adm-, (*M.*) ādmānā id. (*Voc.* 50). DED(S) 114.

134 *Kur.* adar the waste of pounded rice, broken grains, etc. *Malt.* adru broken grain. DEDS 22.

135 *Ta.* atal̄i noise, tumult. *Ma.* atal̄i id. *Ka.* atala, attala tumult. *Te.* atalakutalamu disorderly confusion, disturbance; adavadalu confusion. Cf. 357 *Ta.* atal̄i. DED(N) 115.

136 *Ta.* atanam excess (< *Te.*). *Te.* adanamu exceeding, much, great, excessive, too much. ? Cf. 140 *Ta.* atai. DED 116.

137 (*a*) *Ta.* atir (-v-, -nt-) to shake, quake, tremble (as by an earthquake, the fall of a tree, the rolling of chariots), be startled, alarmed, resound (as thunder), reverberate, sound (as a drum), roar (as beasts); (-pp-, -tt-) to alarm by shouting, intimidate, rebuke, thunder, roar (as the sea); atireci quaking, shaking, trembling, loud noise or report, roaring; atirppu trembling, echo; atirvu shaking, trembling, tremolo. *Ma.* atiruka to fear, tremble. *Ka.* adir, adaru, aduru, adru to tremble, shake, shiver, fear; *n.* trembling, tremor; adirpu trembling, fear; adalu = adir *vb.*; adarisu, adalisu to make tremble, shake; adapu to tremble, shake. *Tu.* adyruni, adaruni, aduruni to tremble, quake; adyṛavuni to shake, agitate; adyṛaṭa shaking, trembling; adyṛupadyṛu shaking and trembling; adarpuni to cause to tremble, admonish, rebuke; addalipuni to rebuke, frighten. *Te.* adaru to tremble, shake, quake, shiver; *n.* trembling, shaking, tremor; adalu to start, be alarmed or afraid; adalincu, adalucu, adalupu, adalpu to frighten, rebuke, reproach; adalupu, adalpu frightening, rebuke; adiri-padu to start, be alarmed; adiri-pāṭu a start, alarm; *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly. *Ga.* (*S.*) adrap- to shake (*tr.*). *Malt.* adyare to be agitated. Cf. 37 *Ta.* acaṅku.

(*b*) *Ta.* ataṭṭu (ataṭṭi-) to rebuke authoritatively, frighten with a vehement or sudden noise; *n.* rebuke, ranting; atampu (atampi-) to speak intemperately, rebuke; atakaṭi menace, threat, hectoring. *Ma.* ataṭṭuka to rebuke, reprimand, frighten with sudden noise. *Ka.* adaṭu to scold, reprimand, menace; adapu to speak intemperately, reprove. DED(S) 117.

138 *Ta.* atiral wild jasmine, kāṭṭumallikai (= *Jasminum angustifolium*). *Tu.* edroṭi the creeper *J. angustifolium*. DED 119.

139 *Ka.* aduhu to be perplexed, suffer doubt, become suspicious. *Kui* adangi surprise, astonishment, wonder, fear; *adj.* surprising, wonderful; a. āva to be surprised, astonished, wonder at, fear; adlangi bewildered. *Kuwi* (*F.*) addajakka aiyaṭi to be surprised; a. kīali to surprise. DEDS 23.

140 *Ta.* atai (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, be puffed up, grow arrogant, become proud; ataiṭpu swelling. *Ma.* atayakkuka to swell up, tumefy. *Ka.* adaṭu self-will, boldness, pride, heroism; adaṭatama state of being heroic; adaṭa a very

firm man, a mighty, powerful, or heroic man. *Te.* adaṭu pride, arrogance, presumption. Cf. 136 *Ta.* atanam. /Cf. *Mar.* adaṭ very brave. DED(S) 120.

141 *Kur.* atxā (so Hahn, Tiga, Bleses; Grignard's atxā is mistaken) leaf, blade, (Grignard also) plate made of sewn-up leaves. *Malt.* ātge leaf, palm of the hand; ātgen ēre to divinē by looking at a leaf; ātgo a diviner. ? Cf. 335 *Ka.* āku. DEN 2 (from DED 54).

142 *Ta.* attan father, elder, person of rank or eminence; attai, attaiṭar father's sister, mother-in-law, woman of rank or eminence; attān elder sister's husband; father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son when elder, wife's brother when elder; attācci elder brother's wife, husband's sister; attimp̄r elder sister's husband; father's sister's husband; atti elder sister; attō excl. of wonder; tattai elder sister. *Ma.* atta mother, mother's sister; attan father. *Ka.* atte, atti mother-in-law; sōdar-attē, sōdar-atti father's sister, mother's brother's wife; attike elder sister; attige elder brother's wife. *Tu.* attē mother-in-law, aunt; attigē elder brother's wife. *Te.* atta mother-in-law, father's sister, maternal uncle's wife. *Nk.* atiak (*pl.* -ev) father's sister. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ato bāy id. *Ga.* (*Oil.*) āta, (*S.*) attā id. *Go.* āti father's sister (*Voc.* 127). *Kui* ata, atali grandmother. *Kuwi* (*S.*) attā aunt; (*Isr.*) atu grandmother. /Cf. *Skt.* attā-mother, mother's sister, elder sister (*lex.*); attī(kā)-, antī(kā)-, artikā- elder sister (*lex.*); Pkt. attā-mother, mother-in-law; father's sister's husband; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 221, 222. DED(S) 121.

143 *Ta.* attālam supper; attāram evening. *Ma.* attāram supper. Cf. 4958 *Ta.* muttālam. DED 122.

144 *Ta.* atti country fig, *Ficus glomerata*; ata, atam, atavam, atavu id. *Ma.* atti *F. racemosa*; attinṇa, accinṇa green figs or plantains (cf. 1459 *Ta.* kāy). *Ko.* aty *F. religiosa*. *To.* oty sp. fig. *Ka.* atti *F. racemosa*. *Koq.* atti sp. fig. *Tu.* arti *F. racemosa*; attasa *F. religiosa*. *Te.* atti *F. glomerata*. /Cf. *Sgh.* aṭṭikkā, attikkā. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED(S) 123.

145 *Ta.* attu (atti-) to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply (as medicine); *n.* sewing. *Ka.* atuku, atiku, aduku to be joined, united, or soldered, cling together, agree with, be fit; to join, unite to, solder, cement. *Te.* attu to be attached or joined; atuku, aduku to join, unite, solder; to suit, be fitting; *n.* junction, union, joint, patch; atikincu to join, unite, cement, solder. *Ga.* (*S.*) atkap- to mend, join; atku a joint. *Go.* (*Ko.*) adk- to tie (knot, etc.) (*Voc.* 48). *Konḍa* atki- (-t-) to attach, join (any broken part); to be joined, attached; atku a joint, patch. *Kur.* attnā to clothe or dress oneself in, put on. *Malt.* ate to wear, put on. Cf. 149 *Ta.* attu. DED(S) 43 (*b*).

146 *Ta.* attu bark of common Cadamba, bark of sage-leaved Alangium, astringents, redness. ?*Ma.* attu Mimosa inga used in bathing. DED 124.

147 *Ta.* attam mirror (< *Te.*). *Te.* addamu mirror, pane of glass. *Ga.* (*S.*) addam mirror. *Go.* (*Ko.*) addam id. (*Voc.* 49). *Konḍa* adam id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) ademi id. /Cf. Pkt. addā-mirror. DED(S) 125.

148 *Ta.* antapan brahman; antanmai, antanapai, antanattuvam brahmanhood. *Ma.* antapan brahman. DED 126.

149 *Ta.* attu (atti-) to reach. *Ka.* andu to meet with or suffer, reach, get at, obtain, be within reach. *Te.* andu to reach at, take with the hand, obtain, gain, suffer, feel, be within reach; (*K.*) to hand in, hand over. *Konḍa* and- (andit-/ant-) to reach, be within reach. Cf. 145 *Ta.* attu. DED(S) 127.

150 *Ta.* antu a small grey-winged insect found in stored paddy. *Ka.* andi, andihuṛa a small grey and winged insect that infests grain, *Tinea oryzella* Kl. DED 128.

151 *Ka.* andugu clearing nut plant, *Strychnos potatorum*. *Te.* andugu, indugu id. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) andg sāl tree; (*W.*) a-anduk (*pl.* a-andugul) id. (the recording uncertain). DED(S) 129.

152 *Ta.* aparaṅci refined gold. *Ka.* aparaṅji id. *Te.* aparaṅji fine gold. DED 130.

153 *Pe.* apka only. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) apka id.

154 *Ta.* appa-kkoṭi a common weed, *Ageratum conyzoides* (koṭi creeper). *Ma.* appa a common weed, *Ageratum*; *Ceanothus caerulea* Rh. DED 131.

155 *Ta.* appam, āppam round cake of rice flour and sugar fried in ghee, thin cake, wafer, bread; appacci sweetmeat (nursery). *Ma.* appam, āppam fried cake, wafer, bread. *Ko.* ap gal clay plate with 7 to 9 pits, about 3 inches across, for frying cake called piṭaṛ (made of wheat flour and solution of jaggery, and apparently the *Ko.* equivalent of *Ta.* appam) (for gal/kal, see 1305 *Ta.* kalam). *Ka.* appa rice cake; appacci a cake (term used by children). *Tu.* appa a kind of cake fried or baked. *Te.* appamu a kind of sweet cake; appaci, appacci a cake. ?*Br.* appā children's food. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 491, *Skt.* apūpā-. DED(S) 132.

156 (*a*) *Ta.* appan, appu father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors; appacci father; appāttai elder sister; appi mistress of house; elder sister. *Ma.* appan father; appu affectionate appellation of boys. *Ka.* appa father; frequently added to the proper names of men as a term of common respect; used endearingly to children by their elders; apa father; appu affectionate appellation of boys. *Koq.* appē father. *Tu.* appa, appē affix of respect added to proper names of men; appē mother; appa a mode of calling a mother. *Te.* appa father; mother; elder

sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect. *Kol.* appa father's sister. *Nk.* appo/appok (pl. appokul) wife's younger brother. *Go.* (Tr.) āpōrā father (*Voc.* 133); maipō my father; mi-āpō thy father; (Ma.) tape, (Ko.) tappe, (L.) tāpe father (*Voc.* 1656); (Koya Su.) tappe (his, her) father. *Konda* aposi father (with reference to 3rd person). *Kui* āpo (pl. āporu) boy, son; āpi girl, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) appa grandmother.

(b) *Ta.* appappa, appappā excl. of pity or surprise; appā excl. of surprise, grief, or pain; appāṭā excl. of surprise or relief. *Ma.* appā, appappā, appaṭā interj. of pain or surprise. *Ka.* apa, appā, appappā interj. denoting surprise, pain, or grief; appāda interj. of pain or surprise. *Tu.* appa interj. of surprise; appappā interj. of surprise or sorrow. *Te.* appa interj. expressing pain, grief, or admiration; appappa interj. of grief or pain. Cf. 70 *Ta.* aṭā. DED(S, N) 133.

157 *Ta.* appu (appi-) to stick with the hand (as sandal paste), plaster with a trowel (as mortar), apply repeatedly (as a fomentation), press against (as in wrestling), thrust in the mouth; appaḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to remove unevenness in the wall by placing pieces of brick or tile with chunam when plastering. *Ma.* appi, appu plaster; appuka to stick to, attach to, press against (as plaster), press in. *Ko.* ap- (apy-) to throw (clay) into crevice to stop it, beat strongly with hand. *Ka.* appige, apige, appade, appuge act of joining, cementing, soldering, etc.; a patch; appaḷisu to strike against, stroke, flap, slap; appaḷisu to stroke. *Tu.* appaḷipuni to strike anything with the open hand, squash. *Te.* appaḷincu to slap, touch, tap, strike gently with the open hand, smear, apply; appaḷinta slapping, etc.; appalamu clapping, flapping, striking. Cf. 2335 *Ta.* cappāni. DED 1928(b).

158 *Ka.* appu, arpu to embrace; appu, alpu, alke, appuge an embrace; appay(i)su to embrace, seize eagerly. *Tu.* appiyuni to embrace, clasp; appukai, appai folding the arms on the breast. DED(S) 134.

159 *Ta.* amañci, amiñci forced labour, unpaid labour. *Te.* (B) amanji, aminji, amiji unpaid labour, drudgery. DED 135.

160 *Ta.* amaṭṭu (amaṭṭi-) to hector, bully, intimidate; *n.* threat, menace. *Ma.* amaṭṭuka to repress, threaten; amaṭṭu a threat. *Ka.* amariṣu to reprove. DED(S) 136.

161 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to abide, remain, become tranquil, rest, be deposited (as a sediment), become close and hard (as sand by rain), be engaged (as a house), become established (as in a work); amartu (amartti-) to make quiet, restrain, engage (as a house, servant), establish (as one in life); amaru abode; amarikkai quietness, tranquillity; amai (-v-, -nt-) become still, quiet, subside, be satisfied, acquiesce, be settled, fixed up, abide, remain; (-pp-, -tt-) cause to be still, patient, control; amaiti calmness, humility;

amaivan a sage; amaivu rest. *Ma.* amaruka to subside, settle, be seated, rest on, be allayed, calmed, quiet; amaral abating of wind or fire, peace; amarcea calmness, self-government; ameyuka to be subject, agree; amekka to subject, join, rule. *Tu.* amaruni to become quiet, calm; settle; amapuni to quiet. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* amuñku. DED 137.

162 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to get close to, resemble, be suitable, wish, desire, do, perform; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close, be attached, connected, joined, suffice, prepare (oneself), be suitable, appropriate, be complete, prepare; (-pp-, -tt-) to effect, accomplish, create, appoint, institute, bring together, prepare, get ready; *n.* fitness, beauty; amaiti being attached, joined, nature of a thing, abundance, occasion, opportunity, deed, action; amaippu structure, constitution, destiny, fate; amaivu being acceptable, suitable, fitting. *To.* teṣamf- (teṣamt-) to perform ceremony of cutting child's hair and giving name (*talay head, hair [3103] + *amay- to prepare). *Ka.* amar (amard-) to be closely united, gather in a mass, be connected with, be produced, arise, appear, be fit or agreeable, be nice or becoming, be known or famous, fit, agree with, seize firmly, embrace; amarikc, amarikc fitness, agreeing with (as a ring with the size of the finger), state of being closely joined; amariṣu, amarcu to cause (a person) to join or stick by, prepare, do fitly, make ready. *Tu.* amarige heap; amariyuni, amaryuni to cleave to; amaruni to seize, touch, hold; amāruni to suit, fit, embrace, hold, a plant to twine. *Te.* amayu to be useful or serviceable; amaraṅga, amara(n) properly, fitly, duly, agreeably; amarika fitness, suitability, appropriateness; amaru to suit, be fit, suitable, or agreeable, be prepared or ready; amariṅcu, amar(u)cu to prepare, make ready, adjust, arrange, provide. *Kuwi* (S.) ambrinai to suit. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 1934(b).

163 *Ta.* amaram stern of a vessel, oar used to steer a boat. *Ma.* amaram stern of a vessel, elephant's hind part, abaft. *Te.* amaramu stern of a boat (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. apara-. DED(S) 138.

164 *Ta.* amal (amalv-, amañr-) to be close, thickly grown; *n.* fullness; amalai abundance, denseness; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close. *Ma.* amal fullness; amali Lakṣmī, abundance; amalikka to abound, remain in store. DEDS 24.

165 *Ta.* amaḷi bed, mattress. *Ma.* amaḷi bed. DED 139.

166 *Ta.* amaḷi tumult, uproar, bustle, press of business; amalai noise, din. *Ma.* amaḷi tumult, affray, cry, wail; amaḷikka to be troubled; aviḷi tumult. *Ka.* amakkala tumult. DED(S) 140.

167 *Ta.* amiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to be immersed, plunged, sink; amiṛttu (amiṛtti-) to cause to

sink, immerse, engulf, drown, press down, cover (as eyelids the eyes); amiṛntu (amiṛnti-) to sink. *Ma.* amiruka to sink; amiṛttuka, amuṭttuka to fix, set. *Ka.* aguḷ to sink in water, be immersed, dive; agurcu to cause to sink in water, immerse. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* amuñku. DED 141.

168 *Ta.* amukkirā, amukkiri Indian winter cherry, *Withania somnifera*. *Ma.* amukkiram a medicinal root, *Physalis flexuosa*. *Ka.* amakkīre, amaṅgura a medicinal shrub [*P. flexuosa* Lin. = *W. somnifera* Dunal.]. DED 142.

169 *Ta.* amuñku (amuñki-) to sink, be pressed down, crushed (as by a weight), mashed (as ripe fruit); amukku (amukki-) to crush, press, squeeze (as a fruit, a boil), press down, press in or under (as a vessel into water) overcome, repress; *n.* pressure (as in a nightmare), thing that compresses, incumbent weight; amukkan, amukki nightmare. *Ma.* amunñuka to sink, settle, be squeezed (as hand in hand); amukkuka, amakkuka to press down, squeeze, knead, turn food in mouth; amañhuka to be pressed down; amukkam, amukkal, amukku, amakku the act of pressing down, squeezing, compressing; amarkka to press down, subdue; amarttu piṭikka to grasp tightly; amarcca subjection, severity; ampi-kkuka to press down; amukku to be pressed, subside. *Ko.* amg- (amgy-) to be pressed hard; amk- (amky-) to press hard, make to keep quiet; amk act of pressing; amc- (amc-) to press, throw (woman) on ground to rape. *To.* omx- (omxy-), omg- (omgy-) to be pressed down; omk- (omky-) to press down. *Ka.* amar to seize firmly, embrace; amugu, avugu to yield to pressure (as the surface of a ripe fruit or tumour); amuku, amiku, avuku, avuñku to press or hold firmly, squeeze, trouble; avuñku pressing or holding firmly; amucu, avucu, avucu to press, hold firmly, confine, embrace. *Tu.* amapuni to press down; amaruni to seize, hold; amārūvuni to hold fast; amārūni to embrace, hold, plant to twine; amepuni, amatupattuni to press, hold in the arms, hug; avuñkuni, auñkuni to press down; avumpuni to press. *Te.* (K.) ancu to oppress, afflict; (K.) avukku to yield to pressure; *adj.* weak (of wall or soil). *Ga.* (P.) avs- to knead. ? Cf. 161 *Ta.* amar and 167 *Ta.* amiṛ. DED(S) 143.

170 *Ta.* amai bamboo, solid bamboo; āmal spiny bamboo; āmpal bamboo. *Ma.* ama a reed, *Saccharum sara*; a bamboo. ? *Ka.* (Bark.) teme a kind of bamboo. *Kor.* (M.) came tender bamboo. / ? Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) āmupa- the cane *Bambusa spinosa*. DED(S) 144.

171 *Ka.* (Gowda) amE purification after childbirth. *Tu.* amē ceremonial impurity or defilement in case of birth. *Kur.* emsnā to allow (oneself or one's food) to be defiled by someone of a different caste; emsnā to touch, come in contact with, defile (by touch, unlawful relations, etc.). DEDS 25.

172 *Ma.* amparakka to be confounded, perplexed; amparappu perplexity. *Ka.* (Hav.) amberpu hurry. *Tu.* ambarappu hurry, confusion, perplexity. DEDS 26.

173 *Ta.* ampalam open space for the use of the public, village assembly for transacting village affairs. *Ma.* ampalam place devoted for public use, assemblies, etc., a temple. *Ka.* ambala an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed. *Koḷ.* ambila house on village green for meetings. *Tu.* ambila, ambela the place around or in front of a temple. DED 145.

174 *Ta.* ampali porridge, esp. of rāgi (< *Te.*); amalai boiled rice. *To.* obely watery mess of rice, rāgi, etc. *Ka.* ambali, ambakala, ambila, ambuli, amli pap or porridge made of jōla, rice, or rāgi, with buttermilk (also tamarind) generally added. *Tu.* ambuli pap or gruel of rāgi or rice. *Te.* ambali, ambakalamu porridge, pap. *Kol.* (Kin.) ambā cooked rice; (Haig) ambāl food; (SR) vallambā rice (val rice). *Nk.* ambal boiled rice. *Go.* (Y.) ambil gruel, pēj (*Voc.* 65). *Koṇḍa* ambali porridge prepared with dēra (*Eleusina coracana*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) ambeli porridge prepared with rāgi flour. *Kur.* amṛi, amḍi, ambṛi water in which rice has been cooked. / Cf. Mar. ābil gruel. DED(S) 146.

175 *Ka.* ambā, ambē, ambyā, amlā the cry of cow or calf. *Tu.* amba, ambā, ambē, ambo bellowing, lowing, a cry, noise. *Te.* ambē onom. word to represent the lowing of cows and calves; ambha the lowing of a cow. ? *Ma.* amaruka to low. / Cf. Skt. hambhā- lowing or bellowing of cattle. DED 147.

176 *Ka.* ambāre a kind of insect existing in dry wood; ambār-ūṇi a tick infesting cattle; abukāra a kind of troublesome insect in the dust, esp. where people and cattle used to halt. *Te.* (B) ambāra-piṇju a tick which infests animals. DED(S) 148.

177 *Ta.* ampi small boat, raft, float, ship, suspended water-shovel. *Ma.* ampa-ppāṭṭu rower's song. *Ka.* ambi boat; ambiga, ambaga, ambuga, ambigāra man who rows a boat, boatman. *Tu.* ambigāre boatman. / Cf. Mar. ambī, ambekari a boatman (about Kolhapur and in Carnatic). DED 149.

178 *Ta.* ampu arrow; appu-kkaṭṭu a sheaf of arrows. *Ma.* ampu arrow, porcupine quill. *Ko.* amb, am arrow, flensing knife. *To.* ob id. *Ka.* ambu arrow. *Koḷ.* ambī id. *Tu.* ambu id.; ambige hunter. *Te.* ambu, ambakamu, ammu, ampa- (in cpds.) arrow; ampaṇa (pl.) arrows; ampakāḍu archer. *Pa.* am arrow. *Ga.* (Oll.) amb id. *Koṇḍa* am id. *Pe.* am (pl. apku) id. *Manḍ.* amb (pl. apke) id. *Kui* ambu (pl. apka) id., arrowhead; (Friend-Pereira) ambu (short a) arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) ambū (pl. apka) arrowhead; (Su. Isr.) ambu (pl. apka) arrow; (S.) ambu bow (*sic*). DED(S) 150.

179 *Ta.* ampuli moon; āmpal id. (*lex.*). *Ma.* ampīḷi id. ? *Te.* jābil(i) id. DED(S, N) 151.

180 *Ka. ambegālu, ambagālu, ambugālu* the hands and knees placed on the ground for crawling; (Coorg) *ambālu* to crawl. *Tu. ambekāru* crawling on hands and feet. *Te. (Merolu)* ambāḍu to crawl. Cf. Kur. umbā-xāmā to walk on hands and knees. DEDS 27

181 *Ta. ammam* woman's breast, food of babies. *Ma. ammiññi* nipple. *Ka. ammi* the mother's breast (in the language of small children); *ammāṇṇi* nipple, teat, breast. *Tu. amanī, amani, umani* nipple. Cf. 183 *Ta. amma*. / Cf. Mar. amā the mother's breast (poetry and nursery). DED 152.

182 *Ta. ammanai, ammānai* girls' game of keeping a number of balls in the air, some rising while others are falling; balls used in the game. *Ma. ammāna, ammānam* game of throwing and catching handballs. *Ka. ammale* game of throwing handballs or stones in the air and catching them in the hand. *Te. ammanalu, ammanamulu* game in which a number of balls are thrown in the air, one being caught in the hand descending whilst others are rising. DED 153.

183 *Ta. amma, ammaḷ* mother, matron, lady; (also amma, ammamma) excl. of pity, surprise, joy; *ammāi* mother, name of various goddesses, grandmother; *ammānai* mother, lady; *ammāṇṇ* goddess; *ammāṇē* excl. of surprise; *ammāccī, ammatāḷ, ammay* maternal grandmother; *ammāṇ* maternal uncle, wife's father, husband of father's sister; *ammāmmi* maternal uncle's wife, husband's mother; *ammanti* maternal uncle's wife; *ammāñci* son of a maternal uncle, fool; *ammañkār, ammañkāl* daughter of a maternal uncle, wife of a Vaiṣṇava priest; *ammāṇi* term of respect used in referring to or calling a woman. *Ma. amma* mother, goddess (esp. Kāḷi); *interj.* (also amme, ammamma); *ammamma* mother's mother; *ammān, ammaṇ, ammaṇan, ammōn, ammōman* maternal uncle; *ammāyi, ammaṇi* maternal aunt, uncle's wife, mother-in-law; *ammip̄i* affectionate appellation esp. of infants, sometimes of mother and wife. *Ir. amme* father. *Ko. amn, amno-r, amna-c* mother goddess of the Kota trinity. *Ka. amma, ama* mother, respectable woman, grandmother, village goddess; *interj.* denoting pain or weariness, grief, surprise (also amama, ammamma); *amba, ambe* mother. *Koḍ. amme* Amma Coorg (a brahminized subcaste of Coorgs, said to be descended from a Coorg man and a Brahman girl [their amma or mother] whose customs they observe); *fem. ammati. Tu. amma* mother, lady; *amme* father; *ammayya* *interj.* of sorrow or pain; *tammalē* maternal uncle, father-in-law. *Te. amma, ama* mother, matron; hon. title of woman; *interj.* expr. surprise; *ammāyi, ammi* girl. *Kol. amma (pl. ammanev)* mother; *avre ta-k ammaner* their parents (ta-k father). *Nk. amma* mother; *amma ta-k* parents. *Nk. (Ch.) amṇo* elder brother's wife. *Ga. (S.²) amni* younger sister. *Go. (S.) ammal (pl. ammahku)* mother's mother; (Ma.) *ammal*

(*pl. -or*), (M.) *amma* father (*Voc.* 67, 68). *Koṇḍa ama (pl. amek)* grandmother; used in addressing wife in a folktale. *Pe. ama* father's sister. *Maṇḍ. ama id. Kui ama, anali, amadi* father's sister, maternal uncle's wife, lady. *Kuwi (F.) amma* paternal aunt; (S.) *amma* aunt, mother-in-law. *Br. amma* mother, grandmother; respectful term of address to any woman. Cf. 181 *Ta. ammam*. / Cf. Skt. *ambā- (VS; Voc. amba RV), ambāḍa-, ambāḷa-, ambāḷika-, ambi-, ambikā-, ambayā-* mother; *amba interj.* Pkt. *ammo, ammahe* *interj.* of surprise (dramas). Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 574. DED(S) 154.

184 *Ta. ammi* horizontal stone for macerating spices for curry, grinding fine mortar, etc. *Ma. ammi* grinding stone. *Ka. ammi* a stone to grind or bruise things upon. DED(S) 155.

185 *Ta. ammu (ammi-)* to dissemble, act with reserve and duplicity; *ammu-kkallap* thievish person, dissembling rogue; *amukkan, amukkup̄i* dissembler. *Ma. amma-kkallam* sagacity and roguery; *amma-kkallan* deep fellow; *amukkan* a deep rogue. DED 156.

186 *Te.* *ammu* to sell, vend; *ammakamu, ammuḍu* sale, selling. *Go. (Tr.) mammānā, (Pat.) amāna, mamāna, (W) mamitānā, (L) momanā, (M) bamānā, (A. Y.) om̄m-, (SR.) vom̄m-, (Ma. Ko.) vam-* to sell (*Voc.* 413). DES(S) 157.

187 *Ta. am, ām* water; *amm-eṇal* onom. expr. of filling or overflowing, as of water. *Kur. emnā* to take a bath (all over the body), be covered all over (with sweat, blood); *emta'ānā* to help one to bathe, bathe (a child, corpse); *amm* water, urine, dropsy. *Malt. amu* water; *am-amre* to water (as the mouth); *amsro* waterish; *amye* to bathe (oneself); *amte* to bathe (another). / ? Cf. Skt. *ambu-* DED(S) 158.

188 *Ta. ayam* water, spring, tank, pond. *Ma. ayam* pool, tank.

189 *Ta. ayal, acal* neighbourhood, adjacent place, being foreign or alien; *acalar* neighbours, strangers. *Ma. ayal* neighbourhood. DED(S) 159.

190 *Ta. ayir (-pp-, -tt-)* to suspect; *n.* doubt, suspicion; *ayirppu* doubt, suspicion; *aiyam* doubt, uncertainty, scepticism. *Ma. ayyam* doubt. *Ka. (Gul.) ayy* id., suspicion; ? (Kitt.) *naccu, nasa* doubt. ? *Malt. asr-asr āne* to hesitate. Cf. 898 *Ta. ēmam*. DED(S, N) 778.

191 *Ta. ayirai, acarai, acalai* loach, sandy colour, *Cobitis thermalis*; *ayilai* a kind of fish. *Ma. ayala* a fish, mackerel, scomber; *ayila, ayila* a fish; *ayira* a kind of small fish, loach. DED(S) 160.

192 *Ta. ayil* iron. *Ma. ayir, ayiram* any ore. *Ka. aduru* native metal. *Tu. ajirda karba* very hard iron. DED(S) 161.

193 *Ta. ayil* javelin, lance, surgical knife,

lancet. Ma. ayil javelin, lance; *ayiri* surgical knife, lancet.

194 *Kol. ayk- (ayakt-)* to sweep away; *ayak (obl. ayk-)* rubbish. *Nk. ayk-* to sweep. *Nk. (Ch.) ay-* id. *Pa. ayp- (ayt-) id. Ga. (Oll.) ays-, (S.) ayk- (ayt-) id.; (S.³) ayp-* to clean, wipe. DED(S) 162.

195 *Pa. (S.) ayk* a kind of grain called in Halbi *kang* [i.e. *Panicum italicum*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2605]. *Ga. (S.²) aykil* a kind of millet called in *Te. korralu* [i.e. *Setaria italica*]. [*Setaria italica* Beauv. = *Panicum italicum* Linn.] DEDS 28.

196 (a) *Ta. ayyan, aiyān* father, sage, priest, teacher, brahman, superior person, master, king; *ayyā* father, respectable man; *aiyār* men worthy of respect, sages, brahmans, title of smārta brahmans, etc.; *tam-aiyan* elder brother or parallel male cousin; *numaiyan* your elder brother; *ai* lord, master, husband, king, guru, priest, teacher, father. *Ma. ayyan* father, lord; *tamayan* elder brother. *Ko. ayp* father, father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband. *To. in, eyi- (voc. eya-) id. Ka. ayya, aya* father, grandfather, master, lord, teacher. *Koḍ. ayyē* father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband; *tammayya-n* younger brother (*voc.*). *Tu. ayye* priest, minister, teacher, master; *tammaiya* an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother. *Te. ayya, aya* father. *Kol. (SR)* *ayyā* mother's father; *ayyāk* god. *Go. (Koya Su.) ēyāl* father. Cf. 920 *Ta. aiyam*. / ? Cf. Skt. *ārya-*; Pali *ayya-*. DED(N) 163.

(b) *Ta. aiya* excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; *aiyākō* excl. of pity, sorrow; *ai* wonder, astonishment; *aiy-eṇal* uttering *ai* expressive of wonder, of distress or mental suffering, of assent; *aiyāyō* excl. of pity or grief; *aiyō* excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; excl. of poignant grief. *Ma. ayyā* *interj.* of derision; *ayyō, ayyayyō* *interj.* of pain, grief. *Ko. aya-* excl. of surprise or grief; *aya-ava-* excl. of grief. *To. eya-* excl. of surprise. *Ka. ayyō, ayyayyō, ayyayyē* *interj.* expr. grief; *interj.* expr. astonishment; *interj.* expr. compassion. *Tu. ayyō, ayyayyō* *interj.* of grief, annoyance, pain. *Te. ayyo, ayyō, ayyayyō, ayyayyō, ayayō* *interj.* denoting sorrow, lamentation, pity, pain, etc. *Kui aige, aigo, āigōna, āike, āiko, āikōna* *interj.* indicating annoyance, impatience, or disgust. *Kuwi (S.) iyaliyō, iyalesa* alas! *Kur. ayō, ayō* ge excl. of pain or surprise. *Malt. aya, ayyi, ayyu* O my! (wonder, joy, woe); *ay(y)oke, ay(y)okabo* alas! Cf. 364 *Ta. ay*. / Cf. Skt. *aye* excl. of surprise, recollection, fear (esp. used in dramas). DED 780.

197 *Go. (Koya Su.) ērg-* to lay eggs (as a hen). *Koṇḍa ar- (-t) id. Pe. ar- (-t) id. Maṇḍ. er- (-t) id.* DEDS(N) 29.

198 *Ta. araka* a plough with bullocks, etc. complete. *Malt. are* a plough. DEDS 30.

199 *Ta. arakku* lac, sealing-wax, shellac, or resin melted with turpentine; *arakkam* shellac. *Ma. arakku* gumlac, sealing-wax. *Ka. aragu* id. *Tu. araku, aragu* id. / Cf. Skt. *lākṣā- (Mbh.); rākṣā- (lex.)* lac. Cf. also Skt. *alakta(ka)-*. DED 164.

200 *Kol. aragdi*, (Pat., p. 27) *ārgli* chest of body. *Nk. aragli* id. *Nk. (Ch.) argil* id. *Ga. (Oll.) argil* id. *Go. (M.) arayul, (A.) aril, (G.) arūli, (Ma. Ko.) ariyul* id.; (Tr. W.) *aril* udder (*Voc.* 76). DED(S) 165.

201 *Ta. aracan, araeān, araiyan* king, sovereign, prince; *araci* queen; *aracu, arai* kingliness, king, kingdom, government; *arai* politics; *ara-mañai* king's palace (also *ara-mañai* royal place, mansion, with *aran* defence, fortress, castle, < Skt. *araṇa-*). *Ma. aracan, arasan, arayan* king; *aracan, aracu* royalty, constitution; *ara-mana* king's house, palace, court. *Ko.* arc official of Mohammedan government of Mysore; *arman* palace. *To. ars* king; European man; *arman* palace. *Ka. arasa (in cpds. ara-), arasu* king, lord; *arasi, arasati* queen; *ara-mane* royal dwelling, palace, court, government. *Koḍ. aramane* palace. *Tu. arasu, arase* king, monarch; *aramane, arantadē* palace, royal residence. *Te. arusu* king. / < Skt. *rājan-*. A form in an unknown, but presumably SDr., language is *arahapasha, gen. sg. of arahana-* (cf. *Ta. aracan*), in a 'Dravidian Prakrit' legend on a Śātavāhana coin (2nd cent. A.D.); D. C. Sircar, *Epigraphia Indica* 35.247-52 (1961). DED 167.

202 *Ta. aracu, araca-maram* pipal, *Ficus religiosa*; *arai* a tree, prob. pipal (Tolk.). *Ma. arayāl, aracu, araśāl, arasu* *F. religiosa*. *Ka. arase, arise, arali, arale, alali, alle* id.; *rāvi* id. (< *Te.*). *Koḍ. arali-mara* id. *Te. rāvi, rāgi* id. *Kol. ra-vi* id. *Koṇḍa rāvi maran* id. DED(N) 168.

203 *Ka. arapa* a nuptial present. *Te. arapa-m* a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage. ? Cf. 227 *Ta. arul* (Kitt.). DED 169.

204 *Ta. arapai* typical lizard, Lacertidae; smooth streaked lizard, *Lacerta interpunctula*. *Ma. arapa* green house lizard, *L. interpunctula*. *Ka. arape, rāpe, rāpi* greenish kind of lizard which is said to poison by licking, *L. interpunctula*. *Tu. arape* id. DED 170.

205 *Te. arañti, arāṭi, (coll.) arāṭi, (K.) anañti, anāṭi, anṭi* plaintain tree, banana tree. *Go. (S.) arti, (Pat.) arti* [i.e. *arṭi*] banana (*Voc.* 80; < *Te.*). DEDS(N) 31.

206 *Ta. arattai* galangal, *Alpinia. Ma. aratta* *Alpinia galanga*. DEDS 32.

207 *Ta. aril* interlacing as of bamboo stalks growing together, low jungle, thicket, dense bush, bamboo. *Te. aralu* (K.), *allu* to spread (as a creeper), creep. *Ga. (S.) all-* to spread as a creeper. DED(S) 171.

208 *Ta.* (*DCV*) arāntal tender wild jack [i.e. tree or fruit]. *Ma.* (*DCV*) arāntal id. DEDS 33.

209 *Ta.* aralai stone broken for roads; ari pebbles or gems or pieces of metal put into women's anklets to make them tinkle; ari gravel, small sharp pebble. *To.* ari jackstraws, pebbles used for counters. Cf. 3959 *Ta.* paral. DED(S) 172.

210 *Ta.* arali, alari, (*PPTT*) aralai oleander, *Nerium odorum*; arali fetid tree, *Sterculia foetida*. *Ma.* arali, alari *Nerium odorum*; *Plumeria acuminata*. DED 173.

211 *Ta.* arai trunk of tree. *Ka.* arale post, pillar, statue. *Te.* rādu post, pillar. *Kol.* (SR.) rād, rāl peg (Kamaleswaran). *Go.* (Ma.) rāyi post (*Voc.* 3026); (LuS.) rayee wooden post. DED(S, N) 174.

212 *Ta.* ari (-v-, -nt-) to cut off, nip off; (-pp-, -tt-) to gnaw as white ants; *n.* cutting; ari vāl billhook, sickle, garden knife; ari reaped corn, handful of reaped grain; aruvi stubble of Indian millet; arakku (arakki-) to clip off, prune, cut, sever. *Ma.* ariyuka to reap corn, cut grass, cut very small, hack to pieces; ari vāl sickle, reaping hook; arikka to gnaw as vermin; arakkuka to cut, chop off, sever; arānhuka to cut or chop off (the branches of trees or plants). *Ko.* ayr small heap of grain stalks made of one handful in reaping. *To.* ark- (arky-) to clip, cut square (end of plank or post). *Ka.* ari (arid-) to cut or lop off; *n.* cutting off, gnawing as vermin, a handful or more of corn cut at one stroke; arisu to cause to cut off; arivāl, aruvāl sickle. *Kol.* ark- (arak-) to harvest (or with 315 *Ta.* aru). *Nk.* ark- to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ark- to cut paddy, harvest; arup-/arp- to cut. *Pe.* raz- (rast-) to cut (e.g. with saw). *Kui* raspa (rast-) to cut across, cut crosswise; *n.* a cross cut. *Kuwi* (Su.) rat- (-h-) to cut; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) ratpinai to haggle (i.e. to hack; *pl. action*). DED(S) 175.

213 *Ta.* ari- (-pp-, -tt-) to sift, separate larger from smaller bodies, separate by washing; *n.* sifting, separating; arippu sifting, separating; aripan sifter, one who sifts. *Ma.* arikka to sift, cleanse rice by washing, filter; arippu sifting, gold wash. *Ka.* ari to clear of dregs and impurities, settle (*tr.*) as turbid water; araka the act of cleansing rice from dust and stones by washing; (*Bark.*) arpi- to filter; arppe a kind of filter. *Koq.* ari- (ariv, arinj-) (liquid) is strained; (*Kar.* also) (toddy) seeps from tree; (arip-, aric-) to strain (liquid). *Tu.* aripuni to sift, strain, filter; aripe sieve, colander, strainer. Cf. 219 *Ta.* ari. DED(N) 176.

214 *Ta.* ari (-pp-, -tt-) to have an acute itching sensation; arippu itching. *Ma.* arikka to itch. *Ko.* ayr- (arc-) (mouth) burns; ? ari fever (or with 276 *Ta.* aḡal). *To.* ary- (arc-) (woman) desires sexual intercourse. DED 177.

215 *Ta.* ari rice, paddy, ear of paddy; arici rice without husk, any husked grain. *Ma.* ari grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain; (*Kauṭ.*) arici rice. *Ko.* aky grain of any grain food when husked. *To.* aṣky rice; neṣṣky id. (cf. s.v. 3753 *Ta.* nel). *Ka.* akki rice deprived of its husk, grain that resembles rice. *Koq.* akki husked rice. *Tu.* ari rice freed from husk, any small grain; akki rice, corn (only in cpds.). *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.2) argi rice. ? *Te.* (B, K) arise a sweetmeat made of rice, flour, and jaggery. Cf. 3829 *Ko.* pace-k, *To.* poṣṣky. DED(S, N) 178.

216 *Ta.* ari tax, duty; appu loan, debt (< *Te.*). *Ka.* accu to pay unjustly, as rent for land on which the crop has failed; make a payment which is not properly due and on account of which one suffers loss; accike paying unjustly. *Te.* ari tax, tribute; aruvu to pay as taxes; *n.* a loan of grain, etc., purchase or sale on credit; accu to be in debt, owe, incur or suffer loss; accu-konu to pay, pay what one is not bound to pay; accu-dala debt; accika deficiency, want, defect; appu loan. *Kuwi* (F.) arvu, (S.) aruvu loan (< *Te.*). Cf. 223 *Ta.* arukku. DED(S) 179.

217 *Ta.* ari beauty; arivai woman between the age of 20 and 25, woman, lady. *Ma.* aruva fine woman. ? *Tu.* aragipi a neat or tidy woman. DED 180.

218 *Ta.* ari lines in the white of the eye; ? alari id. *Ka.* ari a disease of the eye. DED 181.

219 *Ta.* ari fermented liquor, toddy; ariyal, arutū, aruppam toddy. *Ma.* ariyuka to tap a toddy palm. Cf. 213 *Ta.* ari. DED 182.

220 *Ta.* aricanam turmeric. *Ko.* arcn saffron (i.e. turmeric). *To.* arsn saffron, yellow. *Ka.* arisina, arisina, arasina, arasina, arisina turmeric, *Curcuma longa* Lin. DED 183.

221 *Ta.* aru (arum, ār) rare, difficult, etc.; aritu that which is difficult, rare, precious; ariya difficult; arumai rareness, smallness; difficulty; arumanta rare, precious; aruku (aruki-) to become scarce, diminished, be reduced, happen rarely, disappear; arukku (arukki-) to make scarce, reduce, put a stop to, destroy; regard as precious; *n.* scarceness; arukkam smallness, brevity; arukkāpi rareness, preciousness; arukku, aruntal, aruvam rareness; aruppam difficulty, fort; (*PPTT*) aruppu the natural protection of a forest; arakku (arakki-) to cause to diminish; āri difficulty; āriya little, delicate. *Ma.* aru rare, unusual, impossible; ariya rare, uncommon; aruma, arima superiority, importance; difficulty; arippam difficulty; arutu what ought not to be, impossibility; arukuka to diminish. *Ko.* arg- (argy-) to be reduced (water by evaporation), (swelling) goes down, become reformed in character, be depressed (because of poverty); ark- (arky-) to use up extravagantly. *To.* arx- (arxy-) to be subdued; ark- (arky-) to subdue; arkm state of being subdued. *Ka.*

aradu, aridu, arudu that is impossible, wonderful, great or important. *Tu.* arkuni to become less, be humbled, depressed. *Te.* arudu rare, scarce, excellent; *n.* rarity, marvel, surprise; arudandu, arudu-padu to wonder; aridi rare, uncommon, difficult, impossible, wonder, surprise, astonishment. DED(S) 184.

222 *Ta.* aruku (aruki-) to approach; *n.* nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood, place, border, edge; arukar, arukal nearness; aruvu (aruvi-) to approach. *Ma.* aru, aruvu brim, edge, margin; ariku border, edge, brink, neighbourhood, side, adjacent place; arikattu, arike, arikil near; arika-vaṇi way close by. *Ka.* aragu, arigu, arugu vicinity, border, edge, margin. *Tu.* aru, arugu brim, edge, margin, border. *Te.* arugu to go, pass (of time), come, proceed, walk, (*K.* also) approach; aru nearness; aruta(n), aruta(n) near, close by; arudencu to come, go. *Go.* (Tr.) araluk waiāna to follow persistently, closely (*Voc.* 75). *Kur.* arbar-parbar neighbours. DED(S, N) 185.

223 *Ta.* arukku (arukki-) to show disinclination in a bargain; arukkāpi reluctance to accommodate, closeness in a bargain. *Ko.* ark- (arky-) (father) refuses to repay daughter's bride-price. Cf. 216 *Ta.* ari. DED 186.

224 *Ta.* arumpu (arumpi-) to bud, sprout, spring forth; *n.* bud, soft sprouting hair, young beard or moustache; arumpi (-pp-, -tt-) to bud, sprout, rise; arumpar bud; aruppam germ of a grain of paddy, first sprouting of a moustache. *Ma.* arimpu flower bud, first appearance of fruit. *Ka.* arumbu flower bud. DED 187.

225 *Ta.* aruvi river's mouth. *Tu.* aruve mouth of a river, seaport. ? Cf. 278 *Ta.* aḡi. DED 188.

226 *Ta.* aruvu (aruvi-) to spring out and gently flow down; aruvi waterfall, spring at the foot of a hill. *Ma.* aruvuka to spring out and flow down gently; aruvi, arivi waterfall, cascade. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) ebbi waterfall. *Ka.* arbi a torrent that has ceased from flowing or is checked in its course; (PBh.) arvi constant descent of water, waterfall; (Ilav.) abbi a tiny waterfall. *Tu.* arbi water collected in an elevated place; arbi kituni water to fall in broken streams over a small height; (B-K.) arabi, arbi waterfall. *Kor.* (O.) arbili water particles drifting in when it rains. DED(N) 189.

227 *Ta.* aruḷ (aruḷi-) to be gracious to, favour, speak graciously, command, grant, bestow; *n.* grace, mercy, favour, benevolence, good deeds, order, command; aruḷal liberality, generosity, munificence; aruḷōṇ gracious person. *Ma.* aruḷ grace, favour, deigning, command; aruḷuka to deign, vouchsafe, grant, command. *Ko.* arḷ voice of god spoken through diviner. *Te.* arulu tenderness, affection, fondness. Cf. 381 *Ta.* arvam. ? Cf. 203 *Ka.* arapa. DED 190.

228 (a) *Ta.* arai (-v-, -nt-) to become macerated, worn out; (-pp-, -tt-) to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin; araippu grinding, pulverizing; aravu (aravi-) to torment (cf. *Tu.*); arakku (arakki-) to rub with the palm of hand or the sole of foot, ruin, cause trouble to; arānku (arānki-) to suffer, be destroyed; arantai affliction, trouble; aruvu (aruvi-) to wear away (as a flood erodes a river's banks), afflict. *Ma.* arayuka to be bruised; aravu grinding; arekka to grind to powder; arappu powdering; arānhuka, arakkuka bruising gently to remove the husk by rubbing. *Tr.* re-(ret-) to grind. *Ko.* arv- (art-) to grind (chilies). *To.* arḡ- (arḡy-) to sharpen. *Ka.* are (arad-) to grind, pulverize, crush; *n.* state of being ground, etc.; arayisu, arisu to cause to grind, etc.; arata act of grinding; ari to grind on a slab, rub cotton with the feet in cleaning it; (Hav.) araccu to crush; (Hav.) arappu coconut paste. *Koq.* ara- (arap-, arat-) to grind with roller stone, mix up in a paste in preparing curry spices. *Tu.* arepuni, arepini, areyuni, arevuni to pulverize by pounding or grinding, oppress; arepāyuni to cause to grind; arepu, arepely act of grinding, that which is ground for condiment; areñcuni to rub off, peel, skin; arāḡuni to rub. *Te.* rāyu to be rubbed; rācu, rācu to rub, grind, smear; rāp-āḡu to rub against each other; rāpidi, rāpu, rāpu, rāpuḡu rubbing, friction, filing; rā-podi filings; rāyidi rubbing, friction; āku-rāyi file (āku leaf, filament); ? ragulu, ravulu to be kindled, take fire, burn, flame; ? rāju id., (*K.* also) (smoke) comes out as an indication of the forming of fire, grieve; aravaralu, aravaralu bits, fragments; aravuḡa a bit, fragment. *Kol.* (SR.) rāk- to rub teeth, wash. *Go.* (Ma.) arṣ- to wipe (nose) (*Voc.* 89); (*Ko.*) rāy- to rub (*Voc.* 3024). *Koṇḍa* rās- (-t-) to plaster (walls), anoint (body or body parts), clean (teeth, etc.); rāsay ā- to apply oil, turmeric, etc., to one's own body; rāspis- to cause to apply oil, plaster; rēs- (-t-) to stir and mix, plate (metals). *Pe.* ree- (-c-) to scrape (tongue with toothstick), sharpen (pencil). *Kui* rāga (rāgi-) to be rubbed, worn by friction, be chafed; *n.* friction, abrasion, attrition; rāpka (< rāk-p-) to cause to rub together, wear by friction; rēsa (rēsi-) to rub, chafe; *n.* act of rubbing; (*K.*) rē- to rub, smear. *Kuwi* (S.) rāca tuḥ'nai/mlek'h'nai to rub; (Su.) rāc- to wash (clothes); (F.) rācali to clean; (S.) rājinaḷ to launder; (*T.* Isr.) rāk- to rub.

(b) *Ta.* aram file, rasp; arāvu (arāvi-), irāvu (irāvi-) to file, polish, rub, grate. *Ma.* aram file; irāvuka, rākuka to file. *Ko.* am (*obl. art-*) file. *Ka.* ara, arna id. *Tu.* ara id. DED(S, N) 191.

229 *Ta.* arai half. *Ma.* ara id. *Ko.* ar id. *To.* ar id. *Ka.* ara id.; are id., a little; arake state of being half, incomplete or too little; arame state of being a moiety or a little; arebar a few. *Tu.* are half; arakē, areke half-filled;

arālu a person doing half a day's work. *Te.* ara half, a moiety, incomplete, not full; ara half, a moiety. *Nk. (Ch.)* ar half, in: ar sōla a measure. DED(S, N) 192.

230 *Ta.* arai waist, loins, stomach. *Ma.* ara middle of the body, loins, waist. *To.* ar nip silver waist-string. *Koḍ.* are waist. DED 193.

231 *Kur.* argnā (argyas) to climb, mount an animal, rise (as sun, moon, stars), rise in pitch (as a drum), get puffed up, (eyes) are turned up before death; (argas) to make climb, lift, haul up, take upon one's shoulders, lay a burden on, begin, raise, increase; argta'ānā, arga'ānā to make climb, lift up, etc. *Malt.* arge to climb; argtre to lift, raise. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) arumbu to climb. DED(N) 195.

232 *Ko.* arb extreme happiness (at getting a good meal, finding money, escaping death, etc.). *To.* arb good life (with nothing to do but eat). *Te.* abbu to be acquired, gained, come into one's enjoyment, possession, or reach. *Kuwi* (S.) abbinai to prosper. DED 196.

233 *Te.* rālu to fall or drop down (of leaves, tears, etc.); rāl(u)cu, rāl(u)pu to cause to fall or drop down, knock off or down; rāl(u)pu falling or dropping down, causing to fall or drop down. *Koḷ.* (SR. Kin.) rāl- (rāl-) to fall; (SR) rāp- to fell. *Nk.* rāl- (rāl-) to fall out; rāl- to make to fall out. *Go.* (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) ar-, (Tr. W. Ph.) arānā to fall; *caus.* (Tr.) arhuttānā, (Ph.) arahānā, arsahtānā, (Mu.) arih-/arh-, (S.) arah-, (S-R.) aruānā to cause to fall (*Voc.* 72); (Ko.) rāl- to fall (*Voc.* 3027; < *Te.*). *Kondā* ar- id.; arap- to fell, make to fall. *Pe.* ar- (t-) to fall; vēra around setting of the sun, west; rat- (t-) to let fall, drop; *motion* ratka-; *intens.* ratpa-. *Manḍ.* re- (t-) to fall, descend, (sun) to set; ret- to let fall, drop. *Kuwi* (F.) rialī, (S.) ri'nai, (Isr.) ri- to fall. DED(S, N) 197.

234 *Ta.* al- (1 sg. allēn, 1 pl. allēm, 2 sg. allai, 2 pl. allir, 3 sg. m. allān, 3 pl. m. allar, 3 sg. f. allā, 3 sg. neut. anru, 3 pl. neut. alla; *alla* is used in mod. *Ta.* for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; allatu evil, sin; or, if not, or else; allavai sin, evil, uselessness; allāta which is not, different from; allāmal, allāl, anri, anriyil except, besides; anmai negation of identity, reciprocal negation; *evil.* *Ma.* alla is not that, not thus; allātē else, otherwise, except; allāykil if not. *Ko.* ala- (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; ala-d which is not so-and-so; bad; except, besides, not only but also; ala-vo-r bad men; ala-tme-l if/since it is not so. *To.* alogy except (lit. not being); *Ka.* alla (for all persons and numbers; also 3 sg. neut. alladu, alu) to be not so-and-so, be not fit or proper; allada being not so or that, being not proper. *Koḍ.* alla (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; allate not only but also. *Go.* (Tr.) hal, hallē, haillē not (see 2559 *Ta.* il). *Malt.* -l- negative morpheme. *Br.* all-, base of past neg. tenses of anning to be;

ala, alavā certainly not, not a bit of it. DED(S) 198.

235 *Ta.* al night, darkness, evening; alku night, afternoon; alkal night; el, elli id; (*lex.*) yālam id. *Ma.* al, alu darkness, night. *Kur.* ellnā to be night-blind, (Hahn also) to be very dark. ? Cf. 3613 *Ta.* nallam. DED(S) 199.

236 *Ta.* ala (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress, suffer privation, be in want; alam distress, pain, misery; alappu confusion of mind; alantalai distress, vexation, confusion; alantai trouble; alantōn one who is in distress; alati-kulati disorder, confusion; alaṅku (alaṅki-) to be agitated in mind, troubled; alacu (alaci-) to suffer, be distressed, be exhausted, become weary; alamaru (alamari-) to be agitated, distressed; alamala (-pp-, -nt-) to be confused, dazed, be anxious; alampal vexation, trouble; alavu (alavi-) to be troubled in mind; *n.* confusion, perturbation; alavai hasty action, confusion of mind, distress; alu (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, tired by overwork or care; aluppu weariness, exhaustion; aluval business, affair; alai (-v-, -nt-) to be harassed, wander in weariness (cf. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku), (-pp-, -tt-) to harass, vex, afflict, annoy; *n.* oppression; alaicu (alaici-) to be lazy; alaical weariness, vexation; alaippu disturbance, distress, trouble; alaivu mental agitation, trouble, distress; allal affliction, distress; allā (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress; *n.* distress; allāṭu (allāṭi-) to suffer. *Ma.* ala lamentation; alaṅṅhuka, alukka to be worn out, grow lean; aluppu weariness; alampal having enough of it, vexation; alayuka to be wearied; alaical vexation, mourning; alasal, alaśal agitation, fatigue, disappointment; alasuka to be tired; alati troublesome; alappu confusion, stir, fright; alampu trouble; alam-puka to be agitated, tired; aluval bustle, business; allal sorrow, grief; alla tumult, disturbance. *Ko.* alv- (ald-) to become wearied by walking or searching; (alt-) to cause to become wearied, etc.; alvi state of being busy, trouble. *Ka.* ala, alapu, alupu, alavu, alavike, alasike fatigue, weariness, trouble; alapaṭe, lampaṭe, alasaṭe exhaustion, weariness, harassment; alasu to become weary, be tired, vexed, disgusted, loiter; *n.* weariness; ale to annoy, slight, disgrace; allari state of being troubled, disturbed, harassed. *Koḍ.* ala- (alap-, aland-) to crave; alambali hurry; ? alas- (alasi-) (curry, rice) becomes spoiled. *Tu.* alasuni, alajuni to be fatigued, vexed, suffer gripping pain; alepuni, aleyuni, alevuni to be fatigued; alepāvuni to cause to tire, fatigue; alumbē suffering; alubaṅga vexation, trouble; albe thin, weak, lean. *Te.* alayu to be tired, be disgusted; alayincu to weary (*tr.*), overwork, disgust; alāgu to be displeased, take offence, grieve; alācu to tease, harass; alāṭa fatigue, exhaustion, grief, pain; alāḍuru to grieve; *n.* grief, sorrow; alakuva, alapu, alayika fatigue; alajadi sorrow, affliction, grief, calamity; alamaru to grieve, sorrow, (K also) be tired; alamaṭa grief, sorrow, affliction; alamaṭincu

to grieve, sorrow; alasaṭa weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; alipiri lean, thin, weak; allari tumult, confusion, quarrel; lampaṭa trouble, (B also) pain, weariness; lampaṭṭu one who is attached to or fond of, a libertine (< Skt.). *Koḷ.* alay- (alayt-) to become tired; alp- (alapt-) to make to become tired. *Pa.* alac illness. *Kui* alai fatigue, distress from fatigue, exhaustion; laha langour, laziness; lazy. *Kur.* alga sluggish, without energy; layākoyā *adj.* moving or walking listlessly (as though the limbs had no strength); laikoyōrnā to move the limbs in a negligent, languid fashion as though deficient in strength or manliness. ? *Malt.* alesī sweat, heat. These etyma and those s.v. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku seem to have started from two roots with different basic meanings: suffer and move, shake. There has, however, been so much convergence in the range of mental meanings (suffer → be mentally agitated ← move) that it is difficult to separate all the items cleanly. / > Skt. alasa- lazy, tired, faint. Are Skt. lampaṭa- desirous (Kāv., Pur.), Pkt. lampaṭa- covetous, from *Te.* lampaṭa, *Ka.* lampaṭe (cf. *Koḍ.* ala-)? DED(S) 200.

237 *Ta.* alaku blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow, weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp; alakku roof laths, a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves. *Ma.* alaku lath, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, weaver's staff, blade of sword, knife, or spear. *Ka.* alagu, alugu blade of a knife, sword, etc. *Te.* algu tip of an arrow, sword. DED 201.

238 *Ta.* alaku number, calculation, cowries (as signs of number in reckoning). ? *Koḍ.* (Mercara) alu cowrie. DED 202.

239 *Ta.* alaku, (Tinn.) alavu jaw, mandibles, bird's beak. *Ma.* alaku, alavu upper portion of the jawbone. *Ka.* halaku the lower part of the cheek. DEDS 34.

240 *Ta.* alaṅku (alaṅki-) to move, shake, swing, dangle, be in motion; alaṅkal wreath, waving ear of corn; alakku (alakki-) to cause to move, shake; alacu (alaci-) to shake, be agitated; alamaru to whirl; alampu (alampi-) to move, wobble (as water in a vessel not full), swerve from a proper line of conduct, fluctuate, wander; cause to wander on account of panic; alaṅku (alaṅki-) to shake (*intr.*) slightly; alukku (alukki-) to shake (*tr.*) slightly; strut, swagger; alai (-v-, -nt-) to wave, shake, move (as a reflection in water), go to and fro for an object, roam, wander (cf. 236 *Ta.* ala), stagger, totter; (-pp- -tt-) to move (*tr.*), shake, cause to wander back and forth; *n.* wave, billow, ripple; alaical, alaical wandering; alaicu (alaici-) to shake (*tr.*), agitate; alaippu moving, shaking; alaiyal wandering, waving; alaivu moving, shaking, waving; allāṭu (allāṭi-) to wander from place to place. *Ma.* ala wave; alukka, alaṅṅhuka to shake; alaṅṅhal commotion; alaṅṅhal stir; alukkuka to agitate; alayuka to fluctuate, be tossed, roam; alekkuka

to beat against (as waves on a shore); anaṅṅhuka to move, shake; anaṅṅhuka to shake fan, excite; anaṅṅkam moving, shaking. *n.* le- (lend-) to roam, wander. *Ko.* alg- (algy- to shake (*intr.*), swagger; alk- (alky-) to shake (*tr.*), shake down (e.g. fruit); alv- (ald-) to wander aimlessly (cf. 236 *Ta.* ala). *To.* alx (alxy-) to shake (*intr.*); alk- (alky-) to shake (*tr.*). *Ka.* alaku, alagu, aluku, alugu, aluṅgu alaku, aluku, alku to move about, shake, be shaky, tremble; alacu, alasu, alagisu, alugisu to shake (*tr.*); ale to move about, move to and fro, shake, dangle, wander; shake (*tr.*) *n.* wave, billow; alela act of wandering, etc. allāḍu to be agitated, shake, move, swing. *Tu.* alaṅkuni, alaṅguni to shake (*tr.*), agitate wave, move; be agitated; alaṅkāvuni to cause to shake, perturb, confuse; alambuni to shake be agitated as water; alagu, alagu tremulousness of the voice in singing; alaguni to shake (*intr.*); alacuni to move (*intr.*), shake; alasuni alajuni to agitate (*tr.*), shake; alajāvuni to shake (*tr.*); aluguni to move; alejuni, alejjur to be agitated, disturbed; alejāvuni to cause to shake; aleyuni, alevuni to wander; landuni to lead a vagabond's life; landele a vagabond vagrant. *Te.* ala a wave, surge, billow, ripple allāḍu, allāḍu, allāḍu to move, shake, tremble; allāṛucu to shake (*tr.*), move, wave agitate. *Pe.* lem- (t-) to shake, tremble. *Ku.* lānga (lāngi-) to be fickle, changeable, be changed from good to bad; lāpka (< lāpk lākt-) to change a person's character, cause a person to change for the worse. *Kur.* alra'ān to clean grains from minor rubbish by shaking gently with the hand; alrānā (grains mixed with straw bits, etc.) undergo the process of cleaning; to be restless, agitated, fret, behave feverishly. Cf. 236 *Ta.* ala and 241 *Ta.* alaṅkōlam. / ? Cf. Skt. alaka- lock, curl. DED(S, N) 203.

241 *Ta.* alaṅkōlam disorder, slovenliness; *Ma.* alaṅkōlam confusion, slovenliness. *Ka.* allakallōla, allōlakallōla great agitation (as of water), confusion (of the mind), tumult disorder, disturbance. *Tu.* allambra agitation alarm. *Te.* allakallōlam confusion, disorder, turmoil, hubbub. Cf. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku. / Cf. Skt. kallōla- wave. DED 204.

242 *Ma.* alaśaṅṭa *Dolichos catjang*, alasān dram a kind of pulse. *Ka.* alasandi, alasande halasandi, halasande a generally cultivated pulse, *Vigna catjang* [= *Dolichos catjang* Lin.]; alasandige a kind of pulse. *D. biflorus* *Tu.* (BRR) (brahmin dial.) alasandē, (nor brahmin dial., also Männer) lattānē, lattāṇḍa a kind of pulse, (Männer) *Dolichos catjang* (B-K.) alataṇḍē = alasandē. *Te.* alacandalu alasandelu, alasandiyalu a kind of pulse. *D. sinensis*. / Cf. Pkt. ālisampadaga, ālisampadaya a kind of corn; Mar. alasudā a creeper bearing a kind of bean. DED(S) 205.

243 *Ta.* alaṭṭu (alaṭṭi-) to tease, annoy, pester, bluster, be boisterous; *n.* trouble, annoyance, importunity; raving, delirium

alatti bully, blusterer. *Ma.* alattuka to importune. DED 206.

244 *Ka.* alabu, alubu name applied to different species of *Alysicarpus* and other leguminous plants; (UNR) alubu weeds. *Te.* alamu id. *Go.* (S.) allam id. (*Voc.* 98; < *Te.*) DED(S) 207.

245 *Ta.* allappan a chatterer; alappu (alappi-) to chatter, prattle, talk nonsense; alampu (alampi-) to sound, tinkle; alampal a loud noise; alavalai babbler; alavalaimai babbling; alavai woman that chatters ceaselessly; alar idle talk, gossip; alaru (alari-) to roar, bellow, bleat, weep aloud, sorrow; alaral loud cry, great sound; alarru (alarri-) to talk unceasingly and irregularly. *Ma.* alappan chatterer, prattler; alappu chattering, confused noise; alavan loquacious babbler; alaruka to roar, bellow, cry (as elephant, tiger, woman in labour); alareca roaring, etc.; alavan boaster, exaggerator (or cf. 296 *Ta.* ala). *Jr.* laru to shout, roar, (woman) gossip. *Ka.* (PBh.) alaru to cry aloud. *Te.* alikidi noise, sound, disturbance; alabalamu outcry, noise, uproar. DED(S) 211.

246 *Ta.* alampu (alampi-) to wash, rinse; alacu (alaci-) to rinse; alacu (alaci-) to wash, rinse; (RS, p. 128, item 47) alaittal to wash clothes by moving them about in water. *Ma.* alakkuka to wash clothes by beating; alakku washing; alampuka to shake clothes in water. *To.* asp- (aspy-) to clean. *Ka.* alambu, alumbu, alabu, alubu to rinse, wash; ale to wash; alasu to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables, etc., for cleansing). *Tu.* alambuni to wash; alumbuni, lumbuni to plunge, wash, rinse. *Te.* alamu to smear, (B) wash; aladu to smear, daub, apply; aluku to smear the floor of a house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung. *Kui.* akali rinsing. DED(N) 208.

247 *Ta.* alar (-v-, -nt-) to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself; *n.* full-blown flower; alartti process of blooming; alarttu (alartti-) to cause to blossom; alari flower. *Ma.* alar a blossom, opening flower. *alari* a flower; alaruka to open (as flowers), be hot and dry; alareca heat, lust. *Ka.* alar, aral, aral, arlu to spread, become distended, open, blossom; alar, aral, aral, alal a flower; alarika blossoming; alarisu, alareu to cause to spread, blossom, etc.; aral-uni, alar-uni the large black humble bee, *Bombinator glabra*. *Tu.* alaruni, araluni, araluni to open, expand, bloom, blossom; aral-uni the black bee. *Te.* alaru to open as a flower, expand, shine, glitter, rejoice; *n.* a flower, blossom, (K. also) splendour, joy; splendid; (K.) alarcu to blossom. ? Cf. 248 *Ta.* alari. / Cf. *Mar.* aral a flower; O*Mar.* (Master) arala id. DED(S) 209.

248 *Ta.* alari beauty. *Ka.* alampu, lampu beauty, ornament, pleasure, magnificence. *Te.* alararu to shine, glitter; suit well, be

proper, fit, rejoice, be pleased; alarincu to please, gratify. ? Cf. 247 *Ta.* alar. DED(S) 210.

249 *Ta.* alavattu custom, practice (< *Te.*). *Te.* alavaðu to be accustomed, be practised in; become a habit; ala-varincu to practise, learn; habituate, teach; ala-varucu to habituate, teach; ala-vaðu habit, custom, practice; habitual. DED 212.

250 *Ma.* aliyuka to melt, dissolve (as salt, heart); alikka, aliyikka to melt (*tr.*); aliceal, aliyu melting, compassion; ali-ppunnu foul ulcer. *Kod.* ali- (aliv-, aliñj-) to dissolve (*intr.*); (alip-, alie-) to dissolve (*tr.*). *Tu.* aliyuni to dissolve, decay; ? eliyuni, eluni to melt (*intr.*; as any soft substance, butter, lead, etc.); elipuni, elpuni, elavuni id. (*tr.*). DED 213.

251 *Ka.* ale interj. used in calling to woman. *Pa.* ale exclamation used as *voc.* (a form alor with the termination of the 2nd pl. is also recorded). *Konda* ale, ale ale term of endearment used in addressing a familiar person. *Pe.* ale particle used with vocative. *Kui* ale term of affection addressed to a child. *Malt.* ale O! employed to a plurality of persons. DEDS 35.

252 *Ta.* alku (alki-) to shrink, diminish, lessen; alkal deficiency, poverty; akku (akki-) to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); nalkur (-v-, -nt-) to be poor, indigent, destitute; *n.* poverty. *Ka.* akkuðisu to become small, wane. DED 2.

253 *Ta.* alku side, waist, pudendum mullebre. *Ma.* alkittam vulva. *Ko.* alalv hindquarters (of person or animal), loins. *To.* agelf buttocks and thighs. / ? Cf. *Skt.* alga- the groin (VS, MS). DED 14.

254 *Kur.* alkhina to laugh, laugh at, mock, seduce; alkhānakhnā to laugh together, have unlawful intercourse; alkhābanā joking relations. *Malt.* alqe to laugh; alqro person addicted to laughter. DED 215.

255 *Ta.* alaku grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain. *Kui* algu rice obtained from paddy without boiling it. *Kur.* alkhā parched rice (H. eyūṛā); the paddy is first steeped in tepid water, then parched, finally unhusked by means of a wooden pedal and winnowed). DED(S) 216.

256 *Ta.* alli waterlily, *Nymphaea lotus*, inner flower petals as opposed to pulli filament of stamen. *Ma.* alli pericarp of lotus with the surrounding filaments, anthers, stamen, lotus. *Tu.* alli, allige waterlily, flower of *N. speciosum*. *Te.* alli the water plant called *N. alba*. DED 217.

257 *Ta.* alli iron-wood tree, *Memecylon edule*. *Ka.* alamar, (Lush.) alle a sp. of *Memecylon*. *Kod.* uḍit-ale *M. edule*. *Tu.* alimaru, alimaru *Memecylon*. *Te.* (B., quoting Roxb.) alli *M. edule*. DED 218.

258 *Ta.* alliyān stray elephant separated from the fold; alliyam Kṛṣṇa's dance when he broke the tusk of the elephant that was set upon him by Kamsa. *Ma.* alliyān female elephant. DED(N) 219.

259 *Te.* alliya, alle bow-string. *Pa.* alka id. Cf. 260 *Ta.* allu. DED 220.

260 *Ta.* allu (alli-) to knit, build, weave; to interlace closely (*intr.*). *Ka.* allu to join, connect, knit nets, etc., plait, braid, wattle together. *Te.* allu to plait, braid, weave, wattle, intertwine, compose, fabricate; alluḍu plaiting, braiding, netting. *Kol.* al- (alt-) to weave; (SR) all- id., dress (hair). *Nk.* all- to weave, plait. *Pa.* alc- to wind round (as snake or creeper round tree); alt- to be twined around; altayp- (altayt-) to wind round (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) all- to twine. *Go.* (Ko.) all- to weave, plait (*Voc.* 97). *Konda* al- (aṭ-, an-) to twine, twist, plait; alpa- (-t-) to twist or twine, plait or weave a cot, weave a garland; apā- (-t-) to spread as a creeper; altay ā- to be interwoven, grow thickly and densely as a creeper; (BB) ar-, (aṭ-, an-) to plait, weave. *Kui* alpa (alt-) to weave sticks together into fence, interlace, plait, intertwine. *Kuwi* (S) allinai to intertangle, plait; (Su.) al- (-it-) to plait (hair). ? *Br.* alli needlework pattern. Cf. 259 *Te.* alliya. DED(S) 221.

261 *Kur.* allnā to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed). *Malt.* ale to get clear (as water when left undisturbed). ? *Kui* alga tidy, clear; alga āva to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child. DED 222.

262 *Ka.* (Gowda) avḍu ankle of an animal (*sic*) (avaḍu is given as 'standard Ka.'). *Tu.* abady, avady hoof.

263 *Ta.* avanam, amanam a measure = 20,000 areca-nuts; amanam a grain measure. *Ma.* avanam a weight or measure, a mason's rule or level. / ? Cf. *Pali* ambapa-, ammana- a measure of capacity; *Skt.* armaṇa- a measure of one drop; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 688. DED 223.

264 *Ta.* avarai field-bean, *Dolichus lablab*. *Ma.* avara, avarakka, amara, amarakka country bean. *Ko.* avr bean. *To.* eḍir id. *Ka.* avare, avari, āvare, amare pulse called *D. lablab*. *Tu.* abare, avare a common country bean, *Lablab vulgaris*; abade, avade, avade a kind of bean. DED 224.

265 *Ta.* avalam suffering, pain, distress, poverty, want, sorrowing, care, anxiety, fault, sickness, disease; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to suffer, be distressed, lament, weep, be flurried; avalai pain; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to weep, cry, lament, grieve; avālāti complaint, grievance. *Ma.* āval sorrow, pain; avālāti vexation, grumbling, complaint. *Ka.* havalai trouble, annoyance. *Tu.* havalai trouble; difficulty, evil. *Te.* āvali trouble; āvaḍi id., danger, calamity. *Br.* avalēngi to become confused, feel embarrassed. DED(S) 225.

266 *Ta.* (DCV) avai jungle-cork tree; [*Ta.* Lex, cowhage]. *Ma.* (DCV) aval jungle cork tree. DEDS 36.

267 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to become repressed subdued, cease, desist from action, become extinguished, fail, diminish, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, repress, subdue, extinguish, destroy; avivu extinction, annihilation; nav- (-pp-, -tt-), navig (-pp-, -tt-) to extinguish. *Ma.* avikka, amikka to destroy. *To.* ofy- (ofs-) to calm down (*intr.*), cease talking; (ofe-) to calm (*tr.*), make to cease talking. *Ka.* avi to go out, be extinguished, perish. *Te.* aviyu to be destroyed. *Go.* (SR.) aviyānā to be tired (M.) avkānā to tire; (Ko.) ayy- to be tired exhausted (*Voc.* 101). ? *Konda* namb- (fire) to cool down, (lamp) to be put out; nap- to extinguish. Cf. 2341 *Ta.* avi and 2343 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 226.

268 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to be boiled, cooked by boiling or steaming, swelter; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil in a liquid, cook by boiling or by steaming; *n.* boiled rice, food; aviyal boiling cooking, food, swelter, sultriness; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to cook, boil; avir boiled rice; (Tinn.) aviyalu a kind of vegetable curry. *Ma.* aviyuk: to boil on fire, be digested; avikka, amikka to boil, digest; aviyal a kind of vegetable curry boiling, cooking. DED 227.

269 *Ta.* aviri, avuri indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*. *Ma.* amari, avari id. *Te.* aviri id. DED 228.

270 *Ta.* avir single grain of boiled rice. *Ka.* avuḍu a grain of anything; agaḷu, aguḷu grain of boiled rice, a small lump of rice kneaded into a ball. *Kor.* (O.) avri cooked rice. DED 229.

271 *Ta.* avucu neatness, trimness. *Ka.* avusi properness, neatness. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai esp. *Ka.* savaru, savasu. DED 230.

272 *Ta.* avuliya pomfret, *Stromatens*. *Ma.* avōli, avēli, ākōli *Stromatens*. DED 231.

273 *Ta.* avvai mother, old woman, woman ascetic; tavvai mother, elder sister, goddess of misfortune as the older sister of Lakṣmī; evvai our younger sister. *Ko.* av mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* af, afuf id. *Ka.* avve, avva mother (used as title of respect and love), grandmother, an elderly woman; abbe mother. *Kod.* avv mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* abbē an elderly woman, matron. *Te.* avva mother, grandmother, an old woman. *Pa.* avva father's mother. *Ga.* (S.) avve of woman. *Go.* (Ma.) avva, (L.) avā mother (Tr.) avval (pl. avvāḥk) mother, dam (man or beast; (Ph.) avval, (Ma.) avval (p. avvasuku). (S.) avai (pl. avahku), (L.) av: mother; (Tr.) maiwai my mother (lit. mother of mother); miwai your mother (lit. mother of you plural); (Tr.) awhāri mother, dam of man or beast; (W.) awhāri, (Ph.) avhāri, (G.) av: hari mother (for -hari, see 2357) (*Voc.* 102

(Koya Su.) yava mother. *Konda* ave (pl. avek) id. *Manđ* ava elder brother's wife. *Kui* (K.) ava id. *Kuwi* (D.) ava id.; (F.) ava sister-in-law. / Cf. Pkt. avvā- mother, Mar. avā, avāji term of courtesy in addressing a Šudra woman; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 904. DED(S, N) 232.

274 *Ta. araku* beauty, happiness, excellence; *arakan*, *arakiyan*, *arakiyan* handsome man; *fem. araki*; *apanaku* beauty, form (or with 116 *Ta. ani*). *Ma. araku* beauty; *arakan* handsome man; *fem. araki*; *arakiya* fair. DED(S) 233.

275 *Pa. (S.) aranga* (pl. 'gel) bellows. *Go. (Ma.) arnga* (pl. -ŋ) id. (*Voc.* 87). DEDS 37.

276 *Ta. aral* (aralv-, arar-) to burn, glow, shine, be acrid, become angry, envy; *n.* fire, flame, heat, pungency, rage; (Koll.) anal warmth; *aralavan*, *aralōn* Agni, sun; *arali* fire; *aralikkai* burning smart; *ararai* burning sensation, pungency, rage, envy, inflammation in cattle; *araru* (arar-) to burn (*tr.*), heat, cause smarting (as a burn, caustic, poison), irritate; *ararai* that which causes burning; *aragam* heat, fire; *arukku* envy; *arukkaru* (arakkari-) to be envious; *arukkāru* envy; *arūku* (arūki-) to suffer, be in distress, anguish, grieve, sorrow, regret; *arūkal* affliction, compassion, pity; *arukkam* care, anxiety, concern; *aralai* trouble, distress (prob. < *Te.*). *Ma. aral* heat, fire, heat of pepper, brightness, inflammation, grief; *araluka* to burn (as a wound, the eye from pepper), be chafed, burn from grief, envy, or lust; *aralca* excessive heat, inflammation; *araruka* to burn as with pepper, afflict. *Ko. ar-* (ar-) (flame) shoots up; to make (flame) shoot up; *ari* fever (or with 214 *Ta. ari*). *To. aš* heat of sun or fire. *Ka. aral* (arald-), *adalu* (< *Te.*) to grieve, be afflicted; *n.* grief; *aratu* to be in anguish (as the sick in a violent fever); *aralike* state of being afflicted; *araleu* to make sorrowful, harass; *arajaka*, *akkaja* envy, jealousy; (PBh.) *arv-* to burn. *Tu. aruni* to burn, blaze, smart; *aratē*, *aradē* heat, burning, impetuosity; (B-K.) *areggālo* hot season, summer. *Te. adalu* to grieve, be sorry; *n.* grief, misery; *adaru* grief; (B-K.) to burn, shine. ? *Go. (A. Y. S.) erki*, (M. Ko.) *erki*, (Tr.) *arki*, (W. Ph.) *arki* fever (*Voc.* 362; the vowel is difficult). *Konda rimbū* (pl. *ripku*) piece of burning coal, ember. *Kuwi* (Su.) *riŋi-* (-it-) to blaze; (Isr.) *rih-* (-t-) to make fire burn, light fire. *Kur. (Hahn)* *ahgnā* to feel pain in the soles of the feet from walking on a rough road (cf. *Ta. arūku*; Pfeiffer). Cf. 281 *Ma. arivu*. Possibly to be connected with 3115 *Ta. taral*, etc. on the assumption of original initial *c-: *-t-. DED(S, N) 234.

277 *Ta. ari* (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; (-pp-, -it-) to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close; *n.* ruin, destruction; *aripu*, *arippu* destruction; *arimpu*

evil deed; *arimpan* one who does evil; *arivatu* harm; *arivu* destruction, loss, immoral action, expenditure, defeat, distress; *aran*, *aranam* corpse (or with 284 *Ta. arūku*). *Ma. ariyuka* to be destroyed, spent, sold, become loose, untied; *arikka* to loose, waste, spend; *ari*, *arivu*, *arical* expense; *arayuka* to slacken (*intr.*); *arekka* to loosen, slacken. *Ko. ale-* (ale-) to be erased; erase; *alyv* destruction. *To. ody-* (ods-) (money) is spent; (odc-) (stones of ruinous building) slip down; to spend, expend (property at funeral), overcome (in contest). *Ka. ari* to be ruined, be destroyed, perish, decay, disappear, die; to ruin, destroy, etc.; *n.* ruin, waste, damage, loss; *aripu*, *aravu*, *arivu*, *arūsu*, *arivisu*, *arisu*, *aricu*, *aripu* to destroy; *aripu*, *arivu*, *arihu*, *arupu*, *aruvu*, *aruhu*, *arvu* ruin, destruction, death; *arika* destroyer; *arikisu* to efface, erase; (PBh.) *arāku* to be consumed, finished; *alaru* to be destroyed. *Tu. arpuni* to efface, waste, obliterate; *alipuni*, *alijuni*, *alipuni* to perish, die, be destroyed, be ruined; *alijuni* to perish, die, become extinct; *alivu*, *alikkattu*, *alijantara* extinction, ruin; *areduni* to spoil, corrupt, mar, destroy, ruin. *Te. adiy-asa* vain hopes; *aduva*, (*coll.*) *adava* old, damaged (as goods); *daḥka* damage, harm, injury, loss; *dappi* destruction, ruin; (*inscr.*) *raecu* to destroy; *rassi* infringing; *arisi*na which destroys; *aripuṭa* *n.* causing destruction. *Pa. andkip-* (andkit-), (S.) *nandkip-* (nandkit-) to destroy, kill; (or with 309 *Kol. alng-*). *Go. (S.) anukci* key- to kill; (S.²) *anuyk-* to kill, destroy; (S.³) *anuy-* to kill; (or with 309 *Kol. alng-*). *Go. (Mu.) aril-* to destroy (*Voc.* 85). *Kui ari* āva to die. DED(S, N) 235.

278 *Ta. ari* place where the lagoon joins the sea; *ari-vāy* sandbank at the mouth of a river or harbour; *arivi* inlet to a backwater, mouth of a river; *arivu* mouth of a river. *Ma. ari* bar, rivermouth. *Ka. arave* mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows, bar. *Tu. aluve* mouth of a river, harbour; (B-K.) *āna* the entrance to a harbour. *Kor. (M.) alubagalu* the mouth of a river. ? Cf. 225 *Ta. aruvi*. DED(N) 236.

279 *Ta. ari*, *ali* lattice. *Ma. ari*, *ali* bars of bamboo, lattice, trellis. DED 237.

280 *Ta. ariñcil*, *ariñcu*, *ariñcil* sage-leaved alangium, *Alangium lamarckii*. *Ma. ariññil* *A. decapetalum*; *araññil* the buttress tree (? = *ariññil*). / Cf. Skt. *anḥoṭa*-, *anḥoṭha*-, *anḥola*-, *anḥolla*-, *anḥolaka*- *A. hexapetalum*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 113. DED(S) 238.

281 *Ma. arivu* tenderness, love. *Ko. akm* affection. *To. arkyn* passionate woman. *Ka. (K.²) aripu* desire, affection; (Kitt.) *arugu*, *arkar* to love; *arti*, *arti* love, desire, a pleasant object; *arkar*, *akkare*, *akara*, *akkaru*, *akkasa* love, affection. *Tu. arkame* strong desire, eagerness; (B-K.) *akkare* affection, fondness; (Manner) *arti* amusement, fun, curiosity,

fondness (or with 381 *Ta. arvam*). *Te. akkara* desire. Cf. 276 *Ta. aral*. DED(S) 239.

282 *Ta. aru* (-v-, -t-) to cry, weep, lament; *arai* (-pp-, -it-) to call, cry out, summon; *n.* crying, weeping; *arukuni* tearful person, one who is always crying; *arukai* pathetic sentiment; *arūku* (arūki-) to weep; *arūkal* loud noise, uproar. *Ma. aruka* to weep, cry; *araykkuka* to shout, cry out. *Ko. ag-* (art-) to weep, cry; *agl*, *akl* act of lamenting; *arg-* (argy-) (cattle) bellow in protest at ill-treatment. *To. or-* (ory-) (child) weeps. *Ka. ar*, *aru* (art-, att-) to weep, cry; *ar*, *aru*, *ara*, *arke*, *arke*, *akke* weeping, lamenting; *arasu*, *arisu* to make to cry; *aruvike* crying; *arukuli* an easily crying or fretful person. *Tu. arpini* to weep, cry; *arpāta* lamentation; *arpele* one easily moved to tears, a fretful person; *leppuni* to call, invite; *leppu*, *lavu* a cry. ? *Te. educu* to cry, weep, lament, shed tears; *edupu* weeping, crying, lamentation. *Kol. ar-* (art-) to weep, (crow) caws, (peacock) screams, (tiger) roars. *Nk. ar-* to weep, cry. *Nk. (Ch.) al-* to weep; *caus. alup-*. *Pa. ar-* to weep, cry (of various animals); *artip-* (artit-) to cause to weep or cry. *Go. (Oll.) ar-* to weep, cry (of various animals); *arup-* (arut-) to make to cry; (S.) *ad-* to weep; (S.³) *ad-* (āt-) id., cry like an animal. *Go. (A. Y. W. Ma. S.) ar-*, (Ph.) *ar-*, (Tr.) *arānā* to weep, cry; *caus. (S-R.) adusānā*, (S.) *arali-* (*Voc.* 84). *Konda arba-* to weep, cry. *Pe. ar-* (art-) to weep, cry (of animals); *intens. arba-*; *caus. rat-*; *intens. of caus. ratpa-*. *Manđ. ri-* to cry. *Kui ri*va (rit-) to weep, cry, lament, howl, utter a sound (bark, song of birds, etc.); *n.* weeping, wailing, lament, cry; (P.) *rika* to weep, cry. *Kuwi* (F.) *riali* to cry; (S.) *linai*, (Su.) *ri-* (-t-) to weep; (Isr.) *ri-* (-t-) to cry; *rit-* (-h-) to make cry. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *āli* to weep. DED(S, N) 240.

283 *Ta. arukku* dirt, stain; excrement, impurity of mind or soul, discharges after confinement. *Ma. arukku*, *arūnu*, *arukkal* dirt, filth. *To. ošk* dirty. *Tū. adaka*, *adka*, *adukajagu* an unclean place, a burying place. DED 241.

284 *Ta. arūku* (arūki-) to be spoiled, injured, disfigured; *arūkal* ruin; *aruku* (aruki-) to rot, decompose, putrefy; *arukal* rotten fruit, putrefied matter, uncleanness; *aran*, *aranam* corpse (or with 277 *Ta. ari*). *Ma. arukuka* to rot, decay; *arukkuka* to putrefy. ? *To. olg far* articles (par) in the outer room or outer section of the room of ti. dairy (i.e. more exposed to pollution than those of the inner section; cf. *Ta. arukal* uncleanness). *Ka. arugu* to decay, rot, spoil by being overboiled; *arkame* state of being decayed, dissolved, digested; *aruku* to be worn out, decayed, digested; *arkisu*, *akkisu* to digest; *argu* to be dissolved, decay. DED(S, N) 242.

285 *Ta. aruttu* (arutti-) to press down, press hard, make firm, compact, insist on,

plunge, immerse; *n.* pressure, imprint; *aruttan* hardness (as of wood), closeness of texture of cloth, durability, emphasis, profoundness in one's mental application; *aruntu* (arunti-) to become pressed, be impressed, become firm, compact, persist, be immersed. *Ma. aruttu* strong texture, pregnant speech, full of dregs; *aruttuka* to fix, set; *aruntuka* to be immersed, plunge, sink. *Ko. aj-* (aj-) to dip into liquid, dip rice into broth and remove at once before it is soaked, dunk. *Ka. ardu*, *addu*, *ajju*, *eddu* to immerse, dip, dye; sink in a fluid; *addayisu* to immerse, put into; *addike*, *adduge* immersion. *Tu. arduni* to wash or bleach clothes. *Te. addu* to dip, dye, print with colours; (B also) to press gently, blot (ink); *addakamu* chintz-printing, dying with colour; *addincu* to get or have dyed. *Go. (S.³) addap-* to blot. ? Cf. 396 *Ta. āg*, DED 244.

286 *Ta. aruvam* fortress. *Ma. aru*, *aruku* high wall of irregular stones around an orchard, mud wall. DED 245.

287 *Ta. aruvam* greatness, abundance, excellence, expanse. *Ka. alumba* excess, greatness, excellence, further, etc. DED 246.

288 *Pa. arj-* (flavour of something) is perceived (particularly salt, cup *arjoto*); *areip-* (arcit-) to add as flavouring. *Konda al-* (at-, an-) (tongue) to get the taste of. *Pe. and-* (-t-) (taste) comes out, is perceived. *Manđ. and-* (taste, e.g. of salt) to pervade food, be present, be perceived. *Kur. andnā* to spread throughout, pervade, be felt, tasted in every portion of the mass prepared (of spices and ferments; e.g. salt, *bēk andēā*). DED(S, N) 247.

289 *Pa. arñ-* to cross; *arñip-* (arñit-) to make to cross. *Go. (SR.) ahkānā*, (Tr.) *ahkānā* to cross, pass over; (Mu.) *ahk garṇ* on the other side (*Voc.* 112). DEN 3.

290 *Ta. al* handful, anything contained within the hollow of the hand; *allu* (alli-) to take up in the hollow of the hand; *n.* handful of grain given on the threshing floor or in the bazaar as perquisite. *Ma. alluka* to take up with the hollow of the hand. *Kur. (Hahn)* *lapnā* to measure with the hollow of the hand; *lapp* a handful; (Gr.) *laph* the quantity of grains, etc. that one can hold upon the flat of the hand, the fingers being very slightly curved upward. *Malit. lāpe* a measure, as much as is contained in two hands put together; *lāpye* to measure out with two hands put together. DEDS 38.

291 *Ta. al* strength, firmness. *Ka. ala*, *alavi*, *alavu*, *alavu* power, strength, force, ability, possibility, practicability. *Te. alavi* power, ability, possibility, practicability; *alavu* power, ability, strength, exertion; *lāvu* strength, power, ability, bigness, fatness, corpulence, robustness; *adj.* big, large, stout, corpulent, robust. *Kol. la-v* fat. *Pa. lāv* strength. *Go. lāv* (Mu. Ko.) strength, (M.) force (*Voc.*

3112). *Konda* alvi energy, stamina; *āl* id., endurance; *lāvu* much. Cf. 399 Ta. *āl*. DED(S) 248.

292 Ta. *al* closeness, thickness; *allā* crowdedness, closeness; *allāṭu* (*allāṭi*) to be close; *allu* (*alli*) to be dense, thickly interwoven; *alam* density, closeness. *Ma*. *al* narrowness. DED 249.

293 Ta. *al*, *alam* sharpness, keenness of edge. *Ma*. *al* sharpness; *allay-ayi-pōka* to become very thin and sharp. DED 250.

294 Ta. *allai* side of the body. *Ko*, *alk a-r* (a-c) to shake (*intr.*), walk in tired fashion; *alk a-t* (a-c) to shake (*tr.*), wag; *al* belly (*al a-r* belly shakes, i.e. fear comes); *alkaṭ* waist on either side of belly. *Ka*. *al*, *allu* shaking, rising, and falling with alternate motions, heaving of the *alle*'s; *alle* that portion of the abdomen of man which is immediately below the costal margin, is regarded as a very tender spot, and heaves in quick breathing; the weak spot, tenderness, weakness; the flank of an animal; (*Hav.*) *alaṇṇu* to agitate (liquid). *Tu*. *alaṇṇuni* to shake, move; *alle*, *alle* the side, groin, hip. DED(S) 251.

295 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to measure, limit, define; *alapu*, *alappam* measurement; *alappu* id., bounds, limit; *alavu* measure, extent, size, number; *alavi* limit; *alaval* measure, bounds, limit; *alavan* one who measures the grain. *Ma*. *alakka* to measure; *alavu* measure, capacity, measure of time; *alattam* measurement; *alavan* measurer. *Ko*. *alv* (aḷ-) to measure; *alv* limit. *To*. *al* (aḷ-) to measure; *alt* (*obl.*) measure. *Ka*. *ale* (alad-, aḷed-) to measure; *n*. measure; *alate*, *alte* measure, extent, measurement; *alavu*, *alabu* measure. *Koḍ*. *ala* (alap-, aland-) to measure; *alate* act of measuring. *Tu*. *ala* measure, capacity; *alaka* large basket for measuring rice; *alakē*, *alātē* measurement; *alapuni* to measure; *lakkē* measure, mark; *lappu* measuring, measurement; *lappuni* to measure; *lappāvu* to cause to measure. *Te*. *alavi* measure, extent; *lāvu* dimensions, magnitude. *Pe*. *lāc* (-c-) to measure. *Maṇḍ*. *lēc* id. *Kui* *dāsa* (*dāsi*-) id.; *n*. act of measuring; (*K.*) *dāc*- to measure. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *lācinai*, (*S.*) *lācinai*, (*Su.*) *lāc* (-it-) id.; (*Isr.*) *lāsk* (-it-) id. (presumably *pl. action*). DED(S) 252.

296 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to mingle, blend, talk together, hold converse, gossip; *alappu* chatter; *alapp-ala* to chatter; *alavu* (*alavi*) to blend, mingle, mix; *alav-alāvu* to hold intimate intercourse, live socially, converse freely; *n*. intimacy; *alāvu* (*alāvi*) to mingle, converse, hold social-intercourse; *stir* (*tr.*); *al* (-v-, -nt-) to mix, mingle; *alai* (-v-, -nt-) to be mixed, mingled; to mix up (*tr.*), mingle. *Ma*. *alayuka* to mix up, mingle. *Ka*. *ala*, *alavu*, *alavi* joining, contact, contiguity, nearness. *Tu*. *alavuni* to mix; *alamuni* to mix with the hand; *alavuni* to mix, temper; *alavu* steel;

allāvuni to mix; *alejuni*, *alejjuni* to mix, mingle, be united; *alejāvuni* to cause to mingle. *Te*. (*B.*, *K.*) *lāvu* to approach; *alamu* to seize, lay hold of, take; (*K.* also) mix with, be one with. *Konda* lap- (-t-) to join two pieces together, fit one into or on another. *Pe*. lab- (*lap*-) to fit into (*intr.*); lap- (-t-) to insert, fit into (*tr.*). *Br*. halling (*present* hale-, *imper.* halh, *past* halk-) to seize, hold, buy, overtake, detect, tack together (a tear); get caught, stick; ha- in hating, etc., s.v. 3098 (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 253.

297 *Go*. (*Elwin*) *lākāna*, *lākānj* the sacrifice after a successful hunt (*Voc.* 3103). *Pe*. *rāk* (-t-) to offer worship, sacrifice; *intens.* *rāgha*; *rākel jāni* priest who offers sacrifice. *Maṇḍ*. *rāk*- to offer worship, sacrifice. *Kui* *lāka* (*lāki*-) id.; *n*. a sacrifice, worship; *lāka sōka* a sacrifice, worship. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *lak*- to sacrifice; *lākinai* to praise; *lākinai* to invoke; (*Mah.*) *lāgu* offering to a deity; (*T. Isr.*) *rāk* (-it-) to sacrifice. *Br*. *alēj* sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood). DED(S) 846.

298 Ta. *alakam* water. *Ka*. *alaka*, *allaka* neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids. *Te*. *anuku* semiliquid, semifluid (? < **anuku*: **aluku*). DED(S) 254.

299 Ta. *alam* saltpan, maritime tract, saline soil, sea; *alakkar* sea, ocean, salt pans; *alatt* woman of maritime tracts; *alavar* persons belonging to the caste of salt manufacturers; *alar* saltishness, brackishness; *upp-alam* saltpan, saline land; *ump-alam* saltpan. *Ma*. *alam* salt marsh, saltpan; *alakkar* sea; *upp-alam* salt marsh; *alavan* a member of the caste of salt manufacturers. *Te*. *upp-alamu* saltpan, salt-works. DED 255.

300 Ta. *āmpi*, (*PPTI*) *ampi* common mushroom. *Ma*. (*Tiyya*) *ālambu* a variety of mushroom. *Ka*. *apabe*, *apambe*, *ālambe*, *ālambe* mushroom. *Tu*. *lāmbu*, *nāmbu* mushroom, toadstool, fungus; (*B-K.*) *ālambu*, *ālambu* mushroom. *Kor*. (*T.*) *armbi* id. / Cf. *Mar.* *ālābe*, *ālābhē* mushroom; *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *ālamba*- id.; *Turner*, *CDIAL*, no. 1365. DED(N) 305.

301 Ta. *ali* (-v-, -nt-) to be attached; (-pp-, -tt-) to protect, nourish, be gracious, show favour, create desire; *n*. love, grace, desire; *alittu*, *alitu* that which deserves pity; *alintār* loving persons; *aliyan* one who has great love, gracious benefactor; one who deserves protection. *Ma*. *ali* love, affection; *alikkuka* to grant, bestow, protect; *aliyan* one who is kind and affectionate. *Ko*. *ay!* *mog* twin children. *Ka*. *alipu*, *alupu* to be addicted to, long for; *n*. hankering after, desire, love; *alaviga* friend. *Te*. (*B.*, *K.*) *lācu* to long for, desire. DED 256.

302 Ta. *ali* (-v-, -nt-) to become mellow, be over-boiled; *alāvu* becoming soft as rice by over-cooking. *Ma*. *aliyuka* to be over-

ripe, decay; *alical* mellowness, decay. *Tu*. *alūnguni* to be soft (as a ripe fruit) DED 257.

303 *Ka*. *alige*, *alage* a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain. *Te*. *alaki* an earthen pot. DEDS 39.

304 *Ka*. *alaku*, *aluku* to prick, throb (as a thorn in the flesh); *n*. the pricking of a thorn, state of being pricked as with a thorn, state of being distressed or annoyed. *Te*. *alugu*, *aluvu* to be angry or displeased, take offence; *aluka*, *alukuva* anger, displeasure. DEDS 40.

305 *Te*. (*K.*) *aluku* to sprinkle, scatter (rice, etc., in a net to lure birds). *Ko*. (*SR*) *alk*- to sprinkle. *Nk*. *alk*- id. *Pa*. *alk*- id. *Maṇḍ*. *raṇj*- to bail out (water) by sprinkling. *Kui* *lānja* (*lānji*-) to sprinkle, scatter around; *n*. sprinkling; (*K.*) *lanj*- to bail water with hands. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *raṇj*- to bail out (pool, by sprinkling action); (*F.*) *rānjali* to bail out; (*S.*) *lanjinai* to scatter, speckle. ? *Ta*. *alavu* (*alavi*-) to spill. Cf. note on 3790 Ta. *no*. DED(S) 258.

306 Ta. *alukku* (*alukki*-) to be perturbed, frightened. *Ma*. *alukkuka* to start, shrink, cramp of limbs; *alukkam* awe, fear; *alarkka* to lament, cry; *alaracca* bellowing; *alappu* shriek. *Ka*. *alar*, *alaku*, *aliku*, *aluku*, *alku*, *alkar* to fear; *alarisu*, *alakisu*, *alikusu* to frighten; *alar*, *alaku*, *alku*, *alarpu* fear, anguish; *alasu* sound in *coitu*. *Tu*. *alkuni*, *alkuni* to be afraid, start, shudder; *alku* timidity; timid, frightened. *Te*. *aluku* to be afraid; *n*. fear, dread; *aluku* = *aluku n.*; *alukari* coward. DED 259.

307 *Ka*. *alur* to enclose, cover, overspread, prevail, fall upon; *vb.n.* *alurke*. *Te*. *alamu* to spread, extend, (*K.* also) overspread (of smoke over sky), prevail intensely (of passions); *lāncu* to spread (*intr.*); *n*. *lāpu*. *Konda* *almi* (-t-) to level, spread out (as pieces of wood after the forest is felled, in order to let them dry). DED(S, N) 260.

308 Ta. *alāi* anthill, hole in the ground, hollow in tree, cave. *Ma*. *alā* hole in trees, in the ground; *allāpu* hollow, hole. *Kurub*. (*LSB* 1.11) *alē* hole. *Ko*. *al* cave. *To*. *olb* animal's den, cave. *Te*. *lāga* hole, burrow. *Kur*. *alap* hollow place underground, cavern; *lātā* hole, cavity, den. DED(S, N) 261.

309 *Ko*. *alng* (*alaṇkt*-) to kill. *Nk*. *alaṇ*- id. Or both with 277 Ta. *ar*, where see possible etyma in *Pa*. *Ga*. DEDS 41.

310 Ta. *araṇ-kai* palm of the hand. *Te*. *ara-čeyi* id.; *ara-kālu* sole of the foot. *Ko*. (*SR.*) *ārankei* (*n*, not *ṇ*), (*Hispol*) *ārunkei* palm of the hand; (*Kamaleswaran*). DED(S, N) 42.

311 Ta. *aram* moral or religious duty, virtue, dharma, Yama; *aravan* one who is

virtuous, god, Buddha, ascetic, etc.; *ara* virtue, that which is holy, female ascetic; *araviya* virtuous; *araviyāṇ* virtuous man; *araṇ* sacrificer. *Ma*. *aram* law, dharma. *Ka*. *ara*, *aru* virtue, charity, alms, law, dharm Yama. ? Cf. 405 Ta. *aru*. DED 262.

312 Ta. *ara* black sand found on the seashore, water. *Ma*. *ara* black sand. *Ka*. *aril*, *ara*, *arulu*, *arla*, *arlu* mud, clay. DED 263.

313 Ta. *aruvā*, *aruvā-nāṭu* [one of the 1. region(s) where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, possibly a large portion of south Arcot district; *aruvār*, *aravar* the Tamils. *Ka*. *arava*, *aravu*, *aruvu*, *arva* Tamil; *aravagiti* *araviti* a Tamil woman. *Tu*. *arava* Tamil. ? *aravam* Tamil language; *aravalu* Tamiliar. DED 264.

314 Ta. *ari* (-v-, -nt-) to know, understand, perceive, ascertain; *n*. knowledge; *arikk* notice; *arivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make known; announce; *arivu* knowledge, intelligent perception; *arivan* wise man; *arivai* wisdom; *aruku* (*aruki*-) to know. *Ma*. *ariyuka* know, understand; be known; *arivu* knowledge, understanding; *ariyikka*, *ariyikka* make known; *ariyippu* notice; *arivippiki* to inform. *Ko*. *ayr* (-arc-) to know; *arv* sense wisdom; *arkym* information given, royal proclamation. *To*. *ary* (-ars-) to know; *ary be* ("bety-"), *arybe* ("bety-") to be insan mad (see 5511 Ta. *ver*; 'to be deranged, understanding'). *Ka*. *ari* (*arid*-, *arit*-) to know; *arike* knowledge, information; *arita*, *ariv*, *aravu*, *aruvu* knowledge, perception; *arip*, *arupu*, *arisu* to make known, communicate; *arime*, *arika* knowledge; (*K.*) *ariy* mike ignorance; *arake* searching, inquiring; *arasu* to inquire after, seek, search; *n*. search, inquiry. *Koḍ*. *ari* (*ariv*-, *arinj*-) find out; *arip* (*aripi*-) to inform, tell; *ari* knowledge. *Tu*. *arupu*, *aruhu* knowledge; understanding, perception; *arike* confession, request; *a. malpuni* to reveal, confess, inform, represent, request. *Ko*. (*T.*) *ade* to search. *Te*. *erūgu* to know, understand, perceive; *eruka*, *erukuva* knowledge; understanding; *eruku* gypsy, fortune-teller. *Ko*. (*Kin.*) *erka* knowledge (< *Te.*). ? *harri* to inquire, ask. DED(S, N) 265.

315 Ta. *aru* (*aruv*-, *ari*-(*mod.*) *arunt*-) be severed, break as a rope, cease, become extinct, perish, be decided, settled; (-pp-, -tt-) to break off, cut, part asunder, sever, cleave, exterminate, determine, resolve; a becoming detached by cutting; *aruti* er close, termination, limit, destruction; *arup* harvest, reaping the crop, piece, section; *arumpu* dearth, famine; *arumai* stability, transience; *arainan* one who reaps; *aruvatai* harvest; *aram* destruction, ruin, destitution. *Ma*. *aruka* to be severed, cut or break, cease; *arukka* to sever, cut off, decide; *aru* severing, cutting; *aruti* end, limit; *arup*

severing, sawing, harvest, *arumpu* dearth; *arām* extremity, end. *Ko.* arv- (art-) to cut (meat) into small pieces for broth; *arṁbar-* (arṁbaṭ-) to starve; ? *arvaṅga-* place where no one has lived (for *ka-* wilderness, see 1438); *arvāty* n. pr. Badaga village (the Badaga name is *Araṭṭi*; probably < *arv-paty* 'Badaga village in distant, lonely place'). *To.* arf- (art-) to cut, reap. *Ka.* aru to be severed or disjoined, be cut asunder, cease, end; *araka* state of being broken or injured as a tile, ball, etc.; *arake* fragment, piece. *Koḍ.* ara- (arap-, arat-) to cut. *Tu.* arpuni to efface, obliterate. *Te.* aru to be destroyed, decrease; *ara* defect, incompleteness; *aragora* defect, deficiency; *rakku*, (K. also) *rakku* to scratch; *n.* scratching. *Kol.* ark- (arakt-) to harvest grain by cutting (or with 175 *Ta.* *ari*). *Nk.* ark- to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Kuwi* *arna* (Isr.) crop, harvest, (Su.) crop, cultivation, (S.) corn, grain. *Br.* harring to tear, rend asunder. Cf. 3625 *Ta.* *narukku*. DED(S, N) 266.

316 (a) *Ta.* aru (-pp-, -tt-) to digest. *Ka.* aragu to decay, be digested; *arave* state of being worn out, decayed, or digested, digestion; *arambe*, *arabe*, *arame* digestion. *Tu.* reñjuni to dissolve, decay; (B-K.) *aragu* to agree with the stomach or system; *akku* to digest. *Te.* arugu to digest or undergo digestion, wear away, waste away, decrease; *arupu-konu* to digest. *Ga.* (S.) *arg-er* to be digested. ? *Go.* (Tr.) *rokkana*, (A.) *rokk-* id. *Konḍa* *argi-* (-t-) (food) to be digested, be worn out. *Kui* *ārgagaṭi* giva to assimilate one's food. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *arg-* (-it-) to be digested.

(b) *Ka.* *arave*, arrive indigestion attended with purging; *arāme* indigestion. *Tu.* *arkame* id., flatulency. *Te.* *arākamū*, *arukuva* indigestion. DED(S, N) 267.

317 *Ta.* aru (aruv-, ar-/arunt-) to abide, dwell; *arai* place of encampment, camp; (Annamalai, p. 875) *aruppu* fort; ? *alku*, *arku* to abide, dwell. *Te.* *aruppu* to keep, preserve, secure. DED(S, N) 43.

318 *Ta.* *aruvai* cloth, garment; *arai* curtain. *Ka.* *ara*, *arave*, arrive, *aruve* cloth. *Tu.* *arve* a cloth, old rag. *Te.* *ara* rag. Cf. 5163 *Ta.* (i) *ravikkai*. DED(S) 268.

319 *Ta.* *arai* (-v-, -nt-) to speak, sound; *n.* sound, word, reply. *Ka.* *arāeu*, *arieu*, *arucu*, *arcu* to cry out aloud, clamour, scream; *racee* crying aloud, noisy and abusive clamour. *Tu.* *areduni* to low. *Kor.* (T.) *ajike* speech. *Te.* *aracu* to cry or cry out, shout, clamour, shriek, bark, bray, crow, bellow; *arapu* a cry, shriek, yell, shout, clamour; *raṅke* roar, cry; *raṅtu* noise; *raju* useless talk; (B) *vb.* to be talkative, prattle; *n.* boast. *Kol.* *raz-* (rast-) to say, speak, talk nonsense. *Nk.* (Ch.) *arap-* to crowd. *Ga.* (Oll.) *arg-* (cow) to bellow. ? *Go.* (SR. Tr. W. Y. Mu.) *rāṅ(g)-* to abuse (Voc. 3015). *Kui* *raspa* (rast-) to ring, make a reverberating sound. DED(S) 269.

320 *Ta.* *arai* (-v-, -nt-) to slap, beat (as a drum), hammer, cut in pieces, hack, beat upon (as wind, waves); *n.* slap, blow, dashing as of waves, wave, cutting, chopping; (Koll.) areceal a blow. *Ma.* *ara* a blow; *arayuka* to beat hard, (rain) pelts, beat drums. *Ka.* *are* to strike, slap, beat; *n.* a slap, stroke. *Kur.* *assnā* to beat, play on or sound (any stringed or percussion instrument). Cf. 2421 *Te.* *carāeu*. DED 270.

321 *Ta.* *arai* rock, ledge, grinding stone. *Ko.* *ar* flat rock. *To.* *ar* id. *Ka.* *are* stone, rock, slab; *rāyi* stone (< *Te.*). *Te.* *rāyi*, *rāyi* (stem *rā-*, *rā-*) stone, rock; *rappa* a small stone. DED(N) 271.

322 *Ta.* *arai* room, apartment, chamber, cell, drawer, compartment, square on a chess-board. *Ma.* *ara* partition, room, magazine, treasury. *Tu.* *adē* inner room, small room. *Te.* *ara*, *arra* room, chamber, partition or division. *Go.* (SR.) *arra* part of the room; (Pat.) *arra* a room (Voc. 83); (Mu.) *ahpi* room of a house (Voc. 114). DED(S, N) 272.

323 *Ta.* *aruvaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to loathe, abhor, feel disgusted with; *aruvaruppu* disgust, loathing, abhorrence. *Ma.* *arekka* to loathe, dislike; *areppu* qualm, aversion; *areppikka* to make to loathe. *Tu.* *argiliyuni*, *argilyuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *argule* loathsomeness, disgust, aversion. DED(S) 273.

324 *Ta.* *arāciram*, *arācirai*, *acciram* early dewy season, first half of the dewy season. *Ka.* *aykil* cold, cold dew, frost, snow, cold season. DED 274.

325 *Go.* (Mu.) *arr-* to be correct, be satisfactory; (Elwin) *arro* taboo, used chiefly of food (3sg. *neg.* = it is not correct); (L.) *aror* enemy (Voc. 82). *Kui* *abga* (< *ag-b*; *agd-*) to be seemly, be proper, be fitting, be suitable, suit, fit, agree, fulfil, *n.* suitability. DEDS 44.

326 *Ta.* *anantar* sleep, drowsiness, stupor, loss of consciousness, inebriety, confusion of mind; *anantal* sleep, drowsiness, stupor. *Ma.* *anantal* light sleep. DED 276.

327 *Ta.* *anal* fire, heat (as of fever), warmth, glow, thunderbolt; (*apalv-*, *anapv-*) to burn, glow, blaze, be hot, cause heat (as the sun, fire, fever); *anali* fire, sun; *analkal* flint; *anaru* (*anarū-*) to heat, make hot, burn, affect with colic pains, be angry with; groan with pain. *Ma.* *anal*, *analea*, *anacca*, *anappu* fire, heat; *analuka* to become hot; *analkkuka* to be hot, be warm; *anattuka* to make warm or hot. *Ka.* *analu* heat. / Cf. Skt. *anala-*. DED 277.

328 *Ko.* *anv* fertility of ground. *Ka.* *anu*, *anuvu*, *anavu* fitness, propriety, nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful, worth, merit, readiness, success, proper or correct way, scheme, device,

circumstance, opportunity. *Tu.* *anutana* fitness, opportunity. *Te.* *anuvu* fitness, convenience, means, contrivance; suitable, fit, convenient. ? *Ta.* *a*, *am* beautiful pretty; *ammai* beauty, prettiness. Cf. 2423 *Ka.* *eannu*. DED 1999(b).

329 *Ta.* *anuppu* (*anuppi-*) to send, accompany one a little way out of respect; *ampakam* leave, permission (< *Te.*) *Ma.* *anuppuka* to send. *Ka.* *ampaka* sending, dispatching, entertainment given to friends at their departure. *Te.* *anucu*, *aneu*, *anupu*, *ampu* to send; *ampakamu* sending away, dismissal, permission to go or leave. *Ga.* (P.) *anisp-* (*anist-*) to load on cart. *Kur.* *ambnā* to let go, set free, send away, give up, pardon, leave a place; *amhā* (*imper.*) don't! *Malt.* *ambe* to leave off, forsake; *amba* don't! *Br.*

hamping to load up, load up and go, start depart, be wiped out; *hamping* to make to load, make to start off, help to load; *hamu* start, starting (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 278.

330 *Ta.* *anpu* love, attachment, friendship benevolence, devotion, piety; *anpan* friend husband, lover, devotee; ? *anī* love; *anpan* love, friendship, affection; *anpu* attachment affection. *Ma.* *anpu*, *anpu* love, affection trust, devotion; *anpan* lover, friend, husband *anpuka* to be fond of, connected with. *Ka.* *anpu*, *anpita* relationship, friendship; *ammi* to be willing, wish, desire; *n.* desire. DED 279.

331 *Ta.* *anṛil* a bird (= Skt. *eakravāka* *Ma.* *annal* a bird of stately walk. DED 280

A

332 *Ta.* *ā* interj. expr. pity, regret; wonder, admiration; contempt. *Ma.* *ā* ah! *Ka.* *āh* interj. expr. astonishment or admiration, (also *akh*) contempt or unconcern; *ā*, *āh* interj. of surprise or pain. *Tu.* *ah*, *āhā* ah! eh! DED 281.

333 *Ta.* *ā* (*ān-*, *āyi-*), *āku* (*āki-*) to come into existence, happen, be, be fit, agreeable, be like, equal; *ā* becoming; *ā* (-pp-, -tt-) to ease, bring about; *āku* (*ākki-*) to effect, make, cause to be, create, arrange; *n.* creation; *ākkam* creation, increase, prosperity; *ākkān* that which is artificial; *ākkiyōṅ* creator, author of a book; *ākkum* perhaps, indeed; *āka* completely, in that fashion; adverbial suffix; *ām* yes, so, expressing assent, recollection (< *ākum*); *ākātu* no. *Ma.* *ākuka* to be that, become that, be what it ought to be, be right, be possible; *ākkuka* to make to be that; place, put, employ; *ākkikka* to cause to make; *ākkam* what one puts, contentment, strength, continuance; *āka* altogether, being, so as to be; *ākum* it will be thus, just so; *ām* id., interj. of agreeing. *Ko.* *a-g* (*a-y/-a-n-*; some forms from *a-*; *gerunds* *a-ty*, *a-ly*) to become; *a-k-* (*a-yk-*) to make to become, construct (plough); *a-kc-* (*a-ke-*) to make to become, prepare. *To.* *o-x-* (irregular with stems *o-y*, *o-n*, *o-*) to become, be agreeable, be of use, menstruate; *o-k-* (*o-ky-*) to place; *o-*, *o-p*, *o-ho-* yes. *Ka.* *āgu* (*ān-*, *āy-*, etc.), *āgu* (rare) to come into existence, happen, become, prove to be, be, etc.; *n.* becoming, coming to pass; *āgiṣu* to cause to become, bring about, perform; *āguvike*, *āguha* becoming, happening, etc.; *āgi* adverbial suffix; *ām* interj. of assent of recollection. *Koḍ.* *a-g* (irregular with stems *a-y*, *a-n*, *a-*) to become; *a-ku* yes, all right; *a-k-* (*a-ki-*) to make to stay in a place; *ayni* (? *a-yni*) genuine, true; *ayni* mane central house of family. *Tu.* *āpini* (irregular forms, including 2 sg. neut. past *āṇḍu*) to bc, become, grow, happen, occur,

fit, suit, be possible, be related to; *āvu* it may be or may happen; yes. *Te.* *āgu*, *āvu* (ay having become; allomorph *kā-*) to be, become prove to be, be done, be fit, be agreeable *adj.* which is; *ayite* possible, which may be or can be done, convenient; *n.* possibility convenience; *ayina* which is or has become agreeable, suitable; *avunu* yes; *kāni* bad wrong; *kādu* no; *gā* adverbial suffix; *kāvine* to do, make, perform, produce, cause to be done. *Kol.* *an-* (irregular; *past* *and-*; *imper.* *a-n*) to be in a place, be so-and-so; *a-* allomorph of *er-* (*edd-*) to become; *a-p-* (*a-pt-*) to keep in a place, entrust. *Nk.* *and-* to be *ap-* to keep; *akk-* to make, do. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ar* (*and-*) to be. *Go.* (Tr.) *aiānā* (irregular; 3 sg. *impf.* *ānd*; some forms from stem *ā-*), (most dialects) *ā-* to be (Voc. 115). *Konḍa* *ā-* (*āt-* *ān-*) to be, become. *Pe.* *ā-* (*āt-*) id. *Manḍ.* *ā* (*āt-*) id. *Kui* *āva* (*āt-*) to become, be, happen be sufficient, finished; *n.* being, becoming accomplishment, sufficiency; *āpka* (*āpki-pl. action*; *ā*, *āngo* yes; *āē* [*ā'e*] no; (K.) *a'* is not. *Kuwi* (F.) *aiyali* to be, become; (S) *anai* to occur; (Su. P. Isr.) *ā-* (*āt-*) to become be; reciprocal auxiliary (also in F.); (F.) *a'* no. *Br.* *anning* (stems *an-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *a-*) to be All the languages use this verb as an auxiliary, except *Kui-Kuwi* and *Br.* Cf. 339 *Go.* *āitānā* / Cf. Skt. (Pāṇini) *ām* yes, *Pali* *Pkt.* *āma*, etc. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1235; *Parpola* 1977-78 pp. 251-2. DED(S) 282.

334 *Ta.* *ā*, *ān* female of ox, sambur, an buffalo; *āy* the cowherd caste; *āyan* herdman; *fem.* *āyiti*; *āyam* a herd of cows; *ā-p-* crowding. *Ma.* *ā*, *ān* cow; *āyan* cowherd *fem.* *āyi*, *āēi*. *Ko.* *a-v* cow. *To.* -of suffix in some names of female buffaloes (MBE 1979 p. 226). *Ka.* *ā* (*pl.* *ākal*), *āvu* cow; *ākal*, *ākal* a cow. *Koḍ.* *atta* (*pl.*) cattle. *Tu.* *āmbi* cow dung. *Te.* *āvu* (old *pl.* *ālu*) cow; *ā-dōka* the shape of a cow's tail, a tapering form; *āha-*

cow; ā-bōtu bull; modavu milch cow (Su. 1973, p. 141). *Kui* ānga gaṭaṇṇu a herdsman. *Kur.* ōy cow. *Malt.* ōyu cow, ox. DED(S) 283.

335 *Ka.* āku leaf, young rice not yet transplanted, young sprouts of corn, any filament. *Te.* āku leaf, petal; (*VPK* also) seedlings of paddy for transplantation. *Ga.* (S.) ākupacan green (see 3821). *Go.* (many dialects) ākī, (Ko.) āk leaf (*Voc.* 117). *Konda* āku id. *Pe.* āki id. *Mand.* āki id. *Kui* āku id. *Kuwi* (F.) ākkū, (S.) āku id. Cf. 15 *Ta.* akai; ? cf. 141 *Kur.* atxā. DED(S) 284.

336 *Ko.* a-k swamp; a-(k) ka-ṛ swampy land. *Koḍ.* a-ka biggest flat land of a man's holdings. DED 285.

337 *Ta.* ākuli a kind of small drum. *Ma.* ākuli, ākati id.

338 *Go.* (SR.) ākōnā-kuthul, (Tr.) ākōnā-kuttul a thorny plant (*Voc.* 5). *Kui* ākoṛi, ākonī a species of thorn tree. DEDS 45.

339 *Go.* (Tr.) āittānā to ripen (of makka, juar, gram); (Ph.) āittānā to ripen (of corn); aiyānā to be ripe; *caus.* aisahtānā (*Voc.* 116). *Kui* āga (āgi-) to bear fruit, yield a harvest. *Kuwi* (F.) āiyali (at-) to yield crops. *Malt.* āge to ripen, become mature. Cf. 333 *Ta.* ā. DEDS 46.

340 *Ta.* āppu wedge used in splitting wood, peg, stake. *Ma.* āppu wedge, plug, what stops a crevice; āppu, āppam wad of gum. *Ko.* a-p wedge, peg, stake. *Ka.* āpu restraint, stoppage; ānke an order, command, control, restraint; (PBh.) ānke opposition; (Hav.) āpu a peg. *Tu.* ānkē force, compulsion, power, control, support. *Te.* āka order, command, prevention, custody; ākaṭṭu to check, prevent; āgu to stop, stay, be suppressed or stopped, refrain; prevent, stop, prohibit, (B also) keep, tend, guard, gather as a flock; āgincu to check, hinder; ācu to check, hinder, prevent, subdue, keep under control; āpu to hold back, restrain, stop, prevent; *n.* stoppage, cessation; ānkili obstacle, impediment. *Ga.* (S.) āgūlp- to obstruct. *Go.* (Koya T., p. 79) āng to stop (*intr.*); āp- to make stop; (Koya Su.) ān- to stop (*intr.*); āp- id. (*tr.*); (ASu.) āg- to stop, stand. *Mand.* āng- to intercept, hold back, hold up. *Kui* ānga (āngi-) to intercept, hinder, prevent, ward off, defend, herd; *n.* interception, prevention, defence, herding; āngēni, āngēri a fence. *Kuwi* (F.) āngali to check; (S.) ānginal, ānga tuh'nai to prevent, defend; (Isr.) āng- (it-) to stop one from going; (S.) āshinai to impede; (Mah.) āngēni lane, alley. DED(S, N) 286.

341 *Ta.* ācu minuteness, fineness, acuteness, trifle, anything small or mean; āy (-v, -nt-) to diminish, be reduced; *n.* fineness, minuteness, smallness; āyppu being reduced in circumstances, power, energies; āyvu diminution; ācaī (-v, -nt-) to be slender, flexible, diminish; āccam thinness; ai minuteness, subtleness; ayir subtlety, fineness, fine

sand, candied sugar; ? atar fine sand, dust. *Ma.* āsu thin, slender; ayir, ayiram iron dust. *Ka.* asi, asa thinness, leanness, slenderness, minuteness, weakness; asidanc thinly, minutely, nicely; (PBh.) asidu that which is thin; asiyaN he who is thin; asiyaṛ they who are weak; asiyaḷ slender woman. *Te.* asadu small, slender; asi slight; asi-gayamu a slight or superficial wound; asf-bōvu to glance off, pass without striking or wounding; (B.) asi-vāru a gentle walk, stroll; (*VPK*) asi-mēpu, asinamaru, asi-mēta cattle-disease symptom: eating small quantities of grass. *Kur.* ācā thin, attenuated, reduced in strength, slender, slim; ācā to turn out thin, grow thinner. DED(S) 287, and from DED 307.

342 *Ta.* ācu hilt. *Ka.* āyuga handle of a sword. DEDS 48.

343 *Ta.* āccā sāl, *Shorea robusta.* *Ka.* āsu, āca, āsc the sal tree, *S. robusta* Roxb. DED 288.

344 *Kui* āspa (āst-) to reply, resound, echo; *n.* an answer, echo. *Kuwi* (S.) āh'nai (āst-) to resound; āstanasi a listener; (Isr.) āh- (āst-) to speak up to, give answers; āspa-gaṭasi one who speaks up to, responds; āspa gro'li echo; āspi- (-t-) to call one at a distance by shouting. DEDS 49.

345 *Kui* ānja (ānji-) to agree, assent, admit, confess, promise; *n.* agreement, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) ānjinal to claim, consent, undertake, vow; āsinai to undertake. DEDS 50.

346 *Ta.* āṭaṭṭai Malabar-nut, *Justicia adhatoda.* *Ma.* āṭaṭṭakam *J. adhatoda* or *bivalvis.* *Ka.* āṭasōge, āṭusōge *J. adhatoda.* *Tu.* āṭalōdu id.; (B-K.) āṭasōge a plant whose leaves are so bitter that even goats avoid it. *Te.* āṭasaramu a medicinal shrub, *Adhatoda vasica.* / Cf. Skt. āṭarūṣa, āṭarūṣa, āṭarūṣaka-*J. adhatoda*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 176. DED 289.

347 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to move (*intr.*), wave, swing, shake, dance, act a part or play, play, sport, cohabit, fight, go, wander about; say, do, enjoy; āṭal shaking, moving, dancing, trouble, doing, play, coition, saying, fight; āṭi dancer; āṭicci a woman of the acrobat community; āṭṭu (āṭṭi-) to move (*tr.*), wave, swing, shake, drive away, harass, conquer, cause to dance; *n.* dancing, play; āṭṭam motion, vibration, swinging, play, game, one's turn in a game, dance, moving about; āṭṭai turn in a game; āṭṭi one who makes to dance (in cpds., e.g. pāmp-āṭṭi); āṭu (-pp, -tt-) to dance. *Ma.* āṭuka to wave, swing, rock, shake, totter, dance; āṭikka to make to dance (e.g. a snake); āṭal shaking, trembling, agitation, grief, dancing; āṭṭuka to press oil, hunt, drive away; āṭṭam play, dance; āṭṭu swinging, dance, play, hunting. *Ko.* a-ṛ (-a-c-) to move, move violently, dance, play, speak, have sexual intercourse; a-ṛc- (a-ṛc-) to make to move violently, stir, sprinkle, disturb; a-ṭ- (a-c-) to give birth to (child); a-ṭ dance, game; a-ṭm one's turn in game;

a-ṭ song of grief (with verb a-ṛ- or 5156 et-). *To.* o-ḍ- (o-ḍy-) to move violently, dance; o-ḍc- (o-ḍc-) to make to dance, drive (buffaloes) around in pen at funeral; o-ṭ- (o-ṭy-) to shake violently, weep, embroider. *Ka.* āḍu, āṭu to be in motion, move about, wag, wave, swing, shake, play, dance, act on stage, speak, sound (as a musical instrument), abuse; *n.* motion, playing, etc.; āḍisu to cause to move, set in motion, cause to play, cause to dance or act, cause to speak; āṭisu to set (the mind) in motion, long for, hanker after; (PBh.) āṭar (āṭand-) to fall upon; āḍi that moves, plays, performs, speaks; āḍike, āṭike motion, play, talk; āḍiga one who moves about, etc.; actor; āḍitana, āḍuviḍe, āḍuha, āṭalu, āṭale, āṭlu, āṭle moving, playing, etc.; āḍisuvike causing to move, etc.; āṭa, āṭu motion, play, dance, gambling, speaking; āṭaka sport, amusement; āṭavika, āṭi player, actor, gamester; āṭa(h)guli player, gambler, dancer; āḍukuli, āḍuhguli person addicted to play. *Koḍ.* a-d- (a-ḍi-) to move violently, dance; a-ṭ- (a-ṭi-) to make to move violently, drive (cattle); a-ḍi a dance. *Tu.* āḍuni to move (*intr.*, *tr.*), swing, shake; āḍavuni to agitate, shake; āḍevuni to be moving, vibrating; āḍele an unsteady man, a vagabond; āṭa amusement, sport, game, a play. *Te.* āḍu to play, sport, act on the stage, dance, move, shake, totter, vibrate, throb, play, work, speak, abuse; āḍincu to amuse, cause to play, cause to move, shake; āḍika evil talk, scandal; āṭa play, game, dancing, acting on the stage, jest, gambling; ārcu to shake (*tr.*), move, (K. also) cause to say. *Koḷ.* a-d- (a-ḍt-) to play; a-dp- (a-ḍapt-) to make to play, fondle (a child). *Nk.* ā-ṭ- to play. *Nk.* (Ch.) ā-ṭ- (ā-ṭ) to play; *caus.* ārup-ārp-. *Go.* (S.) āṭa play, dance (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 125). DED(S) 290.

348 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to rub, besmear (as sandal paste). *Malt.* āḍe to bedaub, deface. DEN 5.

349 (a) *Ka.* āḍelu night hawk, screech owl; *Turdus ginginianus.* *Te.* āḍelu night hawk; āḍelu id., (B also) *T. ginginianus*; ? *Ta.* āṭṭalai fabulous bird of prey with a head like a man's. / Cf. Skt. āṭi, āṭi- *T. ginginianus* (to be separated from āṭi- an aquatic bird). DED 291.

(b) *Konda* (BB 1972) lēṛ hawk. *Pe.* lēṛ, lēṛ kite. *Kuwi* (Su.) lēṛu, (F.) lēṛu (*pl.* lēṛka) hawk; (S.) lēḍu kite. (? āḍelu > lēṛ > lēṛ.)

350 *Pa.* (p. 32) āṭa oil, stale, worn out (only of things). *Ga.* (Oll.) eṛ old. DEDS 51.

351 *Ta.* āpakam, ālakam, āpakam calabash. *Te.* ānugamu, ānugu, ānapakāya the creeper *Cucurbita lagenaria*, the bottle-gourd creeper; (*VPK*) ānaga, ānuga, ānigem, āngem, āngepukāya, ānaba = ānugamu. DED(S) 292.

352 *Ta.* ānam broth, soup, vegetable relish in soup. *Ma.* ānam broth, soup, DED 293.

353 *Ma.* ānam kīruka a field to burst [i.e. crack] by the heat of the sun. *Ka.* āne crack; āne biḍu to crack or burst; āṇisu crack or burst under the influence of the sun's heat (esp. wood). DED 294.

354 *Ta.* āṇi excellence, superiority; āṇppon gold of the finest quality; āṇi-muttī pearl of the finest quality. *Ma.* āṇikkara the choicest of any thing; āṇi-pponnu fine gold. *Ka.* āṇi excellence, superiority, preciousness; āṇi-pon gold of the first quality. DED(S) 296.

355 *Ko.* a-n-gal hail. *Ka.* āṇi-kallu, āṇkallu, āṇi-kal, āṇe-kallu, āṇe-gallu hailstone. *Tu.* āṇe-kallu id. Cf. 378 *Ka.* āṇi, 384 *Ta.* āṇ and 406 *Pa.* ēḍir. DED 297.

356 *Ta.* āṇṭi a class of non-brahman Śaiva non-brahman Śaiva mendicant, usually dressed in yellow cloth. *Ma.* āṇṭi religious mendicant worshipper of Subrahmanya, a Paṇḍāram [i.e. Śaiva mendicant]. *To.* o-ḍy, in song-unio-ḍy fodaṇṇu to one who comes begging. *Ka.* āṇḍi a religious mendicant of the Śaiva *Te.* (Inscr.) āṇḍaruḷu religious mendicants of the Śaiva sect. Cf. 5157 *Ta.* āṇ to rule. DED(S) 298.

357 *Ta.* āṭāli noise, bustle, roar, agitation, boasting. *Ma.* āṭāli noise, bustle, uproar. *āṭūli* noise, buzz. Cf. 135 *Ta.* atāli. DED(S) 299.

358 *Ta.* āṭtai, āṭṭāi, āṭṭā mother; āṭtai excl. expr. surprise, fright, or pity; āṭṭā excl. expr. wonder, of restfulness after toilsome work. *Ma.* āṭṭōl, āṭṭōl Nambutiri wife. DED 300.

359 *Ta.* āntai owl; spotted owl, *Athena brahma.* *Ma.* ānta a poisonous or unlucky animal. *Ka.* āndega night hawk, screech owl. DED 301.

360 *Ta.* āmaṇṭam, āmaṇṭalam, āmaṇṭakka āṇam, āṭalai castor-oil plant. *Ma.* āmaṇṭakka id. *Ko.* a-maṇḍ id. *To.* o-mulḍ id. *Ka.* āmaṇḍ amanda, avuḍala, avuḍla, avuḍḍa, āḍalu id. *Koḍ.* a-naḍe mara id.; a-naḍ-ēṇṇe castor-oil. *Tu.* alumbuḍa, alumbuḍe castor-oil plant. *Te.* āmudamu id. *Koḷ.* (SR) āmeddā, (Kin) āmeda id. / Cf. Skt. āmaṇḍa(ka), amanda maṇḍa; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1240. DED(S) 302.

361 *Ko.* a-mi-r giri *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, winter-green (bright blue, edible berries. *To.* e-mir id. DED 303.

362 *Ta.* āmpal water lily, *Nymphaea lotus.* *Ma.* āmpal a water lily which opens after sunset. *Ka.* ābal, āval, āla red waterlily. *Ti.* āmbalu a water-lily which opens after sunset. DED 304.

363 *Ta.* āy (-v, -nt-) to search, examine, select, pluck, gather; āymai spirit of investigation; āyntōr wise men, brahmins; āy, investigation, research. *Ma.* āyka to select, cull, gather, array. *Ko.* a-y- (a-c-) to pick up;

pluck. *Ka.* ay (ayd-), ayi to collect, gather, select, cull; *n.* collecting, etc.; ayikuḷi, ayikuḷi a collector (of alms), beggar; choosing, selecting, picking up. *Koḍ.* a-y- (a-yuv-, a-ñj-) to choose; (Shanmugam) a-yv choosing, research. *Tu.* ayuni to select, choose, gather, pick up; ayavuni to winnow; ajapuni to select, choose; ajappu selection. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 147) aseng to sort, (p. 171) to choose; (p. 163) aseng (? aseng) to clean grain. *Nk.* (Ch.) ay- to winnow with sideways motion. *Pa.* ac- to choose, select. *Ga.* (P.) ayl- to sift; (S.) as- to choose. *Go.* (Tr. S-R. Mu. Ma.) ac- to choose, select; (Mu.) caus. āch-/ācih- (*Voc.* 119). *Koṇḍa* (BB) as-, (K.) aski- to choose, select, (K. also) clean impurities from rice, sift. *Kui* āska (aski-) to separate from, choose, weed out, select; *n.* selection, choice, separation, weeding; (K.) āci ki- to choose. *Kuwi* (F.) acali to sort out; (P.) ac- (it-) to choose; (Isr.) ac- (it-) id, select. ? *Kur.* ādnā to recognize by feeling with the fingers, know by touch. ? *Malt.* āde to select, discriminate, judge. Cf. 377 Ta. arāy. DED(S) 306.

364 Ta. āy, āyi, yāy, nāy mother; āycci, ācci mother, grandmother; āccāl mother; āyāl mother, grandmother, old woman; (yāy my mother, nāy thy mother; Kurunt° 40); tāy mother; tāycci wet nurse, pregnant woman; tāyār mother, Lakṣmi; tāymāl motherhood. *Ma.* ācci mother, grandmother; tāyi mother. *To.* to-y id (in songs). *Ka.* āyi, tāy, tāyi, tāye id. *Koḍ.* ta-yi grandmother. *Tu.* tāyi mother. *Te.* tāyi id. *Kol.* ay (? a-y) id. *Nk.* ayma woman; ayka (pl. -šikul) husband's elder sister. *Pa.* ayal (pl. ayail) woman, wife; iya (pl. iyov) mother. *Ga.* (Oll.) āya id.; ayal woman, wife; āsmal woman; (S) āya mother; āyāl wife; āsmal woman. *Go.* (Tr.) yāyāl, (M) yāyo, (Mu.) ayal, (G.) iyāl mother; (Ma.) miyāl your mother; (Ch.) māyo mother; (W.) māī female; māijū wife; (Mand.) māyi wife, woman (*Voc.* 69, 180, 2796, 2854, 3007). *Koṇḍa* aya (pl. ayek) mother; ayma woman, wife; ayli daughter, girl; yāya mother (related to 1st or 2nd person); aysi id. (related to 3rd person). *Pe.* aya, iya mother; aya-taṭi woman; teya female of animal; teyli mother (related to 3rd person). *Mand.* aya mother; taya female of animal. *Kui* aia, aial, ia, ia, ia, ijal mother, woman. *Kuwi* (F.) iya mother (māiya my mother, māya your mother); aiya woman; (S) iya mother, woman (māiya my, our mother, miya your mother); (Su. P.) aya (pl. -ska) woman; (Su.) iya (pl. -ska) id., mother; miya your mother; (Isr.) āya (pl. -ska/-sika) woman, wife. *Kur.* ayang mother (without explicit reference to the children); ayō mother (ingyō, ninyō, tangyō my, thy, [his, her, their] mother). *Malt.* ayya my mother; ijo thy or your mother; teho his, her, or their mother. Cf. 196(b) Ta. aiya. / Cf. Pkt. iija- mother. Cf. Ass. āi mother, Beng. āi mother's mother or aunt, Or. āi id., Si. āi mother, aunt, Guj. āi mother, grandmother, Mar. āi mother; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 997. DED(S) 308.

365 Ta. ayini, ācini bread-fruit tree, *Arto-carpus incisa*; āncali jungle jack, *A. hirsuta*. *Ma.* ayini, āññali, āññili *A. pubescens* or *hirsuta*; ayani, ayani, ayini, āññipi, āmini, āyani, āvani, āvini *A. hirsuta*. DED(S) 310.

366 Ta. ayvu width, breadth; ayakkattu the entire extent of land irrigated by a tank, measurement of land determining the boundaries of a village; deceitful fabrication, false statement. *Ka.* āya measure, extent, rule, standard, propriety, fitness; craftiness, deceit; āyata, āyatta fitness, proper way, readiness; āyakattugāra a man who does his work properly; āyagāra a clever man; *fem.* āyagārti. *Tu.* āya measure, proportion; āyatta readiness; āyakattu, āyikattu fixing the limits of a field, etc., regulation, arrangement. *Te.* āyittamu, āyittamu readiness, preparation; ready; āyatte boundary, limit; āyakattu rate, standard. DED 311.

367 Ta. ar (-pp-, -tt-) to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify; arppu loud, tumultuous noise, laughter, joy; aravāram loud noise, shouting, roaring, bustle; aravāri (-pp-, -tt-) to roar, shout; āri (-pp-, -tt-) to sound; arppaṭam uproar, loud, cry, boisterous behaviour; arattu (aratti-) to lament, cry, bewail, shout with excitement, sound; *n.* lamentation; arattal twang of the string of a lute. *Ma.* ārkukka (ārttu) to cry aloud, roar, shout; arppikka to make to shout; arppu shout, noise, cry, roaring; aravāram clamorous multitude. *Ko.* a-r- (a-t-) to call. *To.* o-št- (o-št-) to dance (of Todas; really, to shout o-hau hau while dancing); a-foṭ- (a-foṭ-) to talk (in general, to one another, a language). *Ka.* ar (ārd-), ārcu, ācu to cry aloud; āraḍi publicity, report, infamy, scandal; āravāra a great outcry, bawling; ārbu, āru, ārubu, āruha, ārbāṭa, ārbāṭa crying aloud, etc.; ārbāṭisu, ārbisu to cry aloud, roar; ārbu crying; ābbara, ābbarāṇc a loud cry, noise, sound; ābharisu to cry aloud, whoop, hark, howl. *Koḍ.* āra- (arap-, arand-) to make loud hoarse noise, moo. *Tu.* ārkuni to cry out, shout; ārbāṭa, ārbāṭa, ārbāṭe fearful noise, uproar, a joyful cry, triumph; ārabāyi, ārabai violent clamour, crying aloud, lamentation; arattuni to make a grating noise, interrupt, blab; āra-gipi a talking parrot; ābbara, ābbarāṇc sound, noise, cry. *Te.* ārcu, ārcu to cry aloud, shout, roar; ārbu a cry; ārbāṭamu, ārbāṭi cry, roar, yell, uproar. *Pa.* ā- to sound (as bell, etc.). *Ga.* (Oll.) arg- to bellow. *Koṇḍa* ārpa- (t-) to shout, howl. *Kui* ārpa (ārt-) to call. *Kuwi* (S.) ārain id.; ārainai to call (? pl. action or habitual; BB 1963, p. 269); ārh'nai to invite; (Mah.) rāṭ- to cry out; rāṭu din, noise, uproar. / Cf. Mar. ārnē to utter its cry, crow (like cock) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1310). ? > Skt. rāṭ- to howl, roar, yell, etc. (ibid., no. 10590). DED(S) 312.

368 Ta. ar (-v-, -nt-) to become full, spread over, be satisfied, eat, drink; *n.* fullness, completeness; ārttu (ārtti-) to fill, complete, feed; ārvu fullness, abundance, eating and

drinking; āra fully, abundantly; aruntu (arunti-) to eat, drink, experience; aruttu (arutti-) to feed, cause to experience; āri (-pp-, -tt-) to feed, browse, eat away. *Ma.* āruka, chiefly the inf. āra richly, satisfactorily. *Ka.* ār to be united, abound, he filled, teem; āra to the full of; āru fullness, abundance; to the full of, fully. *Tu.* āruni to distend, grow stout; ārupe contentment, satisfaction. *Te.* āru to become full, be satisfied; (K.) āra-fully, thoroughly; ? ānu to eat, drink. ? Cf. 377 Ta. arāy. DED(S) 313.

369 Ta. ar (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on; (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, gird, put on, wear; arppu tie, bondage. *Ma.* āruka to put on (as clothes or jewels). *Tu.* arkaly, arkaly, (B-K.) arkaṭṭa a knot, tie. *Te.* ānu to put on, wear (with -n- < -r-; cf. inu [474], kunuku [1902], penu [4411], and ānu [368]). *Koṇḍa* (BB.) āra- to put on (hat, shirt, spectacles). *Pe.* arpa- to put on (coat, on another), fix (load on carrying-yoke); arpiya- (< arpiya ā-) to put on, wear (coat). DED(S) 53.

370 Ta. ar (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, make war; arppu battle. *Kol.* (SR) arpalipen to attack. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 6.

371 Ta. ār sharpness, pointedness; āрмаi keenness, sharpness. *Ma.* ār chip, splinter (as of bamboo); āru splinter, needle-like splinter in the stem of coconut tree and other palm trees. *Kur.* ārci goad, pointed end of goad, (Hahn) point of lance or stick. DED(S) 314.

372 (a) Ta. ār, āram, ārai, ārci, (DCV) ārtti common mountain ebony, *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Ma.* ār *Bauhinia* tree. *Ka.* āre *B. racemosa* Lin. *Te.* āre *B. spicata*. ? Cf. 106 *Te.* āḍḍa. / Cf. Skt. ālu-, āluka-ebony; kāñcanāra-, kāñcanāla-, kudāra-, kudāla-, kuddāla-, kovidāra-, kāntāra- mountain ebony.

(b) Ta. ātti common mountain ebony, *B. racemosa*; holy mountain ebony; āehony. *Ma.* kāṭṭatti, ātti *B. tomentosa* (Winslow), *B. parviflora* (Bailey). *Ka.* kāḍatti *B. tomentosa* L. *Tu.* kāṭṭarti *B. tomentosa*. DED(S) 315.

373 *Ko.* a-r- (a-ry-) to do broad jump, jump. *To.* kup-o-ry a standing broad jump (kup a jump). DED 316.

374 Ta. ār-attu (-āṭṭi-) to lull to sleep; ār-attu to lull, lullaby. *Ma.* ār-attuka, ār-attikka to soothe or lull a child to sleep. DED 317.

375 Ta. āral brownish or greenish sand-eel, *Rhynchobdella aculeata*; āral id.; rich brown thorny-backed eel, *Mastacembalus armatus*. *Ma.* āral, āron eel, *Clitoria ternatea*. *Tu.* āroḷy-minu a kind of fish. DED 318.

376 Ta. āral fire (lex.). *Ma.* (DCV, ML) āral id. DEDS 54.

377 Ta. āray (-v-, -nt-) to investigate, examine, consider, seek; āraycci research, investigation. *Ma.* ārayka to seek, examine; āracca, āracci, āraycci, āracca, āracci search, examination, investigation. *Ko.* a-ryek care-

fulness; a-ryeka-rn head cattle-boy. *Ka.* āray ārayu, ārayyu to search, investigate, take care of, ponder; ārayisu, ārayisu to look for, look to, desire; ārayike, ārayike searching, observing āre taking care of, etc.; ārekāra a man who fosters; ? ārisu to collect, gather, pick out select. *Tu.* āraisuni to expect, look for, desire āraike, ārekti care of, nourishing, protection. *Te.* ārayu, ārayu to think, consider, search examine, inquire into, know, see, observe arayika thinking, considering, knowing, understanding; (K) rācu to investigate, inquire ārekōḍu a watchman. *Koṇḍa* rey- to search for; *intens.* reba- id. Cf. 363 Ta. ay and ? 365 Ta. ar. DED 319.

378 *Ko.* argal (? a-rgal) hailstone. *Ka.* āri kal, āri-varal (< paral), āre-kal id. *Koḍ.* a-ri ka-y id. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āpi, 384 Ta. āli, and 400 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 320.

379 *Ka.* ārike the Indian millet, *Panicum italicum*; hāraka, hāraku *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Lin. *Te.* āruka, āruka, (B. also) ārike āruka *P. scrobiculatum* (B. *P. frumentaceum*) āllu (pl.). *P. scrobiculatum*. *Go.* (Mu. Elwin) ārk *Setaria italica* (*Voc.* 137). *Pe.* āru (pl. a species of millet. *Kut* ārka id. *Kuwi* (Su.) ārgu (pl. ārka) *Panicum italicum*. DED(S) 321.

380 Ta. ārai aquatic cryptogamous plant *Marsilia minuta coromandelica*. *Ma.* āra *Marsilea quadrifolia*. DED 322.

381 Ta. ārvam affection, love, desire hankering, devotion; ārvālan lover; ārvu desire. *Ma.* ārōmal darling; pleasantly, happily (Tiyya) ārti greed. *Ka.* arume, arame love affection, a kiss, a fickle or libidinous state of being; ābbara desire, craving; ābbarisu to desire. *Tu.* ārti fondness (or with 281 *Ma.* āriṭu). *Te.* ārti love, affection; ārvamu eagerness, fondness; (inscr.) arma fondness ārmili id., affection, desire; nārmili love affection, desire. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ārmeli period of heat in animal; ārmeli per- to mate (animals). Cf. 227 Ta. arul. DED(S, N) 323.

382 Ta. āl, ālam, āla-maram banyan, *Ficus bengalensis*. *Ma.* āl *F. indica*. *Ir.* e-lamar banyan. *Ko.* a-l id. *Ka.* āl, āla, āle baniar *F. indica* Roxb. = *F. bengalensis* Lin. *Koḍ.* a-lī banyan. *Pa.* ēl meri pipal tree. *Ga.* (S.) āl id. *Go.* (many dialects) ālī, (M.) āl(i), (Mu.) āl id. (*Voc.* 142); (Tr.) bārlī, (Ph.) berelī birelī, (W.) berelī, (G. Mu. Ma.) berel banya (*Voc.* 2604; for ber-, bar-, see 4411 Ta. peru *Koṇḍa* āli mraṇu pipal tree. *Pe.* āl gāc id. (i. a mythological text). DED(S) 324.

383 *Ka.* ālay(i)su to listen, attend to, mind ālisu id., be heard, make oneself to be heard cry aloud. *Tu.* ālaisuni to listen to, hear attentively. *Te.* ālakincu, ālincu to hear listen or attend to, give ear to. Cf. 386 Ta. ālu. DED 326.

384 Ta. āli raindrops, hail, opening shower of the rainy season; wind; āl water, flood ālam water, ocean, rain; ālah-kāṭṭi hail. *Ma.* āli, āli-ppagam hail; āl water; ālam water, sea

rain. *Ka.* āli-kāl, āle-kallu hailstone; (PBh.) āli-nīr water of dew. *Koḍ.* a-li, a-li-ka-y hail. *Tu.* āli-kallu, āli-parndu hailstone. *Kur.* āli id. *Malt.* āli hail. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āni, 378 *Ka.* āri, and 406 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 327.

385 *Ma.* āli oyster. *Te.* ālicippa cockle-shell. DEDS 55.

386 *Ta.* ālu (ālī-) to sound, make noise, cry aloud, rejoice, dance; ālal sound, cry, screech of the peafowl; āli (-pp-, -tt-) to make a noise, roar; ālippu great noise, uproar. *Ma.* ālikka general shout, as in war or feast; ālattuka to bawl, halloo; ālippu great noise; āluka to dance. *Ka.* āl (ālī-) to cry aloud; āluha crying aloud. *Kuwi* (S.) hālī noise; (Isr.) hālī ā- to make noise. Cf. 383 *Ka.* ālayisu. / Cf. Skt. ālita- = śabdita- (R. Schmidt, *Nachträge*). DED 328.

387 *Ta.* ālai sugar-cane press, sugar-cane. *Ma.* āla sugar-mill. *Ka.* āle a sugar-cane press or mill. *Tu.* āle a press, mill. DED 329.

388 *Pa.* (S.) āle- idea occurs to one. *Go.* (Ko.) āls- to think of; (L.) ālihanā to think (also al-) (*Voc.* 144).

389 *Ma.* āṭṭa bitter gourd. *Ka.* āvaḍe a bitter acute-angled cucumber. *Te.* āvaḍa, (*VPK*) āmaḍa-kāya, amaḍa-kāya id. DED(S) 330.

390 *Ta.* āvam quiver; bow-string; āva-nāṭi, āva-nāṭikai quiver. *Ma.* āva-nāṭi id. / ? Skt. cāpa-; Pkt. cāva-bow. DED 331.

391 *Ta.* āvārai, āvirai tanner's senna, *Cassia auriculata*; Tinnevely senna; āvākai *T.* senna. *Ma.* āviram *C. auriculata*. *Ko.* a-vrm (obl. a-vrt-) id. *Ka.* āvarike ḡiḍa id. DED 332.

392 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly; *n.* yawn. *Ma.* āvi it- to yawn. *Ko.* a-vaj a yawn. *To.* o-pūly- (o-pūlyc-) to yawn. *Ka.* ākalisu, ākulisu, āḡulisu to yawn, gape; ākalike, ākulike, āḡalike, āḡulike yawning, gaping. *Koḍ.* a-valic- (a-valici-) to yawn. *Tu.* āvaly a yawn; āv-id- to yawn. *Kor.* (M.) āvalsu id. *Te.* āvalincu, āvulincu to yawn, gape; āvulinta a yawn. *Pa.* ām-, āv- to yawn; āmkuḍ, āvkuḍ, ākub a yawn. *Ga.* (Oll.) ām- to yawn; (S.²) āmk- id.; (S.³) āmk- id.; āmkun a yawn. *Go.* (Ko.) āvi a yawn (*Voc.* 145). *Kur.* āula'ānā to yawn. *Malt.* āwole id. *Br.* āvāning id. DED(S) 333.

393 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to sigh, let out (as smoke); *n.* breath, sigh, soul, steam, vapour, smoke. *Ma.* āvi, āvati breath, life, vapour, steam; āvi it- to sigh. *Ko.* a-yv soul, steam, vapour. *To.* o-fy breath; o-foj, o-fy vapour, morning mist, visible breath. *Ka.* āvi, āvari, āviri steam, vapour, heat. *Te.* āvi steam, vapour, heat; āviri vapour, exhalation, heat of the breath; āvineu to cook by steam or vapour; āvirillu to sweat, steam, evaporate. *Pa.* ākub steam, vapour. *Ga.* (P.) ākum, (S.³) āvir steam. *Kuwi* (Su.) āviri steam, vapour (< *Te.*). DED(S, N) 334.

394 *Ta.* āvu (āvi-) to desire; āval great desire, craving, earnestness; (PR) āvalar lovers; āvāvu (āvāvi-) to desire, crave for, covet; āvā desire for a thing, covetousness; āvāvan avaricious person; āvavu avidity; *Ma.* āvikka to desire; āval desire; āv-ēram excessive desire; ākāvu gluttony, greediness. *To.* o-fil desire to eat. *Te.* āba greediness. DED(S, N) 337.

395 *Kur.* ābdā unbleached, unsalted (of rice), (Ilahn) raw, as uncooked rice. *Malt.* āthwa raw, not boiled. DEDS 56.

396 *Ta.* āṛ (-v-, -nt-) to sink, plunge, dive, be deep, be absorbed, immersed, overwhelmed, fall down; āṛttu (āṛtti-) to immerse, plunge (*tr.*); āṛvār one who is deep in meditation on the Supreme Being, the ten Vaiṣṇava canonized saints, title of Jain and Buddhist saints; āṛvār the sun; āṛvu, āṛam depth; āṛ (-pp-, -nt-) to be immersed, absorbed; āṛi the sea, as the deep; seashore; āṛuvam depth, pit, deep sea. *Ma.* āṛam depth, deep place; āṛi the deep, ocean; āṛuka to sink; āṛa, āṛē deeply; āṛttuka, āṛttuka to sink, immerse (*tr.*); āṛvār, āṛvār title of the twelve Viṣṇu saints. *Ko.* a-lm (obl. a-lt-) depth. *To.* o-lm (obl. o-lt-) depth, deep place in river, nō-r o-f- (o-t-) to make sun drink (in one legend only); o-f- (o-t-) to run into foot; to sink (post) in ground; o-ogy (thorns) not running into feet (in song); ? < Badaga); ? o-ṛṇ not being; o-ṛṇ o-l man who is not (here); o-ṛṇfoy o-l man who died (here); o-ṛṇi it is not ('not to be' < 'to sink, to disappear'). *Ka.* āṛ (āṛd-), āṛu, āṛdu to sink in a fluid, immerse, dive, sink, be lowered, be deep; āṛa state of being deep, depth, being pressed down, humiliation; āṛi depth, craftiness, deceit, trickery; āṛvār title of the twelve Vaiṣṇava saints; āṛ (āṛd-, add-) to sink in a fluid, be immersed. *Koḍ.* a-la depth. *Tu.* āla depth, deep, profound. *Te.* (Inscr.) āḍuvāralu, āḍuvāllu the Vaiṣṇava saints (< *Ta.*). ? Cf. 285 *Ta.* āṛuttu. DED(S) 338.

397 *Ta.* āṛakku, āṛakku, āṛakku ollock, one-eighth of a measure. *Ma.* āṛakku handful, one-eighth of a nāṇi. *Ko.* ak the olk measure (in numeration: o-r ak one olk; for i-r o-k two olk, cf. 681 *Ta.* urakku). *To.* ak the aḍok measure for ghee or liquid (in numeration: wi-r ak one aḍok, i-r ak two aḍok, oy ak five aḍok, ma-k three aḍok; as milk measure = 1/4 ko-ny or 1/8 pīn). *Ka.* āṛakku one-eighth of a seer. / ? Cf. Skt. ādhaka- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1106). DED 339.

398 *Ta.* āṛi circle, ring, wheel, discus weapon. *Ma.* āṛi roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.); funeral pile. *Ka.* āṛi roundness, a circle, a discus; āṛi roundness. *Te.* āṛi spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls). ? *Go.* (SR.) āre potter's wheel (*Voc.* 138). DED(N) 340.

399 *Ta.* āl man, husband, servant, labourer, adult; ālan husband; (Tinn.) āliyan id.; ān

male, manliness, courage, superiority, warrior; āṇan manly person; āṇmai manliness, virility, courage; āṇavan man, youth. *Ma.* āl a person, able person, servant, slave; ān male; āṇma bravery. *Ko.* a-l man, servant, husband. *To.* o-l man, Toda; o-l coolie (< *Ta.*). *Ka.* āl servant, soldier, messenger, a grown person in general; āl, ān male; manliness, bravery; āṭṭi state of being a person; āṭṭana, āṭṭana service; prowess, valour; āṭṭa, āṇma, āṇba husband; āṇmu to be manly, vigorous; *n.* manliness, vigour. *Koḍ.* a-l servant; a-nī, a-n a-l man, male; a-nūnī male child (< a-nī-kūnī). *Tu.* āṭṭu person, labourer, messenger; āṭṭage servant; āṇu adj. male; āṇuḍu, āṇḍu a male, a man (jōvu child); (Bright and Ramanujan) āṇu boy. *Kur.* āl adult male, husband, servant, mankind; ālas an adult male person, husband, friend, servant, soldier. *Malt.* āl-urqe to grow up to maturity. Cf. 291 *Ta.* āl strength. DED(S) 342(a).

400 *Ta.* āṭṭi woman, wife; āṭṭaṭ woman (*lex.*). *Ka.* āḍaṅgi a female. *To.* āḍe a coward. *Te.* āṭu, (Inscr.) āṭu (*pl.* āṇḍu) woman, wife; āḍadi, āḍadi, āḍudi woman; āḍaṅgulu females, women; āḍaṅgi a man of womanish character and ways; āḍu womanishness. *Pa.* aḍey wife. *Ga.* (S.) āḍa payya female calf. *Go.* (Tr.) āṛ, (G. Mu. M.) āṛ (*pl.* W. Mu. Ma. āsk) woman (*Voc.* 139). *Koṇḍa* āḍu female (prefixed to certain animal names); āṭu wife; āṭsi id. (related to 3rd person: 'his w.'): āṭ māsir wife and husband; āru wife (N. and W. dialects). *Pe.* āṛ (*pl.* āḍu) woman, wife. *Manḍ.* āṛ (*pl.* āḍke) id.; āco-mḡar (*pl.* āco-mḡahke) woman (for -mḡar, see 4616). *Kui* āsa (*pl.* -ska/-saka) id., female; (Letchmajee) āli woman, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) āḍi, (T.) āru wife; (Isr.) āṛi woman, wife; (D.) āca (*pl.* āska) woman; (S.) āca female. *Kur.* āli woman, wife. ? *Ta.* āḷaku hen of fowl, peacock, etc. / Cf. Skt. āṭ- a woman's female friend (this is borrowed back as *Ma.* āli, *Ka.* āli, āli, *Te.* āli, āli id.). DED(S) 342(b), DEDS 47.

401 *Ta.* āṭ-ṇal onom. expression signifying a dog's howling. *Ma.* āḷuka to cry out, roar; āṭippu explosion. DED 343.

402 *Ta.* āṛāṭam agony of extreme sickness. *Ka.* āṛāṭa the anxiety of a sick man. *Te.* āṛāṭamu grief, sorrow; āṛāṭincu to grieve. DED 344.

403 *Ta.* āṛāṭuru slander, calumny. *Tu.* āṛāvuni to despise, disparage. *Te.* āṛadi slander, disgrace; āṛuduru ridicule, scorn. Cf. 3397 *Ta.* tūru. DED(S) 345.

404 *Ta.* āru (āri-) to cool, grow cold, be appeased, alleviated, mitigated, be suppressed, heal (as a wound); āṛru (āṛi-) to cool (*tr.*), assuage, appease, alleviate, mitigate, comfort, console, soothe, dry (*tr.*, as the hair). *Ma.* āṛuka to be extinguished, grow cool, be allayed, calmed, dry up (as land, washed hair, wounds), heal; āṛuka to cool, allay, calm, dry (*tr.*). *Ko.* a-r (a-ry-) to become cool

(liquid or solid), (dew) dries, (wound) heals. a-re- (a-rc-) to make (liquid) cool, make to dry in heat; a-t- (a-ty-) to expose to fire to remove pollution (e.g. wet clothes or meat which might damage child in house, jewelry removed from corpse); arv- (art-) (water) is wanted; nī-r arp thirst; arp a-r- (a-ry-), arp e-gu-r- (e-gu-e-) to take a rest. *To.* o-r- (o-ry-) (hot water) cools, become dry by heating (e.g. cloth, head, body); o-t- (o-ty-) to dry in heat (*tr.*); a-l- (a-l-) (stream) goes dry, (pool, puddle) dries up; art- (first stem does not occur) to be thirsty; arp a rest; arp odg- (odgy-) to take a rest; arn (obl. arn-) dry dung; ? ar- (arḥ-) to be fatigued; o-r- (o-ry) (dispute) is settled; o-rc- (o-rē-) to settle (dispute) (? < Badaga); o-rc- (o-rē-) to reopen settled dispute because the settlement was unjust (i.e. alleviate, etc.). *Ka.* āṛ. āru to be extinguished, go out, grow cool. be calmed, allayed, appeased, dry, become dry, heal (as a wound); āru state of going out, state of being dried, etc.; āṛisu to cause to go out, allay, dry (*tr.*); ar- (art-) to be dried, dry up, disappear; ara, aru, arabu, arubu, aravu drought, famine; āṛike, āṛike state of growing or being dry or parched. *Koḍ.* a-r- (a-ri-) (stream, cloth) dries up; a-t- (a-ti-) to dry (*tr.*); ara- (arap-, arat-) (water) dries up, become emaciated. *Tu.* āruni to grow or be cool, grow or be dry; āṛuni, āṛiyuni to dry up, drain off (*intr.*); āṛavuni to dry (*tr.*) drain; āṛijinu to expose clothes, etc., for drying; arapuni to cool (*intr.*), become calm araput, arapely cooling. *Te.* āru to be extinguished, cool, be cooled, be calmed or pacified, be alleviated, abated, or assuaged dry, become dry, heal or be cured (as a wound); āṛucu, āṛcu, āṛucu, āṛupu, āṛpu to cool (*tr.*), pacify, appease, extinguish, dry (*tr.*). *Kol.* a-r- (a-rt-) to become dry; a-rp (a-rapt-) to make to dry. *Nk.* āṛ to become dry. *Nk.* (Ch.) āṛ- to be dried, be emaciated arup-/arp- to dry up, heal (*tr.*). *Pa.* āḍ-, (NE) āḍ- to cool, cool off. *Ga.* (S.) āḍ- to cool down; (S.³) āḍ- to become cold; āṭupp- to make something cool; (P.) al- to be cured alap- to cure. *Go.* (Tr.) āṛānā to warm oneself to grow cool; (Ph.) āṛānā to heat, to cool *caus.* āṛsātānā; (SR.) āṛānā to cool; (W.) āṛānā to warm oneself; (Mu.) āṛ- to warm oneself by sitting near the fire, (hot liquid to be cool; *caus.* āṛih-; (Ma.) āṛ- to warm oneself (in the sun); (Ko.) āṛ- (hot water to become cool; (S.) āṛ- to be cool; *caus.* āṛcah- (*Voc.* 135). *Koṇḍa* (BB) āṛ- (water etc.) to become cool. *Kui* āja (āji-) to become cool, chilled, cool down; āspa (āst-) to make cold, cool down, reduce a fire; āska good health, comfort, prosperity; āskaṭi id.; *adj.* in good health, well, comfortable. *Kuwi* (F.) aiyali, (Isr.) āy- (-it-) to become cool; (S.) āḷ cool. *Kur.* arta'ānā to spread out in the sun for drying. DED(S) 346.

405 *Ta.* āru (obl. āru-) way, road, path means, manner, method. *Ma.* āru way, manner

Ko, o-yn-a-r (obl. o-yn-a-t) path, a-l-a-r (obl. a-l-a-t) way, distance; a-r a-r (a-c-) to settle upon a course of action (see 347 Ta. āru). *To*, o-r (obl. o-t) way, entrance into thicket; o-l a-r (obl. o-l a-t) path (cf. 399); tīr a-r (obl. a-t) open space between front of enclosing wall and entrance of house (cf. 3259); po-s a-r (obl. a-t) entrance, doorway (cf. 5354); -a-r by way of, through; around, all over; up to (a time), until. Cf. 2417 Go. sarri; ? cf. 311 Ta. āram. DED(S) 347.

406 *Pa*. ēdir, (S) ēyir hail. *Ga*. (P. S.³) ādir, (S.²) ādur id. *Go*. (G. Mu. Ma.) ādur id. (*Voc*. 129). *Konda* ānriga, (B.) ānriga (ānriga) id. *Pe*. ānriga id. *Manḍ*. ānriga id. *Kui* āji id. *Kuwi* (F.) āji, (Su.) āji (pl. -ṇa) id.; (S.) ājīnga hailstones. Cf. 355 Ka. āni, 378 Ka. āri, and 384 Ta. āli. DED(S) 348.

407 *Ta*. āru (ārri-) to become strong, powerful, be possible, be sufficient, accumulate (as wealth), sustain, carry; ārral strength, power, prowess, ability, abundance, endurance, courage; ārra greatly, exceedingly, entirely; ārra excellent, grand, splendid; ārral greatness, dignity, abundance, copiousness; ārravar, ārrār, ārrōr erudite, wise persons; ārrōl lady of exalted character. *Ma*. ārukka to grow richly, thrive; ārram much; ārral growing; healthy, magnificent growth; ārra wide, excellent. *Ko*. a-r (only in negative, following S²-u) not to be willing to do so-and-so (Su. 1971, p. 342); (only in negative, following S¹-l) cannot do so-and-so. *To*. (TS, song 12) o-xare- you will not be (said to be Badaga; -ar- belongs here). *Ka*. ā (ārt-) to be or become strong, be powerful, able, or competent, be possible, can, may, be adequate, be able for, be able to endure;

āru power, daring, self-will; āru might, force, daring, valour; āke power, valour; āpa being strong, being able, being possible. *Kod*. a-t (a-ti-) (hody) attains maturity (at about 21 years), (fruit, grain) becomes mature but not yet ripe; a-ti full-grown hut not yet ripe (guava, jack, coconut). *Te*. (Šaṅk., K) āru, āru to be adequate, sufficient, be capable of, endure. DED(S) 349.

408 *Ta*. ānam support; āni id., basis. *Ma*. ānam support. *Ka*. ān, ānu to be upheld, rest on, lean against, recline on, lean, bend, support (as the head), bear, endure, suffer; ānike, āñke, āñke leaning on, a staff to lean upon; ānisu to bend or hold towards, make lean against, cause to recline on, cause to be upheld, protect; ānu leaning on; āpu an object to lean on, refuge, protection. *Tu*. ānupuni to make lean. *Te*. ānu to lean, recline, be a support, lean or recline on; ānincu to place or lay so as to lean against, lean (tr.), support; ānika support, prop, strength. *Ga*. (S.³) ān-er- to come to help. *Konda* ānika support, help, prop. ? *Kui* (tlaui) ēṇba (ēṭ-) to lay one's head upon; n. reclining. ? *Kur*. ānnā to cause pain by being pressed against the skin (as gravel on the road, a knot in a mat). *Malṭ*. āṇreṭe to lean or rest on pillows. DED(S) 350.

409 *Ka*. ān(u) to lay hold of, hold, put on, take, seize; ānika, āñke laying hold of, seizing; āñke-goḷ to seize. *Te*. (S^{AN}) āci-konu to seize, take away; (Šaṅk.) nācu to snatch, seize, usurp; nāci-kōlu usurpation. *Go*. āñjānā (Tr.) to catch the blood of a slain animal, (Ph.) to catch something falling (*Voc*. 124). *Pe*. āñj- (āñc-) to catch (something thrown at one). *Kui* āñjo a circular wicker trap for catching fish. DED(S) 57.

I

410 (a) *Ta*. i demonstr. base expr. the nearer or proximate person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. nearness [i before consonant, iv before vowel]; ivan, ival, ivar/ivarka, itu (before consonant)/iktu (before vowel), iv/ivai this man, this woman, these persons/this person (*hon.*), this thing, these things; *adj*. inta, inai, iñkan, iñkiṭṭu, iñku, iñkuttai, iñke, itōl, itōli here; impar here; this world; ivan, in this place, this world; iñtu, iñtai here, in this world; iñṇan, iñṇanam, iñku here; in this manner; itā, itō, intā, into, itā behold!; intañtai on this side; ippaṭi, ivatu, innanam, iñkanam in this way; i-ppāl on this side; hereafter; i-ppuram this place, this side; i-ppogutu, i-ppōtu now; ippavum even now, just now; ittaṇai so much, a few; ittuṇai thus much; itṭāl by this means; immai the present birth; inna such; such things; innatu such as this, this thing; innan, innān such a person; inī now, immediately; inn-inī now, even now, without a moment's delay; innē now, here,

thus; (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 150) intāruṅkal here you are! *Ma*. i, i this; ivan, ival, ivar, itu, iva this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, these things; iñṇu in this direction, here; iñṇanē, iñṇinē thus; iñṇiṇē, iñṇiṇa here, hither; iñṇōṭṭu hither, this way; itā behold here!; ittaram this kind, thus; itṭiri so much; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; ippuram this side; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; i-ppuram this side; i-ppōl now. *Ko*. i- near the speaker in ivl, ivr, id this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj*. i; i this place; i-k to this place; i-tr from this place; io-n, io-l, io-r, i-d this man, woman, etc.; ijn hence; it this direction; ita-k a little this way; itṭr from this direction; itervi in this neighbourhood; iḷy now; iḷyo-n, iḷyo-l, iḷyo-r, iḷy this man, woman, etc., now; ila lo here!; inn (obl. int-) like this, this fashion, this amount; intk to this extent; ina-n/ino-n, ino-l, ino-r, ind such an important man, woman, etc., as this; ina-, inna- *adj*. such and such (as this);

inta- so great, such and such; i-pa-ty so big as this; intal so many as this; innu-r like this; idejn from this time on; ina-k by now; inde-l this last night, yesterday night; this coming night (cf. ande-l evening). *To*. i- (same meaning as *Ko*.); iθ (obl. in-) this person or thing; pl. iθa-m; *adj*. i; iθid because of this; iθi like this; it in this direction; itik a little in this direction; il in this place, here; itṣn, iṣn from this direction; itfok now; it this many; itk this much; itks at this distance; itṭik only so much as this; ito-f such as this; i(g) gis in this manner; iṣ in- (id-) to say like this; ? to have a refreshing feeling; iṣym exactly; i-nk to this place; i-na-r towards here, by this road; ? ity few, small in quantity; i-py now; i-toṭ this bank (for possible analysis, cf. 1); i mun no-r this world, the world of the living (cf. 1). *Ka*. i- proximate demonstrative base; iva/ita, ival/ike, ivar/ivargal, idu/itu/ittu, ivu this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, these things; *adj*. i; ikō, ikkō, iḡō, idā, ide, idō look here!; iḡe this side, to this side, on this side; iḡa, iḡu, iḡu, isa, initu, mittu, inisu, intuṭu, isu so much or many as this; initum all this or these, a little; inibar so many persons as these; itta, ittal on this side, in this direction, to this side, hereafter; intā, intā, intaha of this kind; innam such a man as this; intu in this manner, thus; ine, inne, iḡa, iḡadu, iḡal, iḡal, iḡe at this time, now; innu, innu the current time; illi, ili in this place, here; iḡage, iḡaṅge, iḡige, iḡe, iḡe in this manner, thus. *Kod*. ivēn, iva, ivu/ienga, idī this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj*. i; illi here; illiṇi from here; itti, ittaṭṭi, ippara to this side; ittiṇi from this side; i-le by this way; ikka now; ikk-atiṇi from now on; ikka-kape up to now; ikkale, ikkanne just now; iccē, iccakī this many; innatē, intē of this kind; innane, i-tarati in this manner; innata-ṅgi for this purpose; i-nangundi on account of this; ippara this side (cf. 3984 To. par par). *Tu*. imbe, mōlu/imbāl/imboḷu, mēru/mōkuḷu/imberu, indy, [see 557(a) Ta. u] this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, [these things]; *adj*. i; ity so much, so many; mōlu, mūḷu, mulpa, mulla here; multa of this place; ida, ide, idegy, inēi hither; ipe, imbe *adv*. this side; inā thus, in this manner; ināne, ināne just so; indā behold!; inēogu lately, recently; ittaru, ittaru, itaru, ittara enough; itṭe now; itṭene just now, immediately. *Te*. vīdu (obl. vīni-)/vītanu/vītagādu/vītagu/vīyana, vīru (obl. vīri-)/vīṇḍu, idi (obl. dīni-)/iddi/iyadi/iyayadi, ivi (obl. vīti-)/ivvi/iyavi/iyayavi this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj*. i; ibiḍa, ibiḍe, iviḍa, iviḍe, ime, ipe, ike, iyama this woman; ikkaḍa, iḡaṭu, iḡoṭu, iḡaṭa, iḡaṭu, iḡoṭu, iḡa, iḡaḍa, iḡa, iḡa here; ippudu, ipudu this time, now; ippaṭi of this time, present, modern; indu here; inta so much, so large; this time, the present moment; intaṭa at or by this time; intē, intiya only so

much, indaru so many (persons), all these inni, ini so many (things) as these, all these ity thus; to this place; itulu, ittu, itṭulu, itṭu; itṭi sueh; itṭidu such a man; idigō, id iḡō look here!; ivvala, ivala this side, on this side, recently; inda, indamu take this! (*tr* perative 2sg.; K., p. 210). *Kol*. im/imd, iv id, idav this man, these men, this woman (thing, these women or things; *adj*. (rare used) i; ināṇ in this way; indar, indav, in this many men, women, things; inṇon, inṇo inṇod, inṇov man, men, woman or thin women or things like this; ittan, ittar, itte man, men, woman of this place; ittin her ittaṭ from here; indaḍ from this place; it this much; indī now; (SR) ilād, iyannā hene ilāpasād this side; inthe so. *Nk*. ivnd, id, id: this man, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj*. i; iñṇa like this; ināṇ in the manner, so; indhar so many males; ittin her ittiṇ hither; ittaṭ from here; ittek so much indī now; idand(i) in this direction; i hither; iphur now; ibhal on this side; iy this year. *Nk*. (Ch.) in, ir, id this man, the men, this woman or thing; itak(an), ita here; itte this much; idaṭ from here; ind indī now; iyel this direction; iyāṇd th year; iṣen in this manner. *Pa*. id, iv th woman or thing, these women or thing; [see 475 Ta. u]; *adj*. i; ingot, iñot this much, it, ittu in this direction; itṭilec so big; itur (this side; itni so, in this way; idod in this direction; inī here; ipoṭ this time; iyad th year; iyalti in this fashion; ita like th (inflected: I sg. iten, 3 sg. ited, etc.); it iten in this way, so. *Ga*. (Oll.) id that woman or thing; *adj*. i; indī now; it, il here; (S. il(lu) id. *Go*. (Tr.) ēl (obl. ēn-), pl. ēr h this man, these men; (Ch.) iyel, pl. iye (W. Ph. ChD.) ēr, pl. ērk id.; (Mu.) ēr (ol ēn-) he, this man (or do forms like ēl, ēr, belong in 764?); (S.) in this man (*Voc*. 39 181, 212); (ASu.) vēr (obl. vēn-), pl. vīr h this man, these men; (Y. G. D. M.) vēr, (Mr vēr, (Ko.) vēnd he, this man (*Voc*. 3314 (all dialects) id, pl. iv (Tr. iu, W. iu, Pa iwvu), (SR. Y.) id/hid, pl. iv/hiv this woman or thing, these women or things (*Voc*. 166 (Tr.) iggā, (SR. Y.) igge, (G. Mu. M.) ig (Ma.) igan, ige here (*Voc*. 151); (Tr. W. ChD ingā, (Y.) inga, (Ch.) ingana now (*Voc*. 152 (Tr.) iccōr, *neut*. icnal, pl. iccōr as much, many, or as big as; (Mu. Ma. S.) iceon th much; (Ma.) icca this big, this much (*Voc*. 157); (G. Ma.) iñek, (Mu.) iḡek, (M. Ko inje now (*Voc*. 158); (Mu.) idam like th (Ma.) idram-na of this sort (*Voc*. 167); (Tr.) idrā just now (*Voc*. 169); (SR.) indke, (W indeke, (Mu.) idek, (S. Pat.) indike now (Tr.) indēke just now (*Voc*. 172); (Tr.) ipkēṭe now (*Voc*. 175); (Ph.) ibārī this side (*Voc*. 176); (Mu. Ma.) iyēnd, (Tr.) yēnd th year (*Voc*. 179; cf. 5153 Ta. yaṇṇu); (Kē ila so, in this way (*Voc*. 197); (W. Ph.) iṣā now; (Tr.) iṣārī just now (*Voc*. 199); (Tr.) iṣkē at this time in the past (*Voc*. 201); (SR isnom so far, up till now (*Voc*. 202); (SR. Y

ihin like this, in this manner; (Tr. W. Ph.) ihun like this, thus, so (*Voc.* 205); (Mu.) igadur in this direction (*Voc.* 206); (W.) ita such; (Tr.) itol, *neut.* ita, *pl.* itor such, like this (*Voc.* 210); (ASu.) hindal from this side, hike here, hipē with this. *Konda vēnu* (*obl.* veni-), vē(u) (*obl.* veri-), idi (*obl.* deni-), ivi (*obl.* venka-) this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; ikan, ikar, ikad, iken id.; ita (*obl.* itaR-) this side; itaR(i) of this side; itaRand from this side; ibe/bēn (*obl.* iben-/bēn-) here; ibeni/bēni of this place, belonging to this place; Ibekan man belonging here; iR(u) in this manner, like this; iya (variant yā) *adj.* this; iyaikan this man, etc.; iyel, ēl now; iyonḍ this year (cf. 5153 Ta. yāntu); nini this type or manner; ninikan this sort of man, etc.; ninu ones (women or things) like this; niso this many, this much; nisonḍar, nisok/nisor/ nisonḍ these many men, these many women or things. *Pe.* ivan/iven, ivar, idel, ivck, idi/ idan, ivan this man, these men, this woman, these women, this thing, these things; *adj.* i, inda; ice, icek, icaka (*neut. pl.* icin, icon) so big, so many, so much; igō, igoy now; intan in this direction; ini, ibe here; ibni belonging to here; ilen so, in this way; iyonḍan/iyonḍin this year (cf. 5153 Ta. yāntu). *Manḍ.* i *adj.* this; ivan this man; idel this woman; idi this (*neut.*); icek this much, so much; ini here; iba id.; iyuṭ this year. *Kui* ianju, iaru, iri (K. id.), ivi this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imba here; imbangi hither; imbarai hence, henceforth; ine this side, this way, here; ise (so *Gramm.*); ise *Voc.* this much, so much, so many; isoli, isoni, isori so many; ih(i)ngi thus; ihti this kind; indamu take it! *Kuwi* (F.) iwasi, iwari, idi, iwati this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imba, imba'a here; itala hither; ikei in this way; iceka, icura so much; indamū take!; (S.) ivasi, ivari, idi, ivi/ivaska this man, these men or women, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imbaa, inika here; iccōra so many; icceka so much; (Su.) iyona this year. *Kur.* is, ir/ibṛar, id, ibṛa this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj.* i; ibiri at this moment (previously mentioned); idā, isan, hisan here; isti from here; idim just at present; idnā this year; iḡe therefore; iḡō in this direction; innū in this direction, by this means, ittrā, hittrā id., hither; iḡndā, iḡrā, iḡrū, iḡ as much or many as; iḡngē so, therefore; iyyā, hiyyā over here, in this village or country; ennē such as this. *Malt.* ih, ir, ith this man, these persons, this woman or thing/these things; *adj.* i; iw iwe these objects or circumstances (previously mentioned); ithi, ihin, inda, inhi here!; indeki, inki, inle, iny, inyle thus; ine to do thus (cf. āne to think, say, or do thus s.v. 868 Ta. en; is āne a contamination of en to say and the demonstrative a, or is ine a new formation, ana-

logical to āne, reinterpreted as if it had something to do with a-?); ino here; inond so much; inonno by this time; inor now; iṭi this place. *Br.* i- a base declined for case, to which the enclitic suffix pronouns are added (cf. MBE 1961a). For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED (S, N) 351(a).

(b) *Ta.* inru, inraikku, irrai today. *Ma.* innu id. *Ko.* indy id.; indo-ṭ from today. *To.* id today. *Ka.* indu. *Koḍ.* indī. *Tu.* ini, inne. *Kol.* indeḍ, (Kin.) iner, (SR.) inēḍ, neḍi. *Nk.* indar. *Nk. (Ch.)* inen. *Pa.* ine(n). *Ga.* (Oll.) ine(n). *Kur.* innā. *Malt.* ine. *Br.* ainō, (J) annō. DED (S) 351(b).

(c) *Ta.* inī hereafter, from here onwards (of place); innum, inṇam still, yet, again, more than this, also, in addition to (in a conjunctive sense). *Ma.* ini henceforth, yet, still, more; iniyum again. *Ko.* in other. *To.* in other; hereafter; inm yet (with neg. vb.). *Ka.* inu, innu still, yet, moreover, hence, hereafter, more; innum still more, still. *Koḍ.* inīnī hereafter, again; inīnu- still other. *Te.* ika, iḡa, inka hereafter, henceforth, still farther, yet. *Kol.* ini and; (SR.) inḡā id. *Go.* (S.) ika, inka also (*Voc.* 149). *Kui* enḡa and. DED 351(c).

(d) *Ta.* (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) ittini very little. *Ma.* icciri, ittiri id.; iṣṣi a little. *To.* iṣ ti-rm small bag (see 2632 *Ma.* cila). *Te.* isumanta*adj.*, *adv.* a little, a particle, a jot; incuka *n.* a little; *adv.* a little, somewhat; niṣṭiḡu, nisuvu child, young of any animal. *Kol.* isiṭe small; for a little while. *Go.* (G.) iccuhna (*pl.* -ḡ) small (*non-masc.*), iccuhnor id. (*masc.*); (Hislop Marja) ichun little; (Mu.) iḡik a little (*Voc.* 155); (SR.) isar gundi youngest brother (*Voc.* 200). *Konda* izri small, little; nisiro little, slight. *Pe.* icuṭ(i), *pl.* icuṭin (most commonly used) a little; icuṭin = icuṭin; icḡi, icḡe little, small, tiny. *Manḍ.* icuk a little. *Kui* ike little, few, small. *Kuwi* (Su.) icci, (F.) ici, (S.) ici small; (F.) icayi, icari, icaii a little; icara small (amount); (S.) icasi infant; (Mah.) icun-wērā childhood; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) iccai so little (cf. 557b *Kuwi* uccai, hūcai, 651 *Kuwi* eceai, hēcai). DED (N) 59.

411 *Ta.* ika (-pp-, -nt-) to leave behind, go away from. *Ma.* ikaykkuka to move away, part with. *Ko.* iḡ- (iḡy-) to separate (*intr.*) from others leaving a space between; iḡc- (iḡc-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* iḡ- (iḡθ-) to separate oneself from others; iḡf- (iḡt-) to make people separate, make people make room, open loop or bangle. Cf. 3730 *Ta.* niva. DED (S) 352.

412 *Ta.* ikaṇai a kind of tree. *Ma.* ikaṇa(m) a kind of tree.

413 *Ta.* ikal (ikalv-, ikaṇr-, ikali-) to disagree, hate, be inimical, compete; *n.* enmity, hatred, hassle, war; ikaṇar warrior, jackal; ikaliyār enemies; ikaṇon enemy; ical (icali-) to be in disagreement with one another, wrangle; icali quarrelsome woman; iyal

(iyalv-, iyaṇr-, iyali-) to compete, wager; *n.* rivalry, competition. *Ma.* ikaluka to hate, reject, vie, compete; ikal fight; iṣal resistance. DED 353.

414 *Ta.* ikaṇ (-v-, -nt-) to slight, despise; be careless, negligent; forget; *n.* contempt, reproach; ikaṇcci disparagement, negligence; dislike; ikaṇvu contempt, scorn. *Ma.* ikaṇuka to despise, blame, condemn.

415 *Ta.* iku (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy, fell, put to rout; ikuḷ, ikuḷi thunderbolt. *Ma.* ikukka, ikaykkuka to conquer. DED 354.

416 *Ta.* iku (-pp-, -tt-), (PR) ikai (-pp-, -tt-) to give. *Ka.* ikku to give (as money, alms, a name, medicine); iḡgu to give. Cf. 2598 *Ta.* i. DED (S) 355.

417 *Ta.* ikuḷai woman's confidante; kindred, friendship. *Kuwi* (Mah.) iguyā mother's younger sister; iguvā father's younger brother. DEN 7.

418 *Te.* iḡul(u)cu, iḡilincu, ivul(u)cu to grin, show the teeth; (Merolu) iccu to grin. *Pa.* ikp- (ikt-) id. *Kur.* iḡā'ānā, iḡignā to show the teeth; iḡō characterised by protruding teeth. *Malt.* iḡe to grin, reproach; iḡro wry-mouthed. *Tu.* nijikatrūni, nijikāvuni, nijkā-vuni, nikāvunl to grin; kōli nikāvuni to show the teeth, as dogs, monkeys; nikuni to appear, as the projecting teeth. Cf. 554 *Ta.* iṭu. DED (S) 357.

419 *Te.* inkuva a sigh. *Go.* (Ma.) inka a belch (*Voc.* 171); (LuS.) inkawata hiccup. *Kur.* iḡkhna to cough. *Malt.* inqe id.; inṇēse to force phlegm from the throat, hawk; inṇ-pūce hiccup. *Br.* hicking to hiccup (or probably iA; see Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14074, 14075). DED (N) 358.

420 *Ta.* inku (inḡi-) to abide, stay. *Te.* inkuva a place, haunt (or with 480 *Ta.* iru). DEDS 58.

421 *Ta.* icaṇku, caṇkaṇ-ccṭi, uvar-ccaṇkam, muṭ-caṇku mistletoe berry thorn, *Azima tetraacantha*, *Ma.* iyaṇku, iṣaṇku id. *Ka.* egaci, uppegaci, uppagaci, uppacci *Monetia barlerioides*; (*DCV*) isagele mistletoe berry thorn. [*A. tetraacantha*, Lamk. = *M. barlerioides*, L'Hérit.] DED (S) 359.

422 *Kur.* isung oil. *Malt.* isḡnu id. DED 360.

423 *Kur.* isignā (isḡyā) to open in long slits, chap, crack; isigkā crack, slit, chink. *Malt.* isḡe to be well parched (as grain), be cracked (as the skin). DED 361.

424 *Ta.* ici fiēl, excl. expressive of disgust or loathing. *To.* uṣ excl. of dislike. *Ka.* is, issi interj. of disgust. *Tu.* isḡ, isi interj. expr. disgust. *Te.* isiṛō, isi, isiṛō, issi fiēl (denotes contempt, dislike, disapprobation). *Malt.* is-pōpi fiēl fiēl DED 362.

425 *Konda* (BB) is- (-t-) to strike. *Pe.* ih- (ist-) id., beat (drum). *Manḍ.* ih- (-t-) to beat.

Kui ihpa (iht-) to thrust into or through spear, spit, impale. *Kuwi* (F.) ih- (ist-), i darata sile ihimu 'bolt the door!' and pa 3pl. masc. isteri. DEDS 60.

426 *Pe.* ih- (ist-) to soak, steep. *Man* ih- (-t-) to soak, brew (landa). *Kui* ihḡ (iht-) to soak, steep. DEDS 61.

427 *Kur.* (Hahn) iḡjo straight from her straight forward. *Malt.* iḡjo true. DEDS 62.

428 *Kol.* (SR.) isre glow-worm. *Pe.* iskiḡ puli, iske jipoli firefly. *Manḍ.* iske fir DEDS 63.

429 *Ta.* inḡi ginger. *Ma.* inḡi. *Ko.* inj. *Ko* inḡi. / Cf. Pali singhā, siṅghava; Skt. śṛṅgavera; (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12588); for -vera-, s. 5535 *vēr- root. DED 363.

430 *Ta.* inḡu (inḡi-) to be absorbed (water in the ground), evaporate, be curdled (as milk), get thick (as ghee); ? imai (-pp- tt-) to diminish, shrink. *Ko.* i-y- (i-c-) (flood) subsides. ? *To.* ez, in song-unit: eze x thick mass of buttermilk (= moze xen; mo buttermilk, 4630; ken, cf. 1987; cf. esp. *Ta.* inḡu to be curdled, as milk). *Ka.* inḡu to imbibe (as water by the earth or other porous matter), sink into, dry up, boil away (*intr.*); inḡisu to evaporate by boiling, et (*tr.*); inḡe the state of soaking into, et; igaru to be evaporated or dried up; imar imiru, imuru to evaporate in boiling, dry up disappear (as a boil), wane, waste away; ic inḡu the state of being dry, withered, fade or sapless. *Tu.* inḡuni to absorb (as water); dry; to sink in (as eyes from disease). ? inḡu, inuku, iḡu to dry up or evaporate (water), sink; inḡincu to dry up, cause to dry up; inḡuḍu sinking or drying up (of water or other liquid on the surface of any substance); sunk, dried up, withered, shrunk; igur ivuru to dry up, be evaporated, disappear; perish, die away; igirincu to dry up (*tr.* imuru to be evaporated as oil in lamp; i to shrivel, wither, dry up; iḡa crookedne (B.) lank, withered, misshapen; dindu to sink in, be absorbed, *Pa.* nindk- (flood) to subside. *Nk.* (Ch.) iḡk-, iḡ- flood water to subside; iḡap- to make to subside (cf. 501). *Ga.* (i nink- flood water to subside; (S.) iḡk- iḡ- be absorbed. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) iḡk- (flood) subside, (water) dries up (*Voc.* 194). *Kon-* nik- (-t-) (water) to be evaporated, dry (in summer), (floods) to subside in a river. *Pe.* nik- (-t-) (water) to sink into the ground be absorbed. *Kuwi* (Su.) iḡk- (-it-) (water) to be absorbed, dry up. DED (S) 364.

431 *Kur.* inḡmā to receive, accept, *g.* *Malt.* inḡre to receive, take into the hand. DED 365.

432 *Ta.* iṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to be cracked, split be torn off as skin; iḡ, scoop out, hollow force a way through as an elephant in batt root up as a hog, gore as a bull, throw clods in a furrow; itappu large cleft, ga

clod of earth thrown out by ploughing; iṭavan clod, lump of earth; iṭi (-v-, -nt-) to crumble, fall to pieces, be in ruins (as a wall), become eroded, break in two, part; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, demolish; iṭical grain bruised in pounding; iṭivu decay, destruction, crumbling down as of an undermined bank. *Ma. iṭakka* to dig, split; *iṭika* to crumble, fall to pieces, be split, be powdered, fall, be reduced (as a price); *iṭikka* to demolish, humble; *iṭiccal* demolition, ruins, dejection; *iṭippu* ruination; *iṭivu* demolition, despondency, degradation. *Ir. depisu* to cause to break. *Ko. iry-* (iṭc-) to crush in a mortar, break, destroy in one movement (e.g. wall), be broken; *iryy* large ditch caused by erosion. *To. iry-* (iṭs-) to fall down (as a house); (iṭe-) to pull down (a ruined house). *Ka. idi* to be powdered, ground, crumble; *idisu* to cause to powder; *idupu* breach, crack, hole; *inde* crack, slit. *Koḍ. idi-* (idiv-, idinj-) (wall) falls, (land) slips; (idip-, idic-) to knock over (wall, something piled or built up). *Tu. idē* split, chasm. *Te. idiyu* to split, crack, fall to pieces, crumble, fall in; *idupu* breach, crack, hole; *inde* crack, slit. ? Cf. 2955 Pe. *ḍiṇ(g)*- and 2974 Kol. *ḍepla*. DED(S) 366.

433 *Ta. iṭakkar* indecent words, terms denoting things or actions too obscene to be uttered in good society; *iṭakkan* rude, sauey, disrespectful person; *iṭakku* vulgar language, captious speech, rudeness, incivility, obstinacy as of a balky horse; *iṭaṅkar* debauchees, libertines, licentious men. *Ko. eṭk* rude, overbearing conduct. *Tu. eḍaṅku* pātera an offensive word. *Kur. eṭex* sour and acid, cross, acrimonious, nasty. DED 367.

434 *Ta. iṭam* place, room, spot, opportunity; *iṭan* wide space, auspicious time; *iṭai* place, space, suitable time, opportunity; *iṭaviya* wide, extensive, spacious; *iṭalam* width, extent; *iṭaval* way. *Ma. iṭa, eṭa, iṭam, eṭam, eṭam* place, spot, house, time. *Ko. eṭm* (obl. eṭt-) place. *To. iṭm* (obl. iṭt-) place. *Ka. ide, eḍe, eḍa* place, spot, ground. *Koḍ. eḍe* the company or proximity of a person. *Tu. idē* place, room, space, abode; (B-K.) *dekki* place, room. *Te. eḍa* place, spot; *eḍamu* place, space, room, opportunity, time, occasion. DED(S, N) 368.

435 *Ta. iṭar* affliction, distress, trouble, poverty; *iṭai* trouble, difficulty, check, impediment; *iṭaiyṭu, iṭaiyṭu* obstacle; *iṭumpu* cruelty, oppression, tyranny; *iṭumpai* suffering, affliction, distress, calamity, evil, harm, injury, disease, poverty; *iṭaical* obstruction, hindrance, trouble. *Ma. iṭar* trouble, grief, impediment, hindrance; *iṭayṭu* obstacle; *iṭampuka* to obstruct. *Ka. idaru, iduru, idru, eḍaru, eḍru* impediment, hindrance, trouble, enmity; *eḍar, eḍaru* poverty, indigence, ruin. *Te. eḍaru* misfortune; *eḍdami* misfortune, calamity; *eḍdamu* prevention; *iduma* calamity, misfortune, trouble, hardship, evil, ill; *depparamu, depparamu* danger, peril; (Inscr.)

eḍaru to obstruct. ? Cf. 788 Kur. *eṭex-eṭpā*. DED(S) 369.

436 *Ta. iṭalai* wild olive, *Olea dioica*. *Ma. iṭala* a wood, burning very rapidly, (ML.) *Olea dioica*; (DCV) *eṭala* id. *Ka. (DCV)* *eḍala* wild olive. DED(S) 370.

437 *Ta. iṭaru* (iṭari-) to stumble, strike one's foot against, kick, obstruct; *n.* obstacle; *iṭaral* stumbling, obstacle. *Ma. iṭaruka* to stumble, trip, falter, hesitate; *iṭarcea* stumbling, hesitation; *iṭampuka* to stumble, knock against, oppose, walk with difficulty; *iṭampal* contrariety; *iṭantuka* to walk with difficulty. *To. id-* (idy-) to limp. *Ka. idaru, eḍaru* to stumble, trip; *eḍavu, eḍapu* the foot to be struck at a thing so as to cause a person to fall or to be near to fall, strike with the foot against, stumble, trip; *eḍaeu, eḍagu* difficulty, esp. in speaking; (Nanj.) *eḍgu* to stumble; *eḍahur* to stumble, commit a mistake; *n.* stumbling; *eḍahuha* stumbling, deviating from the right course; (Ilav.) *daṅku* to stumble. *Tu. eṭtuni* id.; (B-K.) *eḍaṅku, daṅku, daṅku, doṅku* id., hit against; *dumpiyuni*, (B-K.) *dompu* to stumble. *Kor. (T.) dakki* id. *Te. dekku* to hinder, prevent, arrest. *Malt. iṭmbe, iṭpe* to tumble, be dashed against. DED(S, N) 371.

438 *Ta. iṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound loud, roar, thunder, throb, beat, ache (as the head); *n.* thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain; *iṭippu* thunder, noise. *Ma. iṭi* thunderbolt. *Ko. iry-* (iṭc-) (heart) beats fast, thunder. *To. iry-* (iṭc-) to thunder; *iryy* thunder. *Go. (Ko. M.) idr-* to thunder (Voc. 163). DED(S) 372.

439 *Ta. iṭi* flour, esp. of rice or millet; light meal with flour as its chief ingredient; *iṭiyal* a loose confectionary made of flour; *iṭiyappam* steamed rice-cake. *Ma. iṭiyappam, iṭiyuppi* a kind of cake. *Te. idi, idikuḍaka, idikuḍumu* different sorts of cakes. Cf. 455 *Ta. iṭali*. DEDS 64.

440 *Ka. idi* to be joined or united, be close, be mixed together, crowd; *n.* state of being close, joined, or together; the whole; (PBh.) *iduvu* heap, mass. *Koḍ. idi* the whole. *Tu. idi* entire, whole. Cf. 458 *Ta. iṭtai* and 538 *Ta. iṭtu*. DED 373, and from DED 430.

441 *Ta. iṭiṇcil* the hollow portion of a lamp, which is the receptacle for the oil. *Ma. iṭiṇṇil* small earthen lamp. DED 374.

442 *Ta. iṭu* (iṭuv-, iṭt-) to place, deposit, put in, keep, throw, cast away, discharge (as arrows), give, pour (as rain), put on (as a bangle), compare, bury, lay (as an egg); *iṭu* applying, putting on, delivering, handing over, appropriateness, fitness, equality, a pledge, security, mortgage. *Ma. iṭuka* to put, place, plant, wear, cast, throw, give, act in general; *iṭuvikka, iṭikka, iṭukkuka* to make to put, etc.; *iṭu* placing, stability, durability, close texture, equivalent, what

is equal, matches. *Ko. id-* (iṭ-) to put, fix; *iṭ* shot; equal, equality. *To. id-* (iṭ-) to put, place, give, throw, (sun) shines, (wind) blows, wear (jewelry anywhere except around neck); auxiliary of perseverative aspect; *idc-* (idc-) to set fire to, smoke (tobacco). *Ka. idu* (iṭt-) to let go or send from the hand, put down, throw, put, place, apply, set, plant, put on (as ornaments), lay by, keep, produce, perform, effect, make; *n.* putting, throwing, putting on, an ornament; = *idū*; *idisu* to cause to put, etc.; *iduge, idige* putting down or on, that is put on, an ornament; *iduvike* putting, applying, planting, producing, etc.; *idu* putting, placing, that is put, an object or mark to aim at, throwing, fitness, proportion, equality, that is equal or matches, an equivalent, a pledge. *Koḍ. id-* (iduv-, iṭt-) to drop (tr.); (Kar. also) to wear (not used for sari). *Tu. idpini* to place, put down; *idū* a pledge, pawn, an equivalent; *idpini* to place, keep, put, reserve, lay by; *idpāvuni* to cause to place, keep, put, etc.; *idpāvopuni* to keep, etc., for oneself; (B-K.) *iṭu, idu, idū, idū* to place. *Te. idu* to place, put, lay, give, offer; *idu* equality, a match, an equal, an equivalent, pledge, equal. *Kol. i-d-* (iṭt-) to put. *Nk. ir-* (iṭt-) to put, allow. *Nk. (Ch.) ir-* (iṭt-) to put. *Pa. id-* (iṭt-) to put, put down, place, keep, lay (eggs), allow. *Ga. (Oll.) ir-* to put, fill, lay (eggs); (S.) *ir-* (iṭt-) to put, place. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) irrānā* to keep, place, preserve; *irr-* (Mu.) to put, keep, (Ko.) to hide; *ir-* (A.) to keep, (Y.S.) to put, keep; (Ma.) *ag-* *eg-* to put away, hide (Voc. 182). *Koṇḍa id-* to put; *ir-* (iṭt-) to serve (food), put, pour in or out; *iṭki* (-t-) to put on (ornament), insert (flowers behind ear), wear a beauty mark. *Pe. iṭ-* (-t-) to put; *iz-* (iṭt-) id., put in (salt), fix (fishtrap). *Maṇḍ. iṭ-* to put, put down. *Kui iṭa* (iṭi-) to place, put down, set, fix, put by, keep, see a person off, take to wife; *n.* act of placing, putting, setting, keeping. *Kuwi* (F.) *ittai* to keep; (S.) *ittinai* to place, put, keep. ? Cf. 492 *Ka. irku*. DED(S, N) 375.

443 *Ta. iṭu* (iṭuv-, iṭt-) to hit against; *iṭacu* (iṭaci-) to strike, collide; *iṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to butt, hit against, kill; *n.* stroke, blow, push. *Ma. iṭayuka* to hit against, press against, quarrel; *iṭaeal* a quarrel; *iṭacil* conflict; *iṭi* stroke, blow, shock, bruising, pounding; *iṭikka* to beat, bruise. *Ko. id-* (iṭ-) to beat; *iṭ* a blow; *iryl* act of striking a blow. *To. id-* (iṭ-) to hit against. *Ka. idaku* to beat, euff; *idi* to pound, beat; (PBh.) *idu* (iṭt-) to hit; *dikkā, dikkī, dī, dīku* a butt with the head. *Tu. eḍaṅkuni* to hit, kick; *eḍapuni, eḍupuni, eḍpuni* to thump, strike with the fist, pound in a mortar. *Te. dī* a butt with the head; *dikonu* to butt, encounter, attack, meet, oppose. *Kol. (Kin.) ir-* to strike. *Koṇḍa rey*, (BB also) *ri-* to beat, strike. *Pe. ir-* (iṭt-) id., throw (stone). *Kur. iryaṅnā* to kick. ? Cf. 492 *Ka. irku* and 2955 Pe. *ḍiṇ(g)*-. DED(S) 376.

444 *Ta. iṭukku* (iṭukki-) to take between the fingers or toes, grasp as with pincer take under one's arm, press or squeeze : between two boards; *n.* prehensile claws : those of a scorpion or of a lobster; *iṭuk* pincers, tongs, tweezers, steel trap, prehensile chela of a crab or a scorpion; *iṭiṭai* vice in turner's lathe. *Ma. iṭukkū* claws of lobster *iṭukkuka* to press, pinch (as a crab); *iṭuk* pincers, tongs, forceps. *Ko. ikl* tongs. *Ka. idal* to pinch, tweak; *ikkur, ikkura, ikkara, iki* pair of tongs, pair of pincers; (PBh.) *igku* tongs, pincers. *Tu. idumhulu* (in wrestling the act of seizing each other tightly with both hands; *ikkulji, ikkule*, (B-K.) *ikkul* pair of pincers or tongs. *Kui dīpa* tongs pincers. DED 356, 377.

445 *Ta. iṭukku* narrow lane, path, part between fingers, crevices between the teeth cleft in split wood, any place where a person or thing may get pressed or wedged in difficulty, trouble, straits; *iṭukkam* closeness, narrowness of space, trouble; *iṭukka* *iṭuval* crevice; *iṭuṅku* (iṭuṅki-), *iṭuku* (iṭuki) to shrink, contract; *iṭukkan* misery, distress; *iṭukkani* corner, nook; *iṭakkar* being close and crowded; *iṭaṅkar* narrow path; *iṭaical* narrowness, closeness, trouble; *iṭtu* small, narrow; *iṭiṭai* smallness, minuteness; obstacle, hindrance; *iṭiṭaical* trouble, straits; *iṭiṭ* scantiness, slenderness; *iṭiṭai* smallness, narrowness; *iṭtalam* crowd, throng, insufficient air-space, difficulty, affliction; *iṭtal* *ppatu* to be brought together as fragments and concentrated within a small area; *iṭt* narrow path between two fields (*local*). *M. iṭukku* narrow passage, straitness, difficult poverty; *iṭuṅhuka* to be straitened, contracted; *iṭukkuka* to confine; *iṭaṅhu* strait; *iṭumpu* a narrow passage; *iṭiṭ* lane between two hedges; *eṭayi* a by-way, lane; (Tivy) *eṭa* lane, narrow path. *Ka. idaku, iṭaṭ* *iṭuku, idaṅku, idiku, iduka, iduku, idu* narrowness, closeness, straitness, difficult trouble; *iṭtu* state of being close, narrow, pressed, thronged; *iṭtanisu, iṭtaliṭu* to close, thronged, crowded, abundant, assembled in large numbers; *iṭtana, iṭtala* a crowd, throng, mass, abundance. *Tu. iṭiṭe* narrowness; (B-K.) *eḍeṅkili* corner, predicament. *Te. iṭtalamu* great, abundant. *Gā. (S.) idigeda* a few. DED(S, N) 378.

446 *Ta. iṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to make room, get out of the way, retreat, fall back. *iṭam* (iṭampi-) to keep aloof. *Ma. iṭayikka, iṭek* to disunite, separate; *iṭacal* family discord separation. *Te. eḍayu* to be separated, disunited, remove; *eḍayika* separation; *eḍa* to break, separate, disunite; *eḍagillu* to stand aside, get out of the way; *eḍagala, eḍagala* further off, at a little distance; *eḍamuga* at distance, aloof; *eḍalu* to be broken, (K.) separated (as joints); *eḍalincu* to separate, remove, loosen; (K.) *eḍalu* to remove, take off (as clothes); *eḍavu* distant, remove, davvu distance; distant. *Kol. (SR.) dav*

dautān distant. *Nk.* dhāv distance. *Ga.* (S.³) id-ēr- to get separated. *Malt.* eṛare to keep aloof, get away; eṛatre to separate, remove. ? *Br.* (h)arsing to turn something back or round, change, get back again, recover, (disease) attacks again; harsēnging to turn oneself back, return, turn oneself round, take a turn, turn (of milk), be turned (of the stomach); harsēnging to make to return, withhold; (all forms have town variant with r for ṛ) (*BDCG*, p. 10). / *Cf.* Nahali dhava far, distant. DED(S) 379, DED(S) 2540.

447 *Ta.* itai (-v-, -nt-) to grow weary (as with long waiting), be damped in spirits. *Te.* dayyu to be tired or fatigued, (K. also) be weakened, emaciated. *Kol.* day- (dayt-) to become thin (< *Te.*). *Kuwi* (Su.) dāh- to become thin; (F.) dāha thin (of body), lcan; (S.) dāhinai to wither; dāhi kinai to imbecillitate (*sic*); (Isr.) dāh- (-it-) to become weak or thin. From DED(S) 435.

448 *Ta.* itai middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist; ituppu waist, side, loins, hips. *Ma.* ita, eṛa interval, place between, interval of time, middle, waist; ituppu the hip. *Ko.* eṛ place or time between, interval (esp. of time). *To.* iṛ kwa-y bamboo vessel into to which butter and butter-milk are poured from vessels of the inner section of the ti-dairy, and from which they are poured into vessels of the outer section (to keep the ritual purity of objects in the inner section free from any outside contamination; lit. intermediate kwa-y vessel [for kwa-y, see 2225]). *Ka.* eṛa, eṛe place or time between, interval, distance, middle, waist, inferiority; eṛati middle aged woman. *Tu.* idē interval, space between, interval of time; idetara middling, inferior; eṛavayṭu, eṛevayṭu middling, indifferent; dekkāru the space between the legs. *Te.* eṛa space, interval, distance, difference; eṛamu intervening space, distance. DED(S, N) 380.

449 *Ta.* itai, itam left side; itaṇ one on the left side; itattai, itavaṇ left ox in the yoke. *Ma.* itam, eṛam left side. *Ko.* eṛ id. *To.* oṛ left. *Ka.* eṛa left, left side; eṛadu state of being left-handed. *Koḍ.* eṛate left. *Tu.* eṛa, yada id.; eṛaṅku on the left side; yaḍambu left side; damma, datta left. *Te.* eṛama left, left-hand, the left-hand side; dā, dā left. *Kol.* (Hislop) eṛamakei left (i.e. left hand: < *Te.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) dākiyan ki left hand. / *Cf.* Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5539, *dāva-, *dāva-, *devva-, etc. (e.g. H. dāwā, Mar. dāwā, Or. debarā), whence *Nk.* dāva; Pa. debri; *Ga.* (Oll.) debri; *Go.* (SR. S.) dema, (L.) demar (*Voc.* 1583), (M.) dāwā; *Kui* deba, debe, debo; *Kuwi* (F.) tebri, (S.) tēbri, (Su. P.) jebri. DED(S) 381.

450 *Ta.* itai the herdsman caste; itaiyar men of the herdsman caste inhabiting the mullai country; *fem.* itaiacci. *Ma.* itayan, eṛayan the middle caste of shepherds and cowherds, rather foreigners in Malabar;

fem. itacci; itaṣṣēri herdsman's quarter. *Cf.* *Ta.* iṇṭar shepherds. / *Cf.* Sgh. eṇḍēra herdsman. DED(S) 382.

451 *Kur.* iṇṇā to fry, roast, parch (as food grains), toast (as bread). *Malt.* eṛye to parch grain. DED(S) 65.

452 *Kol.* (Kin.) iṇṇ wall. *Go.* (Mu.) ḍipi mud-wall (*Voc.* 1566). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 8.

453 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) iṭṭānā, (several dialects) iṭ- to touch (*Voc.* 161). *Pe.* ḍu- (-t-) id. *Kui* ḍiga (ḍigi-) to touch, feel; *n.* a touch. *Kuwi* (F.) ḍigali to feel, touch; (S.) ḍiginai, ḍinai, (Su.) ḍig- (-it-) to touch. DED(S) 383.

454 *Ma.* iṭṭaṛa wooden block with a notch, used by carpenters to wedge in planks in order to work them. *Tu.* iṭṭarē, iṭṭire a mortice, cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the end of a beam or plank; a stone placed under a beam. DED 384.

455 *Ta.* iṭṭali a kind of cake prepared by steaming semi-solid dough made of rice mixed with black gram. *Ma.* iṭṭali, iḍḍali a kind of cake. *Ka.* iḍḍali, iḍḍalige, iḍḍalige a kind of sour pudding made of rice flour, black gram, cummin seed, ginger, salt, pepper, etc., and boiled in steam. *Te.* iḍḍena a sort of cake. *Cf.* 439 *Ta.* iṭi. / *Cf.* Skt. iṇḍari-, iṇḍali- a kind of cake (*lex*). DED(S) 385.

456 *Ta.* iṇar (iṇari-) to be dense; *n.* a cluster of flowers, full-blown flower, pollen, bunch of fruit. *Ma.* iṇar fish-spawn. DED 386.

457 *Ta.* itai (-v-, -nt-) to join, unite (*intr.*), agree, be suited, be like, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to join (*tr.*), tie (as a garland); *n.* union, likeness, pair, couple; itaippu union, equality; itaṅku (itaṅki-) to consent, comply with; *n.* union, friendship, fit mate; itaṅki girl's companion; itaṅkaṇ friend; itaṅkal consent; itaṅkar match, comparison; itaṅku (itaṅki-) to cause to agree, unite, connect, fit; *n.* union, comparison, match; itaṅkam fitting well together, fitness, friendship, agreement; ? eḷlu (eḷli-) to equal. *Ma.* ita pair, couple, mate, companion, union; itayuka to agree well, suit; itekka to unite, couple, be equal; itaṅkam concord, union, submission; itaṅku agreement; itaṅhuka to agree, make peace, grow tame; itaṅkuka to pacify, tame; itaṅhu relationship, those of the same caste; itaṅhan kinsman; *fem.* itaṅhatti. *Ka.* eṇe, eṇa a couple, pair, connexion, adjustment, equality, similarity, a match. *Koḍ.* eṇe double (eṇe makka twins; eṇe ba-ḷe double plantain); eṇe a-ḍ (snakes) mate. *Tu.* inē, inē a couple, pair, companion, mate. *Te.* eṇa equal; equality, a match; enayincu to mix, mingle, join, unite; enayika fitness, mingling; enayu to resemble, be equal or similar to, mingle, unite, (K. also) fit, suit; eniyu to mingle, mix, join, unite; enucu, enupu to mix (*tr.*), mingle, stir with a stick as ingredients in a dish; enupuḍu act of mixing, mingling, or

stirring with a stick; enika, enike a thread composed of four single yarns united; (K.) nenayu to fit, suit, adorn. ? *Cf.* 507 *Ta.* itai. DED(S) 387.

458 *Ta.* iṇṭai circlet of flowers, variety of garland. *Ma.* iṇṭa a kind of garland. *Ka.* iṇḍe wreath, garland. *Te.* (*SAN, VN, DCV*) iṇḍe garland. *Cf.* 440 *Ka.* idi. DED(S) 388.

459 *Ta.* itaṛ, ataṛ petal, palmyra leaf, eyelid. *Ma.* itaḷ flower leaf, ovary of fish; ita sprout, shoot, tendr leaf; itaykkuka to sprout. *Ka.* esaḷ, (PBh.) esaṛ petal, small twig with leaves. *Tu.* esaḷy petal, leaf. DED 389.

460 *Ta.* itti white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*; tailed oval-leaved fig, *F. talboti*; icci oval-leaved fig; jointed ovate-leaved fig, *F. tsiela*; icciyal, iccil jointed ovate-leaved fig; iratti jointed ovate-leaved fig; subserrate rhomboid-leaved fig, *F. gibbosa tuberculata*; iratakam jointed ovate-leaved fig; irali white fig; irri tailed oval-leaved fig. *Ma.* itti, ittiyal waved leaved fig-tree, *F. venosa*; a parasitical plant, *Loranthus coriaceus*. *Koḍ.* itti *F.* (? *gibbosa*). DED(S) 390.

461 *Kur.* ittnā, in: xaṭtnā ittnā to portion out, distribute; (Hahn) ittnā to dole out. *Malt.* ite to divide (as a share). DED(S) 391.

462 *Kur.* idnā to put in the ground and cover (as seed for growth), plant, transplant, introduce and establish (as a new religion); idnā refl-pass. *Malt.* ide to plant, erect, build. DED 392.

463 *Kur.* idnā to cease, stop (of rain), come to a close (said of proceedings of some importance); idhi cessation of rain, break in the rains. *Malt.* idre to cease (as rain), become sober from intoxication. DED(S) 393.

464 *Ka.* ibbuḍlu-balli the melon plant, *Cucumis melo* Lin. *Tu.* ibbuḍlu a kind of cucumber. DED 394.

465 *Ta.* imil hump on bull. *Ma.* imi hump.

466 *Ta.* imir (-v-, -nt-) to sound, hum; imir (-v-, -nt-) to sound, buzz; (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, hum; *n.* sound, hum, roar. *Ma.* imaruka to groan.

467 *Ka.* imbu a halting or resting place, home, place, space, room; imba width, breadth. *Tu.* imbu place, room, space, refuge, opportunity; broad, wide. *Te.* immu a place, home, room, space; convenience, convenient, suitable. ? *Cf.* 480 *Ta.* iru. DED 395.

468 *Ta.* immi grain of red little-millet, atom, smallest fraction (1/1,075,200). *Ma.* immi a fraction (1/494,802 or 1/2,150,400); immiṇi a little, very little quantity. DED 396.

469 *Ta.* iyaṅku (iyaṅki-) to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about; *n.* movement, act of going; iyakku (iyakki-) to cause to go, train

or break in (as a bull or horse); *n.* motion going, marching; iyakkam motion, moving about, way; icaṅku (icaṅki-) to go or let to (as a way); icaī (-pp-, -tt-) to bring about iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅ-, iyal-) to go on for dance; *n.* pace, gait; iyavu way; leading proceeding; iyavul leadership, god, wa iyavai way, path. *Ma.* iyaṅhuka to move steadily; iyakkuka to cause to move; iyakkam motion, movement. *Ko.* i-y- (i-c-), i-c- (i-c-) to drive (cattle). *Ka.* (PBh.) esagu to drive. DED(S) 397.

470 *Ta.* iyampu (iyampi-) to sound, sa utter; iyakku (iyakki-) to cause to sound iyakkam a musical composition, pitch (three kinds); iyam sound, word, music instrument; iyantai an ancient melody type iyavān drummer; ical (-pp-, -tt-) to sound sound as a musical instrument, express, signify, play as on a lute; *n.* sound, noise, word, fame, song, music; ? ēē Sāmaveda (with 879 *Ta.* eṅku). *Ma.* iyampuka to sound ica, isa song, music; isampuka to say, speak utter. *Ka.* (PBh.) ese to sound. ? *Kui* ē (esi-) to sing, chant, recite, read aloud, relate, tell, say; *n.* act of singing, relating, telling. *Br.* hit talk, conversation, promise, matter (talked about); hit kanning to talk, discuss say things about one; hitmit conversational gossip (*BDCG*, p. 16). DED(S) 398.

471 *Ta.* iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅ-, iyal-) to possible, befall, be associated with; agree to, approach, resemble; *n.* fitne good conduct, likeness, nature, quality iyalpu nature, proper behaviour, goodness propriety; iyalvu nature, means of attaining iyarru (iyarri-) to do, effect, cause to a control the movements of, create, compose iyarri, iyaral effort; iyarikai nature, custom; iyal (-v-, -nt-) to be agreeable, agree, harmonize, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, connect; adapt; iyaipu union, harmony, appropriateness; iyaivu union, joining together; icaī (-nt-) to fit in (as one plank with another harmonize, consent, agree; (-pp-, -tt-) bind, resemble; *n.* union, harmony; icaipu combination, joining so as to fit in, join icaivu agreement, consent, suitability. *Ma.* iyaluka to agree, go fairly, be proper; iyal what is proper; nature, condition; strength power; iyaruka to cause, induce; ikarru to cause, effect; iyappu joint, joining together iya-yuka to be agreeable, harmonise; iyaykku to join (*tr.*); isayuka to agree, join together isaykkuka to join (*tr.*); isal style, what proper. *Ka.* ilu attachment, as that of animal to men, of children to parents; esagu engage in, undertake, commence, do, make perform; (PBh.) esaka action, deed, work. *Tu.* iyaruni, iyavuni to be sufficient. ? iya-konu, iyya-konu to consent; iya-kō iyya-kōlu consent; iluvu honour, chastity. *Cf.* 905 *Ta.* el. DED(S, N) 399.

472 *Ta.* ira (-pp-, -nt-) to beg alms, beseege, entreat; irappu begging; iraval begging, ar

thing borrowed to be returned after use (except money); iravu beggar; iravalañ, iravōñ beggar. *Ma.* irakkuka to beg, ask alms; irappu begging; irappan beggar; iravu thing lent. *Ka.* ere (erad-) to beg, ask, solicit; era, eravu, erapu, eraval that which is asked for, that which one desires to borrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another. *Koḍ.* era- (erap-, erand-) to beg; (Shanmugam) erapē beggar; erapaci a female beggar. *Tu.* eravu act of lending or borrowing for temporary use; randuni to beseech, entreat; randelu begging, entreating. *Te.* eravu a loan, thing borrowed for temporary use. *Malt.* irgre to borrow, take a loan. DED(S) 400.

473 *Ta.* irañku (irañki-) to feel pity, condescend, show grace; be aggrieved, distressed in mind; repent; irakkam mercy, grace, pity, compassion, regret, sorrow. *Ma.* erakkam kindness, pity, compassion; wretchedness, affliction, miserable state. From DED 694.

474 *Ta.* iraṇṭu, (coll.) reṇṭu two; iraṇṭam, iraṇṭavatu second; irapañ couple, pair; iraiṇṭai pair, married couple, twins, even numbers; iraiṇṭaiyar twins; iraiṇṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to double (tr.), repeat; be doubled, return, disagree; n. double quantity; iraiṇṭippu double quantity; iraiṇṭu (iraiṇṭi-) to double (intr.), sound alternately; wave alternately (tr.); n. double-ness; iru (before consonant), ir (before vowel) *adj.* two; iru-patu, iru-vatu twenty; iru-nūru 200; irumai twofold state; iruvār two persons; ivv-iraṇṭu two by two. *Ma.* raṇṭu two; raṇṭ-āka to be divided, be doubled; raṇṭām second; raṇṭikka to be divided, disagree; double, multiply; iraiṇṭa double, even; iraiṇṭi double, twice as much; iraiṇṭikka to double, multiply; iru (before consonant), ir (before vowel) *adj.* two; iruvār two persons; iru-patu twenty; iru-nūru 200; i-raṇṭu by twos. *Ir.* raṇṭu, reṇṭu two. *Ko.* eyd two; ir va-d twenty; irva-d by twenties; ir pa-py two pa-py measures; i vat oḍ twenty-one, etc.; i nu-r 200; i-r a-r two years; i-r o-k two o-k measures; eḷ calg two calg measures. *To.* e-ḍ (ohl. e-ḍp-/e-n-; e-ḷ- when preceded by plural personal or reflexive pronoun) two; i foṭ twenty; i nu-r 200; i kwa-w two kwa-x measures; i-r o-r two years; i-r ak two aḷok measures; i-ḷy doulhe, even (of numbers); im double; imu twins (pl. imua-m twins on more than one occasion); i-ṣtyu. twice. *Ka.* eraḍu, erḍu, eraḷ two; *adj.* ir, ir, ik, ie, etc., ir; irpattu, ippattu twenty; innūru 200; irbar, ibbar, irvār two persons; irme, imme twice. *Koḍ.* dandī two things; dandane second; pann-erandī twelve; iru-vadī twenty; in-nu-rī 200; i-r a-ndī two years; i-rak eṭṭi two pairs of bullocks; i-raba, i-raṇḍi two by two (persons, things); i-raḍi the usual two helpings at a meal; ibba two persons; imma twice; irme separation, difference. *Tu.* raḍḍu two things; raddanē second; middling; iru, ir- *adj.* two, double, both; ir-nūdu 200; ir-portu a whole day; irva twenty; irbaḍi double;

irveru two persons; irvoḷu twice. *Kor.* (M.) eydi two. *Te.* reṇḍu two things; reṇḍava second, another; reṇca two (in gambling); reṇṭa two ways or courses; reṇṭa double, twofold; reṇṭi twice as much; reṇṭineu to double; reṇṭimpu doubling; double; panneṇḍu twelve; iru, ir- = reṇḍu in some cpds.; iru-vadi, (coll.) iruvai twenty; in-nūru 200; iddaru, iruguru, iruvuru, (Inscr.) ibbandru, ibbaru two persons; inu māru twice. *Kol.* indī two things; iddar two men; i-ral two women; in nal two days; ?ittare both persons; (P.) irve twenty. *Nk.* inding two things; iddar two men; iral two women; eḷ, in: balg-eḷ two seers. *Nk.* (Ch.) erndi two things; iroḷ, iroṭer two men; ira two women; ir nān two days; erndik two years; erndida twice. *Pa.* irḍu two things; irul two men; iral two women; *adj.* ir; iroṭ two things. *Ga.* (Oll.) indī two things; irul two men; iral two women; *adj.* ir; (P. S.²) iddig two (neut.). *Go.* (Tr. and most dialects) raṇḍ, (S.) raṇḍu, (Ma. Ko.) reṇḍ two (non-masc.); (Tr. Ph.) rahk rahk two each; (W. Ch.) ranṭe both, pair; (Tr.) rancē two or so (Voc. 3013); (Mu. Ma.) irvur, (Ko.) irvur, (Tr.) irur, (M.) irū(r), (SR.) iver, (Y.) ivir, (G.) ivur two (masc.) (Voc. 184). *Koṇḍa* ri²-ri- two; rundi two (fem. and neut.); ri²er two men; ri²eṭ we two; ri²ider you two; rineṇḍ two days; riyāṇa two sides; riza twice; ruḷkulaka at the rate of two, two each; (BB) iddum two tūm measures. *Pe.* ri two; rikar two men; rindek two women; rindaṇṭ two (neut.). *Manḍ.* ri two; rikar two men; rikeliṇṭ two women. *Kui* ri two (adj. preceding n.); riaru two men; rinde, rindi two women or things (adj. following n.); rihe twice; riko on two sides; (K.) ri two (adj.); ri²er, ri²ari two men; rindi two (fem., nt.); ri kōṇi forty. *Kuwi* (F.) ri two; riaru two men; rindi two women or things; (S.) ri two; riaru two men; rindi two women or things; (Isr.) ri two; ri²ari two men; rindi two (fem., neut.); ri²ni two days. *Kur.* irb two persons; (Hahn) irbar, irbarim both; ēṇ, eṇḍ two things. *Malt.* iwr two persons; -is two (things); iwrēsti two by two (persons); -isti two by two (things). *Br.* irāṭ two (entities); *adj.* irā. / Cf. Nahali irar two (masc); ir (fem., neut.). DED(S) 401.

475 *Ta.* iratti, irati, irantai, ilantai, ilatai *Zizyphus jujuba*. *Ma.* ilanta, lanta. *Ka.* era, elaci, elci, elaci, iliei, egaci, rēgu (< Te.). *Te.* rēgu, rēnu. *Kol.* (Kin.) rēnga, (SR.) reṇḍ. *Nk.* rēnga. *Nk.* (Ch.) rēnga. *Pa.* rēga. *Ga.* (S.³) reṅ. *Go.* (all dialects) rēnga (Voc. 3057). *Malt.* ilkrū a wild plum. DED(S) 402.

476 *Ta.* iralai stag; kind of deer. *Ka.* eraḷe, eraḷe antelope, deer, incl., for example, the black and spotted antelope. *Tu.* eraḷe antelope, deer. *Te.* (Inscr.) iri (pl. irulu) stag; irri antelope; ? lēṇi, lēḍi id. *Malt.* ilaru the mouse deer. DED 403.

477 *Ta.* irali, irali cassia. *Ka.* rēla id. *Te.* rēla-ceṭṭu, (Inscr.) rēla purging cassia, *Cassia*

(*cathartocarpus fistula*. *Go.* (Ph. M.) rēla, (Tr.) rērkā *Cassia fistula* (Voc. 3062). DED(S) 404.

478 *Ta.* iri (-v-, -nt-) to be destroyed, retreat, flee away; (-pp-, -tt-) to defeat, destroy, drive away; iriṇaṇ foe; iriyal running, speeding. *Ko.* irymury gey- (gec-) to kill in a battle. DED(S) 405.

479 *Ta.* irical break, crack. *Ma.* iriyuka to wrench off, twist off, pluck (as fruits, branches); iriecal plucking. *Kol.* iri- (irit-) to tear (intr.); irk- (irikt-) to tear (tr.). *Nk.* ir- to be torn; irk- to tear. *Kui* ira a splinter. *Malt.* ire to lop off, hew. DED(S) 406.

480 *Ta.* iru (-pp-, -nt-) to exist, remain, sit down, live, belong to (dative of person); auxiliary; iruttu (irutti-) to cause to sit, detain, fix permanently; iruvu (iruvi-) to cause to be or abide; irukkai sitting, seat, residence; iruppu seat, residence, condition in life, balance on hand, surplus, stores, merchandise, wares. *Ma.* irikkuka to sit, remain, be in a place; auxiliary; irikka being; irippu sitting, residence, position; iruttuka to seat, place, detain, settle; iruttikka to cause to seat; irutti a seat; iruttam, iruttu sitting, staying. *Ko.* ig- (ir- in one form; it-) to exist, be in a place; irp collection of property; irpga-m rich man; ? igc- (igc-) to ignite (tic fire). *To.* ir- (iṭ-) to sit, remain, live; perfective-continuative auxiliary; iṣṭ- (iṣṭy-) to seat, keep in a place; iṣk lifetime; i-ṣk dwelling, act of dwelling. *Ka.* ir, iru (irdu, iddu) to be, exist, remain, stay, delay, belong to (dative of person); irisu to cause to be or stay, place, put, deposit; iravu, irapu being, staying, resting, state, condition; iruvi, iruha being, existing, etc.; irisuha causing to be or to stay, etc.; irke, ikke being, abode, seat, place. *Koḍ.* ir- (ipp-, iṇṭ-) to be in a place. *Tu.* ippuni (itt-) to be, exist, live in; have, possess (dative of person). *Te.* iravu place, abode; firm; iravupaḍu to become established, firm; iruvu neighbourhood, place, home; irugu neighbourhood; neighbouring; iravāru to become firm, fixed, settled; ikka place, abode, dwelling, seat; iṅkuva a place, haunt (or with 420 *Ta.* iṅku). *Kui* rinda (rindi-) to be stable, steady, stand firm, stand still; pl. action rikka (ritki-); rippa (rist-) to steady, set in position. *Kuwi* (S.) reṇai to abide. Cf. 823 *Kol.* er; ? cf. 467 *Ka.* imbu and 492 *Ka.* irku. DED(S, N) 407.

481 *Ta.* iru great, spacious, vast; irumai greatness, largeness, hugeness, eminence. *Te.* inu, in: inumikkili very much, very great (for mikkili, see 4838 *Ta.* miku); inu-maddi *Terminalia tomentosa* (a large tree; for maddi, see 4718 *Ta.* marutu). DEN 9.

482 *Ta.* irul ironwood of Ceylon, *Mesua ferrea*; (DCV) irumpukam ironwood. *Ma.* irimpakam, (DCV) irul id. *Ka.* (DCV) irul

id. *Tu.* (DCV) ayirōl id. Cf. 483 *Ta.* iṭṭ- DEDS 67.

483 *Ta.* iṭṭi blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*. *Ma.* iruvil, irul *D. sisu*; viṭṭi Bombay black wood, *D. latifolia*. *Ka.* irugundi *D. sissoc* ibadi, ibbaḍi, biṭe *D. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* biṭi blackwood; kari-biṭi ebony, *D. latifolia*. *Te.* irugudu, iruvuḍu *D. latifolia*; (B.) ibbaḍa ibbaḍa a certain tree. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu DED(S) 408.

484 *Ta.* irucu axle-tree. *Ka.* irasu, iracu irieu, irucu, irei, ireu, era-kōlu an iron axle tree. *Te.* irusu axle, axle-tree. *Kol.* (Br.) i-rcu axle. *Ga.* (S.²) irsu axle (< Te.). *Go.* (Ma.) irs(u), (Ko.) irs id. (< Te.; Voc. 190: (S.) nirsu id. (< Te.; Voc. 1992). *Kuwi* (F.) hirsu id. (< Te.). DED(S) 409.

485 *Ta.* iruppai, irumpai, ippai, iluppa mahua tree, *Bassia longifolia*. *Ma.* irippa iruppa, iluppa *B. latifolia*. *Ka.* ippe hippe *B. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* ippe, (B-K. also irippe the olive tree. *Te.* ippa *B. longifolia* *Kol.* (SR.) ippa, (Kin.) ippa id. *Nk.* (Ch.) irpu mahua. *Pa.* irup, irpa id. *Ga.* (S.²) irp id. *Go.* (Tr.) irū-maṇṇa, (W.) iru, (Ph.) ir (pl. iruhk), (Ch.) irup/irup, (Y.) iruk, (A.) hiruk, (Mu.) irum/irum, (Ma. G.) irp(i), (M.) irpi, (Ko.) iru māra id. (Voc. 183); (ASu.) hrip id.; hiruk mahua flowers; (LuS.) irpo mahua. *Koṇḍa* ipa maran the mahua tree *Kui* irpi, (K.) rīpi mahua. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) irp id.; irpi kāṇu mahua liquor. DED(S, N) 410.

486 *Ta.* irumpu iron, instrument, weapon. *Ma.* irumpu, irimpu iron. *Ko.* ib id. *To.* iṇ needle. *Koḍ.* irimbī iron. *Te.* inumu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) inum (pl. inmul) iron, sword. *Ku* (Friend-Pereira) rumba vadī ironstone (fo vadī, see 5285). Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu. DED(S) 411.

487 *Ta.* iruvi Nepal aconite. *Ma.* iruvi drug, (ML) Nepal aconite. DED 412.

488 *Ta.* iruvēri, iruvēli cuscuss grass. *Ma.* iruvēri, iruvēli *Andropogon muricatus*. *Tu.* irvērī id. / Cf. Skt. hrivera-, hrivela(ka) hrivivera- a kind of *Andropogon* (acc. to some *Pavonia odorata*); Parpola 1977-78, pp. 252 4. DED 413.

489 *Ta.* irai (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar (a the sea), rumble (as a crowd), wamble (a the bowels), whiz (as birds when flying) (-pp-, -tt-) to cry out (as in anger), hiss (as snake), pant, breathe hard, wheeze, n. sound roar, splash (as of a running river); iraiṇca sound, noise, clamour; iraiṇṭu buzzing, din wheezing, asthma; iraiṇṭu (irañki-) to weep, cry, roar, sound (as yāṇ); iraiṇṭu (iraṇṭi-) sound; make to sound, beat (as drum); iriya weeping; irumu (irumi-) to cough; n. cough irumal cough. *Ma.* irekka to pant, snore bluster, roar as sea; iraccal, ireppu noise (a of sea, bowels), hum, buzz; irampuka to bluster, be loud; irampal roar of the sea difficulty of breathing; irumal a cough

eracil din, bustle; erappu buzzing, din, wheezing; erampam din, bustle, great noise. *Ka.* rampa clamour, vociferation; rambu clamour, noise; rambha sounding, roaring, bellowing, lowing, making a noise. *Koḍ.* rampa hubbub. *Tu.* ramb(h)ārūṭi, rambārōṭi, rambhāṭa clamour, outcry. *Te.* rampu (probably 'expressive' r), rampu noise, uproar, disturbance, squabble, wrangle, scandal; rampil(l)u, rampilu to make an uproar. *Kol.* (Kin.) rampam uproar, commotion. *Pa.* ran ban disorder. / Cf. *Skt.* rambh-, ramb- to sound; rambhā- sounding, roaring, lowing; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10634. DED (S, N) 414, DED (N) 4237.

490 *Ta.* irai food of birds, beasts, and other inferior animals, prey; (Koll.)-erav prey. *Ma.* ira food of birds, snakes, infants. *Ko.* er food brought by birds to young, prey of a wild animal. *Ka.* ere food for animals, as for snakes, birds, etc. *Te.* era food. *Br.* iragh bread, food. DED 415.

491 *Ta.* irai cal flaw (as of a precious stone), roughness (as of a brick). *Ma.* iracal the appearance of cracked, uneven wood. DED 416.

492 *Ka.* irku, ikku to lay or put down, put, place, beat, serve up (as food); be put; *n.* act of putting, etc.; ikkuva, ikkuha laying, putting, etc.; irkisu, ikkisu to cause to put. *Tu.* ikkuni to put, serve up (as food). ? Cf. 442 and 443 *Ta.* iṭu, 480 *Ta.* iṭu, 502 *Ta.* iṭi, 516 *Ta.* iṭaṅku. DED 418.

493 *Go.* (Mu. Elwin) irānā, (Ko.) iṭ- to comb the hair (*Voc.* 215). *Kur.* irēnā to scratch and turn over (as fowls in the ground), poke, dig into, scratch into and spread out, turn about and spread (as embers for extinguishing them). *Malt.* irce to scratch the ground (as fowls do). *Br.* iris a comb. DED (S) 419.

494 *Ta.* il house, home, place, wife; illam house, home; illavaṭ, illaṭ wife, mistress of house; illaṭaṇ, illaṭi householder. *Ma.* il house, place; illam house of Nambudiri. *Koḍ.* illavēn man who is a relative. *Tu.* illu house, dwelling, family. *Te.* illu (*adj.* iṭi) house, dwelling, habitation; illaṭamu, illaṭramu living in the house of one's wife's father. *Kol.* ella house; (SR.) iṭamā younger sister's husband; (Kin.) iṭam boy who serves for a wife in her father's house (SR. and Kin. < *Te.*). *Nk.* ella house. *Pa.* il podiroof. *Go.* (SR.) il house (*Voc.* 196). *Konda* ilu (*pl.* ilku) house. *Pe.* il (*obl.* inj-, *pl.* ilku) house. *Mand.* il id. *Kui* iḍu house, dwelling, shed, hut. *Kuwi* (F.) illu (*pl.* ilka), (S.) illu, (Su. P.) il (*pl.* ilka) house. DED (S) 420.

495 *Ta.* ila, ilavam, ilavu red-flowered silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. *Ma.* ilavam, ilavu silk-cotton tree, *B. pentandra*. *Ka.* elava the seemul or silk-cotton tree, *B. heptaphyllum* Roxb. *Tu.* āla silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* neluk id. *Go.* (Ma.) lēki, (M.) leke

B. malabaricum (*Voc.* 3126); (LuS.) lēkee id. *Konda* lēka maran id. *Kuwi* (Su.) lēko, (Isr.) lēko marnu, (Mah.) dākāngi id. Cf. 5539 *Ta.* vēli. DED (S, N) 421.

496 *Ta.* ilaṇci, iriṇci pointed-leaved aple-flower. *Ma.* ilaṇṇi, iriṇṇi, cīṇṇi, erīṇṇi *Mimusops elengi*. *Ka.* reṇje *M. elengi* Lin. *Tu.* reṇja, reṇji, reṇjiru, reṇjē, reṇjeyi, reṇjevu *M. elengi*. DED 422.

497 *Ta.* ilai leaf, petal; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green. *Ma.* ila leaf; ilacal foliage; ilakku, elakku a single leaflet of a palm. *Ko.* el leaf. *To.* eṣ id. *Ka.* ele, ela id. *Koḍ.* elakaṇḍa id. *Tu.* elē, irē id. *Go.* (Mu.) koṭṭ-ila new leaf (*Voc.* 934; for koṭṭ-, cf. 2149). DED (S) 423.

498 *Ta.* illaṭai soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. *Ma.* illara-kkari, illaṭa-kkari grime, soot. *Ka.* illaṇa soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. DED 424.

499 *Ka.* illāmali a tell-tale, backbiting. *Te.* illāmali a backbiter, tell-tale. DED 425.

500 *Ta.* iṭuṭi horse. *Br.* (h)ulli id. (Burrow 1972.) DEN 9A.

501 *Ta.* iṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to lose, forfeit; lose by death; iṭappu loss; iṭavu loss, deprivation, detriment; destruction, ruin, death; destitution. *Ma.* iṭakkam loss; iṭakkuka to lose, forfeit; iṭavu death. Cf. also 'lose' for *Ta.* iṭukku in 503. From DED 426.

502 *Ta.* iṭi (-v-, -nt-) to descend, dismount, fall, drop down, be reduced in circumstances, be inferior; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower, let down, degrade, despise; iṭiccu (iṭicci-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes), pull down (as a building), disgrace; iṭicṇaṇ, iṭiṇaṇ, iṭiyiṇaṇ outcaste; iṭittu (iṭitti-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes); iṭippu contemptuous treatment; iṭipu, iṭivu inferiority, disgrace, decrease, hollow, pit. *Ma.* iṭika to descend; iṭikka to lower, take down; iṭivu going down, sinking; iṭuka to fall, sink; iṭal remissness, defect; iṭiyuka to descend, get down. *To.* i-x- (i-xy-) to descend; i-k- (i-ky-) to put down (burden). *Ka.* iṭi (iṭid-) to come down, descend, alight, go down, set (as the sun), become less, subside, be depressed or humbled, become lean; iṭa, iṭi, iṭu coming down, descending, being depressed, being humbled, declining, abating; iṭaku, iṭiku, iṭuku to cause to go down, lower, go down, incline; iṭakisu to cause to lower, etc.; iṭata, iṭita descending, inclining; iṭike descent, humbled condition; iṭipu, iṭapu, iṭupu to cause to descend, let down, lower; iṭiyuvike descending. *Koḍ.* iṭi- (iṭiv-, iṭiṇ-) to descend, get ready; iṭip- (iṭipi-), (Mercara dialect) i-p- (i-pi-) to lower, get (bullocks) out of shed; ? aṭa- (-p-, -t-) to sit down (< *iṭay-; MBE 1970, p. 147). *Tu.* iṭiyuni to fall, tumble, come down; iriyuni to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves); iri abatement of intoxication. *Te.* iḍu to alight, descend, decrease; iḍigu, (K. also) iḍigu to descend; iḍu to descend,

alight, dismount, be unladen or disembarked, be distilled, fall in drops, penetrate, become less, abate; iḍudala descending, descent, decline; a lower region or part; iḍumati disembarkation, unshipment; iḍuva lower place or part; lower, inferior; down, below, under; iḍa down; iḍiya, iḍiggiya a well with steps descending into it; iḍinku to die; iḍincu, iḍincu, iḍimpu, iḍimpu, iḍigucu to lower, let down, put down, decrease, unload, disembark, distil; iḍindu to sink, fall, droop, submit, die; *n.* defeat, fall, subjection; (B.) iḍiṅki a fall in wrestling. *Kol.* iḍig- (iḍikt-), (SR.) iḍig-, iḍig-, (Kin.) iḍig- to descend, come down from a height; iḍip- (iḍipt-), iḍigip- (iḍigipt-) to make to come down from a height. *Nk.* iḍig- to descend; iḍipp- to make to descend. *Nk.* (Ch.) iḍik-/iḍig-, iḍigul-/iḍigl- to descend; iḍigap-, iḍigup-/iḍigp- to make to descend (cf. 430). *Pa.* iṭ-, iṭv-, (S) iṭi- to descend; iṭkip- (iṭkit-) to make to descend, put down (burden). *Ga.* (Oll.) iṭg- to descend, (sun, moon) sets; iṭigp- (iṭigt-) to make to descend; (S.) iḍg- to descend, dismount. *Go.* (M.) iḍigānā, (Ko.) iḍig- to descend (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1562). *Konda* iḍig- (iḍit-) to descend, dismount; iḍip down (as oil from oil-press, flour from grinding-stone, etc.); iḍip- to cause to descend or come down, put or take down; to leave. *Kui* iḍiva (iḍit-) to fall, drop, fall down from, descend upon, occur; *pl.* action iḍipka (iḍipki-); iḍippa (iḍipt-) to set down, put a pot on the fire (d-*Voc.*, *Gramm.* 140; d-*Gramm.* 187). *Kuwi* (D.) iḍi- (iḍt-) to fall. ? Cf. 492 *Ka.* irku. DED (S, N) 426.

503 *Ta.* iṭukku (iṭukki-) to slip down from a great height, fall down from a high rank, slip, slide, grow weak; forget, lose, destroy (cf. also 'lose' in 501); *n.* evil, disgrace, defect, inferiority, forgetfulness, slippery ground; iṭukkam fault, offence, ignominy; iṭukkai slipping, gliding. *Ma.* iṭukuka to slip, slide; iṭukal sliding, slipping. *Ko.* u-g- (u-yg-) to slide down a slope; u-k- (u-yk-) to cause to slide down a slope; u-j- (u-ji-) to slide down a slope on a plank. *To.* u-x- (u-xy-) to glide along, slip through hands; u-k- (u-ky-) to make to glide along, slip (bars of pen from their slots); ix- (ixy-) to slip, be slippery. *Tu.* iṭiyuni to slip out or down, slide; iṭijāṇa a slope, slipperiness (for jāṇ, cf. 2482). From DED 426.

504 (a) *Ta.* iṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to draw, pull, drag along the ground, attract (as a magnet), wheedle, draw out, stretch, draw into (as a whirlpool), engulf, absorb; have convulsions; iṭuppu, iṭuval, iṭuval drawing, pulling; iṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to contract (as the muscles in spasm), ache (as the muscles from over-exertion); pull, draw, drag; iṭippu pull, strain, spasm, convulsion; iṭivu spasm, convulsion, labour pains; iṭuppu sweeping away (as a flood). *Ma.* iṭukka to draw, take off clothes; iṭekka to drag, pull; iṭappu propelling force of a current, etc.; iṭikkuka to drag, put

off clothes. *Ko.* iṭv- (iṭt-) to drag on ground (*intr.*); drag (*tr.*), suck; ? iṭv- (iṭt-) to pull out or off. *To.* ixy- (ixc-) (calf) sucks; i-ṣ- (i-ṣt-) to drag, pull- (or with 542 *Ta.* ir *Ka.* iṭ, iṭ, eye to pull, drag, attract, take away by force, etc.; *n.* pulling, attracting, etc.; iḍu, eṭa, eṭavu pulling, dragging, etc. eṭa pulling; eṭasu, eṭisu to cause to drag (PBh.) iṭukuli attraction; i. goḷ to attract, captivate. *Koḍ.* i-ḷ- (i-p-, i-t-) to drag. *Te.* iḍguni to draw, pull. *Te.* iḍucu, iḍcu to pull haul, drag, draw, attract; iḍupu, iḍpu pulling; delay, convulsion; (K.) iḍu to milk; iḍi munta milk-pot; iḍgul-aḍu to pull, haul, drag; jerk; iḍgul-aṭa jerking, struggling; (B.) iḍg- to pull, haul, drag; iḍgā-muggi hauling about struggle, violence. *Go.* (Ma.) iṭk- to drag (*Voc.* 192); (Tr.) iṭānā to draw a picture; line (*Voc.* 216). *Konda* iṭis- (-t-) to pull drag; iṭispis- to make to drag; iṭay-ā- to drag oneself along the ground. *Kui* iḍipa (iḍit-) to drag, drag away, abduct; *n.* act of dragging; abduction. *Kuwi* (S.) iḍiṇai to haul; (Isr.) iḍiṇ- to drag (leaves and branches to cover the seeds by levelling the soil). *Kur.* iṭc- (iṭyas/iṭccyas) to draw out, pull out; iṭc- (iṭyas), iṭnā (iṭyas) to pluck (an ear of Indian corn). *Malt.* ice to take off (as a shoe); iṭ-qoṭe to jerk, shake off; iṭc- to come off, get loose; ice to louse. ? *B.* iṭising to pull off, pull out, pull up, pluck. DED (S) 427.

(b) *Ta.* iṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to gasp for breath; iṭuppu asthma; iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to breathe in a scarcely audible manner, as a dying person (-pp-, -tt-) to breathe hard. *Ma.* iṭayuka to breathe hard as a dying person; iṭaykkuk to breathe hard; iṭukkuka to gasp for breath as from asthma; iṭu-vali difficulty in breathing. *Ko.* eṭv- (eṭt-) to pant; eṭv panting. *Te.* eṭf- (eṭt-) to pant; eṭp panting. Special development of meaning for *Ta.* iṭu to pull, drag. DED 427, and from DED 435.

505 *Ta.* iṭṇu (iṭuki-) to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to rub again (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); (-pp-, -tt-) to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pin in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw; iṭic- (iṭici-) to smear, plaster, spread over. *Ma.* iṭuka to daub, rub, soil; iṭuṇṇuka to be soiled; iṭukkuka to solder, make dirty; iṭukkam rubbing, polish; iṭayuka to rub (as two branches). *Ka.* eṭavu to rub, rub off (as out, stroke gently; eṭcu, eṭcu to smear. *Pa.* iṭiṭ- (iṭit-) to draw a line. DED (S) 428.

506 *Ta.* iṭai yarn, single-twisted thread; darning; (-v-, -nt-) to be reeled, as yarn (-pp-, -tt-) to spin. *Ma.* iṭa a single thread; long hair; iṭekka to patch, mend; iṭekkuk to wind up thread. *Ko.* eṭ thread in cloth. *Ka.* eṭe thread; eṭtu the string or cord of the warp of the texture of a cot. *Tu.* ile a hair fibre; (B-K.) ile, eṭe a fibre, thread. *Ku.* eṭpa (eṭt-) to spin thread; *n.* act of spinning. DED (S, N) 429.

507 *Ta. igai* (-v, -nt-) to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes). *Ko. ir-* (ity-) to have sexual intercourse with. *Ka. elasu* to desire, long for, take pleasure in; ? *deṅgu* sexual union. ? *Te. (K.) dēgu* to copulate with. ? *Kol. deng-* (deṅkt-) to have sexual intercourse with. ? Cf. 457 *Ta. ipai*. DED(S) 430.

508 *Ma. irayuka* to trail, creep, crawl (as infants); *ira-jāti* reptiles; *iraccal* creeping; *eyuka* to creep. *Te. dēku, dēkuru*, (K. also) *dēku* to creep or slide along the ground on the posteriors. DED(S) 431.

509 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to shake (*intr.*), agitate; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to shake (*tr.*). *Ma. ilakuka* to move, shake, fluctuate; *ilakkuka* to move (*tr.*), shake, stir, disturb, interrupt; stir (*intr.*); *ilakkikka* to get into motion, set on (e.g. a dog); *ilakkam* shaking, fluctuation, irresolution. *Ko. elg-* (elgy-) (something) is slightly raised or imperfectly fixed in place, lift one's body slightly from ground, (mind) is moved (by pity); *elk-* (elky-) to lift slightly from position, lever out, pull (trigger); *elc-* (elc-) (blister) rises. *Ka. eladu, elidu* moving about, unsteadiness, fickleness; (Hav.) *elagu* to be excited. *Koḍ. ēl-* (ēli-) to leave one's position, leave abruptly, be removed from one's position; *ēlak-* (ēlaki-) to make to leave a position, uproot, (god) possesses (man who devil-dances); *ēlaka* uprooting from position, violent, shaking (as when possessed by a god). *Tu. lakkuni* to rise, get up, depart, start; *lakkavuni* to lift, raise, wake, rouse, steal. *Go. (Mu.) lēsk-* to tremble, be possessed by gods; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head); (Ma.) *lēsk-* to cast out evil spirits by means of spells; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) priest, shaman (*Voc.* 3135). *Br. hilh* fever (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 432.

510 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to become relaxed (as a bowstring), get loose (as screws), become pliable (as melted iron), get reduced in hardness owing to moisture, grow soft, liquefy, lessen in intensity or severity (as wind, rain, sunshine, fever), become tender, mild, yielding, placable; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to slacken (*tr.*), relax (as a spring), loosen (as a rope), moisten (as the throat with liquid), relieve (as the bowels by cathartics), cause to relent, make less firm (as a peg driven into the ground); *ilakkam* laxity, relaxation, tenderness, leniency; *ilakkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to relax; *ilakkāram* laxity, relaxation, indulgence; (Tinn.) *ela* loose. *Ma. ilēkkuka* to slacken, subside, abate; remit, make to rest; *ilavu* leave, holiday, rest. *Ka. (Hav.) elakku* to unstick. *Go. (Ph.) rengānā, renginā, (W.) renginā* to be loose; (Tr.) *rengānā* to be open; *caus. rengstānā*; (Mu.) *leh-*, (Ma.) *le-*, (Pat.) *lehānā* to untie, loosen; (Ko.) *lēng-* to become loose; *caus. leh-* (*Voc.* 3047). DED(S) 433, and from DED(S) 4246.

511 *Ta. ili* (-v, -nt-) to become low-spirited because of being ridiculed by others; (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, scorn, ridicule, disgrace, grin, show the teeth (as in cringing or in craving servilely); *n.* laughter, derisive laughter, disgrace, contempt, scorn, defect; *ilivu* ridicule, disgrace, disgust. ? *ici* (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh; *n.* laughter. *icippu* laughter. *Ma. ili* contemptuous grin; *ilika* to fret, as children; *ilikka* to grin (as dogs, monkeys), show the teeth; *iliccal* grinning, bashfulness; *ilippu* grinning, neighing, nonsensical talk. DED 434.

512 *Ta. ilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, be fatigued, get exhausted, become worn out, be emaciated, fail before a foe, lag behind a rival, become impoverished, reach the stage of diminishing returns (as land), grow weak and lacking in fruitfulness (as trees), fade or lose vigour (as a plant); *ilaitavan* poor man, weak man; *ilaippu* weariness, fatigue, lassitude, affliction, distress; *ilakkam* weariness, faintness; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to grow weary, become tired, fade away (euphemism = die), perish; *eli* (-v, -nt-) to become feeble, low-spirited; ? *cilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be wearied, tired. *Ma. ilaccal* weariness; *ilappu* id., lassitude; *ilaykkuka* to be fatigued, get exhausted, grow lean; *ilikkuka* to be emaciated, grow lean or thin; (Tiyya) *ilusan* a loafer. *Ka. ilidu* the state of wasting away, diminishing, decay. *Te. elanna* weariness. DED(S, N) 435.

513 *Ta. ila, ilam, ilai* young, tender; *ila-nir* tender coconut milk, tender coconut; *ilai* youth, tender age; *ilaimai* youth; *ilaicci* younger sister; *ilaifan* younger brother, lad, young man; *ilaitu* that which is young and not fully developed; *ilaiyar* youths, young men, servants; *ilaiyavar, ilaiyār* young women; *ilaiyavan* younger person, lad, youth, younger brother; *ilaiyan, ilaiyān, ilaiyōn* younger brother; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to sprout afresh, send forth tender shoots; *ilaēu* that which is young or tender; *ilantai* youth, tender years; *ilamai* childhood, youth, tenderness, immaturity of knowledge and intellect, amorousness; *ilaval* younger brother, lad, son. *Ma. ila* tender, young, weak; *ila-nir* unripe coconut; *ilappam* state of being young, juvenility, tenderness; *ilama* youth, tender age, junior rāja; *ilayavan* young, younger. *Ko. el* time of youth; young. *To. el* young; tipcat (the small stick hit in the game); *elk* time of youth. *Ka. el, ēla, ēle* tenderness, youth, weakness, moderation; *ēla-nir* water of an unripe coconut; *elaku* young age; *elatu, eladu, eledu* that is tender, young; *elēta* tenderness, youth. *Koḍ. ēlē* youth. *Tu. elatu, ēle* tender, green, not fully grown; *lattu* young, tender, unripe, green, imperfect; *ēlyāye* a youth, junior, minor; *lambu* tender; *lambē* a tender fruit. *Te. lēta, lē* young, tender, light, delicate, soft; *lēka* servant; *lēga* a sucking or young calf; *lēma* a woman; tender; *ela* young, tender, delicate, slight, gentle; *ela-nāga* damsel (cf. 3634 *Ta. naku*); *ēda* tender, young; *ēda-niru* tender coconut water, a tender coconut;

nelāta, nelātuka woman. *Kol. le-nga* calf. *Nk. lēnga* id.; *lēta* young (of infants). *Pa. iled* (*pl. ilenkul*) young man, youth; *ile* (*pl. ilecil*) young woman, girl. *Ga. (Oll.) ile* bride; *iled* grown-up girl, woman; *ileṇḍ* (*pl. iler*) bridegroom. *Go. (Tr.) raiyōl* (*pl. raiyōr*) adult boy; *fem. raiyā*; (Ph. ChD.) *raiyyor* (*pl. -k*) boy; *fem. raiyā*; (M.) *layor* young; (L.) *leyor* young (*masculine*); *leyā* id. (*fem.*); (Ma.) *leyor* young man; *fem. leya* (*pl. -sk*); (Ko.) *leyōṇḍ* (*pl. leyor*) young man; *fem. lēydar* (*Voc.* 3066); (ASu.) *diyyōr* young man; *diyyā* young woman; (KoT.) *leyōṇḍu* young man; *ledādi* young woman; (SR.) *lehim* youth (*Voc.* 3125). *Koṇḍa lēṅa* calf; *lēta* tender (< *Te.*). *Kui lāvenju* grown-up boy, young man, youth; *lāa* grown-up girl, young woman; *leti* soft, yielding. *Kuwi* (F.) *ra'a* young woman, virgin; (S.) *lāa* virgin; (D.) *ra'a* (*pl. -sika*) young woman; (Isr.) *ra'a* young unmarried girl; (F. S.) *liddi* soft. *Kur. lidum* soft. ? *Br. ilum* brother; *ir* sister. (For *Kui lāvenju, lāa, Kuwi ra'a*, etc., see Krishnamurti 1980.) / Cf. Pkt. *liva-* child, boy. DED(S, N) 436, and from DED(S) 248.

514 *Ta. ira* (-pp-, -nt-) to die, become obsolete, depart; *irakku* (irakki-) to kill; *irappu, iravi, iravu* death; *iru* (iruv-, ir-) to die, end in; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, bring to an end; *iruti, iru* termination, end, death, limit; *ir-ayal* penultimate. *Ma. irakkuka* to die; *irappu, iruti* end; *iru* ruin. *Ka. irku, irku* to kill, destroy; *n.* killing, destroying; *irkisu* to cause to kill. *Tu. irkāvuni, irkāvuni* to extinguish; *irkuni* to be quenched. *Kui eiga* (eigi-) to die in childbirth (Su. 1973). DED 437.

515 *Ta. ira* (-pp-, -nt-) to go beyond, transcend, excel, be pre-eminent, pass by (of time), transgress; *irappa* much, exceedingly; *irappu* transgression, passing, excess, abundant. *To. ert-* (erty-) to overcome in contest, outstrip. *Kur. esnā* (essas) to transgress. Or do *Ta.* and *To.* go with 2589 *Ta. cira?* DED 438.

516 *Ta. iraṅku* (iraṅki-) to descend, alight, fall (as rain), disembark, settle into place, halt, abate (as poison, small-pox, etc., which are supposed to pass away from the head downward), bow respectfully, fall from a high state; *iraṅkal* place of descent, of debarkation; *irakku* (irakki-) to lower, let down, put down (load), unload; *n.* unburdening, discharging; *irai* (-v, -nt-) to bow before (as in salutation), worship; *iraiccu* (iraicci-) id., fall down, hang low (as a cluster of coconuts), bow, bend. *Ma. iraṅṅuka* to descend, go down, disembark, be swallowed; *irakkuka* to put down, unlade, expel, swallow; *irakkam* descending, slope, abatement, ebb; *iraicuka* to adore, make obeisance; *irayuka* to bow, salute; *iravu* a valley, descending slope. *Ir. raṅgu/ra-ṅgu* to descend. *Ko. erg-* (ergy-) to go down, (food) is swallowed; *erk-* (erky-) to put down (load), reduce (a fine), (priest)

unties (front hair knot); *erg* down. *To. ir* (irky-) to swallow; *erk* down, the east; *muḍ* *irk-* (irky-) to shave (beard and hair) in payment of vow (lit. to make the hair descend < *Ta.*; cf. 4921). *Ka. eragu* to bow, be ber crouch, come down, alight, fall upon, attack enter, join, accrue to; *n.* a bow, obeisance; *eragisu* to cause to bow, etc.; *eraka* coming down, etc.; *eraguha* bowing, coming down, perching, etc. *Koḍ. ērang-* (ēraṅgi-) (foo liquid) slips down throat, goes down slow; *ērak-* (ēraki-) to let slip down throat slow; *Tu. eraguni* to bow, fall upon, seize, alight; *ekkuni* to ebb, decline; *jappuni* to descend; *alight*; *jappely* descent, slope, ebb; *jappuḍu* to let down, lower; *jāpini, jāpuni* to let unloaded; *jāpāvuni* to put down a load; *jāpely* putting down, as a load. *Bel. (LS 2.1)* *ija* to climb down. *Kor. (O. T.) javu* descend. *Te. eṛagu, eṛagu* to descend, bow or make obeisance, prostrate oneself; *eṛāguḍ* bowing, salutation; *reṅu*, (inscr. 10th cent. in place names) *reṅu* landing place, port harbour, ford. *Go. (A.) rey-, ray-*, (SR) *reyānā, (Y.) ray-, (Tr.) raitānā, raiyātān* *raggānā*, (Ph.) *raigānā*, etc. to descend; *cau* (Tr.) *rehtānā, ragstānā*, etc. to cause to descend, (F-H.) *distil* (*Voc.* 3049). *Koṇḍ. res-* (-t) to go down, set (as sun), dismount descend; (BB) *re-* (-t) to descend; *rep-* to go down. ? *Pe. jū-* (-t) to descend. *Kuwi* (I-recal), (S.) *re'nai* to descend; (F.) *rephali* put down; (S.) *jepsi* slope. Cf. 798 *Ku ettnā*; ? cf. 492 *Ka. irku*. DED(S, N) 439.

517 *Ta. iravu, irā, irāl* prawn, shrimp; *irāl* bivalve shellfish, mussel. *Ma. irāvu* prawn, shrimp. ? *Tu. eṭṭi* prawn. *Te. reyya, royya* prawn, shrimp. *Pa. rēḍa* shrimp. *Go. (S.) reyya* shrimp, prawn. *Go. (Ko.) rēyi* kill id. (*Voc.* 3060); (Koya Su.) *reyya* id. *Koṇḍ. reyo* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *rēya* id. DED(S) 440.

518 *Ta. iravu, irāl* honeycomb; *iraṭṭu* i. (local dial.). *Ka. (Hal.) ēri* empty beehive (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *irle* honeycomb (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *rāde* id. *Koḍ. te-n-eri* i. *Tu. (Bhattacharya; Brahmin dial.) edi* i. *Go. (Tr.) yēri* the bees' comb in which the eggs and grubs live; (Ma.) *arey* part of hill where bees and grubs live (*Voc.* 392). *Ki jēka* honeycomb. DED(S, N) 441.

519 *Ta. iravulār* hill tribes. *Ma. iravār* iravār hill tribe of basket-makers. *Ka. eṛa* a hill tribe in Coorg. DED 442.

520 *Ta. iru* (iruv-, ir-) to break, snap (a stick), become severed (as a limb); (-pp-, -tt-) to break off (as a branch), snap asunder, smash, break in pieces. *Ma. iruka* to break, snap. *Te. (B.) iriyu* to be broken, smashed. *Kui renga* (rengi-) to be broken in pieces (bread, cakes); *repka* (< *rek-p*; *rekt-*) to break into pieces. *Kur. esnā* (essas) to break, divide by force (a stick, a tooth, etc.), crush; *esnā* to get broken; *esnā murcūrr* to break short, snap, part asunder suddenly. DED 443.

521 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to pay (as a tax, a debt); *iruppu* payment of debt, tax; *irai* tax on land, duty. *Ma. ira* taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure; *irukkuka* to pay as tax; *iruppu* paying a tax or repaying a debt. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *rēng-* (-it-) to pay off. *Kur. exnā* to be (so much) out of pocket, be fined, lose money; *exrtānā* to make one (so much) the poorer, fine, extort, make disgorge. *Malt. ergtre* to force another to pay his debts. DED(S) 444.

522 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to strain, percolate (as a liquid); *irru-cottu* to exude and drop at intervals. *Ma. iruka* (irr-) to drip, drop; *irikka* to dribble; (Tiyya) *irru* a drop; *irruva* to trickle. *Ka. ibbani* fog, mist, dew; (Tipt., LSB 18.16) *iriclu* fine drops of rain. *Nk. (Ch.) erap-* to strain off water from boiled rice. *Go. (ASu.) ir-* to ooze. DED(S, N) 445.

523 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to tarry, stay; *iruppu*, *irai* abiding, tarrying. *Ka. iru* to stay, hesitate; *irisu* to cause to stay, put. DED 446.

524 *Ta. iruku* (iruki-) to become tight (as a knot), harden (as land dried by the sun, molten, metals when they are cooled), become dry (as mortar or clay), thicken (as phlegm), congeal, coagulate, solidify, become firm, be fixed or rooted in; *irukku* (irukki-) to tighten, tie close or hard, make compact, repress, restrain, drive in (as a nail); *n. pressure*, coercion, reproof, hard knot; *irukkam* tightness, compactness, rigidity, nigardliness; *irukkan* miser; *irukal* contraction; *irumpu* thicket, shrub, bush; *ikku* trouble, difficulty; *ikkaṭṭu* trouble, difficulty, straitened circumstances. *Ma. irukuka* to become tight, close; *irukkuka* to tie tight, catch as a crab, (river) to have a narrow bed; *irukkam*, *irukku* tightness, covetousness; *ikku* trouble; *ikkaṭṭu* straits, difficulty; *irra* stinginess, a miser; *irran* miser; *irikka* to keep tenaciously, lay up. *Ko. irg-* (irgy-) to become tight, be compressed, be tightly wedged in; *irk-* (irky-) to tighten (clothes), pinch, press tightly in crowd; *ikaṭ* obstruction, esp. on narrow path so that one cannot pass. *To. ikoṭ* difficulty, narrowness of path. *Ka. iraku*, *iriku*, *iruku*, *irku*, *iranku*, *irinku*, *irunku*, *iri* to be closely confined, be compressed or squeezed; confine, compress, squeeze, press, pinch; *iraku*, *iriku*, *irku*, *irku* state of being close, confined, squeezed, or straitened; *irkaṭṭu*, *ikk-aṭṭu* state of having little room from side to side, narrowness as that of a door, state of being strait or difficult to pass; *iruku* state of being close, etc., a narrow place, a thicket; *ira*, *iri*, *iru* state of being confined, tight, or close; *irakisu*, *irikisu*, *irukisu*, *irunkisu*, *iriku* to press, squeeze; *irube*, *iruvu*, *iruve* a throng, crowd, large number; *irumbu* a narrow place; hardness, harshness. *Tu. iriyuni* to rub or squeeze between the hands, knead; *ikkaṭṭu* narrowness, difficulty, straitness, poverty; *irbuliyuni* to curdle as milk. *Te. iruku* to be squeezed, go or get into an insufficient space, be stuck in; squeeze or thrust into a narrow

place; *n. a narrow place, a lane*; *adj. narrow*, incommodious; *irumu* a covert, hiding place; *iriyu* to be squeezed, crushed, jammed; (K.) *iri* tight (of embrace), narrow (of path), slender; (K.) *iriyincu* to keep together (fingers of hand), hold tight; *ikku-pāṭu*, *ikkaṭṭu* calamity, difficulty, hardship, trouble; *ibbandi* difficulty, inconvenience; *immudappu* trouble, difficulty. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) ihittānā* to coagulate (milk, tr.) (*Voc. 204*). *Konda irku* narrowness (of lane), tightness (of cloth, etc.); *irāṇa* tightly (of clothing); *irzu* tightness (of shirt, bracelet, etc.); *irmu* being too narrow (of house). ? *Kui ruḥpa* (ruht-) to twist and squeeze off or out, squeeze out filth from entrails; *n. extraction* by squeezing. ? *Kur. eṭṭnā* (iṭṭyā) to remain stuck at one place, be hindered from coming out or making further progress, be too tight (of articles of clothing). DED(S) 447.

525 *Ta. irunku* great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*); *iraiṭi* Italian millet (*Setaria italica*), black Italian millet (*Panicum indicum*). *Ma. iruṇṇu* a kind of maize. Cf. 812 *Koḍ. eri*. From DED(S) 695.

526 *Ta. irumā* (-pp-, -nt-) to be elated, feel exulted; be self-conceited; *irumāppu* elation, conceit, arrogance. *Ma. irumānnu* indifferently, arrogantly.

527 *Ta. irai* anyone who is great (as one's father or guru or any renowned and illustrious person), master, chief, elder brother, husband, king, supreme god, height, head, eminence; *iraimai* kingly superiority, celebrity, government, divinity; *iraiyavan* chief, god; *iraiyān* Śiva; *iraiṇan* god, chief, master, husband, venerable person; *iraiṇi* mistress, queen, Parvati. *Ma. irān*, *rān* sire, used in addressing princes. *Ka. eṇ* state of being a master or husband; a master; *eṇya* master, king, husband; *eṇati* a mistress. *Te. eṇa* lord (Nellore inscr. [7th-8th cent.]; so Master, *BSOAS* 12. 351; Inscr.²); *iṇḍu* king, lord, master, husband. DED 448.

528 *Ta. irai*, *irappu* inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house; *iravāram* eaves of a house. *Ma. ira*, *irakāli*, *irayāram* eaves of a house; *irampu* eaves, brow of a hill, edge; *iravāram* veranda. *Ka. eṇakil*, *eṇake* a roof, thatch. *Koḍ. ēraṇi* eaves. ? *Te. eṇa*, in: talliy-eṇa the uppermost well-tube which forms a parapet round a well. *Konda eṇkam* roof. *Pe. jēgom* id. ? *Kui rēpa* the lower slopes of a hill. Cf. 5169 *Ta. irappai*. DED(S) 449.

529 *Ta. iracci* flesh; *irri* meat. *Ma. iracci* flesh, meat. *Koḍ. eraci* id. *Te. eraci* id. *Konda re-* (-t-) to eat meat, relish. *Pe. jey* flesh (or with 2549 *Tc. ciguru*). DED(S) 450.

530 (a) *Ta. in-* sweet, pleasant, agreeable; sweetness, pleasantness; *inṇam* delight, happiness, sweetness, pleasantness, sexual love, marriage; *inṇan* husband; *inpu*, *inimai*, *inippu* sweetness, pleasure, delight; *in-* (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet to the taste, be pleasant; *initu*

that which is sweet, agreeable, good; *inīyar* agreeable persons; *innāmai* pain, distress, misfortune; *innāṇku* evil, pain; *innal* unpleasantness, trouble; *innār* enemies. *Ma. inṇam*, *inippam*, *inuppam*, *inima* pleasure, delight; *inīya* sweet; *innāṇkam* vexation, trouble; *inikkuka* to be sweet; *initu*, *inutu* a sweet or agreeable thing; *inivu* sweetness, love, affection; (Tiyya) *inippu* sweetness. *Ka. in* (in, in, etc.), *ini*, *ine*, *impu*, *imbu*, *immu*, *irpu* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, loveliness; *inidu* that which is sweet; *imbane*, *immane* in a sweet manner; *irme* loveliness, desire, charm, beauty. *Tu. inpu* agreeableness, pleasantness. *Te. inu* to be agreeable; *n. sugarcane*; (K.) *indu* to be tasty, agreeable; *impu* (K., B. also *imbu*, *immu*) agreeableness, sweetness, beauty, pleasure, desire;

adj. agreeable, pleasant; *impitamu* pleasing agreeable.

(b) *Te. emme* beauty, charm, amorous pastime; *emmekāḍu* a beau; *emmekāḍi* belle. *Kur. embā* a taste; pleasant to the taste. *Malt. embe* sweet, sweetness; *embre* to be sweetish; *embre* to get a taste; *embtre* to habituate to a taste. *Br. hanē* sweet. DED(N) 451.

531 *Ta. inam* class, group, kind, species, race, tribe, herd, associates. *Ma. inam* class of animals, swarm. DED 452.

532 *Ta. inai* (-v-, -nt-) to lament, cry, grieve; (-pp-, -tt-) to torment; *inaivu* crying in distress, pain of mind. *Ma. enayuka* to moan, groan, lament, cry, sob; *enaccal* crying, weeping.

533 *Ta. i* fly, bee; *tēn-i* honey bee; (dial., Andronov, p. 65) *iccai* fly; *iccōppi* fly-flapper (i.e. *iccōppi*; cf. 2878). *Ma. icca* fly. *Ir. i-ppi* id. *Pālku.*, *Alku.* *i-pi* id. *Ko. i-p* id. *To. i-py* id. *Tu. (B-K.) ippi* eggs laid by a fly, usually in ulcers. *Te. iḡa* id.; *tēṇi* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinatorix glabra* (see 3268 (b) *Ta. tēn*). *Kol. ni-nga* fly. *Nk. ninga* id. *Go. phuki* bee (phuk+i). *Kui pūki* id. (puk+i). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *ipu* maggot. *Kur. tīni* fly (tīn+i); *ēxā* gadfly, horsefly. *Malt. tēni* bee. *Br. hīh* fly. Cf. 536 *Ta. ical*. DED(S, N) 453.

534 *Ta. i*, *ir* wing; *irkkil*, *irku* feather of an arrow. *Te. iṇa*, *iṇe* feather. *Konda iṇka* public hair. DED(N) 454.

535 *Kol. (SR) ik-* to pound. *Nk. iṇ-* to pound grain. *Nk. (Ch.) ik-* to pound, (C.) to husk (rice). *Kur. iṇnā* to rough-husk, half-husk; *iṇnā* to be half-husked; (Hahn) grind, powder. *Malt. iḡre* to grind very fine. DED(S) 455.

536 *Ta. ical*, *iyal* winged white ants. *Ma. iyal* winged termites; *iyāmpārā* moth, winged termite, grasshopper. *Ka. ical* the white ant when winged. *Te. usillu* winged white ants; *usidi* (pl. *usillu*) winged white ant. Cf. 533 *Ta. i*. DED 457.

537 *Go. icānā* (SR.) to wipe, (Tr.) to wipe a part of one's person, esp. to blow the nose, (Ph.) to blow the nose (*Voc. 207*). *Kur. iṭṭnā* to blow the nose; (Tiga) *iṭṇā* to clean the nose; *iṭṇā* to clean one's own nose. *Malt. inje* to blow the nose. DEDS 68 (from DED 2153).

538 *Ta. iṇṭu* (iṇṭi-) to gather, come together, be close together, get to be a compact mass, abound; *iṇṭu-nir* sea; *iṇṭu* (iṇṭi-) to collect, hoard, accumulate, acquire; *n. a flock*, swarm; *iṭṭam* throng, group, abundance,

acquiring, earning; *iṭṭal* amassing wealth; *Ma. iṭṭam* collection; *iṭṭuka* to heap up, increase; *iṭuka* to join, increase; *iṇṭa* a swarm. *Ka. iḍu* joining, uniting, increase, plenty, strength, wealth; *iḍukāra*, *iḍugāra* a powerful man; (PBh.) *iṇḍe* heap, mass. Cf. 440 *Ka. iḍi*. DED 458.

539 *Ta. iṇṭu* (iṇṭ-) to gouge, extract, pull out. ? *Ma. iṇuka* to bend forward or backward so as to apply force.

540 *Ta. im* place for cremation of the dead; burial ground; *imam* burning ground, funeral pyre; (Tinn.) funeral. *Ma. imam* cemetery, funeral pyre, funeral rites.

541 *Kur. imā* white ant; *imnā* to be deteriated or destroyed by white ants. *Malt. im* white ants. DED 460.

542 *Ta. ir* (-pp-, -tt-) to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current), excoriate (as a tiger), flay, draw, paint, write; (-v-, -nt-) to be drawn out; saw; *irppu* pull, tug, attraction; *ir-vā* a saw. *Ma. iruka* to saw split (or with 2491 *Ma. eintuka*); *ir splitting*; sawing; *ir-vā*, *ircca-vā* a saw; *ircca* sawing (Kauṭ.) *irkkuka* to draw, drag. *To. i-ḍ* (i-ḍy-) to pull, drag; *i-sf-* (i-ṣt-) id. (or wit 504(a) *Ta. iḡu*). *Ka. ir* to pull, draw. *Pe. irp-* (irt-) to pull. *Go. (S)* *ir-* to pull, drag. *Go. (Ma.) ric-* to cut with saw (*Voc. 3034*). ? *Pe. nir-* (-t-) to pull. DED(S, N) 461.

543 *Tu. iruni* to rub off, be worn out. *Pa. irc-* to rub. DED 462.

544 *Ta. ir*, *irku*, *irkkil* rib of palm leaf. *Ma. irkkil*, *irkil*, *irkkal*, *iḷ* stalk of coconut leaf, mid-rib of any palm leaf. ? *Tu. DCI cikuru* rib of palm leaf. DED(S) 463.

545 *Ta. ir* minuteness; *irmai* subtlety, minuteness. *Te. ir* slight (e.g. *ir eṇḍa* slight sunshine; *ir eḷḷu* low voice). DED 464.

546 *Ta. iral*, irul internal organ of the body, as liver or spleen. *Ma. iral* liver. *Ir. i-ralu*, i-rvo id. *Āiku*. (onc dial.) i-ruvu id. *Ko. i-ruv* id. *To. ü-ruf* id. *Ka.* (Ziegler) hiri id. DED 465.

547 *To. i-n* cicada. *Tu. iriṇṇi*, (BRR) iruṇṇu cricket. *Kui iri* id. *Malt. iro* a chirping insect found chiefly on mango trees. DED (S) 466.

548 *Te. ũgu*, nīl(u)gu, (K. also) nilugu to die, perish. *Pa. il-* to fall off (leaves, fruits, etc., from trees); *iṭip-* (iṭit-) to cause (leaves, etc.) to fall off; (S) *iṭip-* (iṭit-) (then) to shed its feathers. *Ga.* (Oll.) *il-* to fall off, slip down; *iṭup-* (iṭut-) to make to fall; (S.) *il-* to fall down as fruit, etc. DED 467.

549 *Ta. iṛam* toddy, arrack; *iṛavan*, *iṛuvan* one of the caste of toddy-drawers; *iṛa-cēri* street inhabited by toddy-drawers. *Ma. iṛavan* = *Ta. iṛavan*. *Ka. idi* toddy; *iḍiga* man of the toddy-drawers caste; *fem. iḍigitti*. *Te. iḍiga*, *iṇdra* the toddy-drawer caste; *iṇdravāḍu* man of the toddy-drawer caste; *fem. iṇdradi*. Cf. 550 *Ta. iṛam*; legend current in Malabar ascribes the origin of this caste to Ceylon. DED 468.

550 *Ta. iṛam* Ceylon. *Ma. iṛam* id. / ? < Skt. *siṃhala-*, Pkt. *sīhala-*. DED 469.

551 *Ta. iṛai* phlegm, asthma, consumption. *Ma. iṛa* phlegm, saliva, spittle; *iṛi-nīr* saliva, spittle. ? *To. i-ni* (*obl. i-nt-*) snot (or with 1606 *Ta. ci*). DED 470.

552 *Ka. iṛe* orange. *Te. iḍe* a kind of orange. / Cf. *Mar. iḍ Citrus aurantium*. DEDS 69.

553 *Ta. iṛal* grief (as of a broken heart), deep-seated sorrow. *Ma. iṛa*, *iṛu* anger, fury;

iṛuka, *iṛekka* to be angry; *iṛikka* to rage, be in a huff; *iṛippikka* to provoke; *iṛram* displeasure. Cf. 2639 *Ta. ciṛu*. DED (S, N) 471.

554 *Ta. iṛu* gums; *eyiṛu* gums, tooth, tusk of elephant or wild hog; (Koll.) *evur*, (SATD) *ekur* gums. *Ma. eṛi* gums; *ekipū*, *akipū* tooth. *To. i-r* gums. *Ka. iṛu*, *iṛaru* id. *Te. iguru*, *ciguru* the gums, the tender part under the nail. *Go.* (Tr.) *hiraṛ* the gums (*Voc.* 3550). Cf. 418 *Te. igul(u)cu*. DED (S) 472.

555 *Ta. in* (inṇ-, inṇ-) to bear, bring forth, yeon, produce, yield, bring into being; *iṛam* giving birth, bringing forth; *iṛru* bringing forth (applied to animals), young one brought forth; *i* (-v-, -nt-) to create, bring into existence, bring forth. *Ma. innka* to shoot into ears; to bear, bring forth, yeon; *iluka* to shoot into ears; *iṛram* the womb of animals; *iṛru* bringing forth, the infant, young of animals. *Ko. i-n* (i-nd-) (animal) bears young; *i-ṭ* may (woman or buffalo) which having borne once or twice is barren (may) thereafter. *To. i-n* (i-d-) to bear (calf); *i-ṭ* (i-ty-) (goddess) brings forth child, (god) makes to bear (calf); *i-ṭ o-y-* to be about to calve; *i-ṭ e-p* *iṛ* buffalo within a month of calving; *i-ṭ* slime passed in dysentery or by buffalo during calving. *Ka. in* (id-) to bring forth young, yeon, cub; *iduvike* bringing forth; *i* (id-), *iyu* to bring forth; *iyisu*, *isu* to cause to bring forth, help in bringing forth. *Te. inu* to yeon, bring forth, bear, calve, foal, produce; *inika* calving, bearing; *ita* yeening, bringing forth young. *Pa. in-* (grain) produces head (vercil inomov). *Konda ind-* (-it-) (animals) to bring forth young. *Br. lining* to lamb, kid, foal, calf, etc. DED (S) 473.

556 *Ta. iṇai* vein of a leaf. *Te. ine* mid-rib of a leaf, or any one of the ribs running from it. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *iṇa* a sinew. DED 474.

U

557 (a) *Ta. u* demonstr. base expressing a person, place, or thing occupying an intermediate position, neither far nor near, and meaning yonder or occupying a position near the person or persons spoken to; demonstr. part. before nouns, expr. intermediate position or position near the person or persons spoken to [u before consonant, uvv before vowel]; *uvan*, *uval*, *uvar*, *utu*, *uvv/uvai* that male person, that female person, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj. unta*; *ūṅkap*, *ūṅku* yonder, where the person spoken to is; *unṇan*, *unṇanam* in the way you do, in the place where you are; *u-ppāl* the side near the person addressed, that, (intermediate) side, upper or further region, back; *umpar* elevated spot, height, sky, celestial world, celestials, gods; *adv. yonder*, aloft; *umparār* celestials; *ummai* birth previous to the present one; existence after the present life; *uvan*

upper place, place above; *uvanam* height; *uvanai* the celestial region. *Ma. u* (L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology* 32, finds no forms); *umpar* gods. *Ko. u-n*, *u-l*, *u-r* he, she, they (persons) (= nearer demonstr. stem *i-*, s.v. 410(a) *Ta. i*). *Ka. u-* base indicating intermediate place, quantity, and time; *adj. u*; *uva/ūta*, *uval/ūke*, *uvar*, *udu*, *uvu* this male, this female, these persons, this thing, these things (intermediate); *unitu* so much as this (in the middle); *untu* this, or in this, intermediate, manner; *undu* this, or at this, intermediate, time; *unne* this intermediate time or space; *ulli* in this intermediate place, here. *Tu. undu*, *undekuḷu* this thing, these things (forms of the nearer demonstr.). *Pa. ūd*, *ūr* this male, these males; *ut* in that direction. *Go.* (SR.) *ūr* they (*Voc.* 320). *Konda unda* here! take this! (*imperative* 2sg.); *undaṭ* id. (2pl.); *unzar* take! (addressing

gods and ancestors while offering fowl, food, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) *u* *adj.* that (intermediate); *uasi*, *uari*, *ūdi*, *ūati* that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things; *ūeka* that amount, so much; *ūmba*, *ūmba'a* there; *ūtala* thither; *ūlaki* in that way; (S.) *hū* *adj.* that (at the greatest distance); *hūvasi*, *hūvari*, *hūdi*, *hūvi/hūaska* that male, those males or females, that female or thing, those females or things; *hūmbaa*, *hūnaki* there. *Kur. hūs*, *hūr/huhār*, *hūd*, *hubā* this male, these persons, this female or thing, these things (intermediate between near and far, or close to the person addressed); *adj. hū*; *hūṛā*, *hūṛū*, *hūṛū*, *hūṛū* that much of (shown from some distance), that much (i.e. as much as is with you, or as much as you said); *hūdā*, *hūiyā*, *hūsan* there (in the centre, or close to you); *hūgō* in that (intermediate) direction; *hūnnū* by that way; *hūṭṭā* towards that quarter, on that side (previously mentioned), on your side, in your village or country. *Malt. uthi* look there! For forms with initial *h-* in various of the languages, see MBE 1980b. DED (S) 475.

(b) *Ma. uttiri* a little. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *uccuṭu* id. *Kuwi* (S. Gramm., p. 244) *uccai* so little as that; *hūccai* so little as that far away thing; (cf. 410d *Kuwi* *iccai*). *Kur. ucu-ucu*, *ucukunā* little in quantity, not much. DED (N) 59.

558 *Ta. uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, pleased, desire, hanker after; *ukappu* pleasure, joy, favourite resort, wish, choice; *ukavai* joy, happiness; *uva* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, rejoice, be pleased with, like, be pleasing; *uvakai* joy, gladness, love, desire; *uvappu* joy, delight, desire, wish; *uvavu* great pleasure, gladness; *ūkai* (< *uvakai*) delight, joy. *Ma. uvakka* to love; to exult; *uvappu* gladness, love; *uvavi* inclination; *upavi*, *ōvi*, *ōpi* love; *upavikka* to love. *Ko. og-* (ogy-) to be infatuated, desire strongly sexually; ? *ok a-l* lover; *oka-c* mistress. *Ka. ō* (ōt-) to be attached to, love, be pleased with, be kind; ? *ose* to be delighted or joyful, be delightful, be suitable; *osage* joy, joyful occasion, festival. *Te. uvvilul-uru*, *uvvil-uru* desires spring up; to be eager or impatient, have a vehement desire, water (as the mouth at the sight or thought of); (B) *uvvāyi* cheerfulness, joy; ? *gōmu* love, affection, fondness, cherishing. Cf. 1071 *Ta. ō*. DED (S) 476.

559 *Ta. uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to ascend, rise stately, soar upward; *ukappu*, *uvappu* height, elevation; *ukalu* (*ukali-*) to leap, bound, frisk, gambol, jump over, run about; *ukali* (-pp-, -tt-) to leap, jump, delight, exult; *ukalu* (*ukali-*) to billow, rise and roll in large waves; *ukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise, leap, jump up. *Ma. uvakka* to jump up; *ukkuka* to leap, spring upward or forward, start, rebound. *Ka. oge* to come forth, arise, be born. *Tu. ubary* high; above. *Te. unkinu* to spring, jump. ? Cf. 2828 *Kol. sok-*. DED (S) 477.

560 *Ta. ukā*, *uvā*, *uvāy* sandpaper to *Dillenia indica*; *ukā*, *ukāy*, *ukai*, *upā*, *ō*, tooth-brush tree, *Salvadora persica*. ? *uka-maram* (*D. speciosa*), *Careya arbor* malay-*uka Aleurites moluccana* Rh. ? *ogani*, *uguni*, *gōṇi*, *gōnu* *C. arborea* Roxb., according to others, *S. persica* Lin. *Te. u*. *D. speciosa*. DED (S) 478.

561 *Ta. ukir* finger-nail, toe-nail, claw. *Ma. ukir* id. *Ko. u-r* finger-nail, claw, each half hoof; *u-r-gan* finger-nail. *To. ü-r* finger-nail; *ü-r-xon* end of finger-nail. *Ka. uṛ* nail, claw; *ugi* to hurt, tear, rend with nails; *ugurisu* to scratch asunder. *Kod. uṛ* nail. *Tu. uguru*. *Te. gōru*. *Kol. go-r* (pl. *go-g*) *Nk. gōr* (pl. *gōr*). *Nk. (Ch.) gōr*. *Pa. g* (pl. *gēri*). *Ga. (S.) gere*. *Go. (S.) gōr* (*V.* 1233). *Konda gōru*. *Mand. gōr* (pl. *-k*). *Kui gōra*, *unguli*, (K.) *unjuḷi*. *Kuwi* (S.) *gōru*, (S.) *gōru*, (Su. P.) *gōru* (pl. *gōrk*). *Kur.* (Hahn, Tige) *orox* (Grignard's or is erroneous; Pfeiffer). *Malt. orgu*. *Br. h* finger. ? Cf. 926 *Ma. okkuka* and 2257 *T* *kōrai*. DED (S, N) 479.

562 *Ta. uku* (*ukuv*-, *ukk-*) to be shed feathers or hair, be spilled, gush forth, fall down, die, set; (-pp-, -tt-) to let fall, scatter, cast, shed as leaves or feathers, shed (tear), pour out; *ukuvu* spilling. *Ma. ukka* spill, shed. *Ko. u-c-* (u-c-) to be spilt; *sp* (tr.), pour (water, grain), pour off (water from grain). *To. u-c-* (u-č-) to throw away (dirty water); *ux-* (uk-) to leak, dribble; *u* (uṭ-) to fall down (of flowers or fruit) (uṭ-) to shake off (water from head, mud), empty (bag of grain), throw (spears) shout (words of song, nōw). *Ka. ugu* (ok) to become loose, burst forth, flow, run, trickle, be shed or spilt; let loose, etc.; vom *ugisu* to spill, shed, etc.; *ogu*, *ogisu* = *ug* *ugisu*. *Tu. guppuni* to pour, shed, spilt; (B-k) *ugipu* id. *Kor.* (T.) *ogi* to pour. *Te. ūcu* fall off as hair from sickness; *guppu* to throw, fling, sprinkle (as something contained in the closed hand), discharge (as an arrow). *P. uy-*, (S) *uv-* (hair) falls out. *Malt. ogoṛe* to tumble down, be rolled down; *ogōṛe* to roll down. DED (S, N) 480, and from DED 144.

563 *Ta. ukai* (-v-, -nt-) to move as a boat, as a vehicle, walk as an animal; (-pp-, -tt-) to drive as a carriage, ride as a horse, row as boat, discharge as an arrow. *Ma. ukayuka* to go, reach, walk; *ukaykkuka* to drive.

564 *Ta. ukkam* waist; *ukkal* side; *ukkal* the hips; *okkal*, *okkalai* hip, side of the body. *Ma. ukkam*, *ukkal* middle, hip, side; *okk* hip, loins; *okkai* waist, hip; ? *utukku* loin. *Ko. uk* part of waistcloth on each hip. *Ti. okka* hip, waist. / ? Cf. Skt. *ukhā neut.* particular part of the upper leg (RV + DED (S) 481).

565 *Ta. ukkaḷam* night watch, advance guard, entrenchment around a camp. *Ma. ukkaḷam* advanced guard, night patrol. *Ki.*

ukkaḍa entrenchment about a camp, advanced guard, watch, guardhouse, end or outermost post of a town or village. *Tu.* ukkaḍa, ukkaḍa lookout place between the bounds of two towns. *Te.* ukkaḷamu vanguard, pickets round a camp. DED 482.

566 *Ta.* ukkamam collusion, connivance. *Ka.* ukkiva, ukkeva cunning, fraud. *Te.* ukkivamu baseness, cunning, hypocrisy; ukkivūdu a cunning man, hypocrite. DED(S) 484.

567 *Ta.* ukku (ukki-) to rot, decay, moulder, pine away, waste away; ukkal rottenness, that which is rotten or decayed. *Ma.* ukkuka to rot in water (as wood). ? Cf. 756 *Ta.* ur. DED(N) 485.

568 *Ta.* (Koll.) ukkaram sultriness. *Ka.* uga, ugi, uge steam, vapour or reek (as that which rises from a grain-pit). *Tu.* ugē, ukki steam. *Te.* ukka closeness or oppressiveness of weather, sultriness, confined heat, want of breeze or ventilation; ukkiribikkiri close, suffocating, oppressive; (K.) ukku to be suffocated through excessive humidity and hot weather. *Go.* (Ch.) ukkur steam; (L.) ukur breath; (Ko.) ukur heat; (A.) ukkur, (SR.) ukkad sweat; (Tr.) ukur the boiling point (Voc. 219; or Tr. ukur with 666(a) *Ka.* urku, ukku). Cf. 656 *Ta.* uru. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ukkola- heat, sultriness. DED(S) 486.

569 *Ka.* ugarisu to gasp, breathe hard, respire with difficulty. *Te.* ukkisa a dry cough; (B.) ogar(u)cu to gasp, breathe hard; (B.) ogar(u)pu gasping, panting; vagar(u)cu to sigh; vagar(u)pu sign, asthma. / *Te.* ukkisa possibly < Skt. ut-kāsate, Pali ukkāsati coughs; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1722. DED 487.

570 *Ta.* ukkam rope or cord attached to anything, as to a handle (< *Te.*). *Ka.* ugga id.; ukkaḍa piece of rope that is tied to the lower end of a well-rope for fastening the vessel, and is of a different texture, generally not so thick. *Tu.* (BRR) oggi a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth untied. *Te.* uggamu a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth horizontal. *Nk.* (Ch.) ug(g)ur rope, bowstring; ogur rope. *Kur.* ugi the top-knots by which the strings which support a carrier's loads are connected with the shoulder-stick. Cf. 708 *Ta.* uri. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ukkā = kupaṭulā. DED(S) 488.

571 *Ka.* uggu repeatedly to utter unmeaning sounds, stammer; *n.* unmeaning sounds (such as one uses to amuse a baby), stammering; uggadisu to utter repeatedly, cry out, repeat certain meaningless sounds so as to harmonize with dance or music; uggada, uggadane repeated sounds, noise, clamour, repetition of certain meaningless sounds uttered to harmonize with dance or music. *Tu.* ugguni to stammer. *Te.* uggadincu, (B also) uggalincu to utter; sound, produce sound. DED 489.

572 *To.* ugorm ring (in song; < Badaga). *Ka.* uṅgara, uṅgura, uṅgra ring. *Tu.* uṅgila id. *Te.* uṅ(a)ramu id. *Kol.* ongaram id. *Nk.* (Ch.) uṅgriyam, uṅgra ring. DED(S) 490.

573 *Ka.* us, ūs, hus, hōs sound used in sighing when tired. *Tu.* usu, ussane a deep sigh. *Te.* us interj. expresses tiredness, pain, dejection, etc. DED 491.

574 *Te.* usirika emblic myrobalan. *Kol.* (SR.) usurkā gooseberry. *Go.* (ASu.) usirka a tree. *Konḍa* usrika maran, (Sova dial.) sūrika mrānu, (BB) sūrika maran aonla tree, emblic myrobalan. *Pe.* hūrka mar id. *Mand.* jurka id. *Kui* (K.) jura id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) jur'o id. DEDS 71.

575 *Ka.* usuku, usaku, usige, usabu, usubu, usuvu sand. *Te.* usuka, isuka, isumu id.; (VPK) isaka (isike, iseka, iska), usike (useka, uske) id. *Kol.* (SR) uskā, (Kin.) uska id. *Go.* (M.) uskā, (A.) uske id. (Voc. 293). *Konḍa* iska id. DED(S) 492.

576 *Te.* usumu to scour, wash, cleanse; (K.) usugu to rub; be chafed. *Kol.* (SR.) usm- to wipe, apply. *Nk.* (Ch.) us- to remove dirt, clean. *Pa.* uyk- to rub, rub off; (S) ujip- (ujit-) to wipe, sweep. *Ga.* (Oll.) uyk- to rub, rub off. *Go.* (Tr.) usmānā to wipe, clean with a cloth; (W. Ph.) usmānā to wipe; (G. M. Ko.) umś-, (Mu.) umis-, (Ma.) umc- id. (Voc. 295). *Malt.* nusge to rub, clean; nusgre to rub oneself. DED(S) 493.

577 *Ko.* ucg- (uegy-) to move slightly horizontally (intr.); uck- (ucky-) id. (tr.). *To.* usx- (usxy-) id. (intr.); usk- (usky-) id. (tr.). DED 494.

578 *Te.* (K.) ūyu (ūs-) to spit. *Kol.* u-s- (u-st-) id. *Nk.* us- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūs- id.; ūsen spittle. *Pa.* ucc- to spit; uckuḍ spitting, spittle. *Ga.* (Oll.) us-, (S.) ūc-, (S.) ūs- to spit. *Go.* (Tr. A. Ch.) ucc-, (Ko.) us- to spit; (A.) uc, (Ch.) ūc, (Ph. Ma.) uccul, (Ko.) usul, (KoB.) huccul spittle, saliva (Voc. 224); (A. Mu. S.) usk- to spit, spit out (pl. action); MBE 1975, no. 110; (Ma. S.) uskul, (Mu.) uskle spittle (Voc. 291). DED(S) 495.

579 *Ta.* ucci crown of head, head, summit, zenith; uccāni highest point, top, summit; ? ukkam head. *Ma.* ucci crown of head; uccāni highest point, summit, top. *To.* ušky top of tree, zenith. *Ka.* ucci top or crown of head. *Te.* ucci id. DED 496.

580 *Ta.* ucci dog; ucc-eṅal utterance of an imitative word used in calling a dog; ūccu onom. expr. used in calling dogs; uccuppu (uccuppi-) to urge on, as dogs. *Ka.* ucci a particle used in calling dogs. DED(S) 497.

581 *Ta.* uccu (ucc-) to conquer in a game, get possession of another's property by fraud. *Ma.* uccuka to win or secure by subtlety or artifice.

582 *Pe.* uc- (-c-) to fix (e.g. net), set (trap), put (pot on fire). *Mand.* uc- to fix (net), set (trap). (Possibly with 655; so K.). DEDS 70.

583 *Tu.* ujēru, (B-K.) ujveru a pestle; (B-K.) ujide, jidde a small mortar. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) ijde mortar; ijeri pestle. *Pa.* uyp- to husk (rice). *Ga.* (Oll.) uyup- (uyut-) to pound (rice, etc.). *Go.* (Tr. SR. W. Ph.) ussānā, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) us-, (M.) usānā to pound with pestle, husk rice (Voc. 298); (Tr.) uska a big pestle, rice-pounder; (Ch.) uska, (A.) usval, (G. Mu. Ma.) usmal, (M. Ko.) uspal pestle (Voc. 292). *Pe.* uh- (ust-) to husk (rice). *Mand.* uhka- to pound. *Kui* uhpa (uht-) to strike against, impress, make a mark, write; *n.* act of striking against, marking, writing. *Kuwi* (F.) ussali, (Su.) uh- (ust-) to pound paddy; (S.) uh'nai to pestle. / Cf. Pkt. usuyāla-morta (see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360). DED(S, N) 498.

583A *Kui* uje, ujene truth, accuracy, certainty; true, etc.; truly, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) ujjoje'e falsely; ujje'e falsehood; (S.) ucee veh'nasi liar. *Kur.* ujgō uprightness, moral rectitude; *adj.* straight, upright; (Iahn) straight, right, true, straightforward. *Malt.* ugio true, real; truth. DEDS 72.

584 *Ta.* uṇaṅgu (uṇaṅgi-) to attempt vigorously, strive diligently, do, perform; urge, spur to action; *n.* zeal, effort. *Tu.* onary art, skill, means, attempt, device. *Te.* onaru to happen, occur; onarincu, onarucu to do, perform, make, effect; onanḡdu to happen, occur, be effected, be obtained, be fulfilled; onanḡrcu to effect, cause, accomplish, obtain. DED 499.

585 *Ta.* uṭakku (uṭakki-) to be fitted to the string of the bow (as an arrow); shoot (as an arrow); *n.* thread of a screw; uṭu point where the arrow is pressed against the bowstring, feather of an arrow, arrowhead. *Ma.* uṭakku catch, latching, notch, obstruction, dispute; uṭakkuka to catch hold of, resist, wrestle. DED(S) 500.

586 *Ta.* uṭal body, birth, texture of cloth; uṭalam, uṭampu, uṭar body. *Ma.* uṭal, uṭalam body, trunk, life, texture of cloth; uṭampu body, anus. *Ko.* oṭl belly, interior of body, trunk of body. *To.* wiṇ chest of body, desire. *Ka.* oḍal body, belly, stomach; oḍambi, oḍambe body; doḷlu, doḷlu a protuberant, huge belly. *Tu.* uḍalu, uḍaḷu, oḍaḷu belly, stomach; doḷlu, toḷlu, toḷḷe fat, stout; a pot-belly. *Te.* oḍalu, oḷlu body. *Konḍa* oṭol (obl. oṭoR-) id. DED(S) 501.

587 *Ta.* uṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle; uṭuttu (uṭutti-) to dress one; uṭukkai clothing; uṭuppu cloth, unsewn garment, clothes; uṭai clothes, garment, dress. *Ma.* uṭukka to dress, put on (chiefly the lower garment); uṭuppu dressing, clothes; uṭupikka, uṭuttuka to dress another, marry; uṭa cloth, dancer's pantaloons. *To.* uṭp dress of non-Todas. *Ka.* uṭu (uṭṭ-) to

put round the waist and fasten there by tucking in or by a knot, wind or wrap round the waist; uḍisu to cause to put on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes); uḍi, uḍe uḍu, uḍike, uḍige, uḍuge act of putting on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes) raiment put on in that manner, raiment in general; uḍuka, uḍuta winding or wrapping round the waist; uḍapu, uḍupu clothes of any kind. *Koḍ.* uḍi- (uḍip- uḍit-) to put on (sari); uḍipi clothes (in songs). *Tu.* uḍusri clothing, a female's garment. *Te.* uḍupu a suit of clothes, dress. ? *Ga.* (S.) ūd- to wear. *Go.* (Tr.) uhuttānā to put on a petticoat (or a woman only); (W.) uḥtānā to dress (or women) (Voc. 300); (Ma. S. Ko.) urs-, (Ma. urc-, (M.) uṣānā to put on, wear (cloth) (Voc. 272). *Konḍa* uṛpa- (-t-) to wear round one's waist as a loincloth, (woman) to wear a sari. *Pe.* uspa- to put on, wear (waistcloth) *Mand.* uhpā- id. DED(S, N) 502, DEDS 87.

588 *Te.* uḍuku to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; *n.* heat, boiling; uḍi kincu, uḍikilu, uḍikillu to boil (tr.), cook *Go.* (Koya Su.) uḍk eru hot water. *Kuwi* (S.) uḍku heat. *Kur.* uṭurnā to be agitated by the action of heat, boil, be boiled or cooked; be tired up to excitement. *Ta.* (Keikādi dialect Hislop, *Papers relating to the Aborigines of the Central Provinces*, Part II p. 19) uḍku (presumably uḍku) hot (< *Te.*) DED(N) 504.

589 *Ta.* uṭukkai small drum tapering in the middle. *Ma.* uṭukka a tabor resembling an hour-glass. *Tu.* uḍuku a kind of small drum. *Te.* uḍuka small drum of the shape of an hour-glass. / Cf. Skt. huḍukka- a kind of rattle or small drum; huḍukkā- a kind of drum. DED 505.

590 *Ka.* uḍute squirrel. *Te.* uḍuta id. Cf. 713 *Ta.* uṭukku. DED 507.

591 *Tu.* (B-K.) uḷuṅgu a tick found on the body of animals. *Pa.* uḷum (pl. uḷmul) tick. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) urūm (pl. urūhk), (D. Mu. urūm, (Ma.) urūm(i) id. (Voc. 277); (ASu. urūm id. *Mand.* rūme id. *Kui* ḍumba id. insect parasite. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) ru'ma tick (S.) luma horsefly. DED(S, N) 508.

592 *Ta.* uṭumpu iguana, *Varanus bengalensis*; (Koll.) oṭakkān a lizard. *Ma.* uṭumpu iguana. *Tr.* uruga/iruga id. *To.* (Sak.) uḍuxu (probably uḍx) a big lizard. *Ka.* uḍa, uḍu iguana. *Koḍ.* uḍumbi id. *Tu.* uḍu, oḍu, oḍḍu id. *Te.* uḍumu id. *Kol.* uḍug (pl. uḍgul) scaly pangolin (the meaning is probably wrong) (Kin.) urug iguana. *Nk.* hurug (pl. hurgul id. *Pa.* uḍu (pl. uḍul) id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. urrum (pl. urruhk), (Mu. Ko.) urpal, (Ma. orpal(i) id.; (M.) urpāl anteat (Voc. 270) (Koya Su.) urpāl iguana. *Konḍa* urbu, (BB urbu id. DED(S) 509.

593 *Ta.* uṭai wealth; uṭaimai state of possessing, possession, wealth, property uṭaiyavan owner, possessor of wealth

uṭaiyān, uṭaiyavar, uṭaiyār master, lord. *Ma.* uṭama property; uṭaya possessing; uṭayavan, uṭayatu owner. *Ko.* oṛyn owner; oṛym jewelry, things in house. *To.* wīṛm things burned at funerals, vessels. *Ka.* oḍame a possession, wealth, ornament, jewel; oḍe, oḍetana, oḍeyatana, oḍatana possession, ownership, lordship; oḍeya owner, lord, master, ruler; oḍati female having ownership, mistress. *Koḍ.* oḍevē master, god; oḍeyē husband. *Tu.* oḍaye, oḍeye proprietor, master, lord; oḍati mistress; oḍatana, oḍetana proprietorship; oḍave property. *Te.* oḍami, oḍame wealth; oḍayādu, oḍayūdu master, lord, owner, husband; oḍayurūlu mistress, female owner. *Kur.* uṇḍri, ūri, (Hahn) uṇḍri mistress of a house. / Cf. Omar. (Master) oḍēra owner. DED(N) 510.

594 *Ta.* uṭai *Acacia planifrons*; *A. latronum*; *A. eburnea*. *Ma.* oṭa a kind of thorny tree, umbrella thorn, *A. planifrons*. *Ka.* (Lush.) oḍējāli *A. planifrons* (for jāli, see 2474). DEDS 73.

595 *Ga.* (S) uṭt- to be trapped, caught in a trap. *Go.* (Tr.) uṭṭānā to be jammed in a trap (of fish). (*Voc.* 267d). DED 511.

596 *Kol.* uṭ- (uṭt-) to fall down. *Pa.* uṭ tīr- to stumble. *Malt.* uṭre to fall, drop down. DED 512.

597 *Kur.* uṭnā (uṭtas) to close an aperture by filling or obstructing; *refl.-pass.* uṭṭnā (uṭtas) to set, be hidden behind. *Malt.* uṭe to cover, fill up (as a hole); uṭgre to be covered up, be filled up (as a cavity or hole). DED 513.

598 *Kur.* uṭnā to have one's sufficiency, (stomach) fills; grow broad, be as thick as required; uṭḍānā, uṭḍnā to give one his fill, quench (thirst). *Malt.* uṭe to be filled, be satisfied; uṭde to fill (as the belly), satisfy. DED 514.

599 *Ka.* uḍḍi, oḍḍi heap or pile, esp. a pile of three with a fourth set on top. *Tu.* uḍḍi any pile of three with one on the top. *Te.* uḍḍa, uḍḍā a parcel or pack of four. DED 515.

600 *Ta.* up (upp-unnv-, uṭt-) to eat or drink, suck (as a child), take food, swallow without biting, enjoy, experience; upṭaru- to eat and digest, experience to the fullest extent; upṭi food, boiled rice, food of birds and beasts, experience; upṇi one who eats; upṇir drinking water; upṇa food; upavu, uṇā food, boiled rice, foodstuffs; upṭam food, refreshment; upṭi food of birds and beasts, food; upṭu (upṭi-) to put small quantity of food into the mouth (as of a child, sick person), coax and make one eat one's food (as a mother her child), entertain (as a guest), instil, infuse, dye, cause to experience (as the fruits of one's actions), suck (as a calf or kid); *n.* feeding, food, morsel given to a child or sick person; upṭuvān one who prepares

food, cook; up eating, food, experience of joys and sorrows by the soul, as the inevitable fruits of karma; upān glutton; upi one who eats. *Ma.* unnuka to eat (esp. rice), suck; upṇi suckling, infant; upṭuka to feed, feast gods and brahmins, temper iron; upṭu giving rice, esp. to brahmins, welding iron; upṭukār cooks; up food, boiled rice, meal. *Ko.* up- (uḍ-) to drink, suck; unṭk- (unṭe-) to make to drink, make to feast; u-ṭ- (u-ṭ-) to suck (young of animals that stand while suckling); u-ṭm meal paid to god at god-making ceremony; u-n food, food eaten after dry funeral. *To.* up- (uḍ-) to drink, (child) takes breast, (rain) rains; u-n food, feast. *Ka.* up (uḍ-), uppu, umbu to eat what forms a person's (or in poetry, certain animals') real meal, or (with regard to children) mother's milk; enjoy (as riches), take (as interest on money); upi person who feeds on; upike taking a meal; upisu cause to take a meal; *n.* what is fed on, a meal; upṇi taking a meal, a meal; ummu boiled rice (a term used when speaking to children); uḍu, uḍisu to give to eat, make eat; uṭa taking a meal, a meal. *Koḍ.* upṇ- (umb-, uḍ-) to eat a meal; umbala-mane kitchen; umbiṭi jungle leech (< um-puṭu drinking worm). *Tu.* upṇi, upṇipini to take one's meal, dine, eat rice (in opposition to a slight repast of fruits, cakes, etc.); upasy, upasyu a meal, dinner, boiled rice and curry; upṇely the time of evening, the night meal; upṇu boiled rice, solid food; (B-K.) uppu, nuppu = uppu cooked rice (or nuppu with 3704); umb-uru a small leech (cf. 660 *Ta.* uru); uṭa food, meal. *Te.* (K.) ūṭu (cattle) to drink water, etc., completely. *Ko.* un- (und-) to drink; unip- (unipt-) to make to drink, not giving with one's own hand; urt- (urutt-), (Kjn.) ūrt- to give to drink, giving with one's own hand. *Nk.* un- (und-) to drink; urt- to feed, give to drink. *Nk.* (Ch.) un- (und-) to drink, smoke (cigarette). *Pa.* un- (und-) to drink; unṭip- to cause to drink. *Ga.* (Oll.) un- (und-) to drink; (S) un- (und-) to eat, drink; unḍke (P.) peḍ, (S.) food; (S.) unṭe food, boiled rice. *Go.* (Tr.) undānā (uṭt-) to drink; jawā undānā to take food (jawā porridge, food); uṭṭānā to make to drink; (W) undānā to drink; uṭṭānā to make to drink; (M) uṭṭānā to drink; uṭṭḍānā to cause to drink; (Ko.) un- (uṭ-) to drink; usp- to give to drink (*Voc.* 238, 299; some dialects, to smoke (tobacco), *Voc.* 239); (D. Mu. Ma.) onḍe leech (*Voc.* 407). *Konda* un- (uṭ-) to drink; upṭis- to make to drink, feed. *Pe.* up- (uṭ-) to drink; upṭa- to give to drink. *Maṇḍ.* un- (uc-) to drink, smoke; uṭ- to give to drink. *Kuṭi* upba (uṭ-) to drink, partake of food (with ēḷu a meal), smoke tobacco; *n.* act of drinking, smoking; upṭa (ūrt-) to cause to drink, give to drink, suckle; upṭa (ūrt-) id.; *n.* act of giving to drink, suckling. *Kuwi* (F.) ūndali to drink; pālū ūndali to suck (pālū milk); pālū ūthali to suckle; (S.) unṇai to drink, suck; (Su.) un- to drink; uṭ- (-h-) to give to drink; (Isr.) un- to drink; uṭ- to give to drink;

(Su. P.) onḍa boiled rice; (F.) onḍa cooked rice; (S.) onḍa id., food. *Kur.* onṇā (onḍas) to drink, eat (rice); onṇā thirst; onṭānā to give a meal, make drink. *Malt.* onḍe (onḍ-) to drink, be coloured; onḍe to drink, colour, dye. *Br.* kuning to eat, drink, bite, suffer, endure [k-, rather than x-, by contamination with Si. khāṇu to eat (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3865; MBE 1961², p. 388, n. 9, *BDCG*, p. 55)]; ? huring to suck (in Bray's voc. misprinted with r, but the examples have r). Cf. 604 *Ta.* upṇi. DED(S, N) 516, and from DEDS 123 (Kuwi onḍa).

601 *Ta.* upaṅku (upaṅki-) to dry (*intr.*, as grain, vegetables, fish), become gaunt, shrink, shrivel, pine away; upaṅkal dried grain, dried food material, withered flower; upaṅku (upaṅki-) to cause to dry, dry in the sun; upaṅku, upaṅkam withering, drooping, dejection; upattu (upatti-) to cause to dry, emaciate; nupaṅku (nupaṅki-) to droop, fade, wither; (Koll.) onar- to be dried; onatt- to dry up (*tr.*). *Ma.* upaṅṭuka to dry, fade, heal (as a wound); upaṅṭikka to heal; upaṅkuka to put to dry, air, dry; upaṅkam, upaṅku dryness. *Ko.* ong- (ongy-) to become dry in heat, wither; onṭk- (onky-) to dry (*tr.*) in heat or sun. *To.* wīṇx- (wīṇxy-) to wither, dry (*intr.*); wīṇp- (wīṇpy-) to become scorched (by sun); wīṇk- (wīṇky-) to wither, dry (*tr.*), roast (meat); wīṇ id- to put to dry. *Ka.* opagu to dry, become dry, sapless, wither, emaciate; *n.* state of being dry; opagisu to cause to dry; opa, opaku, opagilu becoming dry, state of being dry, withered, sapless, empty; opaka emaciated man. *Koḍ.* opang- (opangi-) to become dry, wither, heal; opak- (opaki-) to dry (*tr.*). *Tu.* opakaṭṭu, opakaṭṭe dried, faded, emaciated; opuṇḍely, opuṇḍely dry, withered, thin; opakely dryness; (B-K.) upuṇḍu, nuṇḍu to dry. ? Cf. 1073 *Pa.* ōl-. DED(N) 517.

602 *Ka.* unaci-minu porpoise. *Te.* ulaca-minu, uluca id. / Cf. Skt. ulupin- id. From DED 597.

603 *Ta.* upar (-v-, -nt-) to wake from sleep, get back to consciousness, recover from languor, be conscious of, know, consider, examine, experience, become reconciled (as husband to wife); upar, uparaci mind, knowledge, feeling; upartti id., recollection; uparttu (uparti-) to teach, enlighten, wake from sleep, pacify, remind; uparppu clearness of mind; uparvu consciousness, waking from sleep, reconciliation. *Ma.* uparuka to awake, watch, be conscious, perceive; upareca watchfulness; uparvuvu intelligence; uparttuka to rouse, inform; uparttikka to inform a superior. *Ka.* opar to feel, perceive, understand. DED 518.

604 *Ta.* upṇi tick on dogs, sheep, cattle. *Ma.* upṇi tick on cows, dogs. *Ko.* upy insect that infects the eyes of men or animals and sucks blood. *Ka.* upṇi, upṇe tick; (Hav.)

upungu id. *Tu.* (DCV) upungu id. *Kor.* (M.) unga id. Cf. 600 *Ta.* up. DED(S) 519.

605 *Ma.* utakuka to prosper, thrive. *Ka.* odagu, odugu, odavu to become endowed with power, prosper, thrive, increase. *Tu.* odaguni to prosper. *Te.* (K.) odavu to flourish; odalu to increase, flourish; odugu, oduvu to increase, thrive; *n.* abundance. DED 520.

606 *Ta.* utaṭu lip, brim, edge of a wound; utaṭan blubber-lipped man; *fem.* utaṭi, *Me.* utaṭu lip. ? *To.* uṭur gums. *Ka.* oḍaḍu, oḍuḍu odaru lip. DED(S) 521.

607 *Ta.* utappi undigested food in the stomach of a beast; ventricle of animal. *Ma.* utappi id.; otappa ventricle of animal.

608 *Ta.* utappu (utappi-) to scold, reprove; utappu (utampi-) id.; to frighten. *Ma.* otappuka to scold, reprove.

609 *Ta.* utavu (utavi-) to give, contribute (as one's mite), help, aid, assist, be of use; utavi aid, help, assistance, gift, contribution. ? ūṭiyam profit, gain, benefit, advantage. *Ma.* utakuka to serve, be at hand and of use, help; utakkam, utavi help. *Ko.* odg- (odgy-) to become ready, help; odk- (odky-) to make ready; odyv aid, help; ot- (oty-) to be friendly; ot state of being friendly, help, nearness, proximity. *To.* wiṭx- (wiṭxy-) to get ready (*intr.*), be of use; wiṭk- (wiṭky-) to get ready (*tr.*); wiṭfy help, aid; o-ṭy help, usefulness. *Ka.* odagu, odugu, odavu to keep close to, come to hand, accrue to, be a hand, be of use; odagu that is at hand, that has accrued to one or has come into one's possession; odagisu, odavisu to cause (something) to come to or near, cause to be obtained, give, produce. *Tu.* odaguni to be opportune or ready; odagavuni to procure supply, prepare, assist. *Te.* odavu to be serviceable, useful, suitable, fit, or proper serve, occur, arise; (K.) give. ? Cf. 972 *Ta.* ottācai. DED(S) 522.

610 *Ta.* utaṭ ram, he-goat. *Ma.* utaṭ ram goat.

611 *Ta.* utalai jungle mango, *Cerbera odollam*. *Ma.* utalam, utaṭ id. DED 523.

612 *Tu.* udāḷu white ant. *Kor.* (O.) odal id. *Nk.* (Ch.) udri id. *Go.* (Hislop) udeli (A.) udṭi, (Y.) udri id. (*Voc.* 245). DEDS 75

613 *Ta.* utaru (utari-) to shake off, shake out (as a cloth), renounce (as the world friends, etc.); shake, as one's hands, feet, o body, through cold, fear, or anger; uta (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble with fear, shiver with cold; utaippu fright, alarm; utir (-v-, -nt-) to be shaken with the wind; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake off. *Ma.* utaruka to be in hurry or confusion; shake off. *Ka.* oḍaru to shake, shake off; *n.* shaking, etc.; oḍarisu to cause to shake. *Tu.* uḍevuni to throw out; the hands to shake as in sickness. *Te.* udaru, (K. also) uḍuru uḍilu to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; *n.*

trembling, shaking. *Ga.* (Oll.) udurp- (udurt-) to shake. Cf. 615 *Ta.* utir. DED 524.

614 *Ta.* uti, oti Indian ash tree, *Odina woderi*; uti falcate trumpet flower, *Dolichandrone falcata*. *Ma.* uti, oti *O. pinnata*. *Ka.* udi *O. woderi* Roxb. *Te.* oddi *O. pinnata*. *Kol.* (Wagh.) oddi id. (< *Te.*). [*O. pinnata* is not identified in Hooker.] DED(S) 525.

615 *Ta.* utir (-v-, -nt-) to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes), be demolished; (-pp-, -tt-) to cast leaves or fruits (as trees), cause to drop or fall in numbers, strip, knock out (as teeth), shed (as tears), break in pieces; *n.* crumb, piece, fragment; utiri that which falls off or is separated, paddy that has fallen from the stalk. *Ma.* utiruka to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves), moult (as feathers), drip through a sieve; utirikka to cause to drop, shed (tears); utircca, utirmma falling, dropping, showering. *To.* wiθ. (wiθy-) (waist-cloth) slips off. *Ka.* udir, udaru, udur to fall, fall down or off, drop (as fruits or leaves from a tree, hailstones from the sky, teeth, etc.); udirisu, udircu, udarisu, udarcu, udurisu to cause to fall or drop down, etc.; udaru falling or dropping down. *Tu.* uduruni, udaruni to fall, drop off, hang down. Cf. 613 *Ta.* utaru. DED 526.

616 *Ta.* utai (-v-, -nt-) to kick, plant the foot firmly against a post or a wall; (-pp-, -tt-) to kick, spurn, beat; *n.* kick, pressure of foot as in pushing, beating. *Ma.* uta a kick, rebound; utayuka, utekka to kick, rebound, offend, cheat; utappu striking against an offence. *Ko.* od- (ot-), ov- (ovt-), o- (ot-) to kick; od a kick; od a-ṛ- (a-e-) to struggle, try (to do, find, etc.), perform the movements of sexual intercourse; od a-ṛi act of struggling. *Ka.* ode (odad-/odd-), odi to kick, spur, fix the foot against or on; ode a kick; odaha kicking, spurring. *Tu.* daṅkuni to kick; (B-K.) odd-ādu to struggle, be in distress. ? *Ga.* (S.²) uyt- to kick. *Malt.* use to kick; use to kick, thrust away, despise. DED(S, N) 527.

617 *Ko.* ut- (uty-) to draw out from a bundle, draw from socket or hole. *Koḍ.* utt- (utti-) to untie (knot). ? Cf. 652 *Ta.* uri. DEDS 74.

618 *Ta.* uttaṇṭa-maṇi, uttaṇṭāl woman's necklace made of gold beads. *Ka.* uttaṇṭa, uttaṇḍalu, uttaragē gold necklace worn by women. *Te.* uttaṇḍamulu (pl.) gold necklace worn by women; (B. also) uttariga a kind of necklace. DED 528.

619 *Ka.* uttarāṇi, uttarāṇe, uttarāṇi, uttarēṇi a common weed. *Achyranthes aspera* Lin. *Tu.* uttarāṇi id. *Te.* uttarēṇu, (VPK) uttarēṇi, uttarēṇi id. DED(S) 529.

620 *Ka.* uttutte, uttatti, utttotte dried dates, the fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. *Tu.* uttutti the dried date fruit. *Kol.* (Kin.) uṣṭi māḥ wild date (khajira). *Go.* (ASu.)

uccuṭṭi date palm. (Kamaleswaran for *Kol.* and *Go.*) / Cf. *Mar.* utoti date. DED(S, N) 530.

621 *Ir.* uddya long. *Ko.* udm length. *Ka.* udda, uddi, uddu height, length, depth. *Koḍ.* udda length, height; uddatē long. *Tu.* udda length, distance; long. DED 532.

622 *Ka.* uddi, uddige low ridge in a field for retaining the water of irrigation. *Te.* uddari a steep bank; uddi bank or dam with a channel on it to convey water pumped into it to higher lands. ? *Ma.* utir little heaps of ground for planting rice in marshes. DED 533.

623 *Ta.* utti a player on the opposite side, corresponding to one on one's own side in a game in which the players are divided into two parties (< *Te.*). *Tu.* udri a match, pair. *Te.* uddi a match, an equal, a rival; equal; uddincu to pair, match, couple; uddikādu, uddiḍu companion, friend. DED(S) 534.

624 *Ta.* utti navel, belly. *Ma.* utti navel. ? Cf. *Ta.* tunti navel, belly. DED(S) 535.

625 *Ta.* untu (unti-) to push out, thrust forward, fling, discharge, cast away, drive, send; uttu (utti-) to discard, throw away; nuntu (nunti-) to propel, thrust forth, cast away; unnu (unni-) to propel. *Ma.* untuka to protrude; push, thrust, shove; untu a push, shove; untikka to cause to push. *Ko.* ud- (udy-) to push (person, small object with hand). *To.* ud- (udy-) to jostle. DED 536.

626 *Ta.* upparavar a Telugu caste who are usually tank- and well-diggers and roadworkers (< *Te.*). *Te.* uppara name of a caste whose occupation is digging tanks, etc.; uppari a digger, tank-digger; fem. upparadi. Cf. 628 *Ta.* upparakāraṇ. DED 537.

627 *Ta.* uppili name of several plants. *Ma.* uppila *Macaranga indica* R.W. *Ka.* uppaliḡe a small tree, *M. i.* *Tu.* uppala, uppaliḡe *M. i.*; (B-K.) ipliḡe = uppaliḡe. DED 538.

628 *Ta.* upparakāraṇ one who plasters a wall, who rubs mortar (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* uppara plastering; uppara (< upparakāra) bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer; fem. upparati; upparike the business of a bricklayer. Cf. 626 *Ta.* upparavar. DED 539.

629 *Ka.* uppi thorny medicinal styptic shrub with a gall as large as a nutmeg, *Volkameria capparidifolia* L. *Te.* uppi a kind of herb; (B) *V. capparidifolia*, *Monetia barlerioides*, *Azima tetraacantha*, *Capparis sepiaria*; puyyi a thorny shrub, *C. s.* DED(N) 540.

630 *Ta.* uppi a game of women. *Ma.* uppi id. DED 541.

631 *Te.* ubusu, (K.) ūsu leisure; chat, talk; (Visākha dialect) ūsul-āḍukonu to chat. *Pa.* ūb- to speak, converse; ūbal a saying; ūbkuḍ conversation, a saying. Cf. 937 *Ka.* osage, usir. DEDS(N) 76.

632 *Ta.* uppacam, uppacam asthma (< *Te.*). *Ma.* ummiṭṭam difficult breathing, sobbing of children; umayuka to breathe heavily; uma a cough. *Ko.* uba-cm panting. *To.* ubosm quickened breathing (as in fever). *Ka.* ubbasa, ubbasa, ubbusu, urabasa, urbasa, ummalu difficult breathing, asthma. *Tu.* ubbasa, ubbasa difficulty of breathing, asthma. *Te.* ubbasamu asthma. DED 543.

633 *To.* ūf in- (iḍ-) to blow, blow away (e.g. ashes). *Ka.* uph, uphi sound emitted when strongly blowing with the mouth to remove impurities. *Br.* huf puff of wind, blast, windy talk; huf kanning to blow upon. DED(S) 545.

634 *Ta.* umari, umiri marsh samphire, *Salicornia brachiata*. *Ma.* umari *Salicornia*. DED 546.

635 *Ta.* umal long bag made of palmyra leaves. *Ma.* umal id.; omal a kind of basket used by fishermen.

636 *Ta.* umi (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle; umi-nir spittle, saliva; umiyu spitting; umiḡ (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle, emit, vomit; umiḡ-nir spittle, saliva; umiyu spitting, spittle; tumi (-v-, -nt-) to spit (contamination of umi and tuppū). *Ma.* umiyuka, umikka to spit out; umi, umiḡu spittle; umiḡka to spit, emit. *Ka.* ugi to spit, spit out, emit; uguṛ (uguṛd-), uguṛ to emit (as saliva, etc.), spit out, spit, sputter; *n.* spittle, saliva; uguṛisu to cause to emit or spit; uguṛuvike spitting, etc.; ummalu, ummulu phlegm, mucus. *Tu.* ubbiyuni to spit; ubbi saliva, spittle; ubbina spittoon; ugipuni to spit out; (B-K.) ubi to spit. *Kor.* (O.) ubbi to spit; (T.) umi saliva. *Te.* umiyu to spit, spit out; ummi spittle, saliva. DED 547.

637 *Ta.* umi husk; (-pp-, -tt-) to become chaff; (Koll.) ummi husk. *Ma.* umi husk, chaff, bran. *Ko.* u-ym flour. *Ka.* ummi, ubbalu, ubalu husk or chaff of paddy; uy, uyyu, huy husk of rice or corn. *Koḍ.* umi paddy husks. *Tu.* umi, ummi husk or chaff of paddy. *Te.* umaka (B), umuka, ūka, ūka husk, chaff. *Ga.* (S.³) ūka id. *Kur.* uṅk id. *Malt.* umku id. DED(S) 548.

638 *Ka.* (Gowda) ummuni an insect. *Tu.* umily, (B-K.) umbli mosquito, gnat. *Nk.* (Ch.) ummel mosquito; DEDS 77.

639 *Ta.* umpal descendant. *To.* ub, in song-units: en mo uba*, en mary uba*. O my child! DEDS 78.

640 *Kur.* umpnā to perforate, pierce through, cut a passage for (through something). *Malt.* umppe to bore through; umppe to be bored through; umppe bored, a hole. DED 550.

641 *Kui* umung uta (uti-) to fall prostrate. *Kur.* umb'u, humbu'u, umba'a, humba'a, humkuryā, omba'a, homba'a with the face turned downward; umb'u mannā to bow

profoundly, go down on one's knees. *Ma.* umgre to bend (as in respect); umgro be meek, humble. (Pfeiffer: *Kur.* < Mund DEDS(N) 79.

642 *Ta.* ummaccu, ummicam groove in framework of a jewel in which stones are set. *Ma.* ummaccu a wire-drawer's pla. *Te.* ommaccu bezel which fastens a precious stone in a jewel, cavity in which a precious stone is set in a jewel. DED 551.

643 *Ta.* umm-eṇal utterance of an int. um expressive of assent; um-koffu to respond by ejaculating um as in listening to a story that is told; um-eṇal expression signifying assent, attentiveness. *To.* iḡ excl. said in audience in response to a narrator saying i ? iṇi excl. said by narrator at end of every sentence in telling a story. *Te.* ū ay! yes! well next!; ū-koffu to make the sound ū in hearing a story, indicating that one is listening or expecting to hear the sequel; listen to; ū-ko to hear, listen to. / Cf. *Skt.* hūm, hūm and M and NIA derivatives, expressive of attention or assent, Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14132, 14133 e.g. *Līlāsūkā Bīlvaṃśala's Kṛṣṇakarmām* II.72, in Frances Wilson, *The Love of Krishna* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1977, pp. 166-7; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 246-5 DED 552.

644 *Ta.* (Devanesan: Tinnevely dial.) m to urinate; (Tinn.) mōlu id.; (Koll.) ma- Ma. mōlla, mōllu urine; mōlluka to urinate. *Ir.* maḷlu to urinate; *n.* (Bhattachar 1958) urine. *Ko.* mōl id. *Kol.* umb (umbuṭ-), (Kin.) umul-, (SR.) ūml- to urinate; umbuluḍ urine. *Nk.* umbul- (umbuṭ-) urinate. *Nk.* (Ch.) umbul- id.; umulta, uml urine. *Pa.* uml-, umbl- to urinate; umluku umbulkuḍ urine. *Ga.* (P.) umbl- to urinate; umbulkuḍ urine; (S.³) ūl- to urinate. *G.* (Ch. Driberg) ūl urine (*Voc.* 325); (AS) ul id. *Koṇḍa* mūl- (mūṭ-) to urinate; mūl urine. *Pe.* mūnku (pl.) id. *Mand.* mūṇ (pl.) id. *Kui* mūlba (mūṭ-) to urinate; mūl urine. *Kuwi* (F.) mūṭkāl to urinate; mūṭ urine; (S.) mūṅkinai to urinate; mūnka urir murkinai to piddle, piss; (Su. P.) mūṇ (it-) to urinate; (Su.) mūnka, (P.) mūṇ urine. *Kur.* umbuṇā, mūṇā to urinate; umulka urine. *Malt.* umble to urinate; umluro urine (muro id.). DED(S, N) 553.

645 *Ta.* uy (-v-, -nt-) to live, subsist, ha being, be saved, be relieved (from trouble) escape (as from danger); (-pp-, -tt-) to ensue salvation; uykai salvation, deliverance, escape from hardship; uyti salvation, deliverance, remedy, expiation, ceasing; uyvu escape from danger, salvation, remedy; uyal livir being, escaping; uyavu means of saving li uyir (-pp-, -tt-) to revive, regain consciousness, be in vigorous functioning activity breathe hard, be wafted as fragrance, breathe one's last; give birth to, smell, say, declare; emit; *n.* life (animal or vegetable), so

living being, wind, voice; uyirppu reanimation, revival, breath, wind, air, sighing, sweet fragrance; uci life. *Ma.* uyir, usir life, breath; uyirkka to live, revive, survive; uyirppu life, reanimation; uyirppikka to quicken, raise to life; virkkuka to sigh, breathe; virppu breath. *Ko.* uci life, male genitals (polite word). *To.* ü-r, usir life; yu-k, üy, in song units; yu-k fiṭad drawing longing sighs, üy narṭad walking with heavy breathing. *Ka.* usir, usur, usuru breath, life, taking breath, cacsura; usalu breath. *Koḍ.* usiri breath. *Tu.* usuru, usulu, nusulu breath, life. *Te.* usuru, usuṛu id.; usuranu to sigh, be much vexed; ü(r)u(cu) to breathe, sigh; ü(r)u(pu) breath, sigh; uraṭa taking or recovering breath, being refreshed, consolation, comfort, rest; uradil(i)u, uradu to be consoled, calmed, appeased; uradineu to console, comfort, appease. *Konḍa* usur life, breath. *Kur.* ujinā to have life, reside, become animated, take life; ujita'ānā to keep alive, bring back to consciousness, raise again to life, revive (fire, quarrel). *Malt.* uje to live; n. life; ujni living, alive. *Br.* ut heart, mind, inside, kernel (or with 698 *Ta.* ul). Cf. 741 *Ta.* ūtu and 751 *Ma.* ūrkuka. DED(S, N) 554.

646 *Ta.* uyar (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent; (-pp-, -tt-) *caus.*; n. greatness, renown; uyarcē height, excellence; uyartti excellence; uyarttu (uyartti-) to lift up, elevate, raise (as price), promote to higher office, honour, praise, raise the voice; uyarntōr the great, celestials, persons born in the higher castes; uyarpu height, mound, greatness; uyarvu lofty height, greatness; uyaram, ucam height, eminence; uyari that which is tall; (Koll.) ocar to be raised; ocatt to lift; ocatti height; ocakke above; ocaram height. *Ma.* uyaruka to rise (as birds), be high, eminent, tall; uyaram height, pride; uyarcā elevation; uyarttuka to raise, elevate. *Koḍ.* oyandē that which is high (of field in a valley); oyandadi the place higher up. *Tu.* ōrige tallness, height. DED(S) 555.

647 *Ta.* uyar (-v-, -nt-) to vanish, disappear, be removed. *Ma.* uyaruka to be lost. *To.* u-r (-u-θ-) to disappear, be lost; (u-d-) to disappear suddenly by magic; u-f (-u-t-) to cause to disappear of a sudden, be a terrible fellow and do damage; u-θ, in: ir u-θ, o-l u-θ n. *pr.* places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people disappear' (cf. 4376). DED(S) 556.

648 *Ta.* ura (-pp-, -tt-) to become loud (as the voice), become harsh (as a noise), become furious (as the wind), be boisterous (as the sea), become violent (as a controversy); urakka loudly, distinctly; urappu (urappi-) to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly; urappal whoop, roaring sound; urappu shout, roar, intimidation, bluster, threat; uraru (urari-), uraru (urari-) to resound,

roar; urai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, speak, tell; n. roar, loud noise, speaking, utterance, word, flame; uraiyal narrating. *Ma.* urakka, urekka to speak, say; ura, uri word, fame; urammuka, urampuka to grumble, roar (cf. 718 *Ta.* urumu); uriy-āṭuka to utter, speak; uriy-āṭam talk; orappuka to vociferate in driving cattle. *Ka.* ore to sound, utter, speak, say, relate; n. word; ura, uru crying; uruvani crying, crying aloud. *Koḍ.* oraḍ- (oraḍuv-, oraṭ-) to answer (or with 650 *Ko.* orp-). *Kor.* (M.) oji to say. *Te.* uraka (*neg. gerund* of *ūr-), uraka, uraka silently, quietly, not speaking; merely, simply, vainly; roda noise, outcry, uproar; ? rōju to pant, gasp; n. panting; rōjuḍu prattle. *Pa.* ur- to groan. ? *Go.* (SR.) roñānā to grieve, cry (*Voc.* 3069). DED 557.

649 *Ta.* ura (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, hard (as the soil), become thick, coarse (as paper); urappu hardness (as of rice that is not well boiled), coarseness or roughness (as of cloth or paper), resoluteness, strength; uram strength, hardness, compactness, resolution, heart of a tree, manure (as strengthening the soil); uraṇ strength of will, support; uraṇar persons of strong will; uravu (uravi-) to become vigorous, get strong; uravam strength, force; uravan, uraviyan, uravōṇ strong man; uravu strength, firmness, strength of mind, increasing. *Ma.* urakka to be strong; urattan strong man; uram strength, firmness. *Ko.* orp- (orpy-) to excel. *To.* u-p pith; ut-ir, utin-ir, utin-ir best buffalo in herd; ut-mox best woman. *Ka.* uraṭu, uraṭa, uruṭa, ur(u)ṭu, uṭṭu, oraṭu, orṭu coarseness (of cloth, thread, hair), thickness, stoutness; orpu strength, firmness, durability, coarseness (of cloth); ? urku, ukku power, valour. ? *Te.* ukku strength, vigour, courage, spirit. DED 558.

650 *Ko.* orp- (orpy-) to act in overweening, desperate fashion, refuse to listen, (illness) is dangerous. *To.* warp- (warpy-) to refuse to do something. *Ka.* ura, uru impetuosity, etc.; uruvani, uruvane haste, rashness, passionate and overbearing behaviour; uruvaniṣu, uravaniṣu to act hastily, overbearingly, etc.; uruṭu to be overbearing; uruṭu, oraṭu, orṭu overbearing manner, gruffness; (PBh.) oraṇṭu overbearing manner; oraṇṭutanam the state of being overbearing. *Koḍ.* oraḍ- (oraḍuv-, oraṭ-) to answer (or with 557 *Ta.* ura). *Tu.* oratuṇi, oraḍaḍuni to wrangle; oraḍaṭa mutual wrangling; oraṇṭu, oraṇṭu hatred, ill-will, retaliation; oraṇṭuni to hate, retaliate. *Kuwi* (S.) ūrinai to ignore; (Isr.) ūr- (it-) to disobey. DED 559.

651 *Ta.* ural mortar, mould for making vermicelli or the like. *Ma.* ural wooden mortar for beating rice. *Ko.* olka-l mortar; olka-l kal a stone mortar; olkeyk, olki-k work of preparing grain by pounding. *Ka.* oral, oral, orlu, olḷu mortar of stone or hard wood. *Koḍ.* ora mortar of stone or wood. *Tu.* oralu, (B-K.) uralu, oralu a large

mortar. *Te.* rōlu, rōlu mortar. Cf. 665 *Ta.* urai. DED(N) 560.

652 *Ta.* uri (-v-, -nt-) to peel (*intr.*, as skin, bark); strip off (as clothes), deprive of, rob; (-pp-, -tt-) to slough off, flay, strip off (as bark); n. rind, peel, skin stripped off, bark; urivai skin, hide, peel, rind, stripping, flaying, peeling off; uruvu (uruvi-) to strip (as beads from a string, as leaves from a twig), unsheath (as a sword). *Ma.* uri skin; uriyuka to be stripped, skinned; strip off; urikka to flay, skin a jackfruit, coco-nut; urippu, uriccal flaying, stripping; ūruka to strip off, flay, draw off or out, unsheathe. *To.* ušt- (uṣṭy-) to take off (ring, bangle, shirt or coat, sari). *Ka.* urieu to flay, strip off covering or skin, cast off (as the slough); get loose; urcu to draw (as a sword); become loose; uccu to draw (as a sword), cast (as a slough), loosen (as a knot); become loose, be cast (as a slough); ore to draw, pull, draw out or off; (Hav.) urmbu to pluck leaves. *Tu.* rumbuni to strip off, pluck off, as leaves from a stalk; rumbu stripping, plucking; (B-K.) urumbu, rumbu to tear off (as leaves from a twig). *Kor.* (M.) urbu to pluck leaves. *Nk.* uyp- to take off (clothes wrapped round middle). *Pa.* uyk-, uykup- (uykit-) (serpent) to slough its skin. *Go.* uy- (Mu.) to be flayed, (Ko.) to be sloughed (skin of snake); (Ma.) uy?- (snake) to slough its skin; (Ko.) uysp- to flay; (Mu.) uyile, (Ma. Ko.) uyka slough of snake (*Voc.* 257); (SR.) uccānā to strip (of hemp); (Tr.) uccānā to strip hemp, pluck (bird), (pigs) strip kodon field; (G.) ucc- to strip off (*Voc.* 226). *Kuwi* (T.) juka slough of snake. *Kur.* urnā (uryas) to rub off the leaves of a branch, the spikes of a corn-ear, by passing the hand along. *Malt.* urge, urwe to fall off (as the hair), slip off. ? Cf. 617 *Ko.* ut-. DED(S, N) 561.

653 *Ta.* uri a measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{2}$ measure. *Ma.* uri half a nāṇi, or two ūṭakku. DED 562.

654 *Ta.* urimai ownership, that which is owned, claim for right of possession, slave, services of a bondservant, duty, affection, liberty; urittu right, proprietorship, affection; uritu that which is related; uriyan, uriyavan, uriyōṇ one who is worthy, qualified, one who has rights, heir. *Ma.* uriyani suitable, proper; urppu claim, right. *Kur.* urb well-to-do, well-off, rich; urbas master, landlord, (pl.) parents; urbni mistress of the house, lady. DED(S, N) 563.

655 *Ma.* urī a running knot, loop, noose. *Ko.* urkl mo-r slip-knot (mo-r id.). *Ka.* ural, uril, urul, urul, urul, urḷu a running knot, noose, snare. *Tu.* urlu a noose, snare. *Te.* uri noose or running knot, halter, snare, execution by a halter; uccu slip-knot, noose, halter; (K.) uralu, urulu to be caught in a snare. *Konḍa* (BB) ūri a trap for birds. *Kui* rusu, rulu noose, snare, trap. *Kuwi* (F.)

ūrū (pl. ūṛka) snare; ūṛu ogali to noose (fo ogali, see 934); (S.) uruta herh'nal id.; uru hanging; (Isr.) uru, (Su.) huru (pl. -ka) snare (Possibly add 582; so K.) DED(S, N) 564.

656 *Ta.* uru (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, smart, be angry; uruppam, uruppu heat, anger; urumar heat (as of the sun, of the atmosphere); sultriness, noon; urumpu ire, exasperation (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 155) uruttu (urutti-) to make angry. *Ma.* uruppam anger. *Ir.* ubbe ūri-ni-ru sweat. *Āiku.* urid. *Ko.* ury- (urc-) to hate, be envious of, it pains; n. envy, heat (esp. of the sun), sweat; urc burning pain. *To.* uf- (ut-) (fever) affects, burns; ūry heat of fire; sweat; anger, grudge; ? ūre fatigue. *u-r* foṭ- (foṭ-) (woman in the 5th month of pregnancy) undergoes ceremony of burnin on wrist; *u-r* foy- (foe-) (husband of pregnant woman) performs ceremony of burning her wrist. *Ka.* uri to burn, blaze, glow, burn with fever, rage, envy, burn or smart as a wound, a mouth from pepper; n. burning, flame, blaze etc.; urika one who burns (tr.), a passionate angry man; uripu, urisu to cause to burn inflame; uruvāla, uravāla, ural, urlu fuel; uru, urapu, uripu, urupu, uruvu, urpu burning flame; urugu passion, anger, wrath; ummal heat; grief, trouble; ummalike heat; grief distress; ummalisu to be hot; to grieve, be distressed. *Koḍ.* uri (-v-, -ñj-) burning sensation is felt; uri burning sensation. *Tu.* uri blaze flame, heat, acute pain, wrath; uriyuni to burn, blaze, feel a burning sensation, be angry, envious, (belly) is hungry; urkil prickly heat. *Te.* (K.) uriyu to burn (*intr.* be afflicted, grieve; (K.) uralu to burn (*intr.* be ablaze; ummalineu to grieve, sorrow, ummalinta, ummalimpu, ummalika grief, uneasiness, disquiet. *Pa.* urj- to sweat, urjukud sweat, perspiration. *Ga.* (Oll.) ur- (j = dz) to sweat; (P.) uruskur sweat, perspiration. *Go.* (Koya Su.) urbu sweat. *Konḍ* (Sova dial.) rūṇ(u) heat of summer; sweat. *Pe.* rūc- to sweat; rūmi sweat. *Mand.* rūnd to ignite, set alight. *Kui* ruta (ruti-) to set fire to, ignite; n. setting fire to; (K.) ru (rut-) to set light to. *Kuwi* (D.) rund- (it to ignite; (Su. P.) rūh- (rust-) to sweat; (S) gāma rūh'nal id. (gāma sweat); rūnai to sweat (i.e. singe). ? *Br.* hushing to set fire to burn, scorch, make feverish, burn with rage hushing to be burnt, etc. Cf. 568 *Ta.* ukl aram, 661 *Ta.* uruku, and 1064 *Kui* ōpu Kur. ōrnā. DED(S, N) 565.

657 *Ta.* uru (-pp-, -tt-) to assume a form issue forth, appear, come into existence; n. body, shape, form, beauty, idol; urup form, shape, colour; uruvam = *uru* n.; uruv shape, form. *Ma.* uru, uruvu, uruvam form. *Ko.* urp shape, appearance, image of god i form of small silver plate; urv trunk of body. *To.* urp form, idol; ušt- (uṣṭy-) to appear, come into sight, (star) rises; uf back of trunk of body (also u-f in songs; uncertainty about phonetics). *Tu.* oru features, form, marl

shape. *Te. uravu* beauty, fitness; *uruvu* form, shape. / ? < Skt. rūpa-. DED(S) 566.

658 *Ta. uru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become ripe, mature. ? *Tu. urve* unripe. *Te. (K.) uriyu* to become ripe; hair to become grey. DED 567.

659 *Ta. uru* schooner, small vessel. *Ma. uru, uruvu* vessel, ship. DED 568.

660 *Ta. uru* leech (*lex.*). *Tu. umb-uru* a small leech (cf. 516 *Ta. up*). DEDS 80.

661 *Ta. uruku* (*uruki-*) to dissolve (*intr.*) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind, glow with love, be emaciated; *urukku* (*urukki-*) to melt (*tr.*) with heat (as metals or congealed substances), dissolve, liquefy, fuse, soften (as feelings), reduce, emaciate (as the body), destroy; *n.* steel, anything melted, product of liquefaction; *urukkam* melting of heart, tenderness, compassion, love (as to a deity, friend, or child); *urukkinam* that which facilitates the fusion of metals (as borax). *Ma. urukuka* to melt, dissolve, be softened; *urukkuka* to melt (*tr.*); *urukkam* melting, anguish; *urukku* what is melted, fused metal, steel. *Ko. uk* steel. *Ka. urku, ukku id. Koq. ur-* (*uri-*) to melt (*intr.*); *urik-* (*uriki-*) *id. (tr.)*; *ukki* steel. *Te. ukku id. Go. (Mu.) ur-* (*Ko.*) *ur-* to be melted, dissolved; *tr. (Mu.) urih-/urh-* (*Voc. 262*). *Konda* (BB) *rūg-* to melt, dissolve. *Kui ūra* (*ūri-*) to be dissolved; *pl. action ūrka* (*ūrki-*); *rūga* (*rūgi-*) to be dissolved. *Kuwi* (T.) *rūy-* to be dissolved; (*S.*) *rūkhnai* to smelt; (*Isr.*) *uku*, (*S.*) *ukku* steel. Cf. 656 *Ta. uru*. DED(S) 569.

662 *Go. (Tr., etc.) urugānā* to be broken; *urultānā* to break (*tr.*) (*Voc. 261*); or with 946 *Ta. oṭi*. *Konda ruṅ-* (*it-*) to be broken; *ruk-* to break, smash. DEDS 81.

663 *Ta. uruvu* (*uruv-*) to pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, a needle). *Ma. uruvuka* to pierce through, penetrate. *Ka. urcu, uccu* to enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate. *Tu. urumbuni, rummuni* to bore. *Te. uccu* to enter, penetrate, pierce. *Pa. ucc-* to transfix. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *uh-* (*ust-*) to pierce; (*Isr.*) *uh-* to stab. *Kur. hurnā, huṇā* to strike at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth). DED(S) 570.

664 (a) *Ta. urul* (*urulv-, urupṭ-*) to roll, tumble over and over, revolve (as a wheel), spin, become round, globular; *n.* car wheel, wheeled vehicle; *uruli* wheel, circle, small vessel of bell-metal that is circular in shape; *urulai* wheel, anything that rolls or turns (as a ball); *urutci* revolving, rotundity; *uruttu* (*urutti-*) to roll (*tr.*), revolve, whirl, impose and confound by high-sounding verbiage; *n.* rolling, wheel, roundness, fraud; *urulai* cart; *urupṭai* ball, anything round, roundness, mouthful of food in the shape of a ball. *Ma. urul* circular, a wheel, rolling wave; *urulukā* (*urupṭ-*) to roll (*intr.*), toss, revolve; *urupṭa* round; *urula* a ball; *urulca* rolling,

roundness; *uruli* cauldron to boil 4-5 measures of rice; *uruttu* what is round, fraud; *uruttan* deceiver; *uruttuka* to roll (*tr.*), cheat. *Ir. ruḷlu* (*ruḷd-*) to roll (*intr.*); *ruṭtu id. (tr.)*. *Ko. urp-* (*urp-*) to roll (*intr.*) over and over in one direction; *urṭ-* (*urṭy-*) *id. (tr.)*. *To. u-ḷ-* (*u-ḷ-*) to roll (*intr.*); *u-ṭ-* (*u-ṭy-*) *id. (tr.)*; *u-ḷ* ball (of butter, food, etc.), handful; *uṭ-* (*uṭy-*), *piṣ* (*u-ṭy-*) to turn earth with cane at funeral (for *piṣ*, see 4290). *Ka. urul*, *urula*, *uratu*, *urapṭu*, *urutu*, *urupṭu*, *urṭu*, *urḷu*, *urḷu* to roll, roll down, revolve, be turned over; *urutu* to roll; *uruli*, *uruli*, *urli*, *urḷa*, *urḷe*, *urli* a ball, bulb, round vessel of earth or metal; *urulu*, *urulu*, *urupṭu*, *urḷu*, *ural*, *urli* rolling, roundness; *urape* roller for moving logs; *urulike* rolling, revolving; *urulicu*, *urulisu*, *urulu* to cause to roll, etc.; *uruttu* round stone used as an anchor, an anchor. *Koq. urid-* (*uripd-*) to roll (*intr.*); *urit-* (*uriti-*) *id. (tr.)*. *Tu. urupṭu*, *urupṭulu*, *urpṭelu* round; *urpṭe* lump, morsel; *urna* round-shaped cake. *Te. uralu*, *urli* to roll, roll down, fall down; (*K.*) *oralu* to toss in sleeplessness. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *urpṭa* wave. *Kur. olṇṇānā* to roll on the ground (of animals).

(b) *Ta. upṭai* ball, anything round or globular, commonly rather small, ball of stone or earth shot from a bow, mouthful. *Ma. upṭa* ball, globe, clot, bullet. *Ko. upṭ* roundness; *upṭy* round lump of food. *To. upṭ* ball, round; *upṭy* *ḷwiṭ* cooked rice in shape of ball. *Ka. upṭe* a round mass or ball (e.g. of raw sugar, tamarind, clay, cowdung); *upṭalige* a kind of rice cake that has the form of a biscuit. *Tu. upṭe* ball, ball-shaped confection; *upṭuluga*, *upṭluga* a kind of fried cake. *Te. upṭa* ball, globe, pellet, pill, (*VPK* also) wheel of cart; round; *upṭa*, *upṭamu* round; *upṭamulu*, *upṭālu*, *upṭālu* round cakes prepared as an offering to Vighneswara. *Go. (P.) upṭa* wheel. *Go. (SR.) upṭa* ball (*Voc. 236*). *Konda upṭa* wheel. *Pe. rōṇḍa* egg. *Manḍ. ruṇḍa id. Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *upṭa*, (*S.*) *unde* wheel; (*F.*) *ūṇḍa id.* (solid wood). / Cf. Skt. *upṭaraka-* ball of flour, roll, loaf; Pkt. *upṭaraya-* *id.*; *upṭi-* lump; Mar. *ūṇḍa* lump of kneaded dough, etc. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1699). DED(S, N) 571.

665 *Ta. urai* (-v-, -nt-) to be reduced into a powder or paste, wear away by attrition, be indented or effaced by rubbing; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub into a paste, wear away by rubbing, grate, test on the touchstone, smear, polish; *n.* rubbing, friction, attrition; fineness of gold or silver as tested on the touchstone; *urai-kal* touchstone, small stone for rubbing pills into powder; *uraical* friction; *uraicu* (*uraici-*) to rub against (*intr.*), chafe, wear away by use; rub hard (*tr.*), scour, waste away by rubbing; *urainicu* (*uraini-*) to rub (*tr.*); *uraippu* rubbing, assaying; *uracu* (*uraci-*) to rub against; *urainicu* (*uraini-*) to rub oneself, rub against; to wear away by rubbing (*tr.*), grind away, scrape, smear, anoint; *urainu* (*uraini-*) to rub (*intr.*); *uraincal* rubbing, chafing; *urāy* (-v-, -nt-), *urāyāyicu* (*urāyāyicu-*) to rub (*intr.*), as an animal

against a tree, as two branches together); *urōcu* (*urōci-*), *urōñcu* (*urōñci-*) to rub (*intr.*). *Ma. urasuka* to rub, come into contact, contend, form into a pill; *urasal* friction, contest; *ura* rubbing, a stroke; *ura-kallu*, *uravu-kallu* touchstone; *urayuka* to rub, wear by friction; *uravu* rubbing, touch; *urekka* to rub, grate, polish, grind, assay metal; *uriyuka* to be chafed; *urāñuka*, *urammuka*, *urummuka*, *urattuka* to rub against, graze, touch; *urusuka* to wear off, diminish. *Ko. orv-* (*ort-*) to rub into paste, rub with a stone in making pot; (*ord-*) to touch or stroke gently; *orj-* (*orj-*) to rub; *uj-* (*uj-*) to rub, file, sharpen. *To. warf-* (*wart-*) to rub into paste, wipe, wash; *ud-* (*udy-*) to smear on body. *Ka. urdu*, *uddu*, *ujju* to rub, make fine by rubbing; *ujjisu* to cause to rub; *ujju*, *uridke* rubbing; *ore* (*orad-*) to touch, rub, smear, apply to a touchstone, examine, grind, make thin or fine; *n.* rubbing, etc.; *orasu*, *orisu*, *orsu* to touch, rub gently, stroke, rub, scour, rub out, crush, separate by friction (as grain from the ears), smear; *n.* friction, rubbing, destroying; *ore-gal* touchstone; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *n.* grinding; ? *ruddu* to beat soundly. *Koq. udd-* (*uddi-*) to rub. *Tu. urepuni* to try metals by touchstone; *uresuni id.*, to rub, polish; *urduni* to rub, file, polish; *ujjuni* to rub; *ure-kallu*, *ore-kallu* touchstone; *orevuni* to rub, wipe; *oresuni* to diminish (*intr.*), wear off; rub (*tr.*), wipe; *orabely* rice once cleaned of its husk only; (*B-K.*) *orabely* work involving the removal of husk from paddy; *ocipuni* to wipe off, rub out, clean; *occuni id.*, to whet, sharpen. *Te. ora* rubbing, touch, testing on a touchstone; *ora-gallu* touchstone; *orau* to rub, try by the touchstone; *orapu* rubbing, test by touchstone; *orapidi* rubbing, friction; *orayu* to rub, test by touchstone, touch; be slightly bruised; *orayika* rubbing, friction; (*K.*) *uriyu* to be rubbed; *ruddu* to rub, scour, clean; *ruddudu* rubbing, scouring, cleaning; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *rubbu-gundu* stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar; ? *ruttu* to strike, beat; ? *rōkali* a large wooden pestle (? or cf. 672 *Ta. ula-kkai*). *Kol. (SR)* *rubgund* stone pestle (< *Te.*); (*SR.*) *rōkāl*, (*Kin.*) *rōka* pestle (< *Te.*). *Nk. rōkal* pestle (< *Te.*). *Pa. urc-* to skim off (cream), scrape; (*S.*) *ujip-* (*ujit-*) to wipe, sweep. *Go. (Oll.) ur-* to wipe (sweat). *Go. (SR.) uriyānā* to powder; (*Tr.*) *urisānā* to sprinkle or crumble salt, sugar, sandal-powder, etc. (*Voc. 260*); (*A. SR. Y. S.*) *rōkal* pestle (*Voc. 3076*; < *Te.*); (*Mu.*) *uc-* to scrape, plane; (*Ko.*) *us-* to pare (*Voc. 226*); (*LuS.*) *oochana* a carpenter's plane. *Konda rōs-* (*-t-*) to touch slightly, stroke, rub against. *Kui rūga-* (*rūgi-*) to be smooth; *rūsa* (*rūsi-*) to crush, grind; *n.* crushing, grinding; *pl. action rūska* (*rūski-*); *rūseni* press for grinding sugarcane. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *rūbali* to smear; (*S.*) *rub(b)inai* to smear, rouge; (*Su.*) *rub-* (*-it-*) to rub on (oil, etc.). Cf. 651 *Ta. ural*. / ? Cf. Skt. *uñch-* to glean

[i.e. scrape up gleanings], *proñch-* (*pra + uñch-*) to rub, wipe, wipe out, efface (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 1680, 9011); *OMar. (Master)* *orakalu*, *vorakala* touchstone. DED(S) 572.

666 (a) *Ka. urku, ukku* to rise, swell (as the sea, etc.), boil excessively, come up or over in boiling, foam, boil (as rage), be greatly increased (as beauty, grief, joy), be elated; *n.* swelling, etc., froth, rising (as of the flood-tide), pride; *ukkanda* swell, overflowing fulness, abundance; *ukkuve* rising, etc. *Koq. ukk-* (*ukki-*) to boil over. *Tu. urkuni* to rise; *urkāvuni*, *ukkāvuni* to cause to run over; *urkārūni* to bubble up (as boiling water); *urkūpe* act of bubbling up; *urpely* slight boiling; *ukku* to boil, bubble up, run over in boiling, swell up, spring up. *Te. uru* to grow fat or puffed. *Go. (Tr.) ukur* the boiling point (*Voc. 219*); or with 568 *Ta. ukkaram*). *Konda urp-* (*-t-*) to boil (as water); (*BB*) *urpu* steam. *Pe. ur-* (*-t-*) to boil up, effervesce. *Mand. ur-* (*-t-*) *id. Kui urpa* (*urt-*) to seethe, boil, bubble, emit froth; *n.* state of boiling, seething. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *ūrhali* to boil over; (*S.*) *urh'nai* to swell (boiled milk). *Br. (h)uringing*, (*h)urēnging* to swell up, break out (of boils, etc.), sprout.

(b) *Ta. uppu* (*uppi-*) to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven); *uppal* flatulence; *upukku* (*upukki-*) to swell, overflow; *upparam* flatulent distention of the abdomen (< *Te.*); (*CTD*) *ubbu* to become hot. *Ko. ub-* (*uby-*) (part of the body) swells; *ubc-* (*ubc-*) to coax child with pleasing words. *To. ub-* (*uby-*) to boil over; ? *upum* much; ? *uporty* pleasure, elation. *Ka. urbu, urvu, ubbu* to swell, increase, rise, be elated, be puffed up, become glad; *n.* state of being swollen, etc., height, elation, joy, pride; *ubbusu* to cause to swell, raise, rouse, puff up by flattering; *ubbadiga*, *ubbudiga*, *ubbariga* greatness; *ubbaṭe*, *ubbaṭṭe* swelling, increase, elation, greatness, boldness; *ubbara*, *urbara* swelling, increase, state of being swollen, risen, or full to overflowing, greatness, abundance; *ubbike*, *ubbuve* swelling, etc.; *ubiku* to swell, rise, overflow. *Tu. ubbuni*, *ubberuni* to swell, be elated with joy or puffed up with pride; *uberuni* to become thick; *ubbara* high, swollen, turbid. *Te. ubuku* to swell, heave, rise, jut, bulge, project, overflow, burst out; *n.* swelling, jutting, heaving, bulging, projection; *ubbaramu* swelling, inflation, increase, excess; *ubbarinucu* to swell; *ubbarimpu* swelling (of the belly); *ubbu* to swell, be puffed up, grow stout, rise up, overflow, be overjoyed, elated; *n.* swelling, protuberance, joy, being puffed up with pride; *ubbincu* to inflate, cause to swell, flatter; *uppena* a swell of the sea, inundation, deluge; *uppoṅgu* to swell, burst forth, overflow, be overjoyed, elated. *Konda ubi-* (*-t-*) to swell, be inflamed, be bloated. *Kur. ubkārānā* to bubble up, gush up or out with force, swell up. / Cf. Pali *ubbilla-* elation, elated state of mind; *ubbi-lavita-* happy, elated, buoyant; BHS *udbilya-*,

udvilya-, audbilya-, audvilya- joy, pleasurable excitement. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2338, 2339; ? borrowing or convergence. DED(S) 573.

667 *Ma.* urusuka to glide down, fail; ? ukkuka to lean to one side as one falling, start. *Koḷ* urki tap- to jump down. *Pa.* urk- to fall. *Ga.* (S.) urk- to set (as sun); (S.³) urk- (uruk-) to descend, jump; urukp- to make to jump. *Go.* (Pat.) urrāna, (Hislop) urrana to fall (*Voc.* 269); (Kō.) ukk- to make to fall, fell in wrestling (*Voc.* 218). DED(S) 574.

668 *Kur.* urkhñā to come or go out, set out on journey, germinate, break forth (eruption), evolve. *Malt.* urqe to come out, come forth. ? *Go.* (Marjā; *LSI* 4. 535) urtōr (they) came out. DED 575.

669 *Ka.* (Hav.) uruḍu to wrestle. *Tu.* urduni id., struggle; urdāta wrestling; (B-K.) uruḍu to wrestle. ? *Go.* (Tr.) unḡānā to close or wrestle with (*Voc.* 267c). DED 577.

670 *Ga.* (Oll.) urp- (urt-) to wash face. *Go.* (Ma. Kō.) kank ūr-/ūr- id. (*Voc.* 321); (Koya Su.) ur- id. *Koṇḍa* ūrpa- (-t-) to wash (hands, feet, face, etc.). *Pe.* ur- (-t-) to wash face. *Kuwi* (Su.) rūp- (-it-) id.; (F.) mūmbū rūpali to wash one's face; mūmbū rūpi kiali to wash (another's) face; (S.) rūbinai to wash. DED(S) 82.

671 *Ta.* ula (-pp-, -nt-) to become diminished, be wasted, be devoid of, die, terminate; ulakkai end, ruin, death; ulappu wasting, perishing, defect, death, limit; ulai (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined (as houses, land, crops); (-pp-, -tt-) to ruin; ulaivu ruin, destruction, defeat, poverty, trouble. *Ma.* ulakkuka to shrink up; ulayuka to be impoverished, ruined; ulaccal, ulavu ruin. DED(S) 579.

672 *Ta.* ulakkai pestle. *Ma.* ulakka pestle for pounding rice. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) alke pestle. *Ko.* elk pestle. *To.* waṣk grainpounder. *Ka.* olake, onake, onike wooden pestle for pounding rice and other things; (Gowda) onike pestle. *Koḍ.* olake wooden pestle. / ? Cf. Skt. ulūkhala-mortar; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360. DED(N) 580.

673 *Ta.* ulaṇṭu caseworm, larva of the caddis fly; silk produced by the ulaṇṭu. *Ma.* ulaṇṭu id. DEDS 83.

674 *Ta.* ular (-v-, -nt-) to become dry, wither, be parched up, pine away, droop; ularcci dryness, withered state, emaciated condition, weariness of the mind; ularitti (ularitti-) to dry (tr.), desiccate; ularu (ulari-) to dry up, wither, be injured, worn out. *Ma.* ularuka to dry (*intr.*); ularcca dryness; ularittuka, ularikkuka to dry (tr.), air. DED 581.

675 *Ka.* ulimiri the plant *Crataeva tapia* or *Capparis trifoliata*. *Te.* ulimiḍi, ulimiri *Crataeva tapia*. DED 582.

676 *Ta.* ullaṃ, ullaṃ hilsa, silvery shot with gold and purple, *Clupea ilisha*; a sea-fish, silvery shot with yellow and purple, *C. toli*. *Ma.* ullaṃ a kind of fish. *Te.* ullākū-jēpa, (B) ullākū-cēpa, ullaṃ-cēpa the bony hilsa or sable fish. DED 583.

677 *Koḷ.* ul (obl. ut-) day, in: mu-nd ul three days. *Nk.* (Ch.) ōḍil day. *Kur.* ulla day; ullē two days; ullmūd three days; ullnāx four days; oḍul, undul one day. *Malt.* ulle by day; ulli-māqi night and day; ullond day before yesterday; ullte, ullti of the day; ullu daylight. DED(S) 584.

678 *Ta.* uvaṭṭu (uvaṭṭi-) to loathe, recoil from, satiate, surfeit; *n.* nausea; uvaṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to nauseate, loathe; *n.* nauseating, loathing; ukaṭṭu (ukaṭṭi-) to nauseate (*intr.*). *Ma.* uvaṭṭuka to loathe, recoil from; omaṭṭuka to have a vomiting sensation; uḡekka to be inclined to vomit; uḡappu nausea; uyanṭuka, uḡantuka to belch. *Ka.* ubbaḷisu, ubbaḷisu to nauseate, become squamish; ubbala, ubbaḷike nausea, qualm; okkuḷisu to belch; ogadisu to vomit; ogadike vomiting. *Tu.* ukāḷu, ukkāḷu vomiting, an emetic. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ub- (-it-) to have indigestion. *Kur.* ullāxānā to feel nausea. *Malt.* unḡāre id.; unḡatre to cause to feel nausea. ? Cf. 1029 *Ta.* ōkkāḷam. DED(S) 547, DEDS 84.

679 *Ta.* uvi (-v-, -nt-) to boil away; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil (tr.); uviyal a boiled dish; uvaḷam boiled rice. *Te.* (K.) uppu to boil (tr.); (K.) uppari that which is hot or heated on fire (as a pan). *Go.* (Mu.) uh-, (Ma.) u²- to cook by boiling; (Tr.) uluttānā to put dāl into hot water (*Voc.* 301). *Kuwi* (F.) ūpali to boil; (Isr.) up- (-it-) to boil food. DED(S) 585.

680 *Ta.* uḡa (-v-, -nt-) to experience sorrow, pain, trouble, or fatigue, suffer; uḡappu suffering; uḡavu bodily exertion; uḡai (-pp-, -tt-) to labour hard, toil, suffer hardship; earn; uḡaiṇṇu toil, industry, effort, earnings; (inscr.) uḡappam work. *Ma.* uḡakka to be wearied, despair; uḡayuka, uḡekka to labour; uḡappu labour. *Ka.* uḡgi, uḡgi a kind of penance. DED(S) 586.

681 *Ta.* uḡakku measure of capacity (2 ollocks = 1/4 of a measure), dice-box. *Ma.* uḡakku 1/4 nāpi. *Ko.* olk a small measure of capacity; i-r o-k two olk; (for o-r ak one olk, see 397 *Ta.* āḡakku, āḡakku). *To.* wak small bamboo vessel. *Tu.* (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) oraṅka, oḷaṅka seer (measure). DED(N) 587.

682 *Ta.* uḡampu (uḡampi-) to be disturbed, confused; uḡappu (uḡappi-) to confuse, disturb; uḷampu (uḷampi-) to stir up game. *Ma.* uḡampuka to hasten, hurry; to be disconcerted; uḡappuka to hasten, hurry; to be dishevelled.

683 *Ta.* uḡalai horizontal bar of wood in a doorway or across a road, crossbar. *Ma.* uḡala horizontal bar of wood placed in a doorway; uḡa-vātil a barred gate. *Ko.* u-gaṇ

pen-bars, planks used to close cowshed door. *Ka.* ubbaṇa wooden beam for locking a door; a club; (Hav.) urvēlu gate with round movable poles. *Koḍ.* ubba poles in slots forming a gate. *Tu.* uro, uroḷu, uruvolu, ūroḷu a bar across a passage; (B-K.) uruvēlu, uruvōlu movable bars across a gate. *Kor.* (O.) ūrēli a wooden latch. / ? Cf. Skt. hudukka- the bar or bolt of a door (*lex.*), H. huṛuk, huṛkā (Kur. huṛuk wooden bar or bolt of a door < NIA). DED(N) 544, DEDS 85.

684 *Ta.* uḡi place, site, side; uḡai place. *Ma.* uḡi circumstances; uḡa place, esp. about a king. DED 588.

685 *Ta.* uḡiṇai balloon vine, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. *Ma.* uḡiṇā *Cissus pedata*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Sapindus laurifolius*, used for Soma sacrifices. *Tu.* uruṇḍe-būru smooth-leaved heart-pea, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (būru creeper). DED(S) 589.

686 (a) *Ma.* uḡiyuka to rub, stroke, em-brocate; uḡicil massaging, shampooing; uḡiyal shampooing; uḡivu wiping, polishing; (Tiyya) uyicil massage. *Ka.* ūḍu to apply an unctuous substance, smear, anoint. *Te.* duvṇu to stroke, rub gently or tenderly. *Pe.* ṛūc- (-c-), ṛūcpa- to smear with cowdung; ṛōh- (-rōst-) to rub, scrape (e.g. strings of violin); ṛūz- (-ṛūst-) to scrape, plane. *Manḍ.* rūḡpa- to plaster. *Kuī* ṛūsa (ṛūsi-) to stroke, rub, scrape; *n.* stroking, scraping; *pl.* action ṛūska (ṛūski-); ṛōsa (ṛōsi-) to scrape, draw one surface over another, play a violin; *pl.* action ṛōska (ṛōski-). *Kuwi* (F., p. 119) rūh-, (S.) lūh'nai, lūspinai, (T.) rūsp- to stroke; (Isr.) rūh- to pat; ṛūsa ṛūsa smoothly.

(b) *Go.* (Tr.) ūsāṇā, (ASu.) ūs- to smear cowdung; (M.) ūsāṇā to smear. *Koṇḍa* ūs- (-t-) to apply oil, anoint; *caus.* ūsis-/ūspis-; ūspa- (-t-) to apply oil, etc. to one's own body. *Pe.* ūc- (-c-) to rub on (oil on hair, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) ūssali to anoint oneself; ūspi kiali to anoint another; ūspali to plaster with cowdung; (Su.) ūh- (ūst-) to anoint oneself (p. 269); ūsp- (-it-) to smear with cowdung. DED(S, N) 590, DEDS 839, and from DED(S) 593.

687 *Ma.* uḡiyuka to spit out (after rinsing the mouth). *Ko.* ūḷu-v spittle. *Ka.* (Hal.) ulugu, (HavS.) uliḡu to spit. *Kor.* (T.) ūri, (M.) ūlu id. *Pa.* ūr- to spit out (pips, etc., not saliva). *Go.* (A.) ūri- to spit out (e.g. stone of fruit) (*Voc.* 276). DED(N) 591.

688 *Ta.* uḡu (-v-, -t-) to plough, dig up, root up (as pigs), scratch, incise (as bees in a flower); uḡavan, uḡavōṇ, uḡaṇ ploughman, agriculturalist; *fem.* uḡatti; uḡavu ploughing, agriculture; uḡāl ploughing, scratching, or probing (as bees the flowers); uḡunar ploughmen; uḡakku (uḡakki-) to plough; tunṇu (tunni-) id. (< *Te.*). *Ma.* uḡuka, uḡukuka, uḡutuka to plough; uḡavu, uḡama tillage; uḡavan ploughman, farmer. *Kō.* uḡ- (uḡt-)

to plough, be ploughed; ukl act of ploughing; u-v one furrow in ploughing. *To.* uṣf- (uṣt-) to plough. *Ka.* uḡ (uḡt, uḡt-) id.; uḡasu, uḡisu, uḡusu to cause to plough; uḡata, uḡuta, uḡame, uḡime, uḡume, uḡal, uḡuvice, uḡike, uḡuke, uḡke, ukke ploughing. *Koḍ.* u-l- (uḡp-, uḡt-) to plough. *Tu.* ūḍuni, hūḍuni id.; dappuni, ādapuni (Brahman dialect adeppuni, ādapuni; L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, *BSOS* 6. 900) id.; ura, dappu ploughing; uḡaly, oraly, oraly a ploughman's or herdsman's song. *Te.* dunnu, dunu to plough, till; dukki ploughing, tillage. *Koḷ.* ur- (urt-) to harrow; (SR.) to plough. *Nk.* ur- to plough, harrow. *Pa.* ūr- to plough; (S) ḡukki cultivated upland field called in Ha. maran (< *Te.*). *Ga.* (S) ūd- to plough. *Go.* (W.) urānā, (A. Kō.) ūr-, (Pat.) ūḍ- (written ūḍ-), (SR.) urānā, (M.) urdānā id. (*Voc.* 274); (Ma.) lumi²-, (Kō.) lum- (pig) to root up earth (*Voc.* 3119); (Koya T.) lumm- to root; ? (Koya Su.) lumm- to gore (as a bull). *Koṇḍa* ṛū- (-t-) to plough, till soil. *Pe.* ṛū- (-t-) to plough. *Manḍ.* ṛū- id. *Kuī* ṛūva (ṛūt-) id.; *n.* ploughing; ṛū (ṛi-) to dig with snout, root up. *Kuwi* (F.) rūiyali (ṛū-), (S.) lūnai, (Su. Isr.) ṛū- (-t-) to plough; (S.) lū'nai to nuzzle (of a pig; paji lūte); (BB, Isr.) ṛūki ploughing bullock, bullock. *Kur.* uina/uyṇā (ussas) to plough; uḡtā a plough, ploughshare. *Malt.* use to turn up the soil (as pigs do). DED(S, N) 592.

689 *Ta.* uḡu (-v-, -t-) to arrange or adjust (as hair with the fingers); ? ūlar (-v-, -nt-, ūlari-) to spread out and draw the fingers through (as in drying wet hair), adjust or smooth out as birds their feathers. *Ko.* uḡ a-ḡ- (a-c-) to clean hair by untangling snarls, removing lice, etc. *Koḍ.* u-k- (u-ki-) to comb. *Tu.* dūbina a comb; urvane an instrument for destroying nits; uraṇē a kind of comb. *Kor.* (T.) uyyali to comb. *Te.* duvṇu to comb; duvvena a comb. *Nk.* (Ch.) ū- to comb. *Pa.* ūr-, (S) ūrv- id. *Ga.* (S.) ūḍuv-, (P. S.²) ūrv-, (S.³) ūḍv- id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) ūr-, (S.) ūs-, (Pat.) uccānā id. (*Voc.* 275, 225); (Koya Su.) dus- to comb hair. *Koṇḍa* ḡus- id.; ḡusay a- to comb one's own hair. *Kuwi* (F.) rūssali to dress (another's hair); rūca a comb; (P.) ṛūca, (S.) lūca id. DED(S, N) 593.

690 *Ta.* uḡuntu black gram, urad, *Phaseolus mungo* Linn. *Ma.* uḡunnu *P. radiatus*, kidney-bean. *Ka.* urdu, uḍḍu *P. mungo*, var. *radiata*, Linn. *Tu.* urdu *P. mungo*, kidney-bean. *Te.* uḍḍulu *P. radiatus*, black gram. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) urunde black gram. *Nk.* urndal (*pl.*) urad. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) uḡida-; H. urad, urad, urd, Mar. uḡid; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1693. DED 594.

691 *Ta.* uḡuval love. *Ka.* uḡugu, uḡigu, uḡgu to be attached to, be fond of, love; uḡugu erotic sentiments; uḡge attachment, love. *Kuī* orpa (ort-) to pine for, lust after; *n.* desire, lust (or with 1006 *Ta.* ollu). DED 595.

692 *Ta.* uḡuvai tiger. *Te.* (K.) duvuu id. *Kol.* (SR) duva, (Kin.) dū panther. *Pa.* dū (pl. duvul) tiger. *Go.* (M.) dū, dūal, (L.) duval id.; (A) dual, (Pat.) dūwal, duwwal panther (*Voc.* 1578); (Koya Su.) dūv (pl. dūtk) id.; (ASu.) duvval id.; (Koi [Cain, LA 8.35]) duvuu tiger; ? (SR.) dūhkyā leopard; (A.) dūhkiak wolf (*Voc.* 1579). ? *Ga.* (S.) dūceā wolf. DED 596.

693 *Ta.* uḡuvai a green sea-fish, *Gobius ornatus*; a brown freshwater fish, *G. giuris*; a yellowish fish, found in fresh- and backwaters. *Striatu*; uḡuvai *G. ornatus*; *G. giuris*; a sea-fish, brownish grey, *Saurida tumbil*. *Ma.* uḡuva a kind of green sea-fish; a kind of yellow fish. *Te.* unuju a kind of fish. DED 597.

694 *Ta.* urai deer. *Ma.* ura-mān, urāl-mān porcine deer. *Ka.* duppi the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis. *Tu.* urē, ule, (B-K) ule deer. *Te.* duppi id. *Kol.* (Kin.) duppi id. *Pa.* urup (pl. urupul) spotted deer. *Ga.* (P.) duppi id.; (S.³) duppi stag. *Go.* (A.) duppal, (S.) duppi, (Ko.) luppi, (M.) lūpi spotted deer (*Voc.* 1570, 3117). *Konda* dupi axis deer. DED (S, N) 598.

695 *Te.* ūd(u)cu, ūr(u)cu to sweep, collect with the hand or otherwise, as what is scattered on the ground or other surface; ūd(u)pu sweeping. *Kol.* (Wagh.) urp- to sweep up, collect (rubbish). *Nk.* urp- to collect together what is scattered. *Pa.* urcip- (urcit-) to heap up, put together. *Ga.* (S.³) ūrs- (ūrus-) to wipe with finger (like cream from a cup). *Go.* (Tr.) urpānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.*, p. 67, urpānā) to clean a threshing floor; urp- (urcit-) to scrape into a heap with hands, (Ko.) to collect (dust) in a heap (*Voc.* 281). *Konda* ūrs- (-t-) to sweep or clean (a threshing floor). *Kui* dūpka (< dūk-p; dūkt-) to scrape together, sweep up, clear away rubbish, scavenge; *n.* act of scraping together, sweeping up, scavenging; ? rūtpa (rūft-) to scrape into a heap. From DED (S) 506.

696 *Ko.* ue- (uc-) to have diarrhoea; uel stool in diarrhoea; uc urine (only in a proverb). *To.* u-c- (u-č-) (buffalo) has diarrhoea. *Ka.* urcu, uccu to be purged; uecike, uccāta diarrhoea; uccu urine. *Kod.* uccu id.; ucc-a-ŋ- to urinate. *Tu.* urcuni, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) ulc- to go to stool; urcāta looseness of bowels; ūjiyuni to ooze; the bowels to evacuate frequently. *Te.* uccu urine. *Go.* (Tr.) urkānā, (S-R.) urkānā, (Mu. Ma. S.) urk- to urinate; (Tr.) urk, (Ph.) urkul, (Mu.) urk, urkle, (Ma.) urkul, (S.) urukulu urine (*Voc.* 278). DED (S, N) 576.

697 *Ta.* ul to be, have (1 sg. ulēn, ullēn, 3 sg. m. ulān, neut. ulatu, 3 pl. m. ulār, neut. ulā); upū is, are (existence); ulā who is, which is, true, actual; ulātu, ulātu that which is, truth, soul; ulāvan he who has, rich person; ulār those who are present, those who possess; ulamāi truth, reality; ulavu real nature; upmai existence, reality,

state of being, nature, truth. *Ma.* ul to be there, exist; upū there is, exists; ulā existing, true, real, in or to which there is; ulavu coming into existence; ulāvan rich; upmai reality, truth; (K. M. Narayana Menon, p. 36) opū has; olā having; (p. 258) olāma, opma existence. *Ko.* ol- (3 pers. neut. odo-) to exist, be in a place; od truth. *To.* wiłd- (3 pers. wił-i) to exist, be in a place. *Ka.* ul (3 pers. upū), ol to be, have; *adj.* that is, that is true; ulā being, having, being able; ulātana state of being or having; upū that is or exists, existence, existing; ol(u)pu, oluhu essence, possession, truthness; upmu to arise, come into existence (or in 4482, with *Ka.* punmu). *Kod.* ul- (3 pers. updi) to be, be in a place, have. *Tu.* ul- (3 sg. neut. updu; *pres. tense*) to be, exist, have. *Te.* updu to be, exist, live, dwell; un(u)cu to place, put, set, lay, keep, preserve, set apart for a purpose, appoint; uniki existence, being, remaining, stay, dwelling, home, place, residence, state, condition. *Kol.* an- (and-), *Nk.* and- to be in a place, be so-and-so, owe d to *upū. ? *Kui* lohpa (loht-) to abide, remain, reside. ? *Kuwi* (S.) loy-, lōi- to remain. *Br.* anning to be (*pres.* 1 sg. uŋ, 2 sg. us, 1 pl. un, 2 pl. ure, 3 pl. ur). DED (N) 599, DEDS (N) 844.

698 *Ta.* ul inside, interior of a place, mind, heart; a locative ending; ulām mind, heart, intention, thought, soul; ulākam mind, heart; ulāl intention, thought; ulū (ulī-) to think, think on, remember; ulku (ulki-) to think. *Ma.* ulū inside, whatever is inside; locative ending; ulām, ulākam inside, mind. *Ko.* ul the inside; in, into; olg-1, olk (< olg-) within the time before (something happens); ulpa- (ulpaŋ-) to obey. *To.* ul the inside; in, into; ulpo- (ulpoŋ-) to agree (-k to). *Ka.* ul the inside; ol id.; in, into; ola, olavu the inside; olagu that is inside, the inside; heart; in, into; olage in the inside, in, into. *Kod.* olī the inside; ulī inner thought, that which is in the mind. *Tu.* ula inside, inner part; ulāyi in, into; ola inner, internal; (B-K.) olavu the mind, secret, thought. *Te.* ulamu the heart, mind; lō in, inside; inner, internal, inside; lōga, within, in, inside; lōgada interior, past time; lōgali, lōgili interior of a house, house; lōnu the inside, heart, mind; lōna, (Inscr.²) olana (7th cent.), lōna (9-10th cent.) within, inside, inwardly; (K.) lōn-āgu to come under one's control; lōpala within, in, inside; ? lōgu, lōngu, lōbađu to yield, submit, be subdued, retreat; lōkuva subordination, subjection; subordinate, subject to; lōcu to subdue; (K.) loggu to be humbled, subdue. *Kol.* lo-pal the inside; in, inside. *Nk.* lōpa *adv.* inside; lōpal the inside. *Nk.* (Ch.) lopun inside. *Pa.* ole(k) house. *Ga.* (Oll.) ule, (S) ulen id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. A.) rōn (obl. rōt-), (Mu. Ma. M. Ko.) lōn house; (Mu.) lōta wife; (S.) lōtad (pl. lōtav) female member of a house; lōtur male member of a house; (Tr.) rōpā within; (Ph.) ropā, roppā, roppāfe, rappoŋ inside; (W.) ropā inside,

within; (S-R. Y.) ropo, (G. S.) lopo, (Mu.) lappa, (M.) lopa inside (*Voc.* 3077, 3071). *Konda* lo'i, lo'o inside; olbi- (-t-) to think, ponder; feel, regret. *Kui* lai within, inside; below; laiŋi to the inside of, within; towards a point below, below; lai lai within, below, in secret, secretly; laiŋi from within, within, from below, below. *Kuwi* (S.) loi below; (F.) rōi beneath; (Isr.) rōi under; (F.) orpali, (S.) orpinal to think; (Isr.) opp- (-it-) to think, remember. *Kur.* ulā inner room; in, inside; ? or'ognā, orga'ānā to believe, think, fancy, assume. *Malt.* ule inside, within; ? ugli heart, mind; ugleye to think, wish, care for; uglare to remember; uglatre to remind. *Br.* urā house, wife (or with 752 *Ta.* ūr); ust heart, mind, centre, inside, kernel (or with 645 *Ta.* uy). Cf. 1015 *Ta.* olī. DED (S, N) 600.

699 *Ta.* uli chisel, burin, battle-axe, barber's instrument for paring nails. *Ma.* uli chisel, burin. *Ko.* uli chisel. *To.* uli branding iron. *Ka.* uli chisel, burin, awl. *Tu.* uli chisel. *Te.* uli id. *Ga.* (S.³) ulli id. DED 601.

700 *Ta.* ulu wood-worm; that which is rotten; (-pp-, -tt-) to be worm-eaten (as wood); be eaten out by insects (as grain, seeds); uluppu condition of being worm-eaten, worm-eaten tree; (Koll.) uluvey wood-worm. *Ma.* ulumpu grain-moth; ulu wood-worm; ulukkuka to be worm-eaten; uluppu state of being worm-eaten. ? *Ka.* (Gowda) ulhgu a nit. ? *Te.* lūta ant. ? *Kui* lupenji a species of ant. Cf. 3715 *Ta.* nułampu. DED 602.

701 *Ta.* ulal mane, hair of head. *Ma.* ula mane of horse or lion, man's hair.

702 *Ta.* ulai mud. *Ma.* ula id.

703 *Ta.* uŋku (uŋki-) to be afraid, feel shy; *n.* fear, shame, modesty. *Ma.* ulukka to start, be unnerved; uluppu shamefacedness, feeling. *Ka.* ulaku to start, make starting efforts so as to get out of a swamp, etc. *Te.* ul(u)ku to start suddenly as from alarm; *n.* alarm, fright. DED 603.

704 *Ta.* ullal, ullān, ulū common snipe, *Gallinago media*. *Ma.* ulī sandpiper. *Ka.* ullāŋi snipe; lapwing. *Te.* ullāmu snipe; ullāŋi, ullāŋi sp. curlew; lapwing (acc. to some authorities). DED 604.

705 *Ta.* ulī onion, garlic. *Ma.* ulī id. *Ko.* uli onion. *To.* u-ly id.; pōl u-ly garlic (= *Ta.* vell-ullī). *Ka.* ulī a bulb, an onion. *Tu.* ulī, ulī a generic name for garlic (B-K). ulī a generic name for onion or garlic; bol-ullī garlic. *Te.* uli onion, garlic. *Kol.* (Kin.) ulli onion. *Nk.* (Ch.) ullig id. *Pa.* uli garlic. *Ga.* (P. S.²) ulli onion. *Go.* (Tr. W.) ulī, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) uli id. (*Voc.* 283). *Konda* uli id. *Pe.* ūri id. *Mand.* uli id. *Kuwi* (F.) ulī, (S.) uli gidda, (Su.) uli id.; (F.) vella uli garlic. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) uli onion. / Cf.

Skt. uli- id. (Schmidt, *Nachträge*), Or. uli id. DED (S) 605.

706 *Pa.* ud- to crush (nits, lice; only recorded in phrase: pēnul udomo). *Konda* ur- (urŋ-) to butt, gore (buffalo, etc. with horns), crush (nits). *Pe.* uz- (ust-) to butt, gore; to crush (lice). *Mand.* uy- (cow) to gore; to crush (lice). *Kui* ubga (< ug-b; ugd-) to collide, strike against, butt; *pl. action* uska (uski-). *Kuwi* (Su.) ur- (-h-) to butt, gore; (F.) ūrhali to butt. DEDS 86.

707 *Ta.* urāŋku (urāŋki-) to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary; uraku (uraki-) to sleep; urakku (urakki-) to put to sleep (as a child), weigh down the eyelids as in sleep; urakkam, urakku sleep, drowsiness, weariness. *Ma.* urāŋhuka to sleep; urakkuka to put to sleep; urakkam, urakku sleep. *Tr.* roŋgu to sleep. *Ko.* org- (orgy-) to sleep; ork sleep. *To.* warx- (warxy-), war- (wary-) to sleep; warŋ- (warŋy-) to make to sleep (by lullaby, etc.); warŋ sleep. *Ka.* urugu to be crooked, bent, distorted; oragu, oraŋgu id., ineline, recline, lean upon, lie down, rest, sleep; urugu state of being crooked; oragu id., cushion to lean the back against. *Kod.* or- (ori-) to fall asleep; oraki sleep. *Tu.* oraguni to recline, lean the back against; oragu cushion to lean the back against; orduni to bend, bow, lean on one side; orda bent; orva crookedness. *Te.* oragu, oragu to bend, bow down, lean, incline, recline; *n.* slant, inclination; large pillow for reclining on; *adj.* slanting; oraŋva crooked, bent; oraŋudu slant, incline; oraŋincu to place in a slanting position; oggu to offer, present, give, lend, yield. *Pa.* org- to lean. *Go.* (Ko.) urŋg- to be bent; *tr.* urh- / urh- (*Voc.* 267a); (SR.) varyānā, (S.) varah- to bend (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3183); (ASu.) varī- to bend (*intr.*); varūs- id. (*tr.*). DED (S, N) 606.

708 *Ta.* uḡi hoop or rope network for plaeing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of a house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder. *Ma.* uḡi network for suspending pots. *Ko.* uḡy sling for pots, litter for carrying persons. *Ka.* uḡi coarse network, made of rope or rattan, in which pots and other vessels are suspended from the beams of the house or from the stick thrown across the shoulder, by which they are carried about; uḡi id.; upper framework of cradle by which it is suspended. *Tu.* uḡi-gejje small bells (gejje) strung on a rope and tied round the neck of a he-buffalo. *Te.* uḡi network sling in which pots, etc., are suspended; fibres inside a ripe tamarind, etc. *Nk.* (Ch.) uttu rope for suspending articles. *Pa.* ut-, (NE) ut- to hang (rope from roof, etc.), suspend by rope; utip- (utit-), (NE) utip- (utit-) to make to hang; utka, (NE) utka ropes of carrying-yoke. *Ga.* (S.³) uḡi hanging loop (= *Te.* uḡi); utp- (utup-) to hang (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ma.) utum rope network suspended in house for holding pots, etc.; (Ko.) uḡi, uḡu ropes of carrying yoke

(Voc. 228). *Konda* uRi net suspended from roof in kitchen to keep pots. ? Cf. 570 Ta. ukkam. / Cf. Mar. utav a sort of arched framework hung from the roof. DED(S) 607.

709 Ta. uri (-v-, -nt-) to snuff up, sip up; uriñcu (uriñci-) to sip, suck up, draw into the mouth as in tasting liquids, snuff up, sniff, draw in sharply through the nose, take in, absorb as a sponge. *Ma* uriñcuka to sip, suck. *To* ir- (irθ-) to drink (intoxicants). *Ka* ? urita sucking; (Ilav.) urpu to drink (vulg.). *Tu* (B-K.) ujumbu to suck; (BRR; brahmin dial.) ujumbuna sucking. *Kol* (Pat., p. 155) ūmburseng to suck (for ūmb-, see 2621(b)). *Pe* uj- (ucc-) id. *Kuwi* (S.) jūnai to imbibe, inhale, sip. From DED(S, N) 2154(b) and DED 2235.

710 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to be, happen, dwell, be desirable, useful, be joined, come in contact with, touch, love; urātu that which has happened, event, truth, fact; uruttu (urutti-) to cause to be, bring in contact, clap; uruttal bringing into contact; uruppu body, limb; urai (-v-, -nt-) to reside, dwell; *n*. place of residence; uraivu abiding, abode; uraivi woman resident; ura near, nigh; (-pp-, -nt-) to crowd, be close together; urai being near, relationship; uravi relationship; uravu id., friendship, love; uraiku (urañki-) to dwell, abide; ura (-v-, -nt-) to be close, dense, crowded; ūru joining, approaching; sense of touch. *Ma* uruka to be joined; ura close, near; uru near, closely; uruppu the breast with the shoulders; urayuka to stay; uravu nearness, relationship. *To* urf- (urt-) to have sexual intercourse with; ojurt- (ojurty-) to terrify (for oz- to fear, see 55; for urt-, cf. Ta. uruttu to cause to be). *Ka* uru (urt-, utt-) to be, stay, come about, arise; urisu to bear, hold out; ure nicely, well; orai to be attached to, love; *n*. attachment, love; uppu love, esp. doting affection; being, abiding; protection, esp. of a place marked out by lines in a game; ūru to be, exist, stay, reside. *Tu* untuni to stand, remain, stop; untāvuni to cause to stand up, detain; uppuni to be, exist, live in; have, possess (with dative of person); help, protect; upperuni cattle to copulate (eruni to climb). *Kor* (M.) ujji to keep. *Te* uru to be fit, (K. also) happen, arise; *adj*. proper, becoming; uru to be excellent, fit; (K.) ūnu to happen, occur; (K.) ūn(u)cu to make, cause to occur. *Kui* ubga (< ug-b-; ug-d-) to agree with, suit, fit, fulfil. DED(S) 608.

711 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to be numerous; *adj*. much, abundant; uruttu (urutti-) to increase (tr.); urai (-pp-, -tt-) to increase, grow (intr.). *Ma* uru plenty, copious, much, abundant. *Ka* urai a mass, multitude; urube id., excess; urubu, uruvu id., largeness; ure abundantly, much, greatly; mass, abundance, largeness; urbinam, urvinam largely, greatly; urvisu to cause to increase; (PBh.) uru to increase; urumike abundance, excess; urme

grandeur; urvu pride. *Tu* urubu, urbi, urbu increase as of any disease or trouble; urdi increase, prosperity. *Te* uravu, uravu abundance; abundant, much; uruvu magnitude, largeness, bigness, amount; sum; great, big; orru large, big; odde abundance, plenty; ommu plumpness, largeness; *adj*. plump, large. DED(S) 609.

712 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to pass in one's mind; think; uruttu (urutti-) to impress strongly upon the mind. *Ka* (PBh.) urade without minding, not caring. *Te* uru to care for, heed (K. only in neg.: uraka not minding; urādu he does not care). Cf. 727 Ta. unnu, esp. Br. hunning (hur-, hutt-) (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). DED(S) 610.

713 Ta. urukku (urukki-) to jump, leap over; uruttai squirrel. *Te* uru to retreat, retire, withdraw; uruku to jump, run away; uruta squirrel. *Konda* urK- to run away. *Kuwi* (Isr.) urk- (-it-) to dance. Cf. 590 Ka. uđute. DED(S) 611.

714 *Ma* urukku amulet. *Tu* urku id. DED 612.

715 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to suffer, gather experience; urukan suffering, affliction, distress; uruval suffering, affliction; ūru affliction; uruttu (urutti-) to cause smarting or irritation, press uncomfortably (as a rough or uneven surface on one lying or sitting down), cause pain of mind, rankle. *Ma* uruttuka to chafe, terrify by fierce look. *Ka* urisu to suffer, endure. *Kui* jūga (jūgi-) to suffer, be afflicted; *n*. suffering, affliction; jūpka (< jūk-p-; jūkt-) to afflict, persecute, cause to suffer; *n*. act of afflicting, persecution, ill-treatment. DED(S) 613.

716 *Ma* uruppa large bag chiefly for clothes. *Kod* uripe small bag in which the makings of betel-quid are carried. DED 614.

717 Ta. uruppā a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in shipbuilding. *Hopea decandra*; urappu-ppicin an evergreen tree, *H. odorata*. *Ma* urippu, urippu a heavy timber more durable than teak, *H. decandra*. DED 615.

718 Ta. urumu (urumi-), urumpu (urumpi-) to growl, grunt, (thunder) rumbles, murmur angrily; urumi, urumai kind of drum played chiefly by Tōṭṭiya beggars; urumu (urumi-) to thunder, roar, grumble, growl; urum thunder; urukku (urukki-) to menace, threaten, address with harshness, severity, or anger; *n*. threatening. *Ma* urumpuka to roar, grumble; urumpal roar of tiger. *Ka* ora(u), ora(u), orlu to cry out from pain, scream; *n*. outcry, scream, snarl; roppu to roar, grunt (like a hog). *Te* urumu to thunder, roar; *n*. roar, thunder; ora(u) to lament, wail, cry; roppu, (K.) roppu to roar, yell, drive; rollu to prattle, (B) bewail; (K.) rōlu, (B.) rōlu to weep or cry aloud. *Pa* urum puyil thunderbolt (puyil ploughshare). *Ga* (S.²) urum thunder. *Go* (Hislop Ma.)

uram id.; (S.) urum- to lighten (Voc. 265). *Konda* urmi- (-t-) to thunder, roar; orli- (-t-) to groan (as in illness, fever). *Kui* rumba (rūmbi-), rūma (rūmi-) to roar; *n*. roar; ? runja (runji-) to thunder, reverberate; *n*. sound of thunder. *Kuwi* (F.) orhali to groan; (S.) orhinai to squeal. *Br* hūra thunder (Bray compares Bal. hūra id.; Su. 1973). / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) orāl- to roar. DED(S) 616.

719 *Ka* urubu violence (of wind), rapidity, fleetness, speed, force. *Tu* rumbu galloping, running with speed; rummuni to move hastily. *Te* ruvu, ruvu, ruppu, rūvu to throw, fling, toss; (K. also) *n*. sound of wind produced by the fluttering of wings; uravaḍi speed, force, violence; uravaḍincu, uraḍincu to hasten. *Kol* ruv- (ruvt-) to throw; rusi- (rusit-) id. (< ruv- + si- to give). *Konda* urmi- (-t-) to be flung at high speed (as a stone); urmis- (-t-) to fling, as a stone. DED(S, N) 617.

720 Ta. urai (-v-, -nt-) to thicken, curdle, coagulate, congeal, freeze; *n*. reserve of curds for curdling milk; urai-mōr small quantity of sour diluted curd poured over milk to curdle it. *Ma* ura curd, what curdles; uracal congelation; (Tiyya) orayuva to be frozen. *Kod* ore state of coagulation of milk. *Tu* urguni to curdle, ferment; urbulyuni to curdle. *Go* (Tr.) urrānā to coagulate (of ice, dahi, oil, etc.) (Voc. 267d). DED(S, N) 618.

721 Ta. urai (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, steadfast, decided (as the mind); uraippu firmness, steadfastness; uruti firmness, strength, certainty, assurance. *Ma* urayuka to be firm in; urekka to be firm, fixed, settled; urakkē strongly, firmly, aloud; urappu firmness, stay, support, assurance; urappikka to seize, hold firmly, make fast, resolve, assure, convince; uruka to be firm; uruti firmness. *Ko* urv- (urd-) to sink into ground or hole of its own weight; (urt-) to press forcibly into hole or ground. *Te* orapu steadiness, firmness; steady, firm; uridi firm, strong; firmness, strength; uriya a brave man. *Kur* ordnā to support. Cf. 763 Ta. unru. DED 619.

722 Ta. urai (-pp-, -tt-) to be biting, pungent, sharp; *n*. pungency, corrosiveness; uraippu sharpness, pungency. *Ma* ura sharpness. *Te* orra pungent, acid; pungency, acidity; orraḍanam, orraṇa pungency,

acridity; varra pungent taste, pungency; pungent. DED(S) 620.

723 Ta. urai sheath, scabbard, cover (e.g. pillow-case), receptacle for grain (a kind of sack), burnt clay used for the construction of a well. *Ma* ura sheath, case of pillows, thimble. *Ko* or sheath of sword, cover (of pot, letter, etc.). *Ka* ore sheath, scabbard. *Kod* ore sheath of knife. *Tu* ore scabbard, sheath; ude sheath. *Te* ora, (K.) orra sheath, scabbard, case, cover, envelope, ring of baked clay used in the construction of a well, well-tube. *Pa* (S) ora quiver, scabbard (< Te.). *Ga* (P.) ora sheath, quiver (< Te.). DED(S) 621.

724 *Pa* udip- (udit-) to measure. *Ga* (S.) uyk- (uyt-), (P. S.²) uyup- (uyut-) id. DED(S) 622.

725 *Kol* ud- (utt-) to sit; udip- (udipt-) to make to sit. *Nk* udd- (utt-) to sit; udip- to make to sit. *Nk* (Ch.) ud- (utt-) to sit; udup- udip- to make to sit. *Pa* und- to sit; untip- (untit-) to cause to sit. *Ga* (Oll.) und- to sit. (S.) und-, und-er- to sit, perch; (S.²) up- (upd-) to sit; upup- to seat. *Go* (Tr.) uddānā, (L.) udānā, (W. Mu. Ma.) ud- to sit; (W. Ph.) uccahtānā to cause to sit; (A.) upis-, (SR.) uppus-, (Tr.) upsuhānā, (Mu.) upih-, (Ma.) up²-, (S.) upcah- to make to sit (Voc. 242, 250). DED(S) 623.

726 *Ka* uni to be soaked, lie steeped, soak; unisu to soak; *Te* (K.) unupu to dye clothes. DED 624.

727 Ta. unnu (unni-) to think, consider, have words on the tip of one's tongue; unṇal thinking, mind; unṇam thought, contemplation, mind; unṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to meditate, contemplate; *n*. that which is fit to be meditated upon; unṇippu acuteness of mind, discernment, intentness. *Ma* unnuka, unnikka to think, aim at, have in view; unnam mark, butt. *Ko* uny- (unc-) to think; uny, unyp thought, aim; unyppa-ṇn thinker. *To* uny- (unc-) to think; unyp thought. *Ka* unnisu to think, consider; unṇisu to consider, observe, look at. *Te* (K.) unṇisu to consider. *Kuwi* (S) onpinal to intend. *Br* hunning (hur-, hutt-) to look, look at, look for, wait for, consider (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). Cf. 712 Ta. uru. DED(S) 625.

U

728 Ta. u flesh, meat; ūn id., muscle, body. *Ma* uppu flesh; un gums, roots of nails. *Ko* u- gums. *Maṇḍ* ūnge flesh, meat. *Kui* ūju (pl. ūnga) flesh, meat, fleshy part of fruit. *Kuwi* (F.) ūyū (pl. ūnga), (S.) ūnga, (Su. P.) ūyu (pl. ūnga) meat, flesh. ? Cf. 3373 Ta. tū. DED(S) 626.

729 Ta. ukku (ukki-) to make an effort, act with energy; *n*. zeal, spirit; ukkam impulse, zeal, exertion, effort, strength, power, conviction; ukkal putting forth effort; ukkalar people of energy, of spirit. *Ma* ukku, ukkam strength, exertion; ukkan strong; ukku strength. *Te* ūkincu, ūku to endeavour,

make an effort; ūku, ūkuva endeavour, effort; unkinco to attempt, endeavour, try. ? *Malt.* ūkye to act with dignity, terrify. DED 627.

730 *Kur.* ūxā darkness, dark, the rainy season; ūxā to grow dark, be overtaken by night, get benighted; ūxmā to be still dark or already dark; ūxtā'anā to detain one till it is night, wait for the night to come. *Malt.* ūqe dark, darkness; to he or become dark; ūq-māq dark night; ūqtire to darken, hlacken (as the sky). DED 628.

731 *Ta.* ūñku (ūñki-) to swing (*intr.*); ukku (ukki-) to swing (*tr.*), shake; ūeal moving to and fro, swing; ūñeal, ūñeal swing; uyal (uyalv-, uyanr-) to wave, shake. *Ma.* ūñcal, ūyal a swing; ūññal id., cradle; (Tiyya) ūññalu cradle; iccāl id.; iñcāla a swing. *Ka.* uyyal(u), uyyale, uyyālu, uyyāle, uvāle, uvvāle id. *Tu.* ūyyālu, ujjālu swing, hammock; oyaluni to reel, stagger; vāyaluni id., totter, shake, be agitated; (B-K.) uccālu swing; *Te.* ūku, ūkinco to shake, agitate, move (*intr.*, *tr.*); ūka swinging; ūgu to swing, rock, totter, be shaken or agitated; ūginco to rock, swing, shake, move (*tr.*); ūcu to rock, swing, shake, move, wag, wave, nod (*tr.*); ūpu id.; *n.* swinging, rocking, one oscillation in swinging, a shake, push; ūyāla, ūyēla, uyyāla, uyyēla, ūyala, ūyela cradle, swing, hammock. *Kol.* u-se a cradle; (SR) ūgē, ūñ- to swing; ūp a swing; (Wagh.) ūp- to swing (*tr.*). *Nk.* ūng- to hang, swing; ūp- to hang up, swing (*tr.*); ūse a swing. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūse id. *Pa.* ūñ- to swing, shake (*intr.*); ūcip- (ūcit-) id. (*tr.*); ūcal (pl. ūcaēl) a swing, cradle; (S) ūg- to hang, swing; ūkip- (ūkit-) to cause to hang or swing. *Ga.* (S) ūñ- to swing, rock; (S.) ūyñ- (ūyñ-) to swing. *Go.* (Ch. Ph. Ko. etc.) ūng-, (M.) ūñgānā to swing; (Ph.) ūñtānā, (G. Mu. Ko.) ūñ-, (Ma.) ūñ-, (S.) ūp- id. (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 307); (Ko.) ūyal swing (*Voc.* 319; < *Te.*); (Tr.) ūkār a swing-cot or cradle; (W.) ūkhārī cradle; (Ph.) ūkārī, ūkhārī id., swing; (G. Ma.) ūkhārī cradle; (Ko.) ūkār id. (*Voc.* 305); (Tr.) ūmānā to pull (of a punkah, a swing, etc.) (*Voc.* 256). DED(S, N) 629.

732 *Ka.* ūsaravallī, ūsarullī, hūsaru(lī) the Indian monitor, *Varanus dracaena*. *Te.* ūsaravelli sp. chameleon. *Ga.* (S.) ūsarelli eameleon. DED 630.

733 *Ma.* ūccuka (a red ant or worm) to bite; ūccu biting (of ant, etc.). *Tu.* ūccu, ūccu a snake, a worm.

734 *Pa.* ulj- to gather, assemble; *caus.* ulcip- (ulcit-). *Kui* ūja (ūji-) to assemble, congregate, come together; *n.* act of assembling; ūspa (ūst-) to gather, collect, accumulate, garner; *n.* act of gathering, collecting. *Kur.* ūjñā to collect from door to door. *Malt.* ūje to collect taxes or contributions. DED 631.

735 *Ta.* ūñeattai leanness, thinness. *Te.* ūēa withered, lean, thin; ūca-paḍu, ūēa-

pōvu to become withered, lean or thin; ūsaramu lean; ūsarillu to become lean or reduced. *Pa.* ūñ- to dry up, become emaciated. DED(S) 632.

736 *Ko.* u-nj- (u-nj-) to move along by jerks, (child) moves over ground on bottom by jerking along. *Konḍa* ūz- (-it-) to crawl or creep (child, ants, snake, etc.); ūs ki- to move on posteriors (as children). *Kuwi* (Isr.) ūs- (-it-) to slide, roll. Cf. 749 *Ta.* ūr. From DED (S, N) 642.

737 *Ta.* ūtu the middle, that which comes between, waist; ūtūte here and there; ūt-ātu to go among, move about, frequent. *Ma.* ūtu inside, place between, through; ūtē *adv.* inside, through; ūt-āṭuka to pass through (as wind, water). *Ko.* u-ṛ central parting of hair. DED 633.

738 *Ta.* ūtu, ūtai woof, thread woven across the warp. *Ma.* ūta woof, cross thread. DED 634.

739 *Ka.* ūdugu-ceṭṭu the plant *Alangium hexapetalum*. *Te.* ūdugu id., *A. decapetalum*. DED 635.

740 *Ka.* ūdare a kind of corn-tares in paddy and wheat fields. *Te.* ūdara, ūdagaddi, (B.) ūda, (VPK) ūsara, ūdu tares. DED(S) 637.

741 *Ta.* ūtu (ūti-) to blow (as a wind instrument, a fire), blow out (as a lamp), blow or breathe upon to allay pain, refine with fire (as gold); be inflated, swell (as the stomach after eating), blow with bellows or blow-pipe; *n.* trumpet (esp. toy trumpet), musical pipe; ūtal cold wind, swelling, toy trumpet, small pipe; ūtai wind, gale, cold wind; ūttam swelling, puffing up of the limbs or body; ūttu blowing a musical instrument, sound of a wind instrument, swelling of body; ūti (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, increase in size (or with *DBIA* 44); (Devanagari) ūti a wind instrument. *Ma.* ūtuka to blow (as fire, wind instrument), hiss, be puffed up, swell; ūttu blowing, hissing, swelling, greatness; ūti a metalworker's bellows; ūttukka to hiss, puff (as a snake); ūtippu hissing. *Ko.* u-d- (u-yd-) to become swollen, bloated. *Ka.* ūdu to blow, purify or refine metal with the blow-pipe, become inflated, be puffed up, swell, be distended; *n.* blowing, swelling, swollen state; ūdalu, ūdike blowing, swelling; ūdisu to cause to blow, cause to refine metal with the blow pipe, cause to swell; ūbu to blow; (Hav.) ūpu to blow. *Tu.* ūduni to blow (as a pipe), swell. *Te.* ūdu to blow (a fire) with the mouth or with bellows, blow out or extinguish, purify or refine (metal) with the blow-pipe, blow or sound (a wind instrument), be swollen; *n.* a swelling tumour; ūda swelling of any part of the body, esp. the belly; ūdineu to cause to be purified or refined (as a metal); ūpiri breath, respiration. *Kol.* (SR.) ūnd-, ūnd-, (Kin.) ūnd- to

blow. *Nk.* ūnd- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūnd- (ūnt-) id. *Pa.* ūd- id. *Ga.* (S.P.) ūnd- id. *Go.* (Ko.) ūd-, (M.) ūdānā to blow, play a flute (*Voc.* 313); (Tr.) ūhukānā, (Pat.) ūhukāna, (W.) ūhkānā to puff at, blow, blow a fire. *Konḍa* ūk- (-t-) to blow or play (on a pipe, flute, etc.), blow air through the mouth; ūpri breath, life. *Pe.* ūkuṛ breath. *Manḍ.* ūk- (-t-) to kindle fire by blowing. *Kui* ūkuṛi breath, respiration; ūkoṛi breath. *Kuwi* (F.) ūkali, (Su. Isr.) ūk- (-it-) to blow; (F.) ūkoṛi steam; (Su.) ūkoṛi, (Isr.) ūk'oṛi hreath, steam; ? (S.) hūtinai to kindle. Cf. 645 *Ta.* uy and 751 *Ma.* ūrkukka. DED(S) 638.

742 *Ta.* ūtu (ūti-) to gnaw through and bore holes (as a beetle or moth). *Kur.* ūtūgnā to sting, (water) to be piercingly cold, rouse one against a third person; (Hahn) ūtūgā sting; (Pfeiffer). *Malt.* ūthke to bore a hole; ūthkre to be bored through; ūthkro bored, a hole. DED(S, N) 88.

743 *Konḍa* ūd- (-it-) to become wet, be soaked; ūt- (-t-) to wet, soak. *Pe.* ūd- (ūtt-) to become wet; *caus.* ūdi ki-; ūt- (-t-) to urinate. *Manḍ.* ūd- to get wet. *Kui* (K.) ūd- id. *Kuwi* (F.) ūdali to become wet; ūthali to moisten; (S.) ūth'nai to wet; (Su. Isr.) ūd- (-it-) to become wet, damp; ūt- (-h-) to make wet, damp. Cf. 1047 *Ta.* ūtam. From DED(S) 882.

744 *Ka.* (Tipt.) ūdra smoke raised for driving off mosquitoes. *Te.* ūdara smoke used to drive out or kill an animal or to ripen fruit. ? *Go.* (Ma. M.) ūnd- to smoke (*intr.*); (G.) ūndul, (Ma.) ūndul(i) smoke (*Voc.* 239). DEN 10.

745 *Go.* (Ph.) ūndānā, (Ma.) ūnd- to snatch away (*Voc.* 314). *Konḍa* ūnd- to extract (honey from beehive), take out (as lice from the hair). *Pe.* ūnd- to take out, take off (hat). *Manḍ.* ūnd- to pull. DEDS 89.

746 *Ta.* ūm dumbness; ūmañ, uvaman dumb man; *fem.* ūmacci, ūmaicci; ūmai dumbness, dumb person; ūmaiyan a dumb man. *Ma.* ūman dumb, stupid. *Ka.* ūme dumb man, taciturn man. DED 639.

747 *Ta.* ūmañ owl. *Ma.* ūman id. *Pa.* uma guñi id. *Konḍa* uma-gunji id. DED 640.

748 *Pa.* ūm- to swim. *Konḍa* imb-/im- (-it-) to fly, as a bird (Sova dial.); ip- to fly or cause to fly. *Pe.* ūm- (-t-) to fly, swim; ūp- (-t-) to cause to fly. *Kuwi* (F.) ūmbali, (S.) ūmbinai, (Su. Isr.) ūmb- (-it-) to fly; (Isr.) ūp- to winnow using wind. DED(S) 641.

749 *Ta.* ūr (-v-, -nt-) to move slowly, creep (as an infant), crawl (as a snake), circulate (as blood), extend over a surface (as spots on the skin), flow (as juice from the sugar-cane); (-pp-, -tt-) to suck; ūral creeping thing, eruptive patch on the skin. *Ma.* ūruka (ūrn-) to creep (as snake); (Ūri-) to glide down, slip, crawl; ūran snake, reptile; ūral sensation of something ereeping on the body, itching sensation.

Konḍa (BB) ūr-, (K.) ūr- (-it-) to crawl on knees, as infants. Cf. 736 *Ko.* u-nj-. DED(S) 642.

750 *Ta.* ūr (-v-, -nt-) to be unloosed, relaxed. *Ma.* ūruka to slip off, fall off. *Te.* uriyu to shake, tremble, get loose. DEDS 90.

751 *Ma.* ūrkukka to blow, fan or kindle. *Ko.* irp- (irpy-) to blow through (tube, wind instrument). *To.* ūrp- (ūrpy-) to play (flute). *Ka.* urubu to blow strongly with the mouth; (Nanj.) urbu to blow off; (Gowda) urgu to blow air to enkindle fire. *Koḍ.* urip- (uripi-) to play (flute). *Tu.* urpuni to blow a wind instrument; uripuni to sound, play upon. *Kor.* (O.) ūrpu to blow. *Go.* (Mu.) ur- (? ūr-) to blow with mouth, play on flute, kindle fire by blowing, exorcize; (Ma.) ūr- to blow (fire, flute), (M.) urānā to blow (*Voc.* 259). *Kur.* ūrnā to blow, play upon a wind-instrument, set a fire to, put out (a light), draw (poison by magic insufflations). *Malt.* ūre to blow (as the wind does), blow a fire or a trumpet, breathe upon (in sorcery); ūrtre to have exorcisms performed in case of illness. Cf. 645 *Ta.* uy and 741 *Ta.* ūtu. DED(S, N) 578.

752 *Ta.* ūr village, town, city. *Ma.* ūr id. *Ko.* u-r village. *To.* u-r village of Tamils or Badagas. *Ka.* ūr village, town. *Koḍ.* u-rī village. *Tu.* ūru village, town. *Te.* ūru id. *Kol.* u-r (pl. u-dl) village; (Pat., p. 59) ūr id.; (p. 95) ūran villager. *Nk.* ūr (pl. ūdl) village. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūr id. *Br.* urā house, wife (or with 698 *Ta.* ul). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ūra-village. DED(S) 643.

753 *Kur.* ūrī in cutting rice or grass or collecting dry leaves, each of the small heaps made from place to place, to be gathered in later, (Hahn) a sheaf of corn. *Br.* hūri mud receptacle [i.e. unbaked clay jar] for storing fodder, etc. DEDS 91.

754 *Pa.* ūluvi (pl. ūluvil, ūlukul) plantain. *Ga.* (P. S.) uluk id.; (S.) ulg banana. DEDS 92.

755 *Ma.* ūval iṭuka, ūḡal iṭuka to whistle; ūvi whistle. *Te.* ūla a whistle; (B) ūyu to whistle. DED 644.

756 *Ta.* ūḡ (-pp-, -tt-) to decay (as flesh, fruits), become putrid, be spoiled, rot, stink; ūḡtal stench; ūḡal dirt, mud, mire, that which is putrid, nasty (as excrement), decayed, spoiled; ūḡali (-pp-, -tt-) to become spoiled, decayed (as meat, fruits); ūḡil filthy mire; ūḡai offensive smell; ūcu (ūci-) to decay, become rotten, become stale; ūcal that which is fetid, that which has become stale; ūy (-v-, -nt-) to be overripe, decay; ūḡu (-pp-, -tt-) to decay, rot, putrefy; ūḡtai dirt, impurity). *Ma.* ūḡal dirt as of a plate; ūḡa rottenness, mucus; ūḡta dirt, filthy object. *Te.* ubbali, ummali, ūbi mud, mire. ? Cf. 567 *Ta.* ukku. DED(S, N) 645.

757 (a) Kođ. uĵik- (uĵiki-) to flay. *Te*. ŭdu to be unfasted, loosened, separated, detached; ŭd(u)cu to relax, loosen, slack; (K.) strip off, take off (clothes, etc.), pull off (feathers). *Kol*. (SR.) uđp- to undress. *Go*. (Tr.) urumānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* urumānā) to be scraped or skinned, esp. of a head of maize; uruhtānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* uruhtānā) to skin, flay, peel; tōl uruhtānā to take off (skin, bark); (Mu.) orŋ- to be peeled, flayed; *tr.* orih-; (G.) orh-, (Ma.) or?- to peel, flay (*Voc.* 264, 426). *Konda* uzi- (-t-) to peel off (skin, etc.); ŭr- (-it-) to be peeled off (skin, flesh), come off (as a garment loosely put on); ŭrp- to release, let off, remove clothes. *Mand.* rū- to fall out, off (leaves, hair). *Kui* ruha (ruhi-) to lose the skin by peeling; ruha (ruht-) to take the skin off by burning. *Kuwi* (Isr.) rū- to fall out (teeth, hair, etc.); rūc- (-it-) to strip off (fibres from bark, etc.). *Kur*. orok, orok bark of tree; oroknā (urukyas) to strip a tree of its bark. *Malt.* orku bark, husk, peel, scale; orye to peel, unveil, drive away (as wind does the clouds).

(b) *Konda* uk-, in: (BB) tōl uk- to skin, flay. *Pe*. uk- (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kui* ŭga (ŭgi-) to be stripped off, split off, skinned; ŭpka (< ŭk-p; ŭkt-) to strip off, skin; *n.* skinning. *Kuwi* (Su.) huk- (-h-) to take off (clothes), flay (tōlu huk-); (F.) hūngali to be opened; hūkhali to open; tōlu hūkhali to skin; (S.) hūnginali to recede; hūk'nai to extricate; hūk'nai to undress, loose; tōlu hūk'nai to skin; (Isr.) hūng- (-it-) to become loose; huk- (-h-) to untie, loosen. DED(S, N) 636.

758 *Ta*. ŭġyam service due to a deity, a guru, or a superior by birth, natural obligation, obligation of a slave to his master; ŭġyaŋ slave, servant. *Ma*. ŭġyam service; ŭġan servant of kings. *Ka*. ŭġiga, ŭġaga work, business, service; ŭġigatana service; ŭġigi male servant. *Tu*. ŭġiga service, work. *Te*. ŭġigamu, ŭġiyamu service, drudgery, slavery; ŭġigīdu servant; *fem.* ŭġigapudi; ŭġigapu relating to a servant or slave. / Cf. OMar. (Master, p. 28, §55) ŭġiga service. DED(S) 646.

759 *Ta*. ŭġa a carnivorous marine fish, *Sphraena acutipinnis*. *Ma*. ŭġavu a large flat sea-fish, ray, skate.

760 *Ta*. ŭġai howl of dog or jackal, cry of person in anguish (applied contemptuously); ŭġaiy iŭ to howl as jackal or dog; ŭġi sound; ŭġan jackal; ŭġampu (ŭlampi-) to make a noise, howl (like a jackal); ŭġaru (ŭġari-) to roar, shout, clamour without sense; ŭġarai shouting, clamour; ŭġai (-v-, -nt-) to howl (as a jackal); (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar, howl (as a jackal), give forth a sound, call, invite; *n.* sound, high tone of voice, weeping. *Ma*. ŭġay iŭka to howl; ŭġi howl of dog or jackal, chatter of monkey; ŭġan jackal; ŭġi howl; ŭġaruka to babble, make indistinct noise (as in stomach); ŭġappu sound, noise; ŭġaykkuka to utter a loud noise, howl as a jackal. *Ko*. o-ġ a-ŭ-

(a-c-) (jackal) howls; o-ġa-ŭ (obl. o-ġa-ŭ-) the howl of a jackal. *Ka*. ŭġ, ŭġave an outcry, howl; ŭġ (ŭġd-), ŭġu (ŭġi-) to call near from a distance, cry out, howl; ŭġaru to sound, cry, roar. *Tu*. ŭġepuni to call; leppuni, (B-K.) ŭlepu to call, invite; leppu, levu a cry. *Kor*. (T.) ŭġi to bark; (M.) ŭġe to call. *Te*. (B.) ŭġa the howling of a fox. *Br*. (h)ŭling, hūlāing to howl. DED(S, N) 647.

761 *Ta*. ŭru (ŭri-) to spring, flow (as water in a well), issue, ooze, percolate, soak, be steeped, gather (as milk in the breast, toddy in palm flowers), water (as the mouth); ŭral small spring, spring-water, oozing, percolation, juice extracted by squeezing; ŭrru (ŭri-) to pour out, cause to flow, spill, pour out, cast away as useless, empty or clear (as a vessel of its contents), extract (as oil from castor seeds by boiling them); *n.* flowing, gushing forth (blood from an artery, milk from the udder, pouring of rut from a must elephant), spring, fountain, moisture oozing from the ground; ? ŭŭŭ rain; ŭrai (-pp-, -tt-) to drop (as rain), form (as dew); *n.* leaking, drop of water, rain; ŭravi spring, fountain; ŭvavu (ŭvavi-) to spring up, well up; ŭvavru (ŭvavi-) to cause to swell up; to flow; ŭvavŭi fountain, head of water. *Ma*. ŭruka to spring, ooze, (mouth) waters; ŭral, ŭru, ŭrru sediment, lees, dregs, precipitate; ŭruka to pour out carefully, strain, filter; ŭŭŭi epukka to take butter out of buttermilk, oil from the water in which oilseeds were boiled; ŭrakka to spring, ooze out; ŭravu, ŭrava, ŭrru fountain, spring; ŭrekka to pour gently; ŭŭŭika to dribble; ŭral a drop; ? ŭŭŭam epukka water to come up as in well-watered fields; ŭrruka to drip; ŭrrikkuka to dribble, let fall in drops. *To*. ŭ-ŭ (u-ŭy-) to spring forth, be filtered, ooze; ŭ-ŭ (u-ŭy-) to drain, filter. *Ka*. ŭru to spring as water, ooze, leak out, be soaked, steeped; ŭrisu to steep, soak; ŭŭe a natural spring of water; ore to ooze, ooze out, spring, drip; orate a spring, hole dug in dry bed of a stream where water oozes in; orale oozing; oravu a spring; ojara, vajjara, vajjarakke a spring, fountain; osar to ooze, trickle; let ooze out; *n.* oozing, etc.; ? ubbe rain. *Kođ*. utt- (utti-) to ooze. *Tu*. ŭjuni, ŭsuni to ooze; ŭsely oozing, filthy; ŭŭi a spring, fountain; ŭja fountain, spring; ŭje-pattuni to ooze, percolate, trickle; ŭggumi to spirt; ŭggely a well (or with 1010 *Ta*. oruku); oraka a watery place; voratē source, spring, fountain; osaruni to ooze, leak; osary spring, fountain. *Te*. ŭru to spring, ooze, exude, leak out, be soaked, steeped, become moist with oozing water; ŭriucu to make another's mouth water, tempt, tantalize; ŭŭa natural spring or fountain of water, juice, sap, damp; juicy, full of sap, abounding in springs; ŭŭu moisture caused by rain; ŭdu konu to become moist; ŭriyu to leak (as a roof), drop through; ŭrupu leaking, leakage, leakiness; ŭŭtu to ooze, trickle, flow. *Kol*. ŭ-r- (u-rt-) (house) leaks. *Nk*. ŭr- to leak, drip. *Ga*. (S.) ŭr-ŭ-

to ooze. *Go*. (Tr.) ŭsā a flood, spate; ŭsānā to drip or water (of the eyes); (ASu.) ŭs- (milk) to overflow; ŭsā flow of water, flood; (LuS.) hoogoo a spring of water. *Konda* (BB) ŭsa spring. *Kui* urpa (urt-) to ooze, spring up, sweat; *n.* state of sweating. *Kuwi* (S.) ŭta spring, fountain; ŭtha eyu spring water. *Malt.* orbe to fall in showers. DED(S, N) 648.

762 *Ta*. ŭrral wicker basket for catching fish, wicker basket for covering chickens. *Ma*. orral, orril a wicker basket. *Te*. ŭta basket snare to catch fish, (B. also) coop to keep animals in, pannier; ŭdu snare for fish made of basket work. *Pa*. ŭta bamboo trap. *Go*. (S.) ŭta trap (*Voc.* 310). DED(S) 649.

763 *Ta*. ŭrru (ŭri-) to be fixed, strike root; fix, plant, set firmly in the ground (as a post), lean upon (as a staff, a person), support, press down, bear down with pressure, drive in (as a spear); *n.* prop, support; ŭrru-kōl, ŭrru-kkōl walking-stick; ŭrru staff, prop; ŭrram walking-stick, crutch, prop, stability, strength. *Ma*. ŭnnuka to be fixed, rooted; lean, rest, rely upon; ŭnnal, ŭnnu prop, stay; ŭnnu-kōl staff, crutch; ŭrram strength; ŭruka to sink into, penetrate. *Ko*. ŭ-v- (u-d-), ŭ-d- (u-yd-) to sink into ground of its own weight; ŭ-t- (u-yt-) to fix into ground by pressure; ŭ-pd- (u-ndy-), ŭ-p- (u-py-) to transplant. *To*. ŭ-r- (u-ry-) to stick in ground (a stick, etc.); (hole, path, abandoned site) closes up, grows over; ŭ-ry growth on an abandoned place; ŭ-n e-r the plough that they stick in the ground (in song; < Badaga; for e-r, see 2815 *Ta*. ēr). *Ka*. ŭru to put in the ground, plant, set firmly (as flags, etc.), enter into (the earth, etc.), lean on; *n.* leaning on, etc.; ŭru-gōlu walking-stick; ŭdu a support; ŭta firmness, steady application of the mind. *Kođ*. ŭ-r- (u-ri-) to thrust end of stick to ground while

walking. *Tu*. ŭruni to set firmly, plant in the ground as a seed or shrub, gain power; bē- ŭruni to be established firmly, take root; to grow (for bē, see 5535 *Ta*. vē); ŭnduni to press down; ŭdu prop; ŭru-kōlu walking-stick; ŭduni, ŭdāvuni to fix; ŭŭŭuni to press; ŭta weight, burden, staff. *Te*. ŭnu to serve as a support, support oneself, stand or be firm; bear, suffer; ŭncu to fix firmly; ŭta strength; ŭta, ŭtamu prop, support; ŭdu to hold, rest or lean upon, support oneself on, place, rest, press, (K. also) plant; (K.) ŭdu to be planted, fixed; ŭducu to transplant; (K.) ŭŭu to pierce; *n.* piercing; (VPK) ŭca the supporting stalk out of which grow ears of corn, cholam, etc.; the iron stalk of the sickle, etc., which is fitted into the wooden handle. *Pa*. ud-, untip- (untit-) to plant. *Ga*. (Oll.) unđup- (unđut-) to transplant; (S.) ŭta support. *Go*. ŭrsānā (Tr.) to plant or transplant (trees, rice, chillies, etc.), (Ph.) drive in, fix in; ŭrs- (A. S.) to plant, transplant, (Ch.) fix in the ground, (Mu.) plant, fix a post, set up a marriage booth; (Ma.) ors- to plant (*Voc.* 273); (SR.) ŭhcānā to lean on; (Tr.) ŭhascānā to lean heavily on a stick as an old man does (*Voc.* 303). *Konda* ŭps- (-t-) to plant, transplant, fix (a post) in the earth; ŭr- (-it-) to rest on a support; (BB) ŭrs- to transplant. *Pe*. ruz- (rust-) to plant. *Kui* ŭha (uhi-) to plant, transplant; *n.* planting; ŭsa (usi-) to set a post into the ground, kneel; ŭta (uti-) to kneel. *Kuwi* (F) ŭhali, (S) ŭhinai; (Su. P.) ŭh- to plant; ? (P.) oppu seedling. *Kur*. ŭdnā to fix a closed door; shutter, etc. (by a bolt, latch, lock, stay); ŭddrānā (uddras), ŭddrānā (udras) to lean upon a walking-stick; ŭdur- ŭdur ēknā to walk leaning upon a stick. *Malt.* ŭde to lift or prop up (as a screen); ŭdure (udurya) to lean upon; ŭdure to prop up (as a screen). Cf. 721 *Ta*. ŭrai. DED(S) 650.

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764 *Go*. (S.) eke in that direction; heke on that side (*Voc.* 328); (do forms in 410(a) like ē, ēr, ēŭ belong here?). *Pe*. ē that; evan, hevan, even he, that man; *pl.* evar; edan, edi, hedi that (*nt.*); *pl.* ēvag; edel that (*fem.*), that woman, she; *pl.* evek; eneq, eleŭ in that way, so; ebe, hebe there; ebend, hebend, evŭaŭ at that time, then. *Mand.* evan he, that man; *pl.* evar; edel she, that woman; eni there; eleg so, in that way. *Kui* e- that nearer (contrast 1 a- that over there and 923 o- that (farthest); eanju, earu, ēri, ēvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē, ēi that thing; emba there, then; embangi thither; embarai thence, afterwards; ene that direction; ese (so *Gramm.*; ēse *Voc.*) that much, so many; ēsoŭi, ēsoli, ēsoni so many; eh(i)ngi thus; ehtu that kind,

such. *Kuwi* (S) ēvasi, ēvari, ēdi, ēvi/ēvaska that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē; (all these forms also with hē- that at a greater distance; contrast hū- that at the greatest distance, s.v. 557(a) *Ta*. u); embaa, hēmbaa there; (Isr.) emba'a, embe'e there; (S.) embaasi he who is there; (S.) enika, hēnika there; (Isr.) enika that side; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) eccai so little as that; hēcai so little as that far away thing (cf. 410(d) *Kuwi* iecai). *Br*. ē that most remote; ē, ēd that; *pl.* ēŭk; ehun in that manner; *adj.* that sort of; ēka(n) thence, in that direction, thereafter; ēxa that much, so many, as big as that; ēng in that direction; ēŭŭ(k) there; ēskā(n) up to then. For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S) 651.

765 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to pull with fingers (as cotton), search for (as true meaning of a passage), scrutinize; ekku to be pulled thinly with the fingers (as cotton). *Ma.* ekkuka to card cotton; ekku carding cotton. *Ko.* ek- (eky-) to scratch (oneself, an itching limb). *To.* ök- (öky-) to scratch oneself. *Ka.* ekku, yaku to divide, separate, dress cotton, card wool; ekkike dressing cotton, etc. *Tu.* ekkuni to gin. *Te.* öku to pick, beat, or clean (cotton), expose or publish the faults of, defame; *n.* roll of cleaned cotton prepared for the spindle; ökudu picking, beating, or cleaning cotton. *Pa.* ök- to pick and throw away stones and weeds from field. *Go.* (A. Y.) eh-, (Tr.) ehtānā, (Ph.) ahtānā to weed (*Voc.* 372). *Pe.* ee- (e-) to card cotton; *intens.* eeka-. *Kui* ēspa (ēst-) to unravel. DED(S, N) 652.

766 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to reach up, stretch oneself in reaching for a thing; climb, mount, get up; ekku (ekki-) to rise, go up; stand on tiptoe. *Ma.* ekkuka to come up, stand on tiptoe. *Ka.* ekku id.; ekkala high, tall, huge like a demon; (Hav.) ekkalsu to reach up. *Tu.* ekkalyuni to stretch the body, stoop down in order to catch or pick up anything, spring or jump up. *Te.* ekku to ascend, mount, get upon; ekkincu to cause to ascend; (Inscr.) ekkumaṭi export (cf. 3730 egumati). *Go.* (Ko. S.) ek- to climb, (sun) rises; (Ma.) a'k- to climb (*Voc.* 327). *Konḍa* ek- id. *Kui* ekasi, engasi rising, ascending, uphill; (K.) eng- to climb; ek- to load on a cart. *Kuwi* (F.) engali, (S.) enginal to climb; (S.) ekh'nai to heighten, promote, overburden; (Mah.) epki ki- to cause to climb. Cf. 768 *Ka.* ekkatiga. DED(S) 653.

767 *Ta.* ekkaccakkam confusion, disorder, irregularity, awkward predicament; ekkattāli, ekkattālam mockery, jest, ridicule (< *Te.*) *Ma.* ekkaccakkam, ekkaccakku confusion, doubt. *Ka.* ekkasakka, ekkasekka confusion, doubt, perverseness; ridicule, mockery, a joke; eksukya, egaciga, ekkattāli, egatāla, egatāli ridicule, mockery, jest; ekkarisu to make faces at, mock, deride. *Tu.* ekkusakku, ekkacakka, ekkasakka confusedly, indiscriminately. *Te.* ekasak(k)iyamu, ekasak(k)emu, ekasek(k)iyamu, ekasek(k)emu, ekkasakkemu, ekkasekkemu a joke, mockery, prank; ekkirincu to make faces at, mock, deride; ekkirinta, ekkirinta making faces, mockery, derision; egatāli, ekkattāli joke, derision, ridicule, hoax. DED(S) 654.

768 *Ka.* ekkatiga a superior, noble, or great man; ekkate greatness, wonder, a wonder; ekkē eminence, superiority, great force; ekkala, eggala abundance, excess. *Te.* ekku to increase (*intr.*), rise, be augmented, accumulate; ekkudu great, much, excessive, exorbitant; ekkudincu to increase (*tr.*); ekkuva excess, superiority, greatness, eminence; more, superior, great, eminent, much, excessive; very; (B.) ekkatigi, (Inscr.)

ekkadi noble, great, superior; a hero, warrior; ekadoṭṭu to increase. Cf. 766 *Ta.* ekku. DED(S) 655.

769 *Ko.* ekm (*obl.* ekt-) counting, taking account of something; ekaṭ- (ekac-) to count (kaṭ- to tie); eku-ṭ- (eku-e-) to count (ku-ṭ- to make to join, gather); ekm-ṭ- (ekmu-e-) to count. *To.* ökm (*obl.* ökt-) arithmetic, account, figures. *Tu.* ekkam the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering. *Te.* ekkamu a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table. ? *Ma.* akkam a numerical figure. / ? < Skt. eka-. DED 656.

770 *Ta.* ekkar, ekkal sandy place, sand heaped up (as by the waves), sandhill, fine sand; ekku (ekki-) to be heaped up (as sand on the shore). *Ma.* ekkal, ekkā sand cast ashore by rivers. *Te.* (B.) ekkali sand washed down by a river. DED 657.

771 *Ka.* ekkala wild hog. *Te.* ēkalamu, ekkaliḍu id. *Go.* (Ph.) akra, akrāl wild pig; (Se.) ikundāl boar (*Voc.* 9, 150). ? *Ta.* eṇam wild hog. DED(S) 658.

772 *Ma.* ekkalikka to hiccup; ekkil, ekkitta, ikkil, ikkittam hiccough, last breath. *To.* iṣkuṭ faṭ- to hiccough. *Ka.* (Hav.) ekku (usuru ekku) to breathe as a child after crying loudly; ekdu to hiccough; (Gowda) ekkidikē hiccough; (Kunt.; U.P.U.) eḡḡḡḡḡ id. *Tu.* ekkade, ekkale hiccough, gasping. *Kor.* (T.) iḷḷu, (M.) ikkidi hiccough. *Te.* ekkili, ekku hiccup. *Go.* (A.) ekti, (Tr.) aṭki (*pl.* ṭhk) id. (*Voc.* 330); (Koya Su.) ekku to belch. *Br.* hikking to hiccough (or 1A; cf. 419). DED(S, N) 659.

773 *Kur.* ekkā tortoise. *Malt.* eke a kind of small tortoise. DED 660.

774 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to contract the abdominal muscles, as beggars do to show hunger, as persons while dressing round the waist, as a eow in refusing to give milk. *Ma.* ekkuka to contract the stomach; ikkalikka to draw in the stomach; ekkalikku to contract the stomach; ekkalippu contracting the stomach; eḥḥuka to become contracted. *To.* pi-ṭ eg- (egy-) to contract the stomach (pi-ṭ stomach). *Ka.* akkulisu, akkalisu the belly to be drawn in or contracted (on account of hunger, etc.), contract (the muscles of) the belly; akkalike drawing in the muscles of the stomach, or these muscles being drawn in. *Te.* akkalineu to contract the muscles of the belly. *Malt.* akele to draw in the belly. DED 661.

775 *Kol.* (Kin. SR.) eg, (Pat., p. 15) ēg, (Haig) yēg leaf. *Nk.* eg id. *Nk.* (Ch.) eg(u), evgu id. *Pa.* ev id. *Go.* (Oil.) eg, (S.) egu, S. ēg id. DED(S) 662.

776 *Ka.* eggu, heggu shame, feeling of disgrace, blame, harm; egguḷi a bashful person, a rustic or low person; egga a rude, rustic, stupid, or low man; egguḷitana shame, bashfulness. *Te.* eggu harm, evil, mischief, shame,

disgrace, blame; eggincu to disregard, slight, wrong, injure; eggādu to find fault with, blame, reproach, revile, abuse. Cf. 856 *Ta.* eḷimai (if < *eḷg; cf. esp. *Ta.* eḷku). DED(S, N) 663.

777 *Ta.* ecar water in a pot set over the fire for boiling rice (< *Ka.* or *Te.*). *Ka.* esar, esaru water in a cooking pot when in a state of boiling, water that is strained off from boiled vegetables or pulse, the water with the boiled vegetables, etc., pepper water. *Te.* esaru water boiled for the purpose of dressing food. *Kol.* esar water boiled for cooking grain. *Nk.* esar hot water in which meal, etc., is boiled or flour is kneaded. *Nk.* (Ch.) esar var- (water) to boil. *Go.* (P.) esar water in which rice is boiled. Cf. 881 *Kui* ēju. DED(S) 664.

778 *Ka.* ese to shine, be brilliant, be beautiful, appear; esaka shine, splendour, beauty, appearance, state of being, fate, delight. *Te.* esakamu joy, delight, (K.) splendour; esaṅgu, eṣaṅgu to arise, appear, exist, happen, (K. also) shine; (K.) eṣaḷaru to shine, flourish. DED(S) 665.

779 *Ko.* ec- (ee-) to pick (berries, fruit). *Konḍa* es- (-t-) to play on joyla or any stringed instrument. *Pe.* ec- (-c-) to pluck. *Maṇḍ.* eh- id. *Kui* eṣpa (est-), (K.) es- (-t-) id.; [W. has eṣpa in verb list, but incorrectly eṣpa in *Voc.*]. *Kuwi* (Su.) eh- (est-), (F.) eṣsalī to pluck (fruit). DEDS 93.

780 *Ta.* eecam remainder, remains of food, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth (as defiling), dung of birds, lizards, etc.; deficiency, defect; eccil saliva, spittle, anything defiled by contact with the mouth, anything defiled, refuse of food, leavings, excretions from the body (as faeces, urine, semen), leavings of sacrificial oblation made of pounded rice; eccilār persons defiled by contact with eccil, low-caste people, untouchables; eccu defect; eñcu (eñci-) to remain, be left behind, survive, lack, be deficient, be spoiled, marred, transgress; eñcal defect, blemish, extinction; eñcalār strangers; eñcali (-pp-, -tt-) to bring discredit upon, cause degradation, cause discomfiture. *Ma.* eccil, iccil remains and refuse of victuals; ecci remains of victuals; ecam excrements of lizards, flies; eñcu to become surplus. *Ko.* ecl water that has been used to wash hand after eating, remnants of food, food eaten as part of ceremony as leavings from offering. *To.* iēil pollution of food by being left as a remnant, pollution caused by death or birth. *Ka.* eñjal that which in eating is left on the plates, sticks to the mouth or hands, or falls to the ground, that of which a piece is bitten off, i.e. all food or drink which has somehow come in contact with the mouth or hands of the eater and therefore is regarded as impure; eñjalisu to defile; (Hav.) neñjala spittle, food or drink which has come in contact with the mouth and

is regarded as impure. *Koḍ.* ecci scraps of food that fall to the floor during meal. *Te.* eñgili contamination or defilement by contact with the mouth or spittle, food defiled by touching with the mouth, leavings or remnants of food; defiled by contact with the mouth. *Go.* (F-II.) yengul defiled; (Mu.) ingul sikṛiṇ leavings of food (*Voc.* 334). *Konḍa* enz- (-it-) to remain, be left over; es- (-t-) to leave or save (food, etc.) for others, let something remain, leave over. *Pe.* eṇ(g)- (eṇt-) to be left over; ek- (-t-) to leave over. *Kur.* eṇgrā to remain over, be in excess, be passed over, escape; *caus.* eṇgrānā; eṇgrkā what remains over and above, excess, surplus, remainder. *Malt.* enge, engre to remain over. / Cf. Sgh. iḥḍul broken, desecrated food, anything defiled by contact with the mouth (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1850). DED(S, N) 666.

781 *Ta.* eṭar plain, open field (< *Te.*). *Te.* eḍāri, eḍāru a desert, wilderness. DED 667.

782 *Ta.* eṭṭi, aṭṭi strychnine tree, *Strychnos nux-vomica*. *Ma.* eṭṭi id. *Ka.* iṭṭi, iṭṭaṅḡ, iṭṭe, iṭṭaṅḡ id. DED 668.

783 *Ta.* eṭṭu (eṭṭi-) to reach up to, come within reach, approach, be attained, be within mental grasp, be so shallow as not to submerge one, be sufficient so as to reach, go out of reach; eṭṭam length. *Ko.* eṭ- (eṭy-) to be sufficient, be a match for; eṭe-r- (eṭe-ry-) to reach, be sufficient. *Ka.* eṭṭu to reach a thing which is on high, be within reach; eṭṭike reaching, reach; eṭaku, eṭuku to be or come within reach, be sufficient; eṭakisū to stand on tiptoe to reach anything. *Tu.* (B-K.) eṭṭu to reach; eṭṭavu to cause to reach by bending. DED(S) 669.

784 *Ta.* eṭṭu eight; eṇ-patu eighty; eṇ-nūru 800; eṇṇ-eṭṭu eight eights (= 64); eṇmar, eṇvar eight persons; eṇv-eṭṭu eight each. *Ma.* eṭṭu eight; eṇ-patu eighty; eṇ-nūru 800; eṇmar eight persons. *Ko.* eṭ eight; eṇ bat eighty. *To.* ḡṭ eight; pu-ṭ eighteen. *Ka.* eṇṭu eight; eṇbar eight persons; eṇ-pattu, eṇ-battu eighty. *Koḍ.* eṭṭi eight; eṭṭane eighth; eṇ-badi eighth; eṭ-pu-ri 800. *Tu.* eṇma, eṇuma eight; eṇpa eighty. *Te.* enimidi eight; enāmandru eight persons; enu-badi, enabhai, (Inscr., p. 354) eṇumbodi, eṇbodi, enubodi eighty; enaman(n)ūru 800. *Kol.* (SR.) enumadi, enumidi, (Kin.) enumidi eight; (SR.) enmāter, enmātar eight persons. *Go.* (Tr.) armur, armul, (W. ChD.) armur, (Hislop) yermud eight (*Voc.* 354); (L.) enmidī, (Pat.) tenmidī id.; (Tr.) armuhk eight each. DED(S) 670.

785 *Kur.* eṭṇā (eṭṭas) to tear to pieces, lacerate; *refl.-pass.* eṭṇā. *Malt.* eṭe to deface, destroy; eṭgre to be broken, be defaced; eṭgro broken, defaced; eṭro a broken winnowing fan. DED 671.

786 *Kol.* idd- (itt-) to tell, show. *Nk.* idd- to say; idip- to show. *Nk. (Ch.)* iduk-³/itk-, id- to show. *Kur.* eṛnā (eddās) to call, summon, invite or command to come or assemble, rouse from sleep. *Malt.* eṛye to speak with fluency. DED(S) 672.

787 *Kur.* eṛgō a small mouse mostly found in fields. *Malt.* eṛge a small field-rat. DED 673.

788 *Kur.* eṛex-eṛpā prison, gaol; (Hahn) eṛxnā to imprison, shut up; eṛx obstruction; eṛx-addā, eṛx-eṛpā prison. *Malt.* eṛge to imprison, shut; eṛg-ada prison; eṛgo bar to fasten a mat-door with. ? Cf. 435 *Ta.* iṭar, esp. *Te.* eddamu. DEDS 94.

789 *Kur.* eṛeth long-bow. *Malt.* eṛtu a bow; eṛtyo an archer. DED 674.

790 *Kur.* eṛbnā (iṛyas) to cut the throat off, slaughter, sacrifice. *Malt.* eṛwe to sacrifice, propitiate, worship. DED 675.

791 *Ko.* eṛc- (eṛc-) to think and say ill of one, shame, laugh to shame. *Ka.* eddisu, eddisu to abuse, rail, mock. DED 676.

792 *Ta.* eṭṭan boor, fool (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* eddu, heddu stupidity, foolishness; a stupid thing or person; edda, hedda a dull, stupid man; *fem.* eddati, heddati; eddatana, eddu-tana, heddatana stupidity; edega a good-for-nothing fellow; *fem.* edati. *Koḍ.* hedde stupid (< *Ka.*; MBE 1970, p. 146). *Tu.* heddu, hedda dull, stupid; hedde a stupid man; *fem.* heddi; edavattū, edevattū dull, stupid; (B-K.) eḍe a blockhead. *Te.* eddaya, edde, eddeḍu an ignorant man, boor, fool; eddetanamu stupidity. DED(S, N) 677.

793 *Ta.* eṇ thought, intention, deliberation, esteem, calculation, mathematics, number; eṇṇu (eṇṇi-) to think, consider, determine, esteem, conjecture, count, reckon, compute, set a price upon; eṇnam thought, idea, respect, deliberation, anxiety, mathematics; eṇṇar, eṇṇalar mathematicians; eṇṇal intention, counting, deliberation; eṇṇikkai numbering, esteem, reverence; eṇi number; eṭal meaning, intention, thought. *Ma.* eṇ number, thought; eṇnam number, counting; eṇṇuka to count, number, esteem, relate; eṇṇikka to get counted, account for; *n.* counting. *To.* ṇ- (ṇy-) to count; ṇnm (obl. ṇnt-) counting, numbers. *Ka.* eṇike, eṇṇike counting, number, thinking, observation; eṇisu, eṇasu, eṇusu, eṇṇisu to add together, enumerate, count, estimate, appreciate, consider, think, plan, compare; eṇṇu to count, think. *Koḍ.* eṇṇ- (eṇṇi-) to say, tell. *Tu.* eṇṇuni to count, think, presume, expect; eṇṇige, eṇike, eṇe, eṇke calculation, estimation. *Te.* eṇnu to count, reckon, think, believe, esteem, care for, criticize; eṇṇika counting, number, esteem, regard, opinion, hope; eṇcu to count, reckon, enumerate, think, consider, believe, judge, esteem. *Pa.* eja number; eja cāj- to count

(cāj- to do). *Pe.* eja ki- id. *Manḍ.* eji ki- id. *Kuwi* (S.) eji kinai id. DED(S, N) 678.

794 *Ka.* eṇṭu arrogance. *Tu.* eṇṭu boasting, pride, craftiness, cunning. DED 679.

795 *Ta.* eṭir that which is opposite, over against, in front, before; obstacle, that which is contrary, adverse, hostile; *adv.* in front; (-v-, -nt-) to happen, befall, come to pass in future, precede, be opposed, be at variance; oppose, confront, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to meet face to face, encounter, oppose, withstand, prevent, hinder; eṭimṭor adversaries, combatants; eṭirmai happening in future; eṭirvu meeting, confronting, happening; eṭiri enemy. *Ma.* eṭir opposite, adverse; eṭirikka to attack, face, resist; eṭirppu opposition, what crosses one's way, bad omen. *Ko.* edyr enemy. *To.* ḍḍir openly, (to lie) on one's back. *Ka.* idir, idaru, iduru, edaru, edir, edur that which is opposite, the front, in front, that which is hostile, opposition; idireu, idirisu, cdarisu, edirisu, edurisu to face (generally in a hostile manner), oppose, withstand, come into hostile contact; edarayisu, edirayisu, edurayisu to oppose, contradict. *Koḍ.* edike in front. *Tu.* edyru, eduru the front, that which is opposite, presence. *Te.* eduru the front, the point directly opposite, the presence, the forefront, an opponent; opposite, front; *vb.* to oppose, resist, act against; eduṭa *adv.* in front; ediri opponent, foe; edirincu, edurucu to oppose, resist, act against, face, encounter. *Koṇḍa* edru opposite, in front. DED(S) 680.

796 *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to take (by picking up and carrying), take off (cloak), raise (as legs to the sky when one is knocked down), join (hands in salutation), open (eyes in amazement), build (house). *Ka.* ettu to lift, raise, take up, hold up, collect, exhibit, mention (as the name of another), raise up (as one's own name); etta, ettu lifting up, raising, undertaking; etlike, ettuvike lifting, raising, etc.; ettisu to cause to raise, take up, lift up, erect, etc.; (Hav.) ettu to carry a child; ettarsu to raise. *Tu.* ettuni to raise a subscription or tax; ettaruni to ascend, climb; ettara high; height; ettige a collection. *Te.* ettu to lift up, raise, take away, steal, mention, quote; start, set out, arise, happen, occur, commence; *n.* height, elevation, weight, a load; *adj.* high, elevated; ettincu to cause to be raised, lifted, erected; ettaramu, ettaravu high, elevated; etubarikāḍu a thief. *Kol.* et- (ett-) to lift up; (SR.) etṭā tall. *Nk.* ett- to lift. *Pa.* etip- (ett-) id. *Go.* (Ma. S. Ko.) ett- to take or carry (child) in arms, lap; (Mu.) att- to carry child on hip; (Tr. Ph.) attānā to take in one's lap; *caus.* (Ph.) acahtānā (Voc. 338); (S.) ettu high (Voc. 339). *Koṇḍa* et- (-t-) to carry child on waist, take child into lap. *Pe.* et- (-t-) to take child on hip. *Manḍ.* et- to carry on waist. *Kui* eta (eti-) to carry a child on the hip supported by a cloth wound around it; *pl.* action etka (etki-).

Kuwi (F.) etali, (Su.) et- (-it-) to carry child on hip. ? *To.* ety (used followed by vocative form of kinship term or clan term, in formal salutation; often shortened by loss of e; e.g. ety afa-, tyafa- mother!; see Emeneau, 'Language and Social Forms', *Language, Culture, and Personality* [Sapir volume], p. 178; cf. esp. *Ko.* et- to join hands in salutation). Cf. 851(a) *Ta.* eṭu. DED(S, N) 681.

797 *Ta.* ettu (etti-) to inveigle, lure, cheat, defraud; *n.* inveigling, cheating. *Ma.* ettuka to cheat, seduce; ettuvāli deceiver, cheat, swindler. *Te.* ettu, ettugaḍa contrivance, trick, stratagem. DEDS 95.

798 *Kur.* cttānā (ittiyas) to come or go downward, descend, alight, run or flow down, cross (a river), be dispirited; etta'ānā to cause to descend, beat down (price), take down or off, let down. *Malt.* ete to go down; eto lower, smaller; ettre to bring or take down. Cf. 516 *Ta.* iraṇku. DED 682.

799 *Ko.* edkuy high place from which to see things, place with good view. *To.* ḍḍiṭy place with good view. DED 685.

800 *Tu.* edde, eddene, eddyaṇa fan; eddyuni to fan. *Go.* (Ko.) ersk- id. (Voc. 357); (ASu.) rēsk- id. *Koṇḍa* rīnz- (-it-) to fan, wave; *caus.* rīnzpis- (K.'s correction for rīnz-, etc.; *erīnc- > *rīnj-). *Pe.* jīnj- (jīnc-) to fan; jīcopa a fan. *Manḍ.* jīnj- to fan. *Kui* jīnja (jīnji-) to blow, fan; *n.* act of blowing, fanning; jīnjeri a fan. *Kuwi* (Su.) jīnj- (-it-) to fan, wave, shake; (F.) jīnjali to fan, beckon; (S.) jīnjinali to hurl; jīnj- to swish; (Su. F.) jīnjiki, (S.) jīnjiki, (Mah.) jīnjiri a fan. *Malt.* eswe to fan; eswre to fan oneself; espro a fan. DED(S, N) 686, and from DED(S) 2127.

801 *Kur.* endēxṇā, endxā'ānā to remove the outer envelope from a fruit, clean and trim vegetables. ? *Malt.* eṇḍge to clear away weeds. (Pfceffer.) DEN 11.

802 *Pa.* endr-, enderp- (endert-) to bring. *Ga.* (Oll.) indr- id. ? Cf. *Kur.* ondōmā, s.v. 976 *Kui* ota. DED 688.

803 *Ta.* eṇṇirāci, eṇṇiyaṇ simpleton, fool. *Ka.* eḇrāsi, ebaḍa a foolish, silly man; *fem.* ebaḍi. *Tu.* ebuḷante halfwitted, silly. *Te.* ebbērāsi, ebbērāsi a slovenly person; ebbērīkamu disgust, loathing; loathsomeness; ebbē interj. expr. a feeling of disgust; (B.) eb-beṭṭu dislike. DED 689.

804 *Ka.* empali name of a tree. *Te.* vempali *Tephrosia purpurea*, the purple Galega. DED 690.

805 *Ta.* ey (-v-, -t-) to discharge arrows; *n.* arrow; eyiṇ hunting tribe of the desert tract; eyiṇaṇ hunter; e shooting, arrow; evu (ēvi-) to hurl, discharge (as an arrow), throw (as a dart); *n.* arrow; evvu (ēvi-) to discharge (as a missile or arrow); ēcu (ēci-) to hurl, dart. *Ma.* eyyuka to shoot an arrow; eytu shooting,

eyyikka to cause to shoot; ēvuka to hurl, dart, shoot; ēvu shooting. *Ko.* ey- (ec-), iy- (ic-), iev- (iet-), ie- (ic-) to shoot. *To.* ef- (et-) to shoot (arrow). *Ka.* esu, ese, isu (ecc-), ey to shoot (as an arrow), throw; ece id., to expel (as water out of a syringe); esu, ese, esige, esage, esuge shooting, throwing; ēsu to throw; *n.* a throw, a shot. *Tu.* eyyuni, ipuni to shoot an arrow; esaguni to discharge. *Te.* egucu to cast, shoot, discharge (as an arrow); ēyu to throw, fling. *Pa.* ey- (ēñ-), eyk- to shoot (arrow). *Go.* (L.) esnā to shoot; (Ma.) es- to shoot with bow (Voc. 370). *Kur.* iṇjṇā to shoot (arrows), cause a liquid to gush out upon; gush out. *Malt.* iṇhe (iṇj-) to pelt, stone; ece to throw out; ēge to throw away, scatter. DED(S) 691.

806 *Ta.* ey (-pp-, -tt-) to know, understand; eyyāmai ignorance. *To.* iy- (is-) to know how to. *Ga.* (P.) etap- (etat-) to think. *Koṇḍa* nes- (-t-) to know, be capable of. DED(S) 692.

807 *Ta.* ey (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, fail in strength, flag as from want of food; exert oneself; eyppu weariness, languor, time of adversity. *Ma.* eccu exhausted, fatigued.

808 *Ta.* eyil fortress, wall, fortification, city, town. *Ma.* cyil fortress, wall, city, town.

809 *Ta.* eytu (eyti-) to approach, reach, obtain, be suitable. *Ma.* eytuka to get, obtain; ettuka to stretch as far as, reach, arrive; ettam reach, length; ettal, ettu reaching; ettikka to make to reach. *To.* ic- (iḥ-) to reach, be sufficient; ic- (iḥ-) id. (said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* aydu, (PBh.) eydu to approach, reach, go to, join, obtain, be suitable; ay-tar-, (PBh.) ey-tar- to approach, come, go. *Koḍ.* ett- (etti-) to arrive. *Tu.* ettāvuni, ettāḍuni to reach, deliver; (B-K.) etty, ekky to reach. *Te.* (K.) ey(i)du, edu to attain, go to, join, obtain; suit, be proper; ētencu to come, arrive, go; (K.) egudu to be obtained. *Kol.* end- (ent-) to arrive. *Pa.* ed-, (S) ēy- to arrive; epip- (epit-), (S) eypip- (eypit-) to reach. *Ga.* (P.) ed- to arrive. *Go.* (A. G. S. M. Ko.) ev-, (Tr. W.) awwānā, (Mu.) av- to reach, arrive; (W.) āwsahtānā to dispatch; (Mu.) avh-avih- to make to reach, bring, obtain (Voc. 369). *Koṇḍa* i- (-t-) to arrive. *Pe.* ika-, ika vā- id.; ipka-, ipka vā- id. (intensive; < ik-pa-). *Manḍ.* neyka vā- id. *Kui* epa (et-) to arrive, reach, overtake, be sufficient; eppa (ept-) to cause to reach, cause to arrive at, cause to suffice. *Kuwi* (F.) ejali to arrive, reach, overtake; (Mah.) egowā- to arrive (compound with vā- to come); (Isr.) ega- to arrive (motion base); eḍa- id. (personal object); ep- (-it-) to cause to reach; (Su.) e- (-t-), (D) ne- (-t-) to arrive. *Br.* hining (i.e. stem in; pres. stem kā-, see 1419) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea (MBE 1962, pp. 63-64.) DED (S) 693.

810 *Ka. eral, eral, elar, elal* wind, air. *Te. temm-era* cool breeze, zephyr; *temm-eral* south wind (Kumārāsambhava; inscr., p. 99) (cf. *Te. temma* wetness, moisture, in 2539); *payy-ara* cool wind, south wind (for *Te. payy-*, see 3821 *Ta. paca, paital*). Cf. *Ta. nīraḷ* air, nīraḷ wind. DED(S,N) 96.

811 *Ta. eri* (-v-, -nt-) to burn, blaze, shine, (sore or fever) burns, suffer a painful emotion; (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, consume by fire, scorch in flame; *n. fire, flame, brightness; ericcal* burning, heating, burning sensation, pungency, anger, jealousy; *erippu* burning, pungency, envy; *eriyal* burning, shining; that which is burnt, as charred food at the bottom of a vessel in cooking; (PR) *eriyam* phosphorus; *erivu* burning, heat, anger, jealousy. *Ma. eri* heat, burning, pungency; *eriyuka* to burn, be consumed; *erivu* pungency, zeal; *ericcal* burning, smarting of eyes, mouth, etc.; *erikka* to kindle fire, burn (*tr.*); *erippu* flame, torch; *eruvu* pungency. *Ko. erv-* (erd-) to shine brightly (anything except sun). *To. er-* (erō-) to be very bright; e-f fever. *Koḍ. eri-* (erip-, eric-) (mouth) has burning or astringent sensation; *eriv* burning or astringent sensation in mouth. *Tu. eriyuni* to glare, be hot; *caus, eriyāvuni*; *eri* the glare or heat of fire. *Te. eriyu* to burn, grieve; *eriyineu* to burn, set on fire, inflame, afflict, hurt; *eragali, eravali* wildfire; *erū* to burn, set on fire; *erpu* burning; (Ph.) *talay-eru* headache. *Kol. erk-* (erek-) to light (fire). *Nk. erk-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) erk-* id. *Pa. erip-* (erit-) to burn the mouth. *Go. (Ma.) ers-*, (Mu.) *ars-* to taste pungent (*Voc.* 356); (Mu.) *arri-* (boil) to throb with pain; (Ph.) *eritānā* to hurt, pain; (Tr.) *eritānā* to hurt or ache violently (*Voc.* 347). *Koṇḍa er-* (-t-) to kindle fire, light, burn; *eris-* to cause to burn, let someone light a fire. *Kui erpa* (ert-) to light, ignite, set fire to; *n. ignition, lighting; riva* (rit-) (fire) burns. *Kuwi* (D.) *er-* (-t-) to light, ignite, kindle; (Isr.) *er-* to kindle. *Kur. ereṛnā* to perspire. Cf. 2929 *Ta. neruppu*. DED(S,N) 694.

812 *Koḍ. eri Eleusine coracana. Ta. irāki. Ma. rāgi, rāyi. Ir. ra-yi. To. erxy. Ka. rāgi. Tu. rāgi. Te. rāgi*. Cf. 525 *Ta. iṇuṅku*. / Cf. Skt. *rāgā-*, *rāgi-* id. (*lex.*). DED 695.

813 *Ta. eruku* (emki-) to have loose motions (said of cattle); *eru* manure, excrement. *Ma. eru* manure; *erukuka* to discharge dung. *Ka. erubu, eru* dung; *erapa* dung of a calf; *ekku* to have frequent evacuations, purge. *Te. erugu* to go to stool; *n. faeces; eruvu* manure. *Kol. erug-* (eregkt-) to defecate. *Nk. erug-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) erug-* id.; *erupa* excrement. *Go. (P.) erg-* to defecate. *Go. (Koya Su.) erg-* id. *Kur. erxnā* (irxyas) (small children, animals) have a motion, (adults) have diarrhoea. *Malt. erge, ergtre* to go to stool. DED(S,N) 696.

814 *Ta. erukku Calotropis gigantea. Ma. erikku* id. *Ka. ekke, ekka, erke, yakka*

gigantic swallow-wort or manure-leaf, *C. gigantea* R. Br. *Tu. ekkamalē, ekkamālē, ekkamē* swallow-wort, *C. gigantea*. / Cf. Skt. *arka-* *C. gigantea*. DED 697.

815 *Ta. erutu* bull, ox, steer. *Ma. erutu* bullock, ox, chiefly as a beast of burden. *Ko. et* bull. *To. eṣṭ* id.; e(t) *teṣk* a circle of bullocks (in song; eṭ < Badaga eṭṭu bull, bullock; for *teṣk*, see 3244). *Ka. ettu, eddu* ox, bullock; *erṭu* bull, ox. *Koḍ. eṭṭi* bull, bullock. *Tu. (B-K.) eru* ox; male buffalo. *Te. eddu* (pl. eḍḷu) ox, bullock, bull; *eddu paṭṭu* to geld (an ox); -reddu, in: *gaṅgi-reddu* bull consecrated to a temple (beside *gaṅg-eddu* id.). *Kol. eḍ* (pl. eḍḷ) bullock. *Nk. hedḍ* (pl. hedḷ) id. *Kur. aḍḍō* bullock, ox. DED(S,N) 698.

816 *Ta. erumai* female buffalo. *Ma. erima*, *eruma* id. *Ko. im* id. *To. ir* id.; i female buffalo (followed by buffalo name in vocative; in songs). *Ka. emme*, (PBh.) *erme* id. *Koḍ. emme* id. *Tu. erme* id. *Te. enumu* female buffalo; *enu*, enupa of the buffalo; *enu pōtu* male buffalo; *enu peṇṇi* female buffalo. *Go. (D. Ma.) ermi*, (A. Y.) *hermi* buffalo; (Tr.) *armi*, (L.) *ermi* female buffalo; (MuW.) *arm*, (MuE.) *aṛmi* buffalo (*Voc.* 352). DED(S) 699.

817 *Ta. eruvai* blood, (?) copper. *Ka. ere* a dark-red or dark-brown colour, a dark or dusky colour; (Badaga) *erande* sp. fruit, red in colour. *Te. rēcu, rēcu-kukka* a sort of ounce or lynx said to climb trees and to destroy tigers; (B.) a hound or wild dog. *Kol. resn a-te* wild dog (i.e. *res na-te; see 3650). *Pa. iric netta* id. *Go. (S.) res nete* hunting dog, hound. *Go. (Ma.) erm* ney, (D.) *erom* nay, (Mu.) *arm/aṛm* nay wild dog (*Voc.* 353); (M.) *rac nāi*, (Ko.) *rasi ney* id. (*Voc.* 3010). For 'wild dog', cf. 1931 *Ta. ce-red*, csp. the items for 'red dog, wild dog'. DED 417, DED(N) 700.

818 *Ta. eruvai* a kind of kite whose head is white and whose body is brown; eagle. *Ma. eruva* eagle, kite.

819 *Ta. eruvai* European bamboo reed; a species of Cyperus; straight sedge tuber. *Ma. eruva* a kind of grass.

820 *Ka. ere* black soil. *Te. rē-gaḍa, rē-gaḍi* clay (gaḍḍa clod; see 1148). From DED 700.

821 *Go. (Ko.) erek*, (Ma.) *reki* leaf-umbrella; (G.) *reki*, (Elwin) *rek* leaf-hat (*Voc.* 3044). *Kuwi* (F.) *jekki* a leaf-hat (jappi). DEN 12.

822 *Ta. irai* intestinal worm. *Ma. ira* bait, worms. *Ka. ere* a worm that lives in orts, a worm in general, bait. *Koḍ. ere*, *ere puṭu* worm (earthworm, tapeworm). *Tu. eru* moth, worm. *Te. era, erṛa* earthworm. *Go. (M.) erad* id.; (Ko.) *ere* *puṇk* earthworms (*Voc.* 345). DED(S) 701.

823 *Kol. er-* (-e-, a-; edd-) to become, happen, (story) is finished. *Nk. er-* to become. *Nk. (Ch.) er-/en-* (ed-/edd-) to be. *Pa. er-* (eñ-) to become, happen, be. *Go. (Oll.) er-* (ed-, en-) to be, become, happen, be born; (S.) *er-* (edd-, enn-) to become. *Br. ar-ē* 'emphatic present' stem of *anning* to be (see 333; BDCG, §3.24). Cf. 480 *Ta. iru*. DED(S) 702.

824 *Ta. erukku* (erukki-) to cut, hew, strike (as a bush), beat (as a drum), kill, destroy. *Pa. erk-* to cut down bushes, etc., in clearing land. *Go. (Ko.) erk-* to cut down (grass, bushes); *erkem* (pl. erke) billhook (*Voc.* 349). *Kui erga* (ergi-) to make a clearing, clear jungle or thick grass or scrub; *n. act of clearing a jungle. Kuwi* (Isr.) *erg-* (-it-) to cut, slash. ? *Malt. engde* to clear away weeds, (*Gramm.*, p. 66) cut down a jungle. DED(S) 703.

825 *Kur. erkhos* husband's younger brother; *erkhō* husband's younger sister. *Malt. eṛqo* husband's younger brother. DED 704.

826 *Ko. irg* kindling (dry plants with leaves still on). *Ka. (Hav.) ege* small branch, sprout; (Bark.) *eṅkli* thin branch. *Tu. eḡḡa* a branch, bough; *eḡḡu* a small branch. *Kor. (M.) eṅkli* branch. ? *Te. rivva, rivaṭa* a twig. DED 705.

827 *Ko. ed* trunk from chest to navel; courage; *ed ma-r* chest of body (*ma-r* id.). *To. eḡy* courage. *Ka. ede, edde, erde* chest, breast, courage; *edegāra* bold man. *Tu. ede* heart, chest, bosom. *Te. eda* heart, mind, wish, breast, fear, alarm; *eḡḡa, eḡḡa* the heart, mind, breast. *Pa. edram, edrom* chest. *Koṇḍa eduṛam* (pl. -ku) chest. DED(S) 683.

828 *Kur. erṇā* (irryas) to sweep; *erṇāṇā* to make sweep. *Malt. ere* to sweep; *erpo* a broom. DED 706.

829 *Ta. el* lustre, splendour, light, sun, daytime; *elli, ellai* sun, daytime; *ilaku* (ilaki-), *ilaṅku* (ilaṅki-) to shine, glisten, glitter. *Ma. ilakuka* to shine, twinkle; *ilaṅkuka* to shine; *el* lustre, splendour, light; *ella* light. *Te. (K.) elamu* to be shiny, splendid. Cf. 861 *Ta. eṛi* and 869 *Ta. enru*. / ? Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *alla-day*. DED(S) 707.

830 *Kol. (Kin.) elava* a wave. *Go. (A.) helva* id., flood (*Voc.* 3587). DED 708.

831 *Ta. eḷā* interj. used in addressing a person in a familiar or friendly manner; *eḷā* here, you!; a word used in addressing a woman friend; *eḷē* here, you! used in addressing a woman friend; an excl. of wonder or pity; *eḷō* excl. expressive of surprise or pity; *ila* excl. used in ancient times in addressing a woman in a familiar manner; *eluva* (always in vocative), *eluvai*, *eluvan* man-friend; *eluvai* lady-companion; *eḷā* excl. of familiar address to a companion, whether man or woman. *To. eḡ* particle added to name by male in addressing a younger male in his own or a descending generation. *Ka. eḷā, ele, eḷē, elo,*

eḷō excl. of a familiar and friendly character, used in calling or directly addressing any person; *elage* ho! used in calling to females. *Tu. eḷā* interj. of surprise. *Kui eḷā* companion-ship; *eḷā gaṭanju* male companion; *fem. eḷā gaṭari*. DED(S) 709.

832 *Ka. elarcu* to make vigorous, enliven. *Te. elami* joy, pleasure, delight; *elayu* to be pleased, rejoice; *elayincu* to please, gratify; *elarcu* to rejoice, delight; *elaru* joy, pleasure. DED(S) 97.

833 *Ta. eli* rat, bandicoot. *Ma. eli* rat. *Ko. eyj* id. *To. isy* id. *Ka. eli, ili* rat, mouse. *Koḍ. eli* rat. *Tu. eli, ili* id. *Te. eluka*, (B. also) *elika* rat; *eitt-eluka* mouse. *Kol. elka* rat. *Nk. elka* id. *Nk. (Ch.) elli* (pl. -g) id. *Pa. el* (pl. elku) id. *Go. (Oll.) sīrel* mouse (i.e. small rat). *Go. (A. Y. S.) elli* rat; (Tr. Ph.) *alli* (pl. alk) id., (Tr. also) mouse; (W.) *alli* mouse (*Voc.* 367); (Koya Su.) *ellu* rat. *Koṇḍa elka* id. *Br. hal* id. Cf. 2630 *Pa. cir el* and 2661 *Ta. cuṭṭan, cuṭṭ-eli*. DED(S) 710.

834 *Ta. eli, elu* liquor. *Ma. eli* id.

835 *Te. eḷḡu* voice; *eḷḡincu*, *eḷḡincu*, *eḷḡiecu* to make a noise, cry, roar, sound, resound. *Pa. ilung* voice. *Go. (S.) lēng* a tune. *Go. (Tr. M. W. Ph.) lēng* voice, noise; (Ma.) *lēng*, (Ch. Mu. S.) *lēng*, (Ko.) *lēng(u)* voice (*Voc.* 3127). *Koṇḍa liṇ* voice, tone. ? Cf. *Kor. (O.) elkiri* to weep. DED(S) 711.

836 *Ta. elumiccai, elumiccaṇ* k̄ay sour lime, *Citrus medica acida. Ma. elumicca* lemon tree; *ilumpicci, ilimpicci, trimpicci* lime. *Ko. elmic* id. *To. ūsmiḷ, ūsmūḷ, ūsmiṣky* id. *Ka. ilimiṇci* lemon. DED(S) 712.

837 *Pa. elub* (pl. eḷbul) white ant. *Go. (Oll.) elub* (pl. eḷbul), (S.) *eḷōb* (pl. eḷbūl), (S.) *eḷb* (elub) id. *Go. (Ma. M.) elum*, (Ko.) *elu* pete, (Tr. W. Mu.) *allum* white ant; (D.) *ellum* patten white ants (*Voc.* 368) (for pete, patten, see 4169). *Koṇḍa līm* p̄irku white ant. *Pe. līm* dār id. *Mand. līm* id. *Kui. ḍimbu* (no pl.) id. *Kuwi* (S.) *limpu*, (Su.) *limbu*, (P. D.) *lēmpu* id.; (F.) *limbu* ant's earthwork. DED(S) 713.

838 *Ta. elumpi* hill olive. *Ma. ilumpi* id.

839 *Ta. elumpu, enpu* bone; *erpu-ecattakam* body (lit. cage made of bones). *Ma. ellu, elumpu, eḷuṅku, eluvu, elpu* bone. *Ko. elv* id. *To. eḷf* id.; *kiṭ eḷf* ankle (for *kiṭ* small, see 1594); *piḍ-eṣp* heel (piḍ-behind, 4205). *Ka. elu, eluvu, elubu, iluvu, emike, emake*, (PBh.) *elvu* bone; (Hav.) *elugu* id. *Koḍ. elimbī* id. *Tu. elu* id. *Kor. (M.) elkaḷi*, (T.) *elkade* id. *Te. emmu, emmuka, emuka* id.; *makkelu* bones. / Cf. Skt. *eḷḡka-*, BHS *eluka-* monument containing the ashes or bones of a dead person. DED(S) 714.

840 *Kur. elkhnā* to pour liquid out (by tilting a vessel standing on the ground); *elkhnā* to be poured out. *Malt. ege* to pour

out from a vessel. Cf. 866 Ta. *erū* (Pfeiffer). DEDS 98.

841 *Kur.* elkhrnā to go down (sun, moon, stars), be well past the meridian. *Malt.* elqre to descend (as the sun). DED 715.

842 *Kol.* (SR.) elg- to embrace. *Nk.* elg- id. *Pa.* ol-, olv, oli- (<*olg-) id. DED 716.

843 *Pa.* elqg- to peel off (*intr.*); elkkip- (elkit-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) elug- to peel (as fruit); (P) elipp- (eligt-) to peel off (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ko.) el- to be peeled off; elsp- to peel off (*Voc.* 365). ? *Ka.* (Tipt.) ebbu to peel. DED(S) 717.

844 *Ta.* ellām whole, all (personal as well as impersonal); ellavarum, ellārum all persons; ellēmum, ellōmum we all; ellīrum you all. *Ma.* ellām, ellāvum all; ellīrum you all. *Ko.* el, elm all. *To.* clm (*acc.* elnm, *dat.* eltkm) all (only in songs: noun+o+s+elm); (rare in prose) el, elm id.; om elom all of us; nīm elom all of you. *Ka.* ella all, everything, the whole; ellarum all persons. *Kod.* ella- all. *Tu.* -la (? -lā) = additive particle *um (in all usages; MBE 1974a, pp. 107-8). *Te.* ella all, whole; ellavādu every man, everyone; ellaru all persons, all men. *Kol.* ittar el both. *Kuwi* (F.) ele'e whole. DED(S, N) 718.

845 *Tu.* elle tomorrow; ellañji day after tomorrow. *Te.* ellī tomorrow; ellunñdi day after tomorrow. DED 719.

846 *Ta.* ellai limit, border, boundary, measure, goal, extremity. *Ma.* ella limit; eluka limit, border, boundary. *To.* ely boundary. *Ka.* elle limit, boundary. *Te.* ella id. DED 720.

847 *Kur.* ebsnā to lose, forfeit, wander from and not be able to find, cease to perceive (as from distance or darkness); ebsnā to be lost, estranged, strayed, disappear from sight. *Malt.* ewje to be lost, go astray; ewtre to lose. DED 721.

848 *Ta.* eṣil beauty, gracefulness; eṣiliya beautiful. *Ma.* eṣil beauty, brightness, splendour. ? *To.* eṣy beautiful (meaning uncertain; followed by buffalo name in vocative, in songs). *Ka.* edda beauty, charm, goodness. *Tu.* edge goodness; good, superior, fair; *adv.* well. *Pa.* edo, (S.) eda good; (S.) edka very. *Malt.* eṣu good, beautiful, in health. DED(S) 722.

849 *Ta.* eṣili cloud. *Ma.* eṣili id.

850 *Ta.* eṣiṇi curtain. *Ma.* eṣiṇi id.

851 (a) *Ta.* eṣu (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as from seat or bed), ascend (as heavenly body), rise by one's own power (as a bird), appear, originate, be excited, aroused, increase, swell, grow (as a tree, breasts), return to life, awake, spread (as fame, rumour), begin, commence; eṣal enthusiasm, elation, originating; eṣucci rising, ascent, elevation, starting (as of an idol in procession), origin, birth, ap-

pearance, beginning; eṣuppu (eṣuppi-) to cause or help to rise, erect (a building), awake, rouse, restore to life, excite, stimulate, instigate, agitate, inflame (as the passions), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); *n.* rousing, waking; eṣuppu rising, getting up, growth, height, elevation; eṣuppu (eṣumpi-) = eṣu; empu (empi-) to rise, spring up; eṣumai height; eṣuvu (eṣuvi-) to cause to rise; evvu (evvi-) to rise; eṣu (-pp-, -tt-) to take up, raise, bear, carry, hold up, weigh in a balance, undertake, utter or sing in a loud voice, speak highly of, choose, build (as a wall), remove; be inflated (as a monkey's cheeks), be high (as the forehead), be prominent (as nose or ear); eṣukkal lifting; eṣuttal weight, measurement by balance; eṣuttan pack-ox; eṣuppu elevation, superiority, undertaking, arrogance, superciliousness; eṣuppu (eṣuppi-) to awake, produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument), dispel, drive away; eṣai weighing, weight, rousing from sleep, lengthening, increasing; iṣai weight; eṣci rising sign (astrology); eṣci rising of a heavenly body. *Ma.* eṣuka to rise, be high; eṣu height, prominence; eṣuma rising; eṣumpuka = eṣuka; eṣukka to raise, lift, take up, build, undertake, choose; become raised, visible, prominent; eṣuppu raising, taking up, harvest; eṣuppikka to get to take up, get built; eṣuka to rise (hon. of rāja's moving). *Ko.* eṣv- (eṣd-) (smoke) rises up, spring up from position, fly; (eṣt-) to make to spring up from position; eṣ weight. *To.* ḍḍ- (ḍḍḍ-) to be high or raised, rise, get up (from sitting or lying), (tree) grows, (peacock) dances; ḍḍḍ where (mud) has not risen in water (= ḍḍḍḍ; < Badaga); ḍṛf- (ḍṛt-) to carry, place (corpse) on fire, arouse from sleep, give (girl) in marriage, bring to life; ḍṛt- (ḍṛty-) to arouse from sleep, rouse, resurrect. *Ka.* eṣ, eṣ (eṣd-), eṣu (eṣd-) to stand up, rise, awake, spring up, be produced, be obtained; eṣ rising; eṣbu, ebbu to rise; eṣbisu, eṣvisu, eṣbisu, erbu, ebbu to rouse, awaken, lift up, raise, take away, give life; eṣisu to cause to rise, raise, etc.; eṣige, eṣge, eṣuvike, eṣvike, eṣuha rising, growth, greatness, elation, haughtiness. *Kod.* ḍ-ḍ- (ḍ-v, ḍdd-) to get up; eḍi- (eḍip-, eḍit-) to raise; eḍp- (eḍpi-) to raise up, make to get up. *Tu.* erkuni to rise or collect (as water in a place), puff up, swell; erkāvuni to tuck up (clothes when wading a river), hold back (as milk by a cow); erpuni to lift up; erku rising or accumulation (as of water); *adj.* exceeding; *erke*, *erkely* rising; *erka* fullness; *adj.* full; *ertē* flood tide; (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 14) eṣanci, leñci, (B-K.) eñci, eñcu ladder. *Kor.* (T.) eṣni to lift; eṣnali to carry a child. *Go.* (Mu.) diṣ- to stand on one's toes; (Tr.) diṣgānā to become erect (*obscene*) (*Voc.* 1563). *Manḍ.* ḍek- to carry on the shoulder. *Kui* ḍenja (ḍenji-) to be raised, uplifted, weighed; *n.* an uplift; *pl. action* ḍeska (ḍeski-); ḍespa (ḍest-) to raise, lift, uplift, rear, build, praise, flatter, weigh; *n.* act of raising, erection, flattery,

weighing; ḍehka (ḍehki-) to carry on the shoulders; *n.* act of carrying, etc.; (K.) ḍeka to carry on the shoulder. *Kuwi* (F.) dekalī, (S.) dekinai, (Isr.) deḱ- (ie-) to carry. *Br.* heṣing, harling to raise, lift up, support, carry, tolerate, carry off, lead off. Cf. 796 *Ko.* et-.

(b) *Ta.* eccari (-pp-, -tt-) to caution, warn, forewarn; eccarikkai, eccarippu caution, warning. ? *Ko.* etor- (etot-) to come to senses after sleep; etore- (etore-) to bring to senses after sleep. *Ka.* eṣcar, eccar (eṣcatt-, eccatt-) to awake, be wakeful, vigilant, recover health; eccarisu to awaken, warn, caution; eccar, eccara, eccarike state of being awake, waking, vigilance, caution. *Kod.* eccara carefulness. *Tu.* eccarike wakefulness, care, caution, warning; eccaripuni, eccarisuni to admonish, caution. *Te.* eccarincu, ecarincu, eccarikincu to remind, call attention to, caution; eccarinta, eccarika, eccaramu attention, care, caution, a hint, warning; heccarincu, heccarika, heccarikincu = eccarincu, etc. *Pa.* eñ- to wake up; eṣip- (eṣit-) to arouse, waken up. *Kur.* eṣnā (eṣas) to rouse from sleep; eṣnā to awake, cease from sleep. *Malt.* eṣe to awake another; eṣre to be awake. DED(S, N) 723.

852 *Ta.* eṣu a kind of weapon. *Ma.* eṣu, eṣuku a club. DED 724.

853 *Ta.* eṣutu (eṣuti-) to write, paint, draw; become indented by pressure; eṣuttu letter, writing, painting, drawing, membranous intervals on the skull, fancied as written lines of destiny. *Ma.* eṣutuka to paint, write, learn; eṣutikka to cause to paint or write, teach, obtain a document; eṣuttu picture, letter, learning; eṣuttan writer; painted. *Ko.* eḍd- (eḍdy-) to write; eḍt writing; eḍp unjoined suture in top of child's skull. *Kod.* eḍid- (eḍidi-) to write; eḍiṭi writing, education. DED 725.

854 *Ta.* eḷ, eṣ *Sesamum indicum*; eṣ ney gingily oil. *Ma.* eḷ, eḷlu sesamum; eṣna, eḷ eṣna gingily oil. *Ko.* eṣ oil. *Ka.* eḷ, eḷlu *S. indicum*; eṣne oil. *Kod.* eḷli gingily seed; eṣne, eḷ eṣne gingily oil. *Tu.* eṣme gingily oil seed; eṣne oil. DED 726.

854A *Ma.* eḷanta, eḷunta plank. *Ka.* eḷ rafter. DEDS 99.

855 *Ta.* eḷi easy; eḷimai ease, facility; eḷiyan man easy of access; eḷivu unaffected ease, approachableness; eḷmai easiness as of acquisition or access. *Ma.* elutu easy; eḷupam facility; easy. *Ko.* eḷ(i) sitting at ease, easy; eḷd easy, easily. *To.* eḷal ease, easy. DED 727.

856 *Ta.* eḷimai, eḷumai despicableness, lowness of rank, circumstances, or character, poverty, weakness, depression of spirit; eḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to cry down, disparage; eḷiñar the poor; eḷitaravu humility, poverty; eḷiyavan, eḷiyan poor man, man of low caste; eḷlu (eḷli-) to ignore, disregard, ridicule; eḷku (eḷki-) to despise, slight; eḷmaṣ lowness of

rank or condition; eḷamai inferiority, baseness; eḷappam id., meanness, flimsiness. *Ma.* eḷi to be light, slight; eḷima, eḷupam lowness; eḷutu mean, slight; eḷappam slightness, worthlessness; eḷama inferiority, lowness. *Ka.* (PBh.) iḷi to become sapless or weak; iḷisu to make less or low. *Tu.* eḷli, eḷiya small, inferior, mean. *Te.* eḷlidamu scorn, contempt, disregard; contemptible. Cf. 776 *Ka.* *Te.* eggu and 911 *Ta.* eḷai. DED(S, N) 728.

857 *Ta.* eṣku, elu, uḷiyam a bear; iḷai Indian black bear. *Ma.* uḷiyam a bear. *Te.* eḷugu, eluvu id. *Pa.* iḷi (*pl.* iḷi) id. *Ga.* (Oli.) iḷij (*pl.* iḷij), (S.) iḷij (*pl.* iḷij; j = dz) id. *Go.* (A. Y. M. Ko.) eṣj, (Ma.) eṣj(i), (S.) eṣju, (D.) eṣjal, (W.) aṣjal, (Tr.) aṣjal (*pl.* aṣjahk/aṣjalor), (Ph.) aṣjal (*pl.* -or) id.; (Ph.) aṣje female bear (*Voc.* 361). *Konda* (S. and E.) olzu (*pl.* olsku), (N. and W.) orzu (*pl.* oṣsku) bear. *Kui* oḷi, oli id. *Kuwi* (S.) ouḷi, (Su.) o'ṣi id. *Malt.* eḷu id. DED(S) 729.

858 *Ta.* eḷku (eḷki-) to fear, be bashful, hesitate. *Ka.* eḷar fear. *Kur.* eḷcnā (iḷyas) to fear, have a reverential awe of, have misgivings; eḷḡta'ānā to frighten, threaten. *Malt.* elce to fear; eltre to frighten. DED 730.

859 *Ta.* eṣi (-v-, -nt-) to throw, discharge, hack, chop, smash, destroy, beat, pounce, kick; *n.* throw, fling, kick; eṣiva missiles; eṣru (eṣri-) to strike, kick, butt, cut, cleave, pierce, kill; *n.* kicking, hitting, pushing, attacking; eṣu throw, beating (as of a drum), stroke (as of a sword), pouncing upon, destroying, scar; iṣu (-pp-, -tt-) to throw as a spear, fling. *Ma.* eṣi a throw; eṣiyuka to throw, fling, hit; eṣikka to remove the bark from timber, rough hew for sawing; eṣu a blow (chiefly beating clothes); eṣruka to throw (as with sling), filip, propel, spirt, beat hard; eṣu a throw. *Ko.* eṣr- (eṣr-) to cut, kill, slaughter (animal); (head) aches; eṣri a cut; et- (ety-) to fight; eṣr a cut, blow; eṣr(p) paṣr pain of wound. *To.* eṣy (eṣs-) to throw, cut, sting, charge with horns, sacrifice; iṣ- (iṣḍ-) to hit with weapon; iṣrk depression made by cutting; iṣ depression in anything; ? -eṣ- (-eṣy-) mediative-causative suffix (e.g. tineṣ- to cause to eat); ox eṣ to make broad (cf. 8 *Ta.* akal). *Ka.* iṣi (iṣid-) to throw, beat, strike, pierce, kill, butt; throbb (as a sore); iṣa, iṣi, iṣu tossing, butting; iṣaku, iṣike, iṣata, iṣita, iṣipu striking, piercing, goring, etc.; eṣu that with which one pierces or which one throws; a cut, wound; eṣu a blow, throw, shot; eṣtu a blow; eṣtu cutting, stabbing; reppu to strike. *Tu.* eṣuni to be hit; box the ear; eṣṭakuṭṭa quarrelling and fighting. *Te.* eṣu a blow, stroke; iṣimmu to throw, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt; *n.* spurt, thrust, butt. *Ga.* (S) ey- (eṣt-) to throw. *Go.* (Tr.) eṣiṣṭānā to beat violently, thrash; (SR.) eṣtānā to thrash (*Voc.* 350); ? (Ko.) rēh- to beat; rē- to shoot (bow) (*Voc.* 3065). *Konda* eṣR- (-t-) to shoot (arrow), fling or

pelt (with a stone); *ir-* (iRt-) to throw; *irga* a sling to chase birds destroying crops. *Pe* ee- (eee-) to shoot with bow. *Kui* ibga (< ig-b-; igd-) to throw down, let fall, drop; *pl. action* iska (iski-). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ir-* (-h-) to throw; (F.) *iskali* to dump down (i.e. *pl. action*); *irhmū* throw!; (S.) *irh'nai* to pelt. DED(S) 731.

860 *Te*. (K.) *remmu* to snatch, pull out, pluck out (as hair). *Go*. (Tr.) *arritānā* to drag along the ground; *arri* along with, taking; (W.) *arritānā*, (Ch.) *arri-* to drag; (W.) *arri tatānā* to convey away; (Ch.) *arri wara* bringing come!; (Y.) *ari sofa* she went off taking; (Ma.) *ar vay-* to come bringing (*Voc.* 73); (ASu.) *eri-* to pull, drag. *Konda* (BB) *rel-* (ren-, reR-) to pull. *Pe* jel- (-t-) id. *Kui* jelba (jes-) to pull, draw; *n.* act of pulling, drawing; *pl. action* jelka (jelki-). *Kuwi* (F.) *rejalī* (ree-) to drag, pull; (S.) *rennai* id.; *reija-koddinai* to drag; (Su.) *re-* (reec-) to pull. DED(S, N) 4243.

861 *Ta*. *eri* (-pp-, -tt-) to shinc, glitter; *erippu* lustre, brightness, hot sun. *Ma*. *erikka* to shine (as sun); *erippu* sunshine. Cf. 829 *Ta*. *el* and 869 *Ta*. *enru*. DED 732.

862 *Ta*. *eri* (-pp-, -tt-) to take pity, have compassion; *erri* (erri-) to feel compassion. *To*. *kon el-* (ef-) to long for (person, -k); *mu-n el-* (ef-) to like (cf. 5031); *mu-nef* affection, love (only recorded as woman's name; MBE 1974b, p. 90). *Ka*. *eraka*, *eruka* love, good will. DED(S) 733.

863 *Ka*. *eru* to be full, complete. *Tu*. *erkuni* to be full of milk (as breast or udder). ? *Ta*. *erur* strength, might [so *DCV*]. DEDS 100.

864 *Ta*. *erumpu*, *erumpi*, *irumpi*, *uravi* ant. *Ma*. *erumpu*, *irumpu*, *urumpu*. *Ko*. *irb*. *To*. *irb*. *Ka*. *irumpu*, *irumpe*, *irupe*, *irive*, *iruve*, *iruvu*, *iruve*, *irvu*, *irve*, (Hav.) *erugu*. *Koq*. *urupi*. DED 734.

865 *Ta*. *erur* a hill tree with red flowers; *erugam* a hill tree. *Te*. *erupa*, *erra*, *errana*, *errani* redness, red, scarlet, crimson; (K.) *Errana* n. pr. 14th cent. author (*erra* + *anna* elder brother); *Erama* n. pr. man (8th cent.; *inscr.*, p. 355); modern names *Errayya*, *Erramma* (MBE 1978, p. 355). *Kol*. (SR.) *errodi*, (Kin.) *eroti* red. *Go*. (S. Ko.) *erra* red (*Voc.* 355; < *Te*). *Konda* *era*, *erani* red. DED(S) 700.

866 *Ta*. *erru* (erri-) to throw out (as water from a vessel); *irai* (-v-, -nt-) to scatter (*intr.*), disperse; (-pp-, -tt-) to splash (*tr.*), spatter, scatter, strew, draw and pour out water, irrigate, bale out, squander; *iravai* receptacle for drawing water for irrigation; *irattū* (*irattī*) to sprinkle, splash. *Ma*. *irekka* to bale out; *irayuka* id., scatter, disperse; *irava* basket for drawing water; *ericiil* rainwater blown in by the wind. *To*. *er-* (erθ-) to scoop up (water with vessel). *Ka*. *ere* to pour any liquids, cast

(as metal); *n.* pouring; *eraeu*, *ereu* to scoop, sprinkle, scatter, strew, sow; *eraka*, *eraka* any metal infusion; molten state, fusion. *Tu*. *eraka* molten, cast (as metal); *eraguni* to melt. *Kur*. *ecchnā* to dash a liquid out or over (by scooping, splashing, besprinkling). Cf. 840 *Kur*. *elkhna* (Pfeiffer). DED(S) 735.

867 *Pa*. *edp-* (edt-) to lift out. *Pe*. *eh-* (est-) to lift off from the fire. *Mand*. *eh-* (-t-) id. *Kui* *ehpa* (eht-) to remove something from the fire; save, deliver, rescue; *n.* deliverance. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ret-* to take off from the fire. DED(S) 736.

868 *Ta*. *en* (enp-, enr-) to say, utter, express; *enkal* saying; *enpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make one establish or prove (as a statement). *Ma*. *ennuka* to sound, say, think (defective); to sound thus, appear thus, be such (aux. vb.). *Ko*. *in-* (id-), *n-* (-d-) to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *To*. *in-* (id-) to say (so-and-so). *Ka*. *en* (end-), *ennu*, *an* (and-), *annu* to say, speak, call, name; *enisu*, *ennisu*, *enasu*, *anasu*, *anisu*, *annisu* to cause to say, cause oneself to say, cause to be called, cause oneself to be called, be called, be spoken of; *enuha*, *ennike*, *ennuvike*, *annuvike* saying, calling, naming; *embu*, *imbu* a saying, a word. *Koq*. **enn-* (emb-, end-) to say (so-and-so). *Tu*. *anpini*, *inpini* to say, speak; *endruni* to say fully. *Te*. *anu* to say, utter, speak; *adj.* named, called; *anipincu* to seem, look, appear, be considered; pretend, cause to believe, cause to be said. *anukonu* to think, believe, suppose, say to oneself; (7th cent.; *inscr.*, p. 354) *enānru* he who is called. *Kol*. *en-* (ent-), (SR.) *in-* to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *Nk*. *en-* (ent-) to say. *Nk*. (Ch.) *en-* (end-) id. *Pa*. *en-* (end-, ett-) to say (so-and-so). *Ga*. (S.) *in-* id. *Go*. (Tr.) *indānā* (inj-) to say, call; (A. Y. Mu.) *ind-* (itt-), (Ma.) *in-* (-t-) to say (*Voc.* 173). *Konda* *in-* (iR-) id. *Pe*. *in-* (ic-) id. *Mand*. *in-* (ic-) id. *Kui*. *inba* (is-) to say, be articulate; *n.* saying, speaking, articulation; *ispa* (ist-) to cause to say, make articulate. *Kuwi* (F.) *injali*, (S.) *innai*, (Su.) *in-* (icc-) to say; (Isr.) *inmbu* saying. *Kur*. *ānnā* to say, tell, salute as, point out, designate; *āntā'ānā* to make say, get one to designate or show. *Malt*. *āne* to think, say, or do thus (cf. *ine*, s.v. 410(a) *Ta*. i). DED(S, N) 737.

869 *Ta*. *enru* sun; *enr* *ur* sunshine, sun, summer. ? *To*. *er* sun, in song unit; *er* of help ground cool in the sun [during the rainy season] (interpretation doubtful, but a parallel unit has *nō-r* 'sun', for which see 2910). *Te*. *enḍa* sunshine, sun, heat of the sun; *enḍu* to be heated by exposure to the sun, dry up, evaporate; *enḍugulu* grain exposed to the sun for being dried. *Nk*. (Ch.) *edde* sunshine. *Pa*. *nendi*, (NE.) *nendi* heat of the sun. *Go*. (A. D. MuE. Ma. S.) *eddi*, (G. M. Ko.) *ed* id.; (SR.) *yaddi* hot, sunlight; (Tr. Ph.) *addi*, (W.) *adi*, (Ch. MuW.) *addi* heat of the sun (*Voc.* 342). Cf. 829 *Ta*. *el* and 861 *Ta*. *eri*. DED(S) 738.

E

870 *Ta*. *ē* increase, abundance, pile, looking upward, pride, arrogance; *ēntu* (ēnti-) to rise high, be elevated, be eminent, excellent; *ēntal* height, dignity; *ēntu* (ēnti-) to praise, extol; *n.* praising, extolling. *Ma*. *ēntuka* to rise; *ēntakkal* praisers, singers (? < *Ta*). *Ka*. (PBh.) *esakam* glory, magnanimity. *Te*. *ēcu* to increase, grow; *ēcina* exceeding, great, extreme; *ēpu* bloom, increase, growth, prosperity; spirit, ardour; *ēdu* to bring up, nourish, cherish, protect; *edugu* to grow, increase in stature; *esāgu* to increase (*intr.*); *esakamu* increase, rise; *esa* excess, superiority; very, excessively; *esalāru* to increase; (K.) *ēsaru* to increase, flourish, exceed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *epa ā-* to increase. ? *Malt*. *ite* to spring up (as seed); *itgre*, *itre* to be hatched. Cf. 3730 *Ta*. *niva*. DED(S) 739.

871 *Ta*. *ēku* (ēki-) to go, pass, walk. *Te*. *ēgu*, (K.) *ēgu* to go, proceed; (*Inscr.*) *ēgincu* to carry the deity in procession through the village streets. *Kur*. *ēknā* (ikyas) to walk, direct or conduct affairs. *Malt*. *ēke* to go, move. DED 740.

872 *Ma*. *ēkuka* to give, bestow. *Br*. *ēt-* allomorph in pres. indefinite, imper., and optionally probable future, of tining to give (cf. 3098) (*BDCG*, p. 25, fn. 6). DEDS 101.

873 *Kur*. *ēx-ērnā* to give complacent looks at one's own dress. *Malt*. *ēqto* fop, coxcomb. DEDS 102.

874 *Kui* *ēga* (ēgi-) to be open, ajar, unclosed, gaping, open out (*intr.*); *n.* state of being open; *ēgali* ajar; *ēpka* (< *ēk-p*; *ēkt*) to open, open up, prize open. *Kuwi* (F.) *ekhl*, in: *ida'a* ekhmū uncover this!, *nī gūti* ekhmū open your mouth!; (S.) *ēk'*, in: *nī gūti* *ēk'mu* id.; (Isr.) *ēg-* (-it-) to be open; *ēk-* to open (mouth, book). DEDS 103.

875 *Kur*. *ēxnā* (ixyas) to lose heat, cool, down, lose the heat of excitement or passion; *ēxnā* (heat of day) abates; *ēxtā'ānā* to cool (*tr.*). *Malt*. *ēge* to become cool, be healed; *ēgtre* to make cool. DED(S) 741.

876 *Kur*. *ēxā-gali* rainy season. *Malt*. *ēqe* rainy season. DED 742.

877 *Kol*. *e-gar* (*pl* -sil) watchman's raised platform. *Nk*. *hegar* (*pl* *hegaḍi*) id. DED 743.

878 *Ta*. *ēnku* (ēnki-) to pine, languish, long for, yearn after; *ēkkam* despondency, craving; *ēkkaṛu* (ēkkaṛi-) to languish, long for; *ēcaṛu* (ēcaṛuv-, ēcaṛi-) to long for, desire; be troubled, feel sorry; *ēcaṛavu* desire, longing; regret, penitence. *Ma*. *ēkkam* grief, anxiety. *Ko*. *e-ng-* (e-ngy-) to grieve; *e-katm* extreme sorrow. *Tu*. (B-K.) *ēvuro* greediness; *yēvura* excessive desire. *Te*. *ēkaru*, *ēkaru* to long; *ēkaṭa* strong desire, longing; *ēcu* to harass,

torment, annoy, trouble; *ēpu* torment. *Kol*. (Pat., p. 107) *ēva* jealous. *Kur*. *ēxnā* to be dissatisfied, want more. *Malt*. *ēge* to be dissatisfied. DED(S) 745, DED(S, N) 747, and from DED 741.

879 *Ta*. *ēnku* (ēnki-) to sound, scream as a peacock, weep, wail; *ēnkal* shout, screaming as of a peacock, weeping; ? *ēe* *Sāmaveda* (or with 470 *Ta*. *iyampu*). *Ko*. *e-kalc-* (e-kale-) to shout to someone from a distance. *To*. *ō-x-* (ō-xy-) to scream (peacock or diviner); *ō-xm* (*ohl* *ō-xt-*) scream of a peacock or a diviner. *Koq*. *e-ng-* (e-ngi-) to lengthen note (in singing, crowing). *Te*. (Merolu) *ēgu* to sound; *ēne* to make sound. *Go*. (Tr.) *yēcānā*, (Ph.) *yēcānā* to play a flute or any wind instrument (*Voc.* 375). DED(S) 746, and from DEDS 93.

880 *Ta*. *ēcu* (ēci-) to abuse, reproach, rail at, insult; *ēcal* reproaching, abusing, slander; *ēcu* fault, blemish; *ēccu* abuse, insult, reproach. *Ma*. *ēccu* reviling, abusing, backbiting; *ēṣaṇi* backbiting, tale-bearing; *ēṣanikka* to breed discord. *Te*. *ēku* to expose or publish the faults of, defame. DED(N) 748.

881 *Kui* *ēju* cooked rice, rice-water, gruel; a meal. *Kuwi* (S.) *yēu*, in: *hāru yēuta iṭṭinai* to marinate (for *hāru* salt, see 2674b). (Burrow-Bhattacharya, *IJJ* 5.135.) Cf. 777 *Ta*. *ccar*.

882 *Ta*. *ēṭakam* a kind of cloth. *Ma*. *ēṭakam* id.

883 *Ta*. *ēṭakūṭam* perverseness, contradiction, confusion. *Ma*. *ēṭakūṭam* opposition, perverseness. *Te*. *ēḍagōḍamu*, *ēḍākōḍamu* contradiction, opposition. DED 749.

884 *Ta*. *ēṭu* petal, flower, eyelid, strip of palmyra leaf for writing, book; *ēṭakam* flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. *Ma*. *ēṭu* palm leaf, leaf of book, book, flower leaf; *ēṭakam* a flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. DED(S) 750.

885 *Kur*. *ēḍer* parrot (Tiga, Bleses; Grignard has erroneously *ēḍer*). *Malt*. *ēḍru* id. DED 755.

886 *Ta*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇi* boundary, limit. *Ma*. *ēṇu* edge, chiefly the three edges of the coconut. *Ko*. *e-ṇer* edge. *Ka*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇu* edge, border, point. *Te*. (*VPK*, intro. p. 123) *ēṇu* one edge of a blade of hoe or spade. DED(S) 751.

887 *Ta*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇam*, *ēṇai*, *ēṭci* firmness, stability; *ēṇ* strength; (Tinn.) *ēṇu* to support. *Ma*. *ēṇam* steadfastness; *ēṇu* energy, firmness, stability. DED(S) 752.

888 *Te*. *ēḍikōla* the pole or shaft of a plough. *Konda* *ēṇṭa* (*pl* *ēṇṭen*) ploughshaft. *Kuwi* (F.) *entikarra* cart-shaft. DEDS 104.

889 *Ta.* ētam suffering, affliction, distress; fault, defect, blemish; calamity, ruin; ētu fault, defect. *Ma.* ētam suffering, affliction, distress; fault. *Tu.* ētu annoyance (from goblins). *Te.* ētari a villain, miscreant.

890 *Ta.* ētalan foe, enemy; ētilan stranger, neutral; ētilar other, strangers, foes, enemies, prostitutes; ētila[strange unfamiliar woman, co-wife; ētilalan stranger; ētinmai strangeness, foreignness, enmity. *Ma.* ētil neighbourhood; ētalar enemies. DEDS 105.

891 *Pa.* et bām cobra. *Ga.* (P.S.²) et. bām id. DEDS 106.

892 *Kur.* ēthmā, etthrnā to be visible, come into sight, seem; etth-nakhrnā to lie in sight of each other, associate, meet casually, have a bare glimpse of each other; ēdnā to show, point out, display, prove; become visible (of the sun and moon). *Malt.* éde, éte to show; appear (new moon); étre to be seen, appear. Cf. 903 *Ko.* er uk-. DED 753.

893 *Ko.* e-d. (e-dy-) to drive away. *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) edg-id. *Nk.* edg-id. DED 754.

894 *Ta.* ēntu (ēnti-) to stretch out the hands, receive or hold in the hands, hold up, support; ēntal stretching out the hands (as a beggar), holding up, supporting. *Ma.* ēntuka to take up, wield, stretch arms or legs; ēttam praising, extolling; ēttuka to praise, extol. DED 756.

895 *Ko.* edk- (edky-) to jump high, (Toda) dance. *To.* ēōk- (ēōky-) to jump. *Kol.* e-nd- (e-nt-) to dance in rejoicing. *Nk.* ēnd- (ēnt-) to dance. *Nk.* (Ch.) ēnd- (ēnt-) id.; ēndup-/ēndp- to make to dance. *Pa.* ēnd- to dance; ētip- (ētit-) to make to dance; enk- to play; enkip- (enkit-) to make to play. *Ga.* (Oll.) ēnd- to dance; ēndi[, ēndondi a dance; (S.) ēnd- to dance; (Oll.) endk- to play; endikp- (endikt-) to make to play. *Go.* (all dialects) ēnd- to dance; *caus.* (Mu.) ēndh-/ēndih-, (S.) ēndcah- to make to dance (Voc. 386). *Konda* ēnd- (it-) to dance, play; ēti dancing, dance. *Pe.* ēnd- (ēnt-) to dance, (top) to revolve; ēt- (t-) to make to dance, make (top) spin. *Mand.* ēnd- to dance; *intens.* ētka-. *Kui* ēnda (ēndi-) to dance; *n.* a dance; *pl. action* ētka (ētki-). *Kuwi* (F.) endali to dance (males); (Su. Isr.) ēnd- (it-) to dance; (Isr.) ēt- (h-) to cause to dance (child, doll, etc.). *Malt.* ēnd-naqe (*Gramm.*, p. 83, endr-) to romp with each other. (MBE 1975, p. 10, no. 57.) DED(S) 684, 687, 757.

896 *Ka.* ēpi *Shorea robusta*. *Te.* (B.) ēpe *S. r.*, the sal tree (for Sañk. ēpe *Hardwickia binata*, see 5150 *Ta.* yā). DED 758.

897 *Ta.* ēppam belch. *Ma.* ēmpal id.; ēmpakkam, ēmpalam belching; (Tiyya) ēmpila a belch. DED(N) 759.

898 *Ta.* ēmam bewilderment, perplexity; ēmal confusion of mind; ēmār (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, bewildered; ēmāru (ēmāri-) to be beguiled, inveigled; ēmāriu (ēmāri-) to

hoodwink, deceive; ēmārram state of being defrauded, deceit, confusion of mind; ēmāli simpleton, fool; ēmuru (ēmuruv-, ēmuri-) to be perplexed, bewildered. *Ma.* ēmal confusion of mind, bewilderment; ēmāri a cheat; ēmārram deceit, fraud; ēmārruka to hoodwink, deceive; ēmāli beggar, silly man. *Ko.* e-ma-r- (e-ma-ry-) to gasp (from sudden fright, shock, while dying); e-ma-n- (e-ma-nd-) to be cheated; be dazed by being caught suddenly in wrongdoing; e-ma-t- (e-ma-ty-) to cheat; e-ma-tl tricks. *To.* e-mo-t- (e-mo-ty-) to deceive. ? *Ka.* vēmāru to be careless, fall a prey to deceit. *Te.* ēmaru, ēmāru to be forgetful, be deceived, err; ēmarineu, ēmarueu, ēmāreu to make one forget, deceive, take by surprise. Cf. 190 *Ta.* ayir. DED 760.

899 *Ta.* ēy (-v-, -nt-) to be suited, be fit, be similar to, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to be similar to, tell a seeming truth, deceive; ēyppu deceit; ēyvu comparison, resemblance. *Ma.* ēuka, ēuka to unite, fit, meet, take effect; ēccu tie, connexion; ēkkuka to join so as to fit, patch, deceive; ēppu a joint, patch; ēppikka to get fitted together; ēyuka to be fit, be suited; ēykkuka to unite, join; ēyppu joint. *Ko.* e-p joint of two pieces of iron; e-gu-r- (e-gu-c-) to gather (*intr.*); e-gu-t- (e-gu-c-) to gather (fuel, honey, grain, money). *To.* e-y- (e-c-) to join (pieces or two ends) together; ē-ku-r- (ē-ku-ry-) (things) are gathered, (men) work together; ē-ku-t- (ē-ku-ty-) to gather (things). For *Ko.* and *To.*, cf. 1882. DED 744, 761.

900 *Ta.* ēral mussel or other bivalve, snail; eruntu bivalve shellfish (as mussels, oysters); erunti a kind of small shell. *Ma.* ēral shell fish, snail; eruntu, erintu shellfish in rivers. DED 762.

901 *Ta.* ēri large tank, reservoir for irrigation, lake. *Ma.* ēri stakes to support banking work, bank. *Ka.* ēri a raised bank, the bank of a tank, a tank. *Koḍ.* e-ri parapet of well, bund (in paddy-fields, of tank). *Tu.* ēri a bed for planting vegetables, etc. DED 763.

902 *Ta.* ēri-vālai a freshwater fish, *Wallago attu*. *Ma.* ēri a kind of fish. *Tu.* ēri id. DED 764.

903 *Ko.* er uk- (uky-) to play 'peeping tom'. *Kui* ēra (ēri-) to spy, scout; *n.* spying, scouting; *pl. action* ērka (ērki-). ? *Kuwi* (S.) hēnai to scout; hēri kiya[to see; (Su. P.) hēnd- (hēf-) id. *Kur.* ērnā (iriyas) to see, look, look at, look after, look for, wait for, examine, try; ērta'ānā to let see, show; ēranakhrnā to look at one another. *Malt.* ēre to see, behold, observe; ērye to peep, spy. Cf. 892 *Kur.* ēthrnā. / Cf. Skt. heraka- spy, Pkt. her- to look at or for, and many NIA verbs; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14165. DED(S) 765.

904 *Ta.* ēri hump on bull. *Ma.* ēri id.

905 *Ta.* ēl (ēp-, ērr-, ēlv- ērr-) to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just; to receive,

welcome, admit, consent, beg, undertake, engage in; ēl suitability, appropriateness, fitness; ēppu id., acceptance, reception; ēppōn beggar; ērratu that which is fit, proper; (Asher-Radhakrishnan) ērram acceptance; ēppatu to come into existence, be produced, be engaged in, agree, consent; ēppattutu to create, establish, persuade, prepare, arrange, appoint; ēppātu arrangement, rule, appointment to an office. *Ma.* ēl possibility, reach; preparation, responsibility; ēluka to suit, fit; ēluka to receive, take in charge, admit, confess; ēlpeṭuka to engage in, be responsible for; *vō.n.* ēlpaṭu; ēlpeṭukka, ēlpeṭuttuka, ēlpiikka to entrust with; ērra admitted, agreed, undertaken. *Ko.* e-l- (e-l-) to catch in something held up; e-rpa-r- (*obl.* e-rpa-f-) preparation, selection of a man to do something; e-rpart- (e-rparty-) to prepare (thing or to do something), appoint (a person). *To.* e-f- (e-t-) to receive, take. *Ka.* ēr to become, be fit, be suitable, be possible, be able; *n.* state of being fit, etc.; ērpaḍu to be arranged, be ready to act; ērpaḍisu to arrange, set in order; ērpaḍu, ērpaṭu decision, arrangement. *Tu.* ēpuni to catch (as a ball), take, lift, or toss up a child in the arms. *Te.* ēlu to accept, admit, take; elayu to arise, be produced, increase, (K. also) be suitable, become favourable; elarāru to increase; elaru increase; elarucu to arise, be produced or manifested; ercu to set in order; ērpaḍu to be arranged, established, determined, appointed; ērpaṭacu, ērparincu to arrange, settle, establish; ērpaṭu arrangement, system, settlement, decision, appointment. *Nk.* (Ch.) ēk- to take, lift. *Pa.* ēp- (ēt-) to get. *Ga.* (S.) ēp- to receive, take. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) ētānā to take, accept, receive (Voc. 380); ? (L.) erpānā to spread (Voc. 351); (Koya Su.) ēn- to receive, hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle. *Konda* els- (t-) to become large, (family) to increase in size. *Pe.* ēn- (t-), en- (t-) to beg. *Mand.* en- (t-) id. *Kui.* ēpba (ēf-) to put forth the hand to receive, accept, accept the word of, obey; *n.* acceptance, reception; (P.) ēppa (ēpt-) to accept, receive. *Kuwi* (S.) ēnai to accept; ēnh'nal to receive; (F.) erhali to hold out the hand; (T.) ēf- id.; (Isr.) ēp- to cup the hand, make cloth, etc. into a container for receiving something. *Br.* (h)eling to spread out (carpet, clothes to dry, tablecloth) (cf. esp. *Te.* ēreu). For some senses of *Ta.* and *Ma.*, cf. 471 *Ta.* iyal. DED(S, N) 766.

906 *Ta.* ēl (ēp-, ērr-, ēlv-, ērr-) to oppose in battle, encounter (as a foe); ērral disputation, polemics; ērrar foes, enemies. *Ma.* ēluka (ērr-) to hit, meet in battle; ēlpiikka to wound, make (a dog) to attack or seize. *Ka.* ēr to meet in battle, oppose; *n.* state of meeting and opposing, a wound. *Tu.* ērsāvuni to heat, strike. DED 767.

907 *Ta.* ēlam cardamom plant, *Elettaria cardamomum*; cardamom; ēlav-arici cardamom seed. *Ma.* ēlam cardamoms; ēlatt-ari cardamom seed. *Ka.* ēl-akki, yālakki, yālaki

large cardamoms. *Koḍ.* e-lakki cardamom seeds; e-la male, e-lati male cardamom plantation. *Tu.* ēl-akki cardamoms. *Te.* ēla, ēlaki cardamom plant. ēlakulu cardamom seeds. / Cf. Skt. elā; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2522. DED 768.

908 *Ta.* ēvam fault, blemish. *Ka.* ēva disgust, dislike, hatred; ugliness; ēvaysu to be disgusted or vexed; hēva disgust, repugnance; hēvarisu to feel aversion. *Te.* ēva, ēvamu dislike, disgust, hate; disgusting, hateful; ēvagincu to hate, dislike, be disgusted. DED(S) 770.

909 *Ta.* ēvu (ēvi-) to command, direct, incite, inspire (as god), speak; ēval instigation, command; ēvalan, ēvarkāran a servant. *Ma.* ēkuka to say, command; ēkal a command; ēval command, work; ēvalan a servant, attendant. *Ko.* e-lv matter, affair, errand; e-lvga-rn servant. *To.* ē-fil, e-fil a command, order (< *Ta.*); e-fil o-l-, e-f o-l- servant. DED(S) 771.

910 *Ta.* ēru seven; ērmai id.; ēru-patu seventy; ēru-nūru 700; ērumai seven successive births; ēruvar seven persons; evv-ēru seven each. *Ma.* ēru seven; ēru-patu seventy; ēru-nūru 700; ēruvar seven persons. *Ko.* e-y (Sholur dialect e-g) seven; e-l vat seventy; e calg seven calg measures; e pa-ny seven pa-ny measures. *To.* ōw seven; pa-w seventeen; ō- kwa-x seven kwa-x measures. *Ka.* ēru seven; ēr-pattu, eppattu seventy; ēr-nūru, ēru-nūru, ehnūru 700; ērbar, ērvuru seven persons. *Koḍ.* ē-lī seven; ē-lane seventh; ēlu-vadi seventy; ē-l-nu-ri 700; ēvvē seven persons (in songs). *Tu.* ēlu seven; ēlane seventh; ēlvēru seven persons; ēlpa, ēlpa, erpa seventy. *Te.* ēdu, (7th cent.; inscr., p. 356) ēru seven; ēduguru seven persons; ēn-nūru 700; dehbadi, dehbhai, dabbhai seventy; dehbāndru seventy persons. *Kol.* (SR.) eḍ, (Kin.) ēr seven; (SR.) ergur, edgur seven persons. *Go.* (Y. Ch. Ma.) ēruṅ, (Tr. W.) yēruṅ, (SR.) yēduṅ, (S.) ēru seven (usually non-masc.); (Y.) ērvir, (Mand.) ēru, (S.) ēru, (Ma.) ērvur seven (masc.) (Voc. 396); (Tr.) yērk seven each. *Konda* ēru seven. *Kui* (Letchmajee) odgi seven; odi pattu seven times twelve dozen (= 1008); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar dialect) oḍ seven; odgi seven things; (K.) ori seven; oriṅ gōri 140 (cf. DBIA 122). DED(S) 772.

911 *Ta.* ērai indigent person, poor wretch, helpless fellow; ēraimai poverty. *Ma.* ēra a poor or innocent person, one who is helpless; (Tiyya) ēya poor person. *To.* e-ly poor. Cf. 856 *Ta.* ēlimai. From DED(N) 728.

912 *Kui* ēlu, elki mind, reason, thought, wisdom, understanding, remembrance; ēlu giva to think, remember. *Kuwi* (S.) ēdu wisdom. *Br.* hēl knowledge, wisdom. hēl kanning to learn; hēl tining to teach. DED 769.

913 *Ka. ēle* name of a metre. *Te. ēla* a kind of song, (B.) a catch used by rowers of boats. *Malt. ēle* to sing. DED(S) 773.

914 *Ka. ēl* to glean, gather, pick off, select, choose. *Te. ēru* to pick up, select, cull, glean, gather; *ērinu* to cause to be gleaned; *ērcu* to choose, select, pick out; *ērpārinu*, *ērpāracu* to select, choose; *ērupu* selection. DED 774.

915 *Ma. ekaṛuka* to winnow, fan and clean (as paddy). *Te. (K.) ēru* to sift. *Kol. (SR.) ers- id. Go. (Tr. Ph.) ērānā* to be separated, be separate from; *caus. (Tr.) ērstānā*, (Mu.) *ēr-* (cross-roads) to divide, spread out in different directions (*Voc. 393*). *Konda eṛlis-* (-t) to separate (as one's legs), keep away from; *ērp-* (-t) to keep apart, keep separate; (BB) *ēr-* to be separated; *rēs-* (-t) to winnow; ? *nēspa-* (-t) to clean or winnow (rice, etc.). *Pe. jēc-* to winnow. *Kui ēja (ēji-)* to be separate from, detached, move aside, make way for; *n.* act of moving aside; *ēspa (ēst-)* to separate; *n.* act of separating; (K.) *ēsp-* to winnow. *Kuwi (F.) ērlali* to be separated; (Isr.) *erl- (it-)* to go by a different path; (F.) *ērsali* to separate; (S.) *ērsinai* to sort; (Su.) *ērs-* to winnow; (T.) *ērsp-* to winnow with a sideways motion; (P.) *ēhp-* to winnow; (Isr.) *ērs-* (-it-) to separate, keep separate. Cf. 2019 *Ta. cēṭṭai*, *Ma. cēṭuka*. DED (S, N) 775.

916 *Ta. ēru (ēri-)* to rise, ascend (as the heavenly bodies), mount, climb, abound in number, weight, or measure, increase in price, quality, spread, be diffused (as poison), grow, be laden (as cargo); *ēra* so as to exceed, more than, above; *ēru (ēri-)* to lift up, raise, increase (as price), load (as a cart or ship), eulogize, found, establish; *ēṛam* mounting, ascending, raising up, rising (as the tide), eulogy, increase, excess, preeminence, well-sweep, picottah; *ēl (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv-, ērr-)* to be excessive, abound; awake from sleep; bear, lift up, carry. *Ma. ēruka* to rise, increase, be much, arise, ascend; *ēra* much, more, beyond; *ēruka* to raise, embark, multiply; *ēṛam* rising, ascent, increase, climbing, pulling up, what is too much, embarkation; *ēru* mounting palm trees, flow of tide; *ēṛka (ērr-)* to multiply; *ēṭam* machine to draw water. *Ko. e-r (e-ry-)* (advice) is listened to; *e-r, e-re-r, e-r up; e-r big; e-f- (e-c)* to place (burden) on (person or animal); *e-fl* act of raising (e.g. a fine); *e-f* an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 5159 *Ta. yāru*; cf. 122 *Ta. anai*). *To. ē-r (ō-ry-)* to rise high, (poison, disease) is diffused, load (bullock, cart); *ō-rē- (ō-rē-)* to make high; *ō-f (ō-f-)* to be fat. (boil

comes to a head; *ēf- (ety-)* to raise, in: *po-w* ful *ēf-* to thatch the *ti** dairy (i.e. to raise the thatching grass to/of the dairy), *a-s fo-n* *ēf-* to burn the model house at a woman's funeral (lit. to raise the house to the sky). *Ka. ēru* to rise, increase, ascend, mount, climb; *n.* rising, etc., rising ground; *ēri* an ascender; *ērike, ēruta, ēruvike* rising, increasing, etc.; *ērisu* to raise, place upon, etc.; *ēta* ascent, rise; *picottah; rēgu* to rise (as dust), be aroused, excited, angry. *Koḍ. ē-r- (ē-ri-)* (liquor) rises to head, (poison) diffuses and kills; be more than enough, extra; *ē-ra* more than enough. *Tu. ēruni* to ascend, climb, rise, be increased; *ēṛavuni* to raise, increase, load, embark; *rēgiyuni* to be excited; *erku* rising or accumulation of water; *erē* flood-tide; *yāta* engine for drawing water. *Te. ēṭavālu* slope, slant; *ēṭamu, (VPK) ēṭam, eṭtam, āṭam* picottah, water-lift; *āṭakarra, āṭamānu* picottah pole; *rēgu, rēgu, rēvu* to be excited, rage, rise (B., as dust), swell; *rēvu* to increase, rise, swell, rage; *rēcu, rēcu, rēpu* to excite, rouse, provoke; *rēpu, rēpu* morning, tomorrow, (B.) dawn; *rēpakaḍa* morning, dawn; *reccu* to rise, swell, increase; *lēcu* to rise, get up, sprout, spring up, rise from sleep, be roused from sleep; *lēpu* to rouse, awake, rise, excite, stir up. *Kol. (SR.) les-* to get up; (W.) *le-p- (le-pt-)* to arouse (to search, to do something), begin (a search), compete, put (curdling agent into milk, match to pipe). *Nk. lēp-* to apply, kindle (fire), light (lamp), close (door) (used as equivalent of *ll. lagānā*). ? *Go. (Mu.) ehi-* to place pot on fireplace for cooking; (Ko.) *eh-, (Mu.) ah-* to cook (gruel) (*Voc. 373*). *Konda ēra* steep, steeply rising; *le-* to get up, rise (defective); found only in *imperative 2sg. le'e, pl. ledu*). *Kuwi (S.) eski* uphill; ? *re'nai* to ascend (hut *Voc.*, p. 91, to descend). *Br. saling*, saling to stand, stand up, remain with, survive, stop, cease from. DED(S) 776.

917 *Ta. ēru* bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion); *ēṛai, (lex.) ēṭṭai* male of any animal remarkable for physical strength. *Ma. ēru* bullock; *ēran* bull. *Ko. e-r* male buffalo; *tir e-r* buffalo calf at Toda calf sacrifice. *To. e-r* male buffalo, bull. ? *Br. arē (pl. arisk)* male individual, person, husband (cf. *BDCG*, p. 10). ? Cf. 2820 *Konda sēri*. DED(S) 777.

918 *Ta. ēnam* palm-leaf vessel for drinking toddy; tool. *Ma. ēnam* id.

919 *Ta. ēnai* other, the rest. *Br. ēṇō* the other, the other one, the second. (Kamaleswaran, with opposition to derivation of *Ta. ēnai* from *ēṇ* why?). DEN 13.

AI

920 *Ta. aiyam* alms, beggar's bowl. *Ma. ayyam* alms. Cf. 196(a) *Ta. ayyaṇ*. DED 779.

921 *Ta. aiyavi* mustard; ? *aintai* id. *Ma. aiyavi, ayyavi* id. ? *Te. āva* id.; *āvalu* mustard

seeds. /For possible relationship with *Skt. sāṣapa-*, Pkt. *sāṣava-* (> *Ka. sāṣavi, sāṣave, Te. sāṣuvulu*), see Burrow, *The Sanskrit Language*, p. 379, and Mayrhofer, s.v.

922 *Ta. aivaṇam* mountain paddy. *Ma. aivaṇam* wild paddy, *Oryza mutica*.

O

923 *Kui oanju, oaru, ōri, ōvi* that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things (at the greatest distance); *adj. ō; oko adj., adv.* distant, far away; *okoki* to a distance away; *okoṭi* from a distance; *omba* there, yonder; *one adv.* that way, that side; *ōse* that size. *Br. ō, ōd* this, that (intermediate); *pl. ōfk; ōhun* thus; *adj. such; ōkā(n)* from here or thereabouts, by this or that way; hereafter, thereafter; *ōxa* so much, so many; *ōng* in this, that direction; *ōrē(k)* here, there; *ōskā(n)* up to this, that time. (But the prima facie similarity is deceptive, since *Br. ō* is a borrowing from Panj-Lahnda *ō* or Indian Persian *ō* 'that'; MBE 1980b.) From DED 475.

924 *Ta. o (-pp-, -tt-)* to be suited to, appropriate, be acceptable, be in happy concord, resemble, equal, appear as if it were; *ottatu* that which is commensurate with or fit, that which has the approval of the world; *oppu (oppi-)* to agree, accede to, assent; *n.* that which is fit or proper, beauty, consent, approval, uniformity, likeness, analogy; *oppantam* agreement, contract, unanimity; *oppam* comparison, resemblance, ornamentation; signature; *kaiy-oppam* signature; *oppānai* comparison, likeness, adornment; *oppi (-pp-, -tt-)* to liken, compare, embellish; cause to agree, deliver; *oppitam* acceptability, propriety, fairness; *oppumai* likeness; *oppuvi (-pp-, -tt-)* to surrender, consign, illustrate; *ovvu (ovvi-)* to be like, be congruous, consistent; *ōpāti* particle of comparison. *Ma. okkuka* to be like, please, be acceptable, agree, compare; *otta* equal, consistent, agreeable, right; *oppānam* comparison; adornment; *oppam* equality, harmony; *oppantam* agreement, contract; *oppam* unity, agreement; *oppāti* comparison, simile; *oppāyam* something agreeable; *oppāran* a mediator; *oppāri* parable, flattery; *oppārittam* simile, comparison; *oppu* conformity; signature; *oppikka* to equalize, compare, adjust, please, persuade; *kayy-oppu* signature; *ovvuka* to be in agreement. *Ko. op- (opy-)* to be acceptable; accept, agree with; *op* state of being in agreement; *opc- (opc-)* to hand over, entrust. *To. up- (upy-)* to be pleased, agree; *upc- (upc-), ufc- (ufc-)* to hand over; *koy-upm* signature. *Ka. oppu, orpu* to agree with, suit, be fit, becoming, or agreeable, be beautiful, agree to, assent, consent; *n.* fitness, etc., consent, beauty; *oppisu, oppayisu* to assign, deliver, present, give, make consent; *oppa* fitness, propriety, elegance, beauty, agreement; *oppanda* agreeing, agreement, contract; *oppita*

that has been agreed to, consent; *oppike, oppige, oppuvike* agreeing, consent; *ommu* to concur, assent, admit, agree, be fit or proper; *n.* agreeing, assenting, etc.; *ōpādi* likeness, similarity; (Hav.) *ombu* to be agreeable. *Koḍ. o-* (*opp-, ott-*) to be suitable; consent, agree; *otta- (ottand-)* to consent; *oppa-ra* good manners, quiet and respectful manners. *Tu. oppiyuni* to admit, acquiesce in, agree to, assent, consent, be fit or suitable, resemble; *oppāvuni, oppiāvuni* to cause to consent or agree, persuade; *oppanda* agreement, contract, treaty; *oppige* consent, agreement, compliance; *oppu, kaiyy-oppige* signature; *ombuni* to be suitable, agree with; *ombu* becoming, elegant; *ōpādi* like, according to; (B-K.) *ottoṇu* to agree, accept, undertake. *Te. oppu* to consent, agree, acquiesce, admit, acknowledge, be fit, suitable, proper, suit, be agreeable, elegant, beautiful; *n.* fitness, propriety, correctness, elegance, beauty, consent, assent; *oppamu* beauty; *oppagincu* to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit; *oppincu* id., (B. also) to assign or make over, commit, entrust; *oppandamu* contract, agreement; *oppidamu* agreeableness, beauty; agreeable, graceful; *oppudala* consent, assent; *ommu* to suit, agree with one's health; *omika* suitability, fitness; *ovvu* to agree, be friendly or on good terms; *ōpu* to be able, fit, worthy, can; *n.* (also *ōpika*) strength, ability. *Kol. ovul (pl. ovosil)* thing or person of first rank; (Pat., pp. 23, 99) *ovvol* good. *Pa. oppip- (opit-)* to give in charge, hand over. *Go. (Tr.) appānā* to be pleasing; (Ko.) *op-* only in negative 'to be bad'; (M.) *opo* ugly (*Voc. 412*). *Konda op- (-t-)* to agree. *Kuwi (S.) ōpīnai* to consent; *ōpi* kinai to convince; (Isr.) *ōp- (-it-)* to agree, consent, allow. *Kur. okknā* (*ukkyas/okkos*) to be exactly adapting to, fit in well, agree with, tally together. DED(S, N) 781.

925 *Ta. okkal* relations, kinsfolk; *okkali (-pp-, -tt-)* to hold friendly communion with one's relations, maintain one's relations, give them medical aid, etc.; *okkiliyan* member of a caste of cultivators from the Kannada provinces who have settled in the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. *Ma. okkiliyan* a cultivating class. *Ko. okl* family. *To. wīkil* family within clan. *Ka. okkal* residing, residence, home, tenancy, tenant, husbandman, farmer, subject; *okkala, okkaliga* husbandman, farmer, Śūdra; *okkalagitti, okkali-giti, okkaliti* a farmer woman; *okkalatana* husbandry, farming. *Koḍ. okka* patrilineal joint family. *Tu. okkelu* a tenant; *okkelme*

one of a cultivating class called the Bants, a Bant; *fem.* okkeldi, okkendi. / Cf. Pkt. okkia- a dwelling, residence. DED 782.

926 *Ma.* okkuka to indent. *Ka.* (Bark.) okki' to scratch (as fowls); (Ilav.) okku to dig. *Tu.* okkuni to scratch. *Kor.* (T.) ogi to cut. *Go.* (M.) ulcānā to scratch (*Voc.* 304). ? Cf. 561 *Ta.* ukir. DED(N) 783.

927 *Ma.* okkuka cattle to trample upon sheaves of corn; *vb.* *noun* okkal. *Ko.* ok- (oky-) to drive (cattle) round in threshing; okl act of threshing one lot of grain completely. *To.* wik- (wiky-) (bullocks) go round in threshing. *Ka.* okku to tread out corn, remove grain from the ears by the treading of oxen, thresh with sticks; *n.* threshing; okkal, okkike, okkapike threshing; okkisu to cause corn to be trodden out. *Kod.* okk- (okki-) to thresh (paddy crop) by driving cattle round on heaps of grain; okki' heap of paddy on threshing floor on which cattle are driven round. Cf. *Ta.* ukai (-v-, -nt-) to move (as a boat), go (as a vehicle), walk (as an animal); (-pp-, -tt-) to drive, ride, row (as a boat), discharge (as an arrow), stir up (as dust); *To.* moŋy wax- (waxt-) to stir up the ashes after burning of relics at second funeral, in order to see if anything is left (moŋy may mean 'ashes'; cf. moŋy xō-š the kō-š tree at No-š mund where these ashes are put). / ? Cf. Pkt. ukkhan- to thresh. DED(S) 784.

928 *Kui* okol, okoli, (?) kolli bakýard, rear of the house. *Kuwi* (F.) okkopara the space at the back of a house; (Isr.) okopāra backyard of house. DEDS 107.

929 *Tu.* kōdē yesterday. *Kol.* okkod id. *Nk.* okkor id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ok(k)on id. Cf. 989 *Pa.* ori. DED(S) 785.

930 *Kur.* okknā (ukkyas) to sit down, seat oneself, alight, perch, hold a session, come to a standstill, acquire steadiness, reside; okknā to sit down in order to breathe or recover oneself; okta'ānā to invite to sit down, give firmness to, settle. *Malt.* oke to sit, be situated; okete to sit down, settle; okrete to place, put down, make to sit. DED 786.

931 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 83) panta okeng to reap (i.e. cart crops from field). *Pa.* okp- (okt-) to remove in loads, cart. *Ga.* (Oll.) oskap- (oskat-) to remove. *Go.* (L.) akanā to take, bring, carry (*Voc.* 1). *Konda* ok- (-t-) to carry on the head or shoulder in a container; *caus.* okis-. *Pe.* ok- (-t-) to carry harvest from field. *Kui* opka (< okp-; okt-) to remove in loads, cart; *n.* carting, cartage. *Kuwi* (S.) okh'nai to remove. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy. DED(S) 787.

932 *Ka.* ogaŋu, ogaŋe, ōgaŋe riddle. *Tu.* ogaŋu riddle, mystic language. DED 788.

933 *Ka.* oge to wash. *Kor.* (M.) oge id.

934 *Te.* (K.) oggu to lay a trap, net, lay a wager. *Go.* (Ma.) og- to set (fishtrap); (Ph.) vaggānā, vakkānā to set snare (*Voc.* 399).

Kui oga (ogi-) to trap, snare; *n.* act of trapping. *Kuwi* (F.) ōrū ogali to noose (for ōrū, see 655); (Isr.) og- (-it-) to set a trap. DED(S) 790.

935 *Kol.* ong- (onkt-) to carry (child) on hip; odng- (odonkt-) to have (child) with oneself while sleeping. *Nk.* ongip- to carry (child) on hip. *Nk.* (Ch.) on- to take child in lap. *Pa.* ong- id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ong- id. *Go.* (Ma.) ogng- (Mu.) orung- id. (*Voc.* 425); (Mu.) urug-, (Ch.) urug- to embrace, take in arms; (Tr.) unrgānā to sleep with a child in arms (*Voc.* 267c). DED(S) 791.

936 *Kur.* ongkhna/ungkhna (ungkhyas) to get drunk, be intoxicated; ongkhā'ānā to make drunk, produce loss of sensibility (as cold or chloroform), turn the head of. *Malt.* onqe to be under the effect of drink or poison, be intoxicated; onq-male drunkard; onqtre to take effect (as poison). DED 792.

937 *Ka.* osage specch, report, news; usir, usur(u) to utter, speak, say, tell. *Tu.* osage, osaya, osaye ncws; the ceremony of sending a messenger to a girl's husband or parents with the news of her attaining puberty. *Kuwi.* (Isr.) oc- (-it-) to pronounce, guess; oconi riddle. Cf. 631 *Te.* uhuru, ūsu. DEDS 108.

938 *Kui* osan āba, osan tanji stepfather; osan aja, osan ŋadi stepmother. *Kuwi* (S.) ōca tanji stepfather; ōca talli stepmother; (Isr.) ōca to one side; ōca talli stepmother. DEDS 109.

939 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be coy, bashful; occi, oñci (-pp-, -tt-) to feel abashed, be shy; occam bashfulness, shyness. *Ma.* occam id.

940 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be broken as a stick, bend under a weight; (-pp-, -tt-) to break as a stick; ociyal a tree, a branch of which has been broken. *Te.* (K.) osulu to be loose (as joints), slip out. DED(S) 793.

941 *Kur.* osgā rat. *Malt.* osge mouse. DED 794.

942 *Ta.* oeciaym amorous speech, contempt; occiyan-col to speak libidiously. *Ka.* occiya, occi, occaya, occeya disgrace, opprobrium, impropriety, a lewd expression, contempt. *Te.* occemu disgrace, indignity, insult. DED 795.

943 *Ta.* occi, oñci woman's breast (nursery). *Ka.* oñgu teat, pap. DED 796.

944 *Ka.* oḍar, oḍarcu, oḍaricu, oḍarisu to join (*intr.*, *tr.*), undertake, begin, do, perform, produce, make an effort; oḍaricu to undertake, begin. *Te.* oḍamu to be produced, arise. DED 797.

945 *Ta.* uŋan together with, altogether, immediately after, at once; uŋan-paŋu to agree, yield; uŋan-paŋikkai, uŋam-paŋikkai contract, agreement, promise; uŋam-paŋu to harmonize; uŋan-paŋu consent, concord; uŋantai union, alliance, relationship; -oŋu,

-oŋu with. *Ma.* uŋan together with, at once; uŋam-peŋuka to agree; uŋam-paŋi agreement, contract; uŋappam, uŋamma, uŋama friendship, relation; -oŋu, -oŋu with. *Ko.* -o-ŋ id. *To.* -wiŋ with, after; wiŋk together, undivided. *Ka.* oḍan, oḍam, oḍa union, together, as soon as; with; oḍam-hadu, oḍa-badu to agree, consent; oḍa-badike agreement, treaty. *Tu.* oḍa with; oḍam-hadipuni to consent, agree, he pleased; oḍam-badikē, oḍam-hadigē agreement, consent, treaty; damhadipuni, dam-badiyuni, dambadisuni to please, reconcile, appease, persuade; dambadigē delight, pleasure, love, acquiescence, persuasion. *Te.* oḍam-hadu, oḍa-hadu to consent, agree; oḍam-hadika, oḍa-badika agreement, consent, treaty; oḍam-baracu, oḍa-baracu to persuade; oḍa-baŋu consent, assent. DED(S) 798.

946 *Ta.* oŋi (-v-, -nt-) to break, break off, snap, cease, discontinue, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, snap as stick or bone, destroy; oŋipu breaking off in the middle, leaving unfinished; oŋiyal, oŋivu breaking, fracturing; uŋai (-v-, -nt-) to break as a pot burst into fragments, crack, be split, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break into pieces, fracture, split, ruin; uŋaical broken pieces; uŋaippu breach, bursting (of a tank); uŋaivu cracking, fracturing; oŋjai hole, crack in a vessel, flaw, leak; noŋi (-pp-, -tt-) to break. *Ma.* oŋiyuka to break (*intr.*); oŋikka id. (*tr.*); oŋappu breach or bursting of a ridge in a rice-field or bund; oŋicil breaking or fracture; oŋtuka to break; uŋayuka to break as pottery, nuts, etc.; uŋekka to break (*tr.*) in pieces; oŋja crack, leak, hole. *Ka.* oŋv- (oŋd-) to break (*intr.*); (oŋt-) id. (*tr.*); oŋc- (oŋc-) to break (kindling); or small crack in wood or iron; o-ŋ hole. *To.* waŋ- (waŋd-) to break in pieces, as pot (*intr.*); waŋf- (waŋt-) id. (*tr.*); wiŋy- (wiŋs-) (joints) crack; (wiŋc-) to crack (joints); waŋ ady broken pot. *Ka.* oḍi, uḍi to be broken, crack, burst, be broken in pieces, be weakened; break in pieces (*tr.*); uḍi fragment, splinter; uḍisu, oḍisu to cause to be shattered in pieces; oḍaka, oḍaku state of being cracked, crack, fracture; oḍe to be broken, etc. (= oḍi); *n.* fragment; oŋte, oŋte a crack, fracture. *Kod.* oḍe- (oḍev-, oḍand-) to break, be broken (pot); oḍa- (oḍap- oḍat-) to break (pot); oḍe piece of something hollow or of round fruit; oḍeve a break. *Tu.* oḍiyuni, oḍeyuni to break (*intr.*); oḍipuni, oḍepuni to break, break open (*tr.*); uḍepuni, uḍevuni to break (*intr.*, *tr.*), split as pot, etc.; oḍaku bruise, fracture, leak; oḍka bruised, broken; oḍpuni to pluck; oḍpu plucking; oḍately breaking, broken; uḍettely bruise; oŋte fissure, hole, potsherd; broken, cracked. *Kor.* (T.) uḍe, (O.) oḍi to break; (M.) oḍi, (O.) oḍpu to pluck. *Te.* oḍapi breach, opening; oḍiyu to take by force, snatch; oḍucu to defeat, overthrow. (K. also) to take away by force; oḍu to be defeated; *n.* defeat; crack, chink, hole; oḍincu to defeat; oŋu defeat, overthrow; oŋi cracked, broken, leaky; oŋami, oŋamu

defeat, failure; oŋaru, oŋāru to be split, broken, be ruined, defeated (or does 'defeat' go with 1041 *Ta.* oŋu?). *Kol.* o-ŋd- (o-ŋt-) to burst (*intr.*); o-ŋ- (o-ŋt-) to smash (pot). *Nk.* oŋ- to break (*intr.*); oŋ- id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) uŋup- to split, break (*tr.*); oŋup-oŋip- to break (*tr.*); oŋ- (oŋt-) to break (*intr.*). *Pa.* oḍ- to break, burst (*intr.*); oŋip- (oŋit-) to cause to burst. *Ga.* (Oll.) or- to break (*intr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) wōrānā to burst of an egg or pot; wōhtānā to hurt (*tr.*), (chicks) hatch out; (A. Y. Ch. G., etc.) oŋ- to break (*intr.*); (A.) oŋ-, (W.) ohtānā to break (*tr.*); (Ph.) orsah-tānā, (Mu.) orih- id. (*Voc.* 442); (M.) oruŋ-, (Tr. etc.) uruŋ-, (Ko.) urug- to break, break off (*intr.*); *caus.* (Tr.) uruht-, (W.) ureht-, (Ch.) urut-, (A.) uris-, (G. Mu.) urih-, (Ko.) urh- (*Voc.* 261; or with 662 *Konda* ruŋ-). *Pe.* oŋ- (oŋt-) to strike with hammer, smash (clods). *Kui* oŋa- (oŋi-) to be burst, broken, cracked; oŋpa (oŋt-; should it be oŋpa?) to smash, burst, crack. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) oŋy- (-it-) to be broken; oŋ- (oŋt-) to break. DED(S) 799, DEDS 113.

947 *Ma.* oŋi, oŋuku groin; uŋa id., testicle of oxen; ? uŋampu anus. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) uŋe hips. *Ka.* oŋ, oŋ kaŋ waist. *Ka.* uḍi, uḍa, uḍu, uḍe hip, waist; uḍi, uḍalu, uḍil, uḍulu, uḍlu pouch made in front by folding or doubling a part of the lower garment. *Kod.* oḍi katti Coorg sword (worn at waist of back). *Te.* oḍi lap (part of body and of the clothing), front loose part of a garment which can be held out for receiving anything. (B.) lap, loins; oḍi-kaŋtu girdle. *Nk.* oḍdi lap. DED(N) 800.

948 *Ma.* oŋi side, piece of ground, division or range of ricefields. *Tu.* oḍi border; division, plot, or range of ricefields. DED 801.

949 *Ta.* oŋicil brickbat, kavaŋ [i.e. sling]. *Ma.* oŋicil, oŋisil sling. *Te.* oḍisela id. DEDS 110.

950 *Ta.* oŋu festering sore; oŋu-kkaŋŋi boil in the armpit. *Ma.* oŋuvu bubo; oŋikkuru bubo, rupture. *Ka.* oḍise, oḍucu bubo; uḍacu, uḍucu venereal boil in the iliac region; uḍi a kind of disease. *Tu.* oḍi bubo. *Te.* (B.) oḍise-gaḍḍa, vaḍise-gaḍḍa bubo. DED 802.

951 *Ta.* oŋu, oŋuvan, oŋuvai, oŋaŋicci, (Lush.) oŋuku, oŋupai the tree *Cleistanthus collinus*. *Ma.* oŋuku, oḍukku id. *Go.* (M.) orcha id. (*Voc.* 419). DEDS 111.

952 *Ma.* oŋukkuka to pay taxes. *Ka.* oŋŋaja tribute. DED 803.

953 *Ko.* oŋc- (oŋcy-) to sweep (*ŋi > *ŋy > c). *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu, uḍigu, huḍugu id.; (Hal.) oḍagu id. *Kod.* oḍik- (oḍiki-) id. *Kor.* (M., LSB 10.10) oḍki id. *Ga.* (S.) orp- (orup-) to clean floor by hand. From DED(N) 506.

954 *Ta.* oŋuŋku (oŋuŋki-) to be restrained, become tranquil, become reduced, grow less, shrink, slide to one side (as when meeting a

superior), be subservient, be concealed, hidden, cease (as noise), be weary; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to subjugate, reduce, restrain, subdue, rob; *n.* contraction, compression, that which is narrow, dent or depression in a metal utensil; oṭukkam narrowness, closeness, self-restraint, reduction, contraction, place of concealment, secrecy, gradual sinking (of circumstances, of the powers of the body); oṭuṅkal obstacle, impediment; oṭuṅki tortoise (as that which contracts). *Ma.* oṭu-ṅṅuka to come to an end, die (esp. of small-pox); oṭukkuka to finish, destroy; oṭukkam the end; finally; oṭuka to come to an end; oṭuvu the end. *Ko.* org- (orgy-) to be destroyed; ork- (orky-) to reduce (iron) in breadth. *To.* wiḍg- (widgy-) to be crushed; wiṛk- (wiṛky-) to crush, beat black and blue. *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu to subdue, restrain; shrink, shrivel, contract, be bent, decrease, fail, fade, be finished, desist, leave, quit, abandon, stop, remove; uḍugisu, uḍagisu to cause to shrink, etc.; lessen (as strength); uḍukisu to restrain, keep in, tighten, compress, straighten, vex, oppress. *Tu.* oḍuṅgely, oḍuṅkely, oḍkely, oḍka the end; oḍuṅgeluni to cease to bear fruit. *Te.* uḍugu, uḍuvu to give up, quit, leave, stop, cease, desist from; uḍupu to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 1009 *Ta.* oḍi); (*K.*) ḍuṅku to be lowered, diminish, be subdued; ḍuṅku to dry up, sink, be absorbed, disappear, (*K.* also) diminish, shrink, hesitate; (*K.*) ḍōku water to sink down. ?*Kol.* (SR.) ḍḍp-, ḍṛp- to leave. *Kui* ḍumba (ḍumbi-) to be shrunken, contracted, wrinkled; *n.* shrinkage, contraction; ḍḍppa (ḍḍpt-) to cause to shrink, shorten, contract, draw in, tuck up; *n.* act of shortening, etc. *Kur.* oṛḡnā (org-/orgc-), oṛḡānā to press, flatten, trample out of shape, kill by crushing, throttle; oṛḡknā (urḡkhyas) to crush out of shape, cause to wither, kill (plant). *Malt.* orge to blunt; orgre to become blunt. Cf. 960 *Ta.* oṭṭu; ? cf. 2982 *Ta.* toṅkaṅ. DED (N) 804.

955 *Kur.* oṭṭā joint in a bamboo stem, knot in a plank, bony protuberance of limbs; (Hahn) a joint of the limbs or fingers. *Malt.* oṭṭe ankle. DEDS 114.

956 *Ma.* oṭṭi, oṭṭa a kind of cake. *Koḍ.* oṭṭi round wafer of rice flour eaten with rice and curry. *Tu.* oḍē, oḍetadḍye a kind of cake. DED 805.

957 *Ta.* oṭṭiyam kind of witchcraft. *Ma.* oṭṭiyam sorcery, witchcraft; oṭi sorcery; oṭiyan sorcerer, esp. of low castes; oṭikka to use witchcraft; oṭikkuka to practice sorcery, use witchcraft. *Ko.* orc- (orc-) (Kurumba) kills by witchcraft. *To.* wiṛy witchcraft practised by Kurumbas; wiṛy- (wiṛc-) to bewitch, kill by magic. DED 806.

958 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to stick (as with paste or gum), glue on, betake oneself to, make friends with; *n.* patch, piece stuck or fastened on, birdlime, union, friendship; oṭṭal adhesion,

attachment; oṭṭi that which adheres to, coheres with; oṭṭinar friends, adherents; oṭṭalan foe; oṭṭār foes; oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to join (*tr.*). *Ma.* oṭṭuka to adhere, stick; oṭṭikka to paste, glue; oṭṭal adhesion; oṭṭam what holds together, stops a leak; oṭṭu glue, union; oṭṭālār enemies. *Ko.* oṭ- (oty-) to stick (*intr.*); oṭ- (oc-) to fasten up (hair) on nape of neck. *Ka.* oṭṭu to become joined, adhere to (as mud, etc.), come together, assemble, become a mass or heap; join (*tr.*), put together, pile up; *n.* close adhering or cohesion of a lump of clay, conjunction, union, total, heap, pile; oṭṭaje heap, mass, company; oṭṭaysu to collect, assemble, etc.; oṭṭalu a mass, heap; oṭṭil a handful; oṭṭike heaping; oṭṭisu to join (*tr.*), heap, cause to heap or pile up; oḍdu to heap up; *n.* a mass, heap; oḍḍa, oḍḍana a pile, heap, army. *Tu.* oṭṭuni to heap, pile up; oṭṭu total, the whole. *Te.* (B.) oṭṭu a total; (K.) oṭṭu to arise (as fear), accumulate, be put together; to put (as fire). *Pa.* oṭp- (oṭt-) to apply whitewash, etc. *Ga.* (P.) orp- (ort-) to smear with cowdung. DED(S) 807.

959 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to wager, stake, bind oneself to do a thing; *n.* oath; oṭṭam a wager, stake. *Ma.* oṭṭam a wager, stake at play. *Ka.* oṭṭu a vow, solemn promise, oath; (PBh.) to make a vow; oḍdu to put a stake at play; *n.* a stake at play; oḍḍa a wager, bet. *Te.* oṭṭu an oath; oḍdu to wager, stake, bet; *n.* a wager; oḍḍanam, oḍḍimi a stake, wager. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 91) oḍ oath. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to swear an oath; *n.* swearing. *Kuwi* (S.) oṭṭinal to swear; (F.) ḍṭali to take an oath; (Isr.) oṭu proof. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) huḍḍā a wager; luḍḍa id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 14175. DED(S, N) 808.

960 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to shrink, contract; oṭṭal contraction, shrinking. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to be lean, (cheeks) become hollow, be wrinkled. Cf. 954 *Ta.* oṭuṅku. DED 809.

961 *Ta.* oṭṭiyānam gold or silver girdle or belt worn by women. *Ma.* uṭāññāp gold chain round the loins. *Ka.* oḍyāna, oḍḍyāna, oḍḍana, oḍḍavāna, oḍḍivāna, oḍvāna belt of gold or silver chiefly worn by women. *Tu.* oḍyane, oḍyāna belt or girdle made of gold and generally worn by a devil-dancer. *Te.* oḍḍānamu belt of gold or silver worn by women. Probably < *oṭi-ñān waist-string (see 947, 2908); cf. esp. *Ma.* uṭāññāp. DED (N) 810.

962 *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to set (net, spring-trap). *Ka.* oḍdu to place, put, lay, put towards, present, hold (the hands) so as to receive, catch or support a thing, fix; oḍḍike, oḍḍuvike putting, etc.; oḍḍisu to cause to put, etc. *Tu.* oḍḍuni to hold or stretch out (as the hand); oḍḍavuni id., 'set (a snare), cast (a net)'. *Te.* oḍdu to stretch out, extend, present, offer, spread (as a net), throw, cast; (Inscr.) oḍuku to give, deposit. *Go.* (SR.) urrānā to put a noose (*Voc.* 268). *Malt.*

oḍḍe to lay a snare. /Cf. Pali oḍḍeti to throw out (a net), lay (snare). DED(S) 811.

963 (a) *Ka.* oḍḍu to become opposite, oppose, counteract, resist; (PBh.) oḍḍana a shield. *Te.* oḍḍu to interpose, prevent; *n.* an obstacle. *Malt.* oḍḍeṇṇa a shield. DED(S) 812.

(b) *Ta.* oṭṭāram obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity. *Ma.* oṭṭāram id. *Te.* oḍḍāramu enmity, opposition; oḍḍārinu to be hostile.

964 *Ka.* oḍḍu the original number whether multiplicand or dividend. *Tu.* oḍḍe multiplication table. *Te.* oḍḍu the multiplicand. DED 813.

965 *Ko.* oḍ slope of hill. *Ka.* oḍḍu bank, causeway; oṇḍi bank, shore. *Te.* oḍḍu id. *Go.* (S. Ko.) oḍu raised bank of river (*Voc.* 403). *Koṇḍa* oḍu bank of a river or stream. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) oḍu bank of river. *Kur.* oṭṭā shore. DED(S) 814.

966 *Ta.* oṭṭu stubble. *Ma.* oṭu id. *Tu.* oḍḍu id. DED 815.

967 *Te.* oḍikamu prettiness, beauty, elegance. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 107) oḍav attractive. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to be clear, pure, bright; *n.* purity, cleanness; *pl.* action oṭka (oṭki-). *Kuwi* (F.) oḍi(t) clear (of water); (S.) oṭh'nai to purify, refine, heal; oṭh'pinal to heal; oṭpinal to cleanse; oṭpi kēpinal to clean; (Mah.) oḍḍamne beautiful; (Isr.) oḍ- (it-) to grow well, recover; be filtered; oṭ- (-h-) to strain, filter; oṭpi ki- to make clean, cause to be clean. DEDS(N) 112.

968 *Ta.* oṭṭu-kkaṭukkaṅ small ear-ring. *Ma.* oṭṭya a kind of ear-ring. *Ka.* oṭṭi a sort of large gold ear-ring. *Tu.* oṭṭi an ear-ring. *Te.* oṭṭu a sort of ear-ring worn by men. DED 816.

969 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey); oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to play the cavedropper, lurk, lie in ambush. *Isr.* oṇḍal shed, shelter, hiding-place. *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to crouch down behind shelter, eavesdrop. *Ga.* (S.) oḍḍa den (of wild animal). *Malt.* oḍe shelter, refuge; oḍye to screen, shelter. ? Cf. *Kur.* (Tiga) ordnā to take shelter. DED(S) 817.

970 *Ka.* oṇṭu to agree (with one's health), be salubrious. *Tu.* oṇṭu to be agreeable, wholesome, or salubrious, (*K.* also) be friendly; oṇṭami disagreement, enmity; oṇṭaramu enmity; oṇṭimpu convenience, aid, help. DED(S) 818.

971 *Ko.* oṇṭgyn boar. *Te.* oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu wild boar. DED 819.

972 *Ta.* oṭṭācai aid, help, assistance. *Ma.* oṭṭāsa help. *Ko.* oṭa-c id. *To.* witoṣ id. *Ka.* oṭṭāse id. ? Cf. 609 *Ta.* utavu. DED 820.

973 (a) *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-), oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to make room for; oṭṭi-ppō- to go away from; oṭṭi-vai- to place out of the way, adjourn. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to step aside, retire, cringe. *Ko.* oṭ- (oty-) to precede on the way, go fast. *Ka.* oṭṭu to give way, leave space, step aside. *Te.* oṭṭu, oṭṭilu, oṭṭillu, oṭṭigillu to step aside, make way, move out of the way.

(b) *Ta.* oṭuṅku (oṭuṅki-) to get out of the way, step aside (as a mark of respect, before a superior), retreat, be defeated, seek refuge; be finished, settled, adjusted, completed; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to put on one side (as the hair), cause to get out of the way (as cattle in the road), push into a corner, separate (as persons in a quarrel), gather on one side or tuck up (as one's clothes while crossing a river), place out of reach, expel (as from caste), dispatch (as a business), settle; *n.* that which is apart, refuge, screen; oṭukkam privacy, retiring, hiding-place. *Ma.* oṭuṅṅuka to give way, step aside, yield; be adjusted; oṭukkuka to subdue, settle; oṭukkam subjection, being settled and compressed; oṭukku shelter. *To.* wiḍx- (wiḍxy-) (horns of fighting buffaloes) slip apart. *Te.* oḍḍugu to move or step aside, make room, sidle, shrink from, sneak, slink. DED 821.

974 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to keep time with cymbals or with the hands; *n.* time in music. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to jump, skip, dance, indicate the time (of music by moving the eyebrows). DED 822.

975 *Ka.* oṭṭu to cut or break betel nut. *Te.* oṭṭu to cut or break with nippers. DEDS 115.

976 *Kui* oṭa (oti-) to fetch (persons). *Kur.* oṭṭhṛnā (oṭṭhras) to take out, bring out, expel; oṇḍṛnā (oṇḍras) to bring, take along, take for wife. *Malt.* oṭre to take out, bring out; oṇḍre to bring. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy and ? cf. 802 *Pa.* endr-. DED 823.

977 *Kur.* oṭṭhā burden; heavy, difficult, hard to suffer, important. *Malt.* oṭe heavy, important. DED 824.

978 *Kur.* oḍnā (oḍdas) to kindle a fire by means of straw or shavings. *Malt.* oḍe to burn (as fuel). DED 825.

979 *Ka.* oṇṭu, vantu, vanti a turn, time; oṇṭu a share, portion. *Tu.* oṇṭi a turn, time; oṇṭu id., once; oṇṭigē a contribution. *Te.* vantu share, portion, a turn by rotation, a round. DED(S) 826.

980 *Ka.* oṇali, oṇdari, oṇdri, vandari, vandare, vandri a sieve, strainer; one, one to winnow, sift; oṇasu, oṇisu to cause to shake to and fro; (Gowda) oṇcu to sift. *Koḍ.* oṇali a sieve. DED(S) 827.

981 *Kur.* opnā to wet, soak (with a view to softening and preparing for work); *refl.* pass. opnā. *Malt.* opṛare to become soft (as earth by water). DED 828.

982 *Ta. oppaṭi* harvest. *Te. obbiḍi* threshing of corn. DED 829.

983 *Ka. obbaṭṭu, obbiṭṭu* a kind of sweet cake. *Te. obbaṭṭu* id. DED 830.

984 *Ta. oy* (-v, -nt-) to drag along (as a flood), launch (as a boat), send forth, give; oyyal forwarding, giving; uy (-pp-, -tt-) to carry, take away, lead, guide, send, discharge (as arrow), give. *To. uy-* (iis-) to chase. *Ka. oy*, uy (oyd-) to carry off, conduct, carry, convey; osage a gift, present; (Hav.) oceu to row a boat. *Koḍ. uytī* force. *Tu. oyipuni* to draw, pull, drag; oyipāvuni to cause to draw or pull; oyily force or velocity of a stream; occiynni to deliver, give in charge; occuni to row a boat. *Bel. (LSB 2.1)* oḡi to pull. *Te. oṣāgu*, oṣavu to give; *n.* a gift; uecu to send. *Pa. uy-* (uñ-) to carry, take, take away. *Ga. (Oll.) uy-* (ud-, un-) to take, take away. *Go. (A. Y. G. Mu.) oy-* (ō-) to take, take away, carry; (SR.) oyanā to take; (Tr.) woianā, (W.) woinā, (Ph.) voitānā, voianā to take away; *caus. (Ph.) vosaitānā*; (Ma. Ko.) oy-, (M.) oyanā to carry (Voc. 414). *Koṇḍa o-* (-t-) to carry, take away, take along with oneself; *caus. opis-*. *Pe. ḍ-* (-t-) to take. *Manḍ. u-* (-t-) id. *Kui opa* (ot-) to lead away, take away (persons); *n.* act of leading away; *ḍva* (ḍt-) to take away (things), take, receive; *n.* act of taking. *Kuwi* (F.) oiyali (ḍ-) to take away, remove. *Kur. ho'onā* (oecas/hoccas) to take, receive, transport, conduct; *refl. ho'ornā*; *pass. hōtāmā*; *caus. hōtā'ānā. Malt. oye* (oc-) to take away. Cf. 931 Kol. ok-, 976 Kui ota, and 1051 Pa. ḍdir. DED (S, N) 831.

985 (a) *Ta. oyy-eṇa* slowly. *Ka. oyyane* in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te. oyya, oyyana* slowly, gently, softly.

(b) *Ka. ollane* in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te. ollana* slowly, gently, softly. *Nk. ollaki* slowly. ? *Kuwi* (S.) olle olle constantly. DED (S) 832.

986 *Ka. oykane* orderly, properly, exactly, clearly. *Tu. vaimē* straightness, fitness, rectitude. *Te. oḡi* order, a range or line; oḡin in order. *Kur. uira'ānā* to put in order, arrange. DED (N) 116.

987 *Nk. (Ch.) oyk-*, *vayk-* to see. *Go. (Mu.) oh-* id.; (Ma.) o²- to appear, be seen (Voc. 434). DEDS 117.

988 *Ka. (Hav.) orale*, (Gowda) orīE, (Hal.) olle, valle white ant. *Tu. orale* id. *Kor. (M. T.) orle* id. From DED (N) 75.

989 *Pa. ori, orin* yesterday. *Ga. (Oll., S.) orḡun* id. Cf. 929 Kol. okkoḍ. DED 833.

990 (a) *Ta. oru* (before consonant), or (before vowel) one; ori (-pp-, -tt-) to be united in harmony; orukkam oneness, sameness; orukka for each; orukku (orukki-) to bring together; oruṅku altogether, simultaneously; (oruṅki-) to have a singleness of

aim or purpose, join together; oruttan, oruvan a male person; fem. orutti; oruttu concentration of mind; orumi (-pp-, -tt-) to be in unison, unite; orumikka together; orumippu union, harmony, undivided attention; orumai oneness, union, singleness, loneliness, uniqueness, concentration of mind; oruvan one person (*hon.*); oruvu (oruvi-) to resemble, equal; orē only, one; oru-talai one-sidedness; ormai unity; or-onṅru, ovv-onṅru each one, one at a time. *Ma. oru*, or one, the same; oruvan, oruttan one man; fem. oruval, orutti; orukkuka to bring together; oruma union, harmony; orumikka to join, be reconciled; orō, orōrō, orōnnu each one. *Ka. or* pa·ny one pa·ny measure; or karm one karm measure; or port half of the day; o·r ak one oḷk measure; o·r a·r one year; o·ra·le co-wife; o ca·ry one side; o budy of one mind; orvī- one at a time, once every day; obi· same place, together; o-tal crookedness (e.g. of mouth), deviation from straight line or perfect shape or position, one side (off the path); otalg- (otalgy-) to go on one side, avoid by going around; ? onḡ- (onḡy-) to be a half-breed, change (*intr.*) magically into something else; onḡc- (onḡc-) to breed from two different strains, change (*tr.*) magically into something else. *To. wī·r* ak one aḷok measure; wī·r o·r one year; oṣ tal half of cloak that contains pocket, half of cloak under which one sleeps; oṣ ter one handful; o kwa·w one kwa·x measure; o nu·r 100; o mun one side; o fe·sy one wall of pen (esp. in song). *Ka. or* (before consonant), or (before vowel) one; orage oneness, entitleness; ore likeness, similarity; orme, omme one time, once, together, at the same time; orba, obba, (PBh.) orvaN one man or person; obbanu one man; obbaṭṭu one woman; obbar(u) some persons, one person (*hon.*); oggu, orḡu to become one, unite with, meet together, agree with one's constitution (as water, climate, etc.); join (*tr.*); oggu, orḡu, orḡu assemblage, heap; union, harmony, intimacy; orage, orḡe equality, similarity, a match; orana a line, row. *Koḍ. ori* one (*adj.*); obbē one man; obba one woman; orme unity, harmony; o·r a·pḍi one year; o·raḍi only one helping at a meal (instead of the usual two); o·rak ētti one pair of bullocks; o·randi, o·rabē one by one (thing, person respectively); omma once. *Tu. or* one (*adj.*); oru one, single, solitary; ori one man; single, solitary; orti one woman; omme once; om-muta harmony, unanimity, ommēvuni to be united, be associated; oggaḍa oneness, concord; ogḡapini to become one, be united; orḡuni to agree (any food) with one's stomach; obbaṅṅite, obbaṅṅe a single man; *adv.* alone; ora once, at once; oriye, orye a single or solitary man; orportu, orpoṭtu half a day. *Te. orima, orimika* friendship, unanimity, harmony; orumu to be mixed or united. *Go. (Y.) oror* one (*masc.*); orone alone; (Mand.) ore one (*masc.*). (Tr.) wōḡul a certain man (Voc. 418); (Mu.) orpan,

(W.) warpane at one place; (Ph.) varpane together; arpā āyānā to assemble; (Tr.) wārsanē all at once or together (Voc. 420). *Koṇḍa oren, oren-e* one man; or-neḡd one day; orsu once; uRku uRku one each. *Pe. ro, ronje* once; rokan one man; ronjel one woman; roki lōk one person; roee at one time; robe at one place. *Manḍ. ru, rundi* one; rukan one man; rundel one woman. *Kui ro* one (*adj.* preceding n.); roanju, (K.) ro'onji one man; ronḍe, (K.) ronḍi one woman or thing (*adj.* following n.); rohe together, together with, jointly; roko on one side. *Kuwi* (F.) rondi, rō one; rō'osi one man; rondi'e one woman; (S.) ro one; roosi one man; rondi one woman or thing; (Su. P.) ro one; (Su.) ro'si one man; (Isr.) rōḡdi one (*non-masc.*); (F.) rōhe'e together, all at once. *Kur. orot* one man or woman; ot'x, fem. utxi alone, lonely; orāsari equal, at the same time; orma all; hormā, fem. hurmi id.; (Hahn.) hormar, (Blesses) ormar id. (*masc. pl.*). *Malt. ort* one (*adj.*, of persons); orṭe one man; orti one woman; orṭe alone; orṭononti one by one (persons); orme all. *Br. asit* one (entity); asi one (*adj.*); asike once. Cf. 1025 *Ta. onpatu*.

(b) *Ta. okka* together. *Ma. okka* together, all; okkuka to be together. *Koḍ. okka, okkace* together, in one company. *Te. oka* one (*adj.*), single; okāḍu, okōḍu, okarāḍu, okaruvāḍu, okorāḍu one man, one animal or thing; okata, okati, okatuka, okate, okarita, okariti, okarite, okartu, okartuka, okarte, okota, okorita, etc., one woman; okaru some persons; okati, okoti one thing; okaṭa, okoṭa at one and the same time, together; (nearly all *Te.* forms also with -kk-). *Kol. okkon* one man; okkod one woman or thing; ok sid one day. *Nk. okko(n)* one man; okkod one woman or thing; ok šir one day; ok maṭ once. *Nk. (Ch.) okko, okkod* one, okoda once. *Pa. okur* one man; okal one woman; okuṭ, okti one thing; ok one (*adj.*). *Ga. (Oll.) ukur* one man; ukuṭ, okuṭ one woman or thing; (S.) ukkur one man; okal one woman; ukuṭ one thing. *Go. (Tr.) ḍkō, ḍkōrē* one each (Voc. 398). *Kur. onḡon* once; onḡonum at the same time, together.

(c) *Ta. oṇṭi* that which is single, solitary or single person, one who is alone; oṇṭai one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness (= orai). *To. waṭy* single, odd (of numbers) (< *Ta. oṇṭai*). *Ka. oṇṭi* one, single, alone; oṇṭiga a single or solitary man; fem. oṇṭigitti. *Tu. oṇṭi* alone, single, separated; oṇṭige a single man. *Te. oṇṭi* state of being alone, singleness, solitariness; single, only one, alone; oṇṭari alone, one who is alone; oṇṭarikamu solitariness; oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭarāḍu, oṇṭarikāḍu man who is alone; fem. oṇṭarikate. *Go. (Mand.) unṭhal* one (*neut.*) (Voc. 235). *Kur. oṇṭa* one thing.

(d) *Ta. oṇṭu, oṇṭu* the number one; one (*neut.*); oṇṭu (oṇṭi-) to unite, become one, be on intimate terms with; oṇṭi-ā- to be first, coalesce, be without an equal; oṇṭi (-pp-, -tt-)

to unite; *n.* singleness, one who is alone; oṇṭippu union, unity, harmony; oṇṭuran he who is at one with a person, friend; ovv-onṭu each one, one at a time (= or-onṭu); oṇṭu (only in neg.) to agree, be friendly; oṇṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be united with, be odd (as numbers); oṇṭumai union, oneness, concentration of thought; oṇṭai one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness. *Ma. onnu* one (*neut.*); onn-āka to be united; onnuka to be united, become one; onnalan an enemy; onnikka to join, unite, agree; orra one, single, odd. *Ko. oḍ* one; pan oṇḍ, paṇḍ eleven; oḡ one thing alone; ond- (ondy-) (things) grow together, (persons) are reconciled; intimacy arises; ot- (oty-) to be friendly. *To. wiḍ* (*obl.* wiḍn-/win-) one; wiḍy, wiḍi· alone; winar at the same time, together (wid nar one step; cf. 3582); wiḍinār at once, immediately (< wiḍi· nar one step only); ofody all, the whole (cf. *Ta. ovv-onṭu* each one). *Ka. ondu* one thing; *vb.* to be one or united, be united with, be possessed of, come in connexion with; onḍisu to join (*tr.*); onḍige, onḍike joining, together with. *Koḍ. onḍi* one thing; pannandi eleven; onna-ndi one day. *Tu. oṇṭi* one thing; oṇṭane, oṇṭene first; onduni to gather, accumulate (*intr.*, *tr.*); onḍikē, onḍigē joining, uniting, coalescence; ottē single, solitary; oddika union, concord, agreement. *Te. oṇḍu* one thing. *Go. (many dialects)* undi, (Tr. W.) undi, (Ph.) unḍi, (Ko.) oṇḍ one (Voc. 246); (L.) uṇḍi one; unēa one or other. *Koṇḍa unṭi* one woman or thing. *Kur. ḍn, ḍnd* one whole, one full; ḍndkitā at one time, once. *Malt. -ond* one (thing); -ononti one by one (things). DED (S, N) 834, DED 835 (Pfeiffer).

991 *Ta. oruṅku* (oruṅki-) to sink, decline, become reduced, be ruined, perish; *n.* suppression, restraint; orukku (orukki-) to subdue, control, kill, slay. *Ma. oruṅhuka* to yield. *Ka. oggu* to bend, bow, become submissive. *Te. oggu* to bend, turn towards, become submissive, yield. DEDS 118.

992 *Ma. oruṅhuka* to be ready; orukkuka to prepare, get ready; orukkam preparation. *Te. oggu* to be prepared or ready, undertake. DEDS 119.

993 *Ta. oruvu* (oruvi-) to abandon, renounce, pass over, escape, be excepted; oruvu, orūu, orūtal leaving, separation, renunciation. *Go. (Ma.) ori-* to move aside; (SR.) vorke aside (Voc. 415). DEDS 120.

994 *Pe. orli* rat. *Manḍ. urli* id. *Kui oḍri* id.; (K.) ori'ī id., mouse. *Kuwi* (F.) oḡli, (S. Su. P.) orli rat. From DED (S) 710.

995 *Kur. orṁā* lampblack. *Malt. orṁe* ashes. DED 836.

996 *Ta. oli* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar; *n.* sound, noise, roar, speech; olippu sonorousness, roar; ol sound, lullaby; olam sound, noise, roar, cry of lamentation; ol āṭṭu to sing

a lullaby; **ulampu** (ulampi-) to make a noise, roar, thunder; **ulappal**, **ulampal** combined noise of many sounds; **ölu** (öli-) to make a noise. **Ma.** öli a sound; **ölikka** to sound, as running water, ring bell; **ulampuka** to make a noise; **ulappam** hubbub, clamour; **ölam** cry for help; **öli** howling; a jackal. **Ko.** öj noise; **o-l a-f-** (a-e-) to drive round bullocks when threshing. **Ka.** uli (ulid-) to sound, cry, utter, speak, say; **n.** sound, cry, word; ole a sound; (PBh.) to utter; **ulipa**, **ulipu**, **ulivu**, **uluvu** a sound, cry. **Kođ.** öli noise of a metal bell. **Te.** uliyu to sound, resound; **ulivu** sound, voice. **Kur.** ol^oxnā (ulxyas), in phrase eixnā ol^oxnā to bewail, lament. **Malt.** olge to cry, weep. ? **Br.** höghing (also stem hō-) to weep (: **Malt.** olge). Cf. 5283 Ta. vali. DED(S) 837.

997 Ta. öli (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive; öliyal luxuriance, shoot, sprout; **ulavai** green twig with leaves upon it, branch of a tree, grove. **Ka.** öle to appear, come to light. **Tu.** uluvuni to shine. **Te.** ölayu to appear, arise, happen, (K. also) occur, increase, shine. DED 838.

998 Ta. öli (-pp-, -tt-) to wash as clothes, remove as dirt. **Ma.** olumpuka to wash clothes by shaking them in water, rub off, shake off, cleanse; **ulampuka** to rinse. **Kođ.** öli- (olip-, ölic-) to wash (clothes); **olap-** (olapi-) to wash (plates, pots); **olamb-** (olambi-) to gargle and spit out (water). **Tu.** olapy, **olampu**, **ölpe** cleanliness, purity; **lumbuni** to plunge, wash, rinse. DED(S) 839.

999 Ta. öliyal river. **Ma.** öliyuka to flow; **ölikka** to flow, run as water, blood from wounds; **olippu** flowing, looseness of bowels; **öliyu** flowing; (Tiiya) ölu water-current; **öluka** to flow, ooze out; **öla** trickling; **öli** a spring, temporary well; **öläla** falling in drops, trickling. **Jr.** uli waterfall. **Pālku.** **Äiku.** öli id. **Ko.** öyl waterfall in channel or river. **To.** wasy waterfall; **wasf-** (wasf-) to defecate (of adults); **wa-l pił** drainage hole in wall (cf. 4317, esp. Ta. pūral, To. pīl). **Te.** oluku to be spilled, run, flow, overflow, gush out. Cf. 1068 Ka. öläđu and 5367 Ta. vali. DED (S, N) 840.

1000 Ta. öliyal skin, hide. **Tu.** olipu skin, skin of a snake, shape. **Te.** öliyu to be peeled, flayed; **ölucu** to peel, flay, strip; **ölupu** peeling, flaying. **Kol.** (Wagh.) öls- to skin. **Nk.** öls- to peel. **Pa.** ölc- to flay. Cf. 2856 Ta. eoli (Kol. Nk. and Pa. may be borrowed from Te.). DED(S) 841.

1001 **Te.** öliki a funeral pile. **Pa.** olngam blaze of fire; **olip-** (olit-) to char, scorch. **Kur.** ölnā to be on fire, (crop) is scorched by excessive heat; **olōdnā** to set fire to, scorch. DEDS 121.

1002 Ta. oluñku big mosquito; **ulañku** gnat, mosquito. **Ma.** oluñku a kind of mosquito. **Kođ.** olañji a fly. DED 842.

1003 Ta. olku (olki-) to shake, move, wave; **ulukku** (ulukki-) to shake (*tr.*, as a tree),

tremble (as in an earthquake); **uluppu** (ulu-ppi-) to shake off, cause to shed (as fruit or leaves from a tree); **ulai** (-v-, -nt-) to be disordered (as one's affairs), become unsettled, loose, degenerate in morals, be agitated in mind, be dispersed (as an assembly, army), wander about; (-pp-, -tt-) to throw into disorder, unsettle, ruin, harass (as a demon); **n.** flurry, excitement, agitation; **ulaical** trouble, harassment; **ulaical** disordered state of one's circumstances, ruin as of a house, derangement; **ulaippu** troubling, putting to rout, destruction; **ulaivu** agitation, vexation, uneasiness, trembling; **Ma.** ulayuka to be agitated, shake, become loose, slack, tired; **ulekkuka** to agitate, crumple (paper, clothes, etc.), destroy; **ulacal**, **ulavu** agitation; **ulakkam** shake, shudder; **ulaññuka** to shake (*intr.*), be shocked; **ulasuka** to swing, shake, move from side to side; **ulukku**, **uluttuka** to shake; **olayuka** to shake, tremble, **olaśal** agitation, confusion; **olumpuka** to move from side to side. **Ka.** öle to swing (*intr.*), wave, shake, tremble, move, move in a swinging manner, hang or bend to one side; shake (*tr.*), etc., bend; **n.** act of swinging, etc.; **olapu** moving the body in a foppish manner; **olahu** swinging to and fro, a swing; **oleta** swinging; **uluku**, **ulku**, **uluku**, **ulku** the body to shake, tremble, be agitated, etc. **Kođ.** öli- (oliv-, öliñj-) (fruit) drops from tree in large quantities; (olip-, ölic-) to beat (fruit) from tree. **Tu.** olapy, **olampu** affection in walking; **uliyuni** to tremble; instigate, induce; **ölyñguni** to move in a circle or to and fro. **Te.** uliyu, (K. also) **nuliyu** to move, shake; **ulueu** to brandish, wave, shake; (K.) **ölayu** to swing, shake, move. DED(S, N) 843.

1004 Ta. olku (olki-) to grow weak or faint, pine, be disheartened, become reduced, slender, thin, be emaciated; **orķu** (orķi-) to be deficient, be wanting, fall short, droop; **orķam** poverty, indigence, destitution, feebleness, weakness, deficiency, dearth; **olli** thin person, thinness, slenderness. **Ma.** olkuka to grow weak, contract; **ollañi** a thin, slender person. **Tu.** olandala, **olandale** swoon, fainting. **Te.** olla-bövu to faint, grow or turn pale, fade. ? Cf. 1025 Ta. onpatu. Cf. 5281 Ta. vali. DED(S) 844.

1005 Ta. öliyal cloth, garment. **Ma.** ölli sheet, cover five yards by three; **öliyal**, **öliyal** royal cloth. **Ka.** ölli a small dötra; (K.) **öllañige** a cloth, an upper cloth. **Tu.** ölli, **ölle** sheet used for covering the body in bed, a laced cloth for wearing; **olañigē** a cloth covering the privities. **Te.** ölliya, **ölle** an upper garment; **valuva**, **valuvu** a fine cloth, a cloth. DED(S, N) 845.

1006 Ta. öllu (prob. ölli-) to be possible, practicable, be fit, suitable, agree, combine, consent; **ölla** being able, possible, reconciling after a love quarrel; **öllañai** inahility, contempt, absence of desire; **öllañavar**, **öllañ** enemies; **öllunar** friends, associates; **öl vañi**

in a suitable place, at a suitable time. **Ma.** ölluka to consent, love, be fit, possible; (*neg.*) **ölla**, **valā** must not, ought not; **öllañta** unbecoming, indecent, bad; **ölla** ability, possibility. **Ko.** ola-d bad; **ola-pm** bad return for good action, refusing to keep a bargain. **To.** wal- (*neg.* only) to be bad; **walo(ß)** bad; **üş-** (üşy-) to long for. **Ka.** ol to be pleased, like, love, desire; **olavu** pleasure, kindness, favour; **olavara**, **valavara** pleasure, charm; **öli**, **ölle** to be pleased, desire, like, be apt, fit, be agreeable; **ölime**, **ölume** pleasure, love, kindness; **öläđu** to have affection for, love; **öläña** affection, friendship. **Tu.** ölapuni to love, fondle; **ölame**, **ölume** affection, love, kindness; **öliyuni** to favour, be kind; **ölpe** present, gift. **Te.** valacu (*neg. gerund* öllaka) to love, wish, desire; **öllañi** refusal, rejection, declining; **valadu**, **vaddu** is not required or wanted; must not, ought not; **valapu** love, desire, wish; (B.) **ölimika** friendship. **Kui** orpa (ort-) to pine for, lust after; **n.** desire, lust (or with 691 Ta. uruval). Cf. 5276 Ta. val. DED(S) 846.

1007 Ta. öllu (ölli-) to mend (as a net), braid (as a basket). **Ma.** orpal net of pack-thread, basket for holding pots, wheel, fishing with weels. **Go.** (Ma.) ölc-, (Ko.) öls-, (Tr. W.) **walcāñā**, (Ph. Ch.) **valc-** to sew; (L.) **olcāñā** to repair, mend (*Voc.* 431). DED(S) 847.

1008 Ta. öllai, öllē, öll-epa rapidly, quickly. **Ma.** ölla a short time, rapidity.

1009 Ta. orī (-v-, -nt-) to cease, be finished, ended, die, be settled, decided, be empty, unoccupied; (-pp-, -tt-) to finish, bring to an end, destroy, expel, empty; **orīccu** (orīcci-) to put an end to, banish, vacate, destroy; **orīppu** exclusion, dismissal; **orīvu** ceasing, end; **oy** (-v-, -nt-) to wipe out, efface; be off, escape. **Ma.** oriyuka to leave off, be free from, empty; **orīccal**, **orīvu** vacancy; **orīkka** to quit, give way, escape, make to cease, drive away, free; **orīppikka** to dispossess, make to retire; **orīppu** discharge. **To.** wiđy- (wiđs-), **ođy-** (ođe-) to be separated from (-k) by predeceasing or not surviving or by others predeceasing, leave behind; **wiđy-** (wiđc-) to put by, save. **Ka.** orī to leave, abandon, quit, except; be left, remain, be left out, excepted, or excluded, remain alive, be saved, remain behind; **n.** remaining, remnant; **urīki**, **urāki**, **urīke**, **urke**, **ukke** remaining, remainder, remnant; **urate** remaining, remainder; **urave** remaining, being saved, refuge; **urīpu** to cause or suffer to remain, spare, save; **orī** to separate from, leave. **Kođ.** öli- (oliv-, öliñj-) to halt for night, dwell; **oy-** (oyp-, oyc-) to exhaust, finish (song-word; ? < Ma.). **Tu.** oripuni, **oriyuni**, (B-K.) **olīpu** to remain, be left, survive; **oripavuni**, **oripavuni** to spare; **oripe**, **oripely** remnant, remaining; **uķi** remnant, rest. **Te.** uđi-vövu to cease, leave, quit; **uđugu**, **uđuvu** to give up, quit, leave, stop, desist, cease from; **uđupu** to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 954 Ta. oñuku). DED(S, N) 848.

1010 Ta. oguku (oguki-) to flow, leak, trickle down; **ogukal** leaking, dripping, leak; **ogukku** (ogukki-) to cause to drop, drip; **n.** leaking, dripping, flowing; **ogukkal** pouring (as into the mouth). **Ma.** ogukuka to flow, run down or off (of blood, water); **ogukal** flowing, being adrift; **ogukkuka** to pour, inundate, set afloat; **ogukku** current, stream; **ogukkam** running, floating; **ogiyuka** to run off (as water); **orīvu** watercourse; **orīkka** to pour; **orīppu** discharge; **öguka** to flow. **Ko.** ok- (oky-) to ooze, (liquid, e.g. blood) pours out. **To.** warf- (wart-) (po-x blood) flows (or with 5221 Ta. vañi). **Ka.** ogku to flow; **n.** torrent or strong current of a stream; **uggu** to throw (as water). **Kođ.** okk- (okki-) to flow, float away, be carried away by stream; **obbe** an open drain. **Tu.** ugguni to spurt; **uggely** a well (or with 761 Ta. uru). Cf. 5296 Ta. vañi. DED(S) 849.

1011 Ta. oruku (oruki-) to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws; **n.** land record, register; **orūñku** (orūñki-) to be regular or in order; place in line, set in order; **n.** row, line, order, regularity, propriety, regulation; **orūñkal** being right, correct, orderly; **orūkkam** acting according to established rules, good conduct, decorum. **Ma.** orukku natural, smooth, plain; **orukkam** plainness; **orūññuka** to keep within bounds; **orūñku** order, regularity, good conduct, propriety. DED 850.

1012 Ta. orukku (orukki-) to draw out, as gold thread. **Ko.** orķ- (orķy-) to embroider. **To.** wiřk- (wiřky-) id. **Tu.** nūlođu a spindle. **Te.** ođuku, **vađuku** to spin (*tr.*). **Nk.** (Ch.) oe-/os- to sew. **Go.** (SR.) **vađuyāñā** to twist a rope; (Ph.) **vaddāñā**, **vaditāñā** to spin; (Tr.) **waditāñā** to twist or twirl fibre into a thread; (Ko.) **varķ-** to spin (*Voc.* 3156, 3201). **Pe.** roc- (-c-) to sew; plait, weave. **Mand.** řuc- to plait. **Kui** ośa (osi-) to sew, weave; **n.** sewing, weaving; **pl. action** oska (oski-). **Kuwi** (S.) oh'nai to mesh; (Isr.) huc- (-it-) to weave. **Kur.** öjñā to spin, twist; **öjñāñā** to sew, stitch together. **Malt.** öje to twist; **öjrc** to be twisted. DED(S) 851.

1013 Pa. or- (ort-) to be able. **Ga.** (Öli.) or- (ort-), (S.) öđ- id. DED 852.

1014 Ta. orūñkai lane, alley. **Ka.** (Hav.) orķku narrow path between two walls in a garden (< Tu.). **Tu.** orñku, **orūñku** lane, footpath. DEDS 122.

1015 Ta. öli (-v-, -nt-) to hide, steal away; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, disguise; lie hid; **n.** hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal; **olippu** slinking away, hiding, concealing, keeping secret; **olīvu** place of concealment; **ulavu** secrecy, spying. **Ma.** öli concealment, ambush; **olīvu** ambush, hiding; **ölīka** to be hidden; **ölīkka** to hide oneself; **ölīppikka** to conceal; **uliyuka** to stoop, peep. **Ko.** öyl- (öle-) to hide (*intr.*); **öyl** machin in tree for tiger-shooting. **To.**

wily- (wile-) to hide (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Ka.* uli to conceal oneself, hide; *n.* hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut; a thief; uliga man who hides or lurks; ulita hiding or sheltering oneself; olavu, olagu a secret. *Kod.* oli- (olip-, ollic-) to hide (*intr.*). *Tu.* ola secret, private; olavu, olavu secret thought; olaguftu a secret; ulavu one's secret. *Kor.* (T.) onpi to hide. *Te.* olavu a secret; olamu a shelter, cover, screen. *Ga.* (S.³) olp- (olup-) to hide (*tr.*). *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) ol- (Ma.) ol- to bend down (*Voc.* 429). *Kur.* oltā nannā to hide; oltā resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair. Cf. 698 *Ta.* ul. DED(S, N) 853.

1016 *Ta.* oli light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty; oliyavan, oliyon sun; olir (-v-, -nt-), oliyu (oliri-) to shine; olirvu, oliru brightness; onmai brilliance, brightness, beauty. *Ma.* oli splendid, bright; the light; olima, olivu brightness; onma splendour, beauty; ulayuka, uliyuka to shine, glitter. *Ka.* ola, olapu shine, blaze; ulku to shine, blaze, appear; ulku, uluku a shining substance, a meteor (or cf. Skt. ulkā). *Tu.* oli light, splendour. *Konqa* (BB) orini(ka) white, bright. DED(S) 854.

1017 *Ta.* oli excellence, fame, wisdom; oliyan good man, wise man; onmai goodness, wisdom; otpam intelligence, wisdom. *Ko.* oly, olyd good. *To.* wily good; wilt id., what is good. *Ka.* ol(u), olitu, olatu, olitt(tu) that is good, handsome, excellent; ol(u)pu, oluhu, oltana, olletana, olle goodness; olilda a good man. DED(S) 855.

1018 *Ka.* olle, holle, ulli a kind of amphisbaena. *Kod.* olle pa-mbi water-snake. *Tu.* olle, olle id. DED 856.

1019 *Ta.* oru (-pp-, -tt-) to dislike, be disgusted with, rebuke, punish, suppress (as the desires), mortify (as the body); oruppu dislike, aversion, rebuke, punishment, self-mortification; urai (-pp-, -tt-) to rebuke, disgrace. *Ma.* oruppu hatred, aversion; punishment. *Ka.* rosu to dislike, feel disgust; *n.* (also rōte) dirt, filth, ordure; roceu, rocce, roijur, roije mud, mire, foul water. *Te.* orudala backbiting, tale-bearing; rōyu, (K. also) rōyu to hate, dislike, be disgusted with, be wearied or tired, give up, abandon, leave, (K. also) despise, rebuke; rōta, rōta disgust, abhorrence; dirt, filth; roceu, roceu contempt, disregard; mud, mire; rompi mud, mire. DED(S) 857.

1020 *Ta.* orri mortgage with possession (as of land, trees, cattle, etc.). *Ma.* orri a pawn;

orra-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1023). *Ka.* otte a pledge, pawn. *Tu.* otti id. DED 858.

1021 *Ta.* orru (orri-) to press, hug close, stamp (as a seal), press down, press upon, attack, apply fomentation; *n.* fomentation; ottu (otiti-) to place in contact with, foment; orrajam, ottajam, ottanam fomentation. *Ma.* ottanam fomentation; ottal fomenting. *Ko.* ot- (oty-) to blow (bellows); (dangerous illness) becomes very bad. *Ka.* ottu to press together, press, squeeze, shampoo, press down, impress (as a seal), push, subdue, harass, stress, foment; *n.* state of being pressed, etc., a mass; ottike pressing; ottulha rubbing, shampooing; ottada, ottala, ottala fomentation, pressure; ottarisu to subdue. *Kod.* ott- (otiti-) to press, squeeze; otta-ya urging. *Tu.* ottuni to press; ottuni to press, shampoo, seal, stamp; be close, thickset; ottu closeness, thickness; ottāya force, compulsion; ottāvuni to cause to press, be impressed or sealed; ottele oppressor. *Te.* ottu to press, squeeze, foment, urge, produce a mark on a surface by pressure; *n.* pressure, denseness; close, thick, dense; ottadamu fomenting, pressing gently. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ottu thickness; ? (S.) ul'nal to press. DED(S) 859.

1022 *Ta.* orru (orri-) to spy out; *n.* espionage, a spy; orran, orruvan, orral a spy; orru-mai qualities requisite in a spy; orruvi (-pp-, -tt-) to keep oneself informed of events through spies. *Ma.* orru private intelligence, secret information; orran, orrukāran a spy; orrikka to cause to spy. DED 860.

1023 *Ta.* orru flat bracelet for a child; ottu a thin bangle. *Ma.* orra-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1020). *Te.* ottulu gold bracelets for children. DED 861.

1024 *Kur.* (Ihahn) on'nā to be sharp, cut. *Malt.* onke sharp; blade of a knife. DEDS 124.

1025 *Ta.* oppatu, ompatu, ompōtu nine. *Ma.* ompatu id. *Ko.* orba-d, (Sholur dialect) onba-d id.; patmba-d, potmba-d nineteen; orba- ealg nine calg measures. *To.* winboθ (winbo before nouns) nine; pu-pboθ nineteen; e-p boθ ninety; winbo nu-r 900. *Ka.* ombattu, ombhattu nine; ombay-nuru 900. *Kod.* oymbadi nine; ombay nu-r 900. *Tu.* ormba nine. *Go.* (Tr.) unma id.; unmak, unmahk nine each; (W. Ch.) unmak, (L.) edmu nine (*Voc.* 248). Cf. 990(a) *Ta.* oru, 3532 *Ta.* toll-ayiram; or ? cf. 1004 *Ta.* olku. DED 862.

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1026 *Ta.* ō-nāy Indian wolf, *Canis pallipes*. *Ma.* ō-nāy wolf. DED 863.

1027 *Ta.* ō shutter or other means to stop the flow of water. *Ma.* ōku, ōvu floodgate,

sluice, drain; ōtti open gutter, drain. DED 864.

1028 *Ka.* ōkaḷi, ōkuḷi red liquid sprinkled or squirted at the holi feast, at the close of a temple festival, or at marriage. *Tu.* ōkaḷi, ōkuḷi id. DED 865.

1029 *Ta.* ōkkāḷam, ōkkāḷippu, ōnkāl retching; ōkkāḷi (-pp-, -tt-), ōnku (ōnki-), ōnkarī (-pp-, -tt-), ōnkaḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to retch, vomit. *Ma.* ōkkānam retching, nausea; ōkkānikka to retch, vomit. *Ka.* ōkari, ōkarike, ōkarisula, ōkaḷa, ōgaḍike vomiting; ōkarisu, okkarisu, ōgaḍisu to retch, vomit, spit out, emit; vākarisu, vākaḷisu to vomit; vākarike, vākaḷike vomiting. *Tu.* ōnkaḍē retching, heaving of the belly; (B-K.) ōnkaḍē, ōnkaḍē vomiting sensation. *Te.* ōka, ōkarinta, ōkili, ōkilinta retching; ōkarincu, ōkilincu to retch. ? Cf. 678 *Ta.* uvaṭṭu. / Cf. Mar. okpē to vomit; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2538, *ōkk-. DED(S) 866.

1030 *Ta.* ōrai boiled rice, rice that is mixed with other edibles such as tamarind, sesamum, etc. *Ma.* ōra boiled rice. *Ka.* ōgara boiled rice. *Te.* ōgiram, ōremu, (Inscr.) ōvīramu food, boiled rice. / Cf. OMar. (Master) ōgara, vogara rice, food. DED(S) 867.

1031 *Kur.* ōgnā (ūgyas) to swim, float; ōgnā to be swum across, (tank or stream) supports; ōgta'ānā to make swim, float (trees, etc.). *Malt.* ōge to swim, float. DED 868.

1032 *Ko.* o-garv- (o-gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (*o-g- + 1258 *karv- to lie hidden). *To.* o-x to hear (a song-word). *Tu.* ōngeruni, ōhopuni to listen, overhear, eavesdrop; ōkopuni to answer a call (cf. 643 *Te.* ō-konu to hear, listen to; or with 643). DED(S) 869.

1033 *Ta.* ōnku (ōnki-) to grow, rise high (as a tree), ascend (as a flame), be lofty, spread, be exalted, dignified, increase in wealth or renown; lift up, raise (as arm, weapon, pestle); ōnkal height, rising, mound, mound; ōkku (ōkki-) to raise, lift up, cause to rise; ōkkam height, increase, bigness; ōccam eminence; ōccal height, elevation; ōccu (ōcci-) to raise in order to strike; ōppu (ōppi-) to raise. *Ma.* ōnūka to lift up (as hand), prepare to strike, aim at; ōnūal threat; ōccuka to raise; ōppuka to raise, lift. *Ko.* o-k- (o-yk-) to raise (hand to strike, corpse on to fire). *To.* wi-k- (wi-ky-) to aim. *Ka.* ōga pride. DED(S) 870.

1034 *Ta.* ōcamam for the sake of, on account of. *Ka.* ōsuga, ōsugara, ōskara cause, reason, sake. ? *Te.* kōsaramu, kōsamu for the sake of, on account of. DED 871.

1035 *Kur.* ōsā mushroom. *Malt.* ōsu id. DED 872.

1036 *Ta.* ōcai sound, fame; ōtai sound, noise, clamour, din; (Tinn.) ōcam (= stan-

dard *Ta.* *ōccam) sound. *Ma.* ōśa sound, noise; ocea id., name, fame. *Ko.* o-j noise whose origin is not seen. DED(S) 873.

1037 *Kui* ōspa (ōst-) to be bright, shine, glitter, give light; ōsteri light. *Kuwi* (F.) ojjam'ni pōda a pretty girl; (S.) ōja, ōjagatti, ōji beautiful; ōju beauty; ōjittasi a handsome man; ōja hārku ornaments; ōjali turh'nal to rig; ōjapee that I may look nice. DEDS 125.

1038 *Ka.* ōje a row, line, heap, mass, regularity, order, propriety; ōjāyila a man of propriety; ōjisu to be properly or carefully performed. *Te.* ōja a row, line, regularity, order, manner, way. DED(S) 875.

1039 *Ta.* ōṭam boat, raft, float, vessel; ōṭavi shipwright, boatbuilder. *Ma.* ōṭam boat; ōṭāvi shipbuilders; ōṭi a large seaboard (long and narrow, chiefly from the Laccadives). *Ka.* ōḍa boat. *Tu.* ōḍa id. *Te.* ōḍa ship, vessel. *Pa.* ōḍa boat, trough. *Go.* (M.) ōḍa, (Ko. S.) ōra boat (*Voc.* 437); (Pat.) ōḍa (i.e. ōḍa) donga. / Cf. Skt. hoḍa- boat, raft; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14174. The 1A words are probably < Dr.; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 243 ff. DED(N) 876.

1040 *Kur.* ōṛā bird (in general); (Hahn) ōṛē a small bird. *Malt.* ōṛe quail. DEDS 126.

1041 *Ta.* ōṭu (ōṭi-) to run, flee, sail, operate (as the mind), happen, be defeated; ōṭal running away, being defeated; ōṭai large water-course, dyke, tank, reservoir, moat; ōṭṭu (ōṭṭi-) to cause to run, propel, steer, drive away, destroy, darn; ōṭṭam running, speed, current, defeat; ōṭṭan runner; ōṭṭi one who or that which drives; ōṭṭu running, defeat, sailing of a vessel, course of conduct. *Ma.* ōṭuka to run (as men, animals, roots, etc.), ships to sail, flow easily, meet with no impediment; ōṭikka, ōṭṭuka to drive, chase, steer, navigate; ōṭa water-course; ōṭṭam a course, run; ōṭṭi ship's captain. *Ko.* o-g- (o-c-) to run; o-ṭ act of running. *To.* wi-d- (wi-dy-) to run; wi-t act of running; wi-t (wi-ty-) to drive calf from udder by hitting it under the chin (*ōṭṭ- to cause to run; for t, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). *Ka.* ōḍu to run, flee; *n.* fleeing, running; ōḍisu to cause to run, drive away; ōḍike, ōḍuvike running; ōḍukuli a runner; ōḍa running, a run, race, speed, current of water. *Kod.* o-d- (o-di-) to run. *Tu.* ōḍuni to run, (roots) spread; ōḍa running, race, current of a stream, sailing of a vessel. *Te.* ōḍu to run, be defeated, fail, be afraid, flow, trickle; *n.* defeat, failure; ōḍincu, ōḍeu to defeat; ōḍaru, ōḍāru to be defeated, fail; ōḍami, ōḍamu defeat, failure, fear; ōḍa fear; ōḍu defeat, failure; ōḍeu to defeat, overthrow (or does 'defeat' go with 946 *Ta.* ōṭi?); ōḍika stream, current; ōḍigillu to flow, run. *Ga.* (S.³) ōḍe defeat. *Go.* (S.) ōr- to lose, fail, be defeated (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 444). ? *Ka.* ōra channel, drain; ḍunja (ḍunji-) to start, start forth, break cover, come to light, attempt; *n.* starting forth, attempt;

pl. action ḍuska (ḍuski-); ḍuspa (ḍust-) to cause to start forth, drive out of cover, bring to light, remind; *n.* driving of game or enemy. DED (S, N) 877.

1042 *Ta.* ṣṭu (*obl.* ṣṭt-) shell (of egg, tortoise, crab), tile, potsherd, earthen vessel, skull. *Ma.* ṣṭu shell, potsherd, tile; ṣṭṭikka shell. *Ko.* o-ṣ (*obl.* o-ṣ-) shell, tile, potsherd, skull. *To.* wī-ṣ (*obl.* wī-ṣ-) tile, skull, shell (of snail). *Ka.* ṣḍu potsherd, earthen pan, skull, shell of tortoise; ṣḍe, vāḍe a burnt earthen hoop used in constructing a tube-well, a storage vessel constructed of baked earthen hoops. *Koḍ.* o-ḍi tortoise shell, skull, wide circular dish. *Tu.* ṣḍu, ṣḍily potsherd, tile; ṣḍari potter. *Te.* ṣḍu-billa a roofing tile. DED (S) 878.

1043 *Ta.* ṣṭai longer internoded stout reed bamboo, *Ochlandra travancorica.* *Ma.* ṣṭa a large reed; ṣṭṭal a kind of small bamboo, *Ochlandra rheedii.* *Ko.* e-ṣ (*obl.* e-ṣ-), o-ṣ (*obl.* o-ṣ-) sp. *Ochlandra* (thin bamboo-like plant). *To.* wa-ṣ id.; wa-ṣ mīl shoots of bamboo (for mīl, see 4997). *Ka.* ṣṭe a large jungle reed. *Koḍ.* o-ṣe reed. *Tu.* ṣṭe a kind of large, thin reed, a pipe made of reed. DED (S, N) 879.

1044 *Ka.* ṣṭe the tree *Garcinia pictoria* Roxb., the Mysore gamboge tree; ṣṭe-puṭi its fruit. *Tu.* ṣṭe-puṭi, ṣṭe-puṭi the sour fruit of *G. cambogia.* DED 880.

1045 *Ta.* ṣṭai metal plate or badge for the forehead, frontlet for elephants. *Ma.* ṣṭa ornamented frontlet of an elephant.

1046 *Ma.* ṣṇi a footpath. *Ka.* ṣṇi lane, alley, street. *Koḍ.* o-ṇi lane leading to house. *Tu.* ṣṇi lane, alley. *Te.* ṣṇi-kattu a dark alley, (B.) a narrow pass between hills. DED 881.

1047 *Ta.* ṣṭam moisture, dampness, flood, sea, wave. *Ma.* ṣṭam dampness in rainy season. *Ka.* odde wetness, dampness, moisture. *Tu.* odde id.; wet; veddē moist, wet. *Nk.* (Ch.) vad, vod dew. Cf. 743 *Koḍa* ūd-. DED (S) 882.

1048 *Ka.* ṣḍa, vāḍa ditch, trench, pitfall for catching elephants. *Te.* ṣḍamu pitfall for catching elephants. DED 883.

1049 *Ma.* ṣṭi share, part. *Koḍ.* o-di share. DED 884.

1050 *Ta.* ṣṭi, ṣṭimam swan. *Ma.* ṣṭi, ṣṭimam id.

1051 *Pa.* ṣḍir, (S.) oyir marriage procession. *Ga.* (Oll., S.) ṣḍur marriage. ? *Kur.* uinā (uyyas) to marry. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy. DED 885.

1052 *Ta.* ṣṭu (*ṣṭi*) to read, recite, utter mantras, repeat prayers, speak, declare; ṣṭuvi (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to teach the Vedas, instruct; ṣṭal reciting (as the Veda); ṣṭi learning, learned person; ṣṭtu reciting, uttering (as a mantra), the Veda. *Ma.* ṣṭuka to recite, read, say; ṣṭikka to teach; ṣṭtu reading (chiefly of scriptures), using formulas. *Ko.* o-d- (*o-dy*-)

to read, pronounce (charms), learn; o-t a charm. *To.* wī-ṭ (*wī-ṭy*-) to read; wī-t incantation. *Ka.* ṣḍu to utter, read, recite, study, say; *n.* reading, etc.; ṣḍisu to cause to read, instruct in the śāstras; ṣḍike, ṣḍuvike reading; ṣṭu, ṣṭa reading, that has been read or studied, the Veda. *Koḍ.* o-d (*o-di*-) to read. *Tu.* ṣḍuni to read; ṣḍavuni to cause to read, teach how to read; ṣḍige, ṣḍu reading. DED 886.

1053 *Ta.* ṣṭti chameleon, *Chamaeleo vulgaris*; bloodsucker lizard, *Calotes versicolor*; ṣṭi, ṣṭti, ṣṭān, ṣṭmān bloodsucker lizard; ṣṭān bloodsucker; (Devanesan; Coimbatore dial.) ṣṭakkān id. *Ma.* ṣṭtu chameleon; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata.* *To.* wī-ṣ large jungle lizard. *Ka.* ṣṭi, (K.²) ṣṭti a kind of lizard or chameleon, bloodsucker, *L. cristata.* *Koḍ.* o-ndi, o-tike-tē chameleon. *Tu.* ṣṭti bloodsucker, salamander. ? *Malt.* ute a tree lizard called also qēse-ṣnu, lit, bloodsucker. DED (S) 887.

1054 *Ta.* ṣṭmam bishop's weed, *Carum copticum.* *Ma.* ṣṭmam sison. *Ka.* ṣṭma, ṣṭmu, ṣṭvu, vāma, vōma, hōma bishop's weed, *Ligusticum* (or *Ptychotis*) *ajwaen.* *Tu.* ṣṭma the seed of bishop's weed, common caraway, *Sison amomum*, *Ptychotis.* *Te.* ṣṭmamu the seed of bishop's weed. *S.* ammi, *P.* ajowan. / Cf. Mar. ṣṭā *L. ajwaen*; bishop's weed, or the seed of it, *S.* ammi. [C. *copticum* Benth. = *L. ajawain* Fleming = *L. ajowan* Roxb. = *P. ajowan* DC. = *S. ammi* Jacq.] DED 890.

1055 *Ta.* ṣṭmal rumour. *Ma.* ṣṭmal id.

1056 *Ta.* ṣṭmpu (*ṣṭmpi*-) to protect, cherish, bring up. *Ma.* ṣṭmpuka to cherish, take care of; stroke (as in embracing, blessing); ṣṭmana fondness, tenderness with children, darling; nicety, beauty; ṣṭmanikka to fondle, caress; ṣṭmal fondness, darling; neatness. *Ka.* ṣṭvu to take care of, guard, protect, cherish. *Tu.* ṣṭmana darling, dear; fondness, tenderness. *Te.* ṣṭmu to preserve, cherish. DED 891.

1057 *Ta.* ṣṭy (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to cease, come to an end, expire, perish, be diminished, reduced, become tired, weary, weak, rest; ṣṭyecal ceasing, weakness, debility; ṣṭyvu cessation, termination, weariness, rest; ṣṭvu (*ṣṭvi*-) to cease, terminate, become extinct; *n.* cessation; oei (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to suffer, become weary. *Ma.* ṣṭyuka to become tired or weary, get emaciated, cease, come to an end; ṣṭyvu end; leisure, rest. *Te.* (K.) ovvu to be spoiled, perish. DEDS 128.

1058 *Ta.* ṣṭy hallo! *Ka.* ṣṭyi interj. used in calling. *Tu.* ṣṭyi interj. used in hailing. *Te.* ṣṭyi, ṣṭyi excl. in calling. DED 892.

1059 *Ta.* ṣṭr (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to consider attentively, examine, know; (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to consider, select, choose, think, regard, listen attentively; ṣṭrecci investigation, wisdom, knowledge, consciousness; ṣṭrppu investigation, clear understanding; ṣṭrpu, ṣṭru consideration, research. *Ma.* ṣṭrkka to think, remember,

expect. ṣṭmma thought, recollection, memory; ṣṭkkal, ṣṭreca, ṣṭrppu remembering, recollection; ṣṭpikkuka to cause to remember, remind; ṣṭmikkuka to remember; ṣṭruvu memory. *Ko.* o-riḍ- (*o-riḍ*-) to listen. *To.* wī-riḍ- (*wī-riḍ*-) id. (this form is of the perseverative aspect: to listen in spite of all difficulties). *Ka.* ṣṭru to think, ponder, consider, inquire. ? *Te.* rōyu, (K. also) rōyu to seek, search, look for; (K.) vār(u)cu to look for, wait, expect, wish. DED 893.

1060 *Ta.* ṣṭram edge, border, brim, brink. *Ma.* ṣṭram margin, brim, side. *Ko.* o-ry flat ground beyond bank of stream. *Ka.* ṣṭra side, edge, margin, brim. *Te.* ṣṭra side, border, edge. *Koḍa* ṣṭra side, neighbourhood. DED (S) 894.

1061 *Ta.* ṣṭri old jackal, male jackal; male lemur. *Ma.* ṣṭri howler, jackal; howl, yell. *Tu.* ṣṭrige howl. *Ga.* (S.³) ṣṭrg- (*ṣṭrug*-) to call. DED (S) 895.

1062 *To.* wī-ry steep hillside. *Ka.* ṣṭra, ṣṭre state of being aslant, oblique, sloping, bending, declivity, crookedness; sideways; ṣṭraḍi sloping, declivity. *Koḍ.* o-re slanting. *Tu.* ṣṭre crooked, bent; ṣṭrekōre oblique, irregular. *Te.* ṣṭra oblique, sidelong, bent; ṣṭragineu to slant (*tr.*), incline; ṣṭragilu to slant (*intr.*), lean; ṣṭrasil(u) to move aside. *Koḍa* ṣṭra ki- to bend slantingly, half-open (as door). Cf. 5360 *Ta.* varam. DED (S) 896.

1063 *Ta.* ṣṭrppu patience, forbearance; ṣṭmam fortitude, courage, bravery; ṣṭmi (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to be courageous; ṣṭmai fortitude, bravery. *Te.* ṣṭr(u)cu to bear, endure, be patient, allow, pardon; ṣṭr(u)pu, (K. also) ṣṭmi patience, tolerance; ṣṭr(u)pari one who is patient; ṣṭpu to bear, endure, be patient; *n.* (also ṣṭpika) patience. *Kuwi* (S.) orh'nai to endure; ṣṭrhinal to sustain. *Kur.* (lahn) ṣṭrñā to suffer willingly. DED (S) 897.

1064 *Kuī* ṣṭpu inba to be warm weather, be sultry or stifling. *Kur.* ṣṭrñā to be warm weather, be heated (e.g. iron, body with fever); ṣṭrñānā to warm, heat. *Malt.* ṣṭrte to make red-hot; ṣṭrte to become red-hot. Cf. 656 *Ta.* uru. DED (S) 898.

1065 *Kur.* ṣṭr, ṣṭr, (Tiga) ṣṭre beginning, origin. *Malt.* ṣṭre beginning, end; ṣṭ-otre to end, finish, DED 899.

1066 *Kol.* o-l- (*o-lt*-) to see, look at. *Nk.* ṣṭl- to see; ṣṭlip- to show. DED 900.

1067 *Ga.* (Oll.) olond er- to hatch eggs. *Go.* (G. Ma.) ol-, (SR.) volānā id. (*Voc.* 446). DEDS 127.

1068 *Ka.* ṣṭl-āḍu to sport in water, swim, bathe. *Te.* ṣṭl-āḍu, ṣṭlal-āḍu to sport in water. Cf. 999 *Ta.* oliyal. DED 901.

1069 *Ta.* ṣṭlaṇ a kind of vegetable dish. *Ma.* ṣṭlam a kind of seasoning broth; ṣṭlōlam, ṣṭlōlan a kind of vegetable stew. DED 902.

1070 *Ta.* ṣṭlai palm leaf, writing on a palmyra leaf, rolled palm leaf used as an ear ornament, jewelled ear ornament. *Ma.* ṣṭla leaf of palms or grasses, writing leaf. *Ko.* o-l palm leaf, ornaments worn on body. *To.* wa-l writing, education. *Ka.* ṣṭle leaf of a palmyra palm, leaf used to write on, coil of palmyra leaf worn in lobe of female's ear, ear-ring of gold, etc.; (Hav.) oli leaf of palmyra palm. *Koḍ.* o-le screw-pine leaf, writing on screw-pine leaf, woman's ear-ring. *Tu.* ṣṭle letter inscribed on a palmyra leaf, palmyra leaf rolled up and put into the hole of a female's ear, metallic ear-ring; oli a cadjan leaf used to write upon. DED (S) 903.

1071 *Ta.* ṣṭ (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to copulate; (Annamalai, p. 875) ṣṭr id.; (Tinn.) ṣṭl- id.; ṣṭyōṭi mother-lover (for ṣṭy, cf. 364; K. Paramasivam). *Ma.* ṣṭkkuka to copulate. *Ka.* ṣṭl to have sexual intercourse. *Koḍ.* o-l- (*o-p*-, *o-t*-) to have sexual intercourse with. Cf. 558 *Ta.* uka. DED (S, N) 904.

1072 *Pa.* ṣṭ- to roll. *Ga.* (P. S.) ṣṭ- to lie down, sleep. DEDS 129.

1073 *Pa.* ṣṭl- to dry (*tr.*). *Ga.* (Oll.) ṣṭl- id. *Go.* (M.) ṣṭrānā id.; (Mu. Ko.) ṣṭr- id. (clothes, etc.) (*Voc.* 443). *Koḍa* (BB) ṣṭr- to dry (clothes, etc.; *tr.*). ? Cf. 601 *Ta.* uṣṭaku. DED (S) 905.

1074 *Ka.* ṣṭre painting; ṣṭregāra a painter. *Te.* ṣṭru decoration of red paint.

K, G

1075 *Ka.* kakulāte, kakalāte, kakulāte, kakkalāte, kakkulāte, kakkulite love, compassion, desire, esp. vain desire. *Te.* kakkūṭi greediness, avarice, miserliness. DED 906.

1076 *Ma.* kakkāṭa dagger. *Ka.* kakkāḍe, karkāḍe a kind of weapon. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) karkāṣa- sword. DED 907.

1077 *Ko.* kakadg, pep gakadg *Pogostemon speciosum* (the latter 'female k'); am gakadg *Plectranthus macraei* ('our k'); ka-ṣ gakadg

Pl. nepetaefolius ('jungle k'). *To.* kakaṭṭ *Pogostemon speciosum*.

1078 *Kol.* (Kin.) kakkare partridge. *Pa.* kakkral id. *Go.* (W.) kakrānj, (A.) kakranj id. (*Voc.* 452). / Cf. Skt. (*Sabbaratnākara* 1624) karkara- a gallinaceous bird, Pali kakkara- jungle cock. DED 908.

1079 *Ta.* kakku (kakki-) to vomit, eject; *n.* whooping cough; kakkal vomiting, vomit. *Ma.* kakkuka to vomit; kakkikka to vomit,

make to regorge. *Ko.* kak- (kaky-) to cough, regurgitate; kak- (kake-) to make to cough. *To.* kak- (kaky-) to vomit; kak- (kakč-) to make to vomit. *Ka.* kakku, kaṅku to vomit; *n.* vomiting, vomit; kakkisu to cause to vomit, make one regurgitate (fig.). *Koḍ.* kakk- (kakkī-) to vomit. *Tu.* kakkuni id.; kakkāvuni to cause to vomit; kakkāta constant vomiting. *Te.* k(r)akku to vomit, disgorge; *n.* vomiting; kakkū-devulu bilious vomiting (cf. 3406); kakkūdu vomit, vomiting. *Ga.* (S.³) kak- to vomit. *Go.* (Tr.) kakkānā, (Ph. W.) kokk- to vomit (*Voc.* 450). *Koṇḍa* kak- (-t-) id. *Pe.* kak- (-t-) id.; kabga- id. (*intensive*; < kag-ba-); kakohij (*pl.*) vomit, what is vomited. *Mand.* kak- to vomit; *intens.* kabga-. *Kuwi* (S.) kakkwinai, kokowi/kakkiwi ānai id.; (Isr.) kakv- (-it-) id.; kakva *n.* vomit. *Malt.* qagirc to expectorate. Cf. 1477 *Ta.* kāl. DED(S) 909.

1080 *Kui* kapka (< kak-p; kakt-) to laugh, laugh at, ridicule; *n.* laughter, ridicule. *Kuwi* (Su.) kak- (-li-), (F.) kākhalī, (S.) kakh'nai to laugh; (S.) kakkpinai to joke; kakini merry; kakni kakni lche ānai to smile. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* kayng-. DEDS 130.

1081 *Ka.* kakke, kakki *Cassia fistula* L. *Tu.* kakke id. ? *Ta.* kaṭukkai Indian laburnum, *C. fistula*. ? *Koḍ.* kē-kī id. DED(N) 910.

1082 *Kur.* xakkhnā to get, receive, acquire; come up with, catch in fault; *refl.-pass.* xakkhmā. *Malt.* qaqe to receive; get a chance. DED 911.

1083 *Ta.* kaṅkaṇam a waterfowl. *Te.* kaṅkaṇamu a large bustard with a red head. DEDS 131.

1084 *Ka.* kaṅki, kaṅku an ear of jōla or seje, the grains of which have been removed. *Te.* kaṅki an ear or head of corn. DED 912.

1085 *Ta.* kaṅku ridge to retain water in paddy fields, dam. *Ko.* kag deep pool in river. DED 913.

1086 *Ka.* kakak, kakic, kacuṅk sound produced when a stone falls into mud; kacakkane with the sound produced when a stone falls into mud, or the feet tread wet or sticky clay; smartly, suddenly (also kaccane); kacapici sound of mixing miscellaneous boiled things with the hand; confusion. *Tu.* kacakaca sound produced as when kneading any glutinous substance; kacapici, kacikuci reducing anything to a jelly; confusion; kacakka sound produced by a stone falling into mud; kacakka forcibly, hardly, deeply. *Go.* (SR.) kasne suddenly (*Voc.* 610). ? *Ko.* kocakn id. DED(S) 914.

1087 *Ta.* kacaṅku (kacaṅki-) to be squeezed, crumpled; be displeased, hurt in mind; kacakku (kacakki-) to rub, bruise between the fingers or hands, squeeze, crumple; harass, annoy; *n.* squeezing, bruising; kayaṅku (kayaṅki-) to be squeezed by the hand, bruised, mashed; kayakku (kayakki-) to squeeze in the hand, bruise, mash. *Ma.* kasaṅhuka to be squeezed,

be broken; kaśakka to crumble, squeeze in hand; kayakkuka to squeeze. ? *Kur.* khacnā (khaccas) to squeeze soft matter (e.g. grains) into a compact mass by pressing, trampling upon, working inside with a stick. DED 915.

1088 (a) *Ta.* kacaṭu uncleanness, dirtiness, dregs, blemish, fault, imperfection; kacaṭu dregs; kaṅcal sweepings, rubbish heap, refuse. *Ma.* kacci straw, stubble, rubbish; kaṅcal sweepings, refuse, dirt. *To.* kosf rubbish. *Ka.* kasa, kasavu rubbish, sweepings, weed, useless plant, afterbirth, placenta; kasaru dust and other impurities; kaskilū a broom; kasabaralu a kind of broom; kasabarige, kasaparige, kasaborige, kasaporige, kasabōrige, kasapōrige id. (for parige, etc., see 4415); kasamara, kasavarige broom; gasi, gaṣṭu sediment or dregs of oil or melted butter, or of pickles. *Tu.* kajavu, kajavu rubbish, sweepings, afterbirth; kajilū, kajelū afterbirth; (B-K.) kajane rubbish floating on stagnant water; kajē an acid substance accumulated on the teeth by chewing betel leaves; kasa sweepings, rubbish; kasaṭu sediment; kasaru sediment, dross of smelted iron; gajalu filthy, foul. *Te.* kasaṭu impurity, dirt, foulness, sin; kasavu sweepings; gasi sediment of ghee or oil. *Pe.* kanj- (kanc-) to be dirty, become dirty. *Kur.* kassā layer of dirt on the body. *Malt.* kase dirt on the body. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2615, Skt. kaccara-dirty, foul; wicked, etc.; no. 2980, Pali kasaṇa-nasty.

(b) *Ko.* kacp- (kacpy-) to be exposed to pollution (funeral, disease), have forbidden sexual intercourse; kacpl pollution caused by having sexual intercourse on day of godceremony. *To.* kasp- (kacpy-) to break rules of the sacred dairies; kaspil transgression of dairy rules. DED(S, N) 916.

1089 *Ta.* (Tinn.) kasaru to bargain bitterly. *Ma.* kayakka to quarrel, abuse; kayaccal, kayampam contention; kayarkka to start up in anger, quarrel, reprove, punish; kayarppu reviling, quarrelling, wrath. *Ko.* kac party in a quarrel; gaj-va-yṇ man who talks nonsensically (va-y mouth). *Ka.* kasaru ill-humour; kēpa, kīpa envy, grudge; anger, passion; gajaṭ(u) to produce a loud sound, scold; *n.* a loud, angry sound or speech. *Tu.* kaccāḍuni to quarrel; kaccāṭa quarrelling. *Te.* kayyamu quarrel, dispute, fight, battle; kasaru to scold, rebuke; *n.* anger, a scolding; kasi anger, spite, malice, grudge; (K.) kasugu to mutter in vexation (rhyme-word with 5386 visugu); kacce, kacciya a quarrel; kisaru anger; gay(y)āli a shrew, termagant; gay(y)-ālinu to behave as a termagant. *Pa.* kayri an enemy, talebearer. *Ga.* (S.³) kayar anger, sorrow. *Kui* kasc hostility, enmity, blood feud; kāsēnju a male enemy; *fem.* kāsali. *Kuwi* (S.) kaskinai to incense. *Kur.* kackacnā to be vexed, get annoyed; kackac annoyance, vexation. DED(S) 917.

1090 *Koṇḍa* kas- (-t-) to be lit (as fire), burn; kasis- (-t-) to light (lamp, fire). *Pe.*

kacay ki- to light (lamp). *Kuwi* (S., *Voc.* p. 78) hiccu kahinomi we kindle fire. DEDS 133.

1091 *Ta.* kacaṇai dampness, moisture; kaci (-v-, -nt-) to ooze out (as moisture from a wall), perspire, weep; kacivu ooze, dampness, perspiration, weeping; kacikacippu being damp, dark, moist to the touch. *Ka.* kasi to ooze, trickle, flow; *n.* drizzling, fine rain. *Kuwi* (S. Su.) kassa, (Isr.) kasa blood. / Cf. Pkt. kasavva-wet, damp. DED(S) 918.

1092 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 78) kasur, (SR.) khasil, kassul cart. *Go.* (S. Pat.) kasur, (Y.) khasur id. (*Voc.* 607). DEDS 134.

1093 *Ta.* kaya great; kayam, kayavu greatness. *Ma.* kaya big. *Te.* gaja large, as in: gaja nimma the large hill orange, *Citrus bergamia* (cf. *DBIA* 229). *Pe.* gaja big. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaja, (F. S.) kajja big, great. DEDS 132.

1094 *Ta.* kaccān west wind, west. *Ma.* kaccān the longshore wind blowing in January and February from NNW. DED 919.

1095 *Ta.* kaccitam accuracy, correctness, neatness. *Te.* kaccitamu exact, accurate, precise, strict, rigorous. DEDS 137.

1096 *Kol.* (SR.) kacci sword. *Go.* kacci (A.) sword, (SR.) iron sword; (Ch. Ma.) kacci, (Tr. W. Ph.) kacci, (M.) kacci, kac, (Ko.) kas iron; (Mu.) kacc iron, iron blade (of spade) (*Voc.* 460). / ? < 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2866. DEDS 138.

1097 *Ta.* kaccu (kacci-) to bite, gnaw, nibble (nursery). *To.* koc- (koč-) to bite. *Ka.* kaccu, karcu to bite, sting, smart, ache (as the stomach), bite (as pepper); *n.* biting, a bite, incision; kaccike biting. *Tu.* kaccuni to bite. *Kol.* (Kin.) kacc- id. *Pa.* kacc- to bite, sting. *Ga.* (Oll.) kas- to bite; (S.) kacc- to sting. *Go.* (many dialects) kask- to bite, (Tr. also) (belly) gnaws from hunger; (Tr. Ph. SR.) kaccānā to gnash the teeth; (M. Ko. L.) kac-, (Y. Ko.) kas- to bite (*Voc.* 458, 608). *Pe.* kaka kupi scorpion (kupi crab). *Mand.* kaka kupe scorpion. *Kui* kasa (kasi-) to bite, sting; *n.* a bite, sting; *pl. action* kaska (kaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kacali, (S.) kaccinal to bite, sting; (Su.) kacc- (-it-) to bite; (Su. P.) kaka kupi scorpion; (S.) kaskeri centipede. *Kur.* xassnā to derange (the stomach), act as a purgative. *Malt.* qaswe to eat greedily, nip off with the teeth. Cf. 1390 *Ta.* kaṇi. DED(S, N) 920.

1098 *Ta.* kaccu a kind of corset worn by Indian women in ancient times. *Ma.* kaccu bodice to confine the breast. / ? < Skt. kaṅcuka-. DED 921.

1099 *Ka.* kaccu to join. *Tu.* kaccuni to be joined fast; kaccāvuni to join fast; gajipuni to fasten, strengthen; kaipuni, (B-K.) kāypu to fasten, bind tight. *Kor.* (O.) kāypu to tighten. *Pa.* (S.) kañcip- (kañcit-) to fasten bullock to yoke. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kanuyk- (kanuyt-) to yoke bullocks to cart or plough.

Go. (Mu.) kah- to tie, fasten up, secure (*Voc.* 613); (Tr.) kacānā to be tied tight (e.g. clothes). *Pe.* gac- (-c-) to tie, bind. *Mand.* geh- (-t-), gehpa- to bind. *Kui* gaspa (gast-) to tie a knot, hang, suspend; *n.* hanging, suspension, suicide by hanging; (K.) gah- (gast-) to tie. *Kuwi* (P.) gah- to bind; (Mah.) gahpo fastening, tying. *Kur.* (Hahn) xājnā to tether, bind by the feet. DEDS 139, DEDS 141.

1100 *Kur.* xaccnā to divide (soft material) by force, break by pulling, pull to pieces, break off, bite off; (as an auxiliary) finish, do thoroughly, definitely, or finally; xaccnā to be pulled off, break short. *Malt.* qace to break as a cord, cure an illness by exorcism, end, finish; qace to be broken, be done, be over; qacro broken; torn cloth. DED 923.

1101 *Kur.* kajnā to press down under a weight (so as to prevent escape, straighten, etc.), throw one's weight upon, hammer. *Malt.* kaje to beat down (as earth), wash (as clothes), fall upon (as a trap). DED 924.

1102 *Kui* kaja (kaji-) to be congealed, solidified by growing cold; ganja (ganji-) to solidify, coagulate, become solid; *pl. action* gaska (gaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kajali to be congealed, become curdled. DEDS 135.

1103 *Ka.* gajani poor rice land. *Tu.* gajani poor or infertile ground. DEDS 136.

1104 *Ka.* kajji, gajji scab, itch; (Hav.) kajju itch. *Koḍ.* kajji itch. *Tu.* gajji itch, scab. *Te.* gajji id.; kasi itching, desire; kasimiri itching. *Nk.* (Ch.) khaj itch. *Pa.* kajra id. *Go.* (Ko.) kajram ringworm (*Voc.* 463); (Ma. M. S.) gajji, (Ko.) gajju itch (*Voc.* 1019); (LuS.) kusee id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) gazi id. *Kui* kasa the itch. *Kur.* khasrā id.; xāsnā to scratch for relief; xāsnā to scratch oneself. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2621, kaccū-; no. 3827, kharjū-, Pkt. khajju-; no. 3854, khasa-, Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) kasara-, khasara-, H. khasrā (whence *Kur.* khasrā). DED(S) 925.

1105 *Ka.* gañjanike, gañjīnke a species of fragrant grass. *Tu.* gañjanigē a fragrant grass. DEDS 140.

1106 *Ko.* kaj barley. *To.* koj id. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) gajja- id. DED(S) 926.

1107 *Ta.* kañci rice-water, water poured off rice, starch. *Ma.* kañni rice-gruel, starch. *Ko.* kaj ni-r water poured off rice. *To.* koj rice-porridge. *Ka.* gañji rice-gruel, starch. *Koḍ.* kañji rice-gruel, porridge. *Tu.* gañji gruel, rice-water, starch, porridge. *Te.* gañji gruel. *Ga.* (S.²) genji water from boiled rice. *Go.* (Ko.) genji ēr id. (*Voc.* 1174); ? (Tr.) kāsar yellow water which comes out of strained rice; (SR.) kaisar boiled rice gruel; (Ch.) kāsar, (Mu. S.) kāsar, (Ma.) ka'eri water of boiled rice (*Voc.* 662). *Koṇḍa* (BB) genzi water poured from boiled rice. *Kuwi* (Su.) genji id. *Kur.* kañji, kañji-amm water made very sour by a prolonged stay over cooked

rice; broth or vegetable soup (eaten with rice and considered as curry); acid in general (< 1A). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3016, Skt. *kañjika*, *kañji*; *kañcika* water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation. DED(S) 927.

1108 *Ka. kañci* a kind of lime or bitter, sour orange; (Hav.) *kañcuḷi* a sour fruit. *Tu. kañci-kāyi*, *kañci-puḷi* a kind of bitter orange used in medicine. DED 928.

1109 *Tu. kaṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to pass through, traverse, cross, exceed, excel, win, overcome, transgress; go, proceed, pass (as time, water, clouds, etc.); *kaṭattu* (*kaṭatti*-) to cause to go, drive, transport, pass (as time); *n. boat*; *kaṭappu* passing over, wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge; *kaṭavān* channel cut through ridge of paddy-field to let surplus water run off; *kaṭavu* (*kaṭavi*-) to cause to go, drive, ride, dispatch, discharge (as a missile); *n. way*, path, direction; *kaṭavai* leap, jump, passing over, way; fault, defect; *kaṭavuḷ* god (who transcends speech and mind); *kaṭavu* (*kaṭavi*-) to discharge (as missiles), ride, drive, drive in (as a nail, peg, wedge), urge; *kaṭācu* (*kaṭāci*-), *kiṭācu* (*kiṭāci*-) to drive (as a nail), throw; *kaṭai* end, limit, boundary; lowness, lowest, worst; entrance, gate; *kaṭai* end, extremity, the last; *kaṭaiṇaṇ* man of low caste, man of mean character; *kaṭaimai* meanest condition; *kaṭaiyar* men of the lowest caste or status; *kaṭu*, *keṭu* fixed time, period, term. *Ma. kaṭakka* to pass over, enter, pass out, transgress, surpass; *kaṭattuka* to make to pass, insert, introduce; *kaṭattu* transporting, conveying; *kaṭappu* passage, transgression; *kaṭa* what is ultimate; way; *kaṭaṣi* end, termination; *kaṭampa*, *kaṭāyi* stile, gate bar; *kaṭavu* beach, landing place, wharf; track of wild beasts; *kaṭāvuka*, *kiṭāvuka* to drive (as a carriage), drive in (as a nail); *gaḍu*, *keṭu* term, instalment. *Ko. kaṭv-* (*kaṭ-*) to cross (river), come out or leave (house), (years) pass; (sun, moon) rises; *kart-* (*kayt-/karty-*) to make to cross, send off; *me·ki-* (< **kay-*; *me·kart-*) to get up (cf. 5086 *Ta. me*); *me·kaṭ-* (*me·kaṭ-*) to make to get up; *kaṭv* cattle-path through bushes, ford; *kaṭ*, *kaṭ* extreme end (as at side of belly, *kaṭ pa-t* the end, at last, *kaṭ* may NE. monsoon [i.e. last rain], *kaṭa-c* last woman in series, *kaṭ* ib very excellent iron, *kaṭ* aky worthless rice); *gaḍv*, *gay* fixed or appointed time. *To. kaḍ-* (*kaḍθ-*) to leave, pass, cross; *kart-* (*karty-*) to send, take across; *kaḍ* a stride; *kaḍ fo-y* corner of mouth (for *po-y*, see 5352); *kaḍ xo-l* mox last-born son (for *ko-l*, see 1479); *kaḍf* path, entrance to wood; *kaḍ* end (of thing, event); *koḍf* stipulated period of an agreement; *kory* fixed period (of imprisonment or purgatory), fixed time for paying a loan. *Ka. kaḍ* to pass over, transgress, pass, elapse, get through; *n. end*, termination, limit, position of being last, low or inferior, worse than, side, direction, last, at last; *kaṭa* end, corner, etc.; *kaḍa*

a ferry, ford; *kaḍakal* wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges; *kaḍame*, *kaḍime* deficiency, inferiority, remainder; *kaḍaval* god; *kaḍayisu* to drive in (as a nail); *gaḍa*, *gaḍaba*, *gaḍavu*, *gaḍi*, *gaḍu*, *gaḍuba*, *gaḍuvu* limit, limited time, period, instalment. *Koḍ. kaḍa-* (*kaḍap-*, *kaḍand-*) to cross; *kaḍat-* (*kaḍati-*) to take across; *kaḍe* end (of row, event, etc.); *kaḍekī* at last; *kaḍe kuññi* the youngest child. *Tu. kaḍapuni* to cross, ford, pass, elapse, surpass; *kaḍapāvuni* to cause to pass, help one to ford a river; *kaḍapuḍuni* to dipatch, forward, send away; *kaḍapa* distance; *kaḍapu* a ferry; *kaḍapely* that which can be crossed over; *kaḍame* deficiency, defect, remnant; less, deficient, remaining; *kaḍe* verge, margin, end, extremity, place; last, final, low, mean; *gaḍu* a term, fixed time or place. *Kor. (O.) kaḍappuru*, (M.) *kaḍi* to send. *Te. kaḍacu*, *gaḍacu*, *gaḍueu* to pass, elapse; pass over, cross, transgress, exceed; *kaḍapu*, *gaḍupu* to pass, cause to pass or elapse, put off, defer, drive, push; *kaḍa* end, extremity, place, direction, vicinity; *kaḍa-gottu* to die; *adj.* the youngest, last; *kaḍaeanu* to die, be destroyed or lost, be completed; cross, pass over; *kaḍategu* to end, come to a close; *kaṭṭakaḍa* the very end, the very last place or point; *adj.* the very last, farthest, hindmost; *kaḍapa*, *gaḍapa* threshold; *kaḍapaṭa* at last; *kaḍapaṭi* last, final; *kaḍapala* the end; *kaḍama* remainder; remaining; *gaḍuvu* term, period, or limit of time, appointed time within which action is to be performed. *Pa. kaḍa* (*pl. kaḍel*) end, side; *kaḍp-* (*kaḍt-*) to cross; *kaḍ-* (*kaṭ-*) to throw (normally used as aux. vb.). *Ga. (Oll.) karp-* (*kart-*) to cross; *kar-* aux. vb. denoting completeness; (S.) *karr-* to year; (P.) *kar-* to give birth to; (S.) *kar-* (*kaṭ-*) to drop, give birth to. *Go. (SR.) kaḍ-verci* evening time (verci light) (*Voc.* 485). *Koṇḍa* *garvi-* (-t-) to go beyond the boundary of a village, fail a promise, disregard (elder's words); (BB) *nā-* (-t-), *nāv-* (-it-) to cross (< **nā-* < **gnā-*). *Pe. nā-* (-t-) to cross. *Maṇḍ. krā-* id. *Kui* *grāsa* (*grāsi-*) to pass something over or through, pass a thing through the outstretched legs; *grāpa* (*grāt-*) to cross, cross over, ford, pass by; *n. act* of crossing, fording, passing by; *drāpa* (*drāt-*) to step over, over-flow; *n. step*, sill, threshold. *Kuwi* (F.) *grāncali* to cross over; (S.) *glānai* to pass, cross (river); (Isr.) *gnaṭ-* to cross; *gnap-* to take across; *kaṭu* time (suitable period). *Kur. kaṭṭnā* to cross, pass over or above, overtake and go beyond, out-distance, surpass, go to excess; *kaṭṭānā*, *kaṭṭānā* to take across; pass over, skip over. *Malt. kaṭe* to exceed, pass, cross; *kaṭṭe* to pass, spend time; help across; *kaṭp* exceedingly, much, very. *Br. xarring* to proceed on foot, make one's way. (or with 1356 *Ta. kari*). /Cf. Omar. (Master) *kaḍe*, *kaḍa* edge, side. DED(S, N) 929.

1110 (a) *Ta. kaṭakaṭav-ṇal*, *kaṭakaṭ-ṇal* onom., clattering, rattling, rumbling; sounding rapidly; *kaṭakaṭa-* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as a pin

in a jewel); *kaṭakaṭappu* elatter, rattling, rumbling. *Ko. gaṇu* rum in-to thunder; imit. of noise of rock rolling down hillside; *gaṇu* particle expr. noise of thunder, of door-hinges. *Ka. kaṭakuṭa* noise in the stomach arising from drinking much water; *gaḍagaḍa* ennu to rumble or rattle (as thunder, carts, etc.); *gaḍāvaṇe* loud sound, noise. *Tu. kaṭyukuṭu* uneasiness in the bowels; *gaḍagaḍa* a chattering noise. *Te. kaṭakaṭa* a rattling sound; *gaḍagaḍa* trembling, quaking, or quivering. *Kur. xarar-xarar* the sound of articles loosely packed and playing against one another (the creaking of a cart, etc.); *xarar-xararānā* to rattle loosely together; *xarbaṭānā* to rattle. *Malt. qarqare* to purr, murmur. / MBE 1969, p. 288, no. 1, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3972, **gaḍagaḍa*, no. 4419 **ghadaghaḍa*; also cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kaḍayaḍ-* to crush, crack, crackle, and *kaḍatti* imit. of crackling. DED 930(a).

(b) *Ka. kaṭakaṭa* *kaḍi*, *kaṭṭane* *kaḍi* to grind one's teeth (also *kaṭṭakaṭṭa* *kaḍi*); to produce the sound *kaṭakaṭa* in chewing a hard or crisp substance; *kaṭakaṭennu* to crackle; *kaṭakane* with the sound of *kaṭa*, produced when one bites a hard or crisp substance; *kaṭaku*, *kaṭuku*, *kaṭikaṭi* crispness (of bread and other eatables). *Tu. kaṭyukuṭu* noise produced in biting or chewing any hard substance. *Te. kaṭukku* sound produced in biting or in cutting with nippers; (B.) *kaṭakaṭa* a crackling noise, as in chewing, etc. /MBE 1969, pp. 288-9, no. 2, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2632, *kaṭakaṭapayati* gnashes the teeth, H. *kaṭkaṭi* grinding the teeth; also no. 3771 H. *khār-khārānā* to grind the teeth. DED(N) 930(b).

1111 *Ka. kaḍagu*, *kaḍaṅgu*, *kaḍugu* to be or become full of desire, eagerness, zeal, strive, make efforts; *kaḍaṅgu* desire, wish. *Te. kaḍāgu*, *kaḍaṅgu*, *kaḍugu* to endeavour, strive; *kaḍāka*, *kaḍaṅka*, *kaṇāka* striving, attempt. DED 932.

1112 *Ta. kaṭapaṭav-ṇal* hullabaloo, busting, sounding confusedly. *Ka. gaḍa*, *gaḍi* a term expr. disorder; *gaḍabada*, *gaḍabadi*, *gaḍabidi*, *gaḍibidi* confusion, puzzle, tumult, vexation. *Tu. gaḍabadi*, *gaḍibidi* bustle, confusion, disorder, tumult, disturbance. *Te. gaḍabada*, *gaḍabida* noise, bustle, tumult, confusion, disorder. /MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 40, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3974, **gaḍa-bada* confused. DED 933.

1113 *Ta. kaṭam* debt, religious obligations, duty; *kaṭan* obligation, debt, loan of money, tax; *kaṭamai* duty, obligation, tax, tribute. *Ma. kaṭam*, *kaṭan*, *kaṭappu*, *kaṭama* debt, obligation; *kaṭappukkāran* debtor. *To. korṇ* loan, debt. *Ka. kaḍa* debt, loan (of money, cloths, books, etc. and eatables). *Tu. kaḍa* loan, debt. *Go. (Mu.) kara*, (Ma.) *kara* loan (*Voc.* 557). ? Cf. 1149 *Ta. kaṭṭu*. DED(S, N) 934.

1114 *Ta. kaṭamā*, *kaṭamān* bison; *kaṭamai*, *kaṭampai* elk. *Ma. kaṭamān* elk, fallow deer. *Ka. kaḍave*, *kaḍava*, *kaḍaba*, *kaḍabe*, *kaḍavu*, *kaḍaha* elk; Indian stag, *Rusa aristoteli*; *kaḍiti*, *gaṇaje* a kind of deer or elk; (Gowda) *kaḍe* stag. *Koḍ. kaḍamē* sambur. *Tu. kaḍama* stag, elk. *Te. kaḍāṭi*, *kaṇāṭi* musk deer; *kaḍāju*, *kaḍiti*, *kaṇāju*, *kaṇiti* nilgau, a species of antelope; (B.) *kaṇuju* sambur deer. *Kol. kaḍas* id. *Nk. kaṇas* id. *Kur. kaṇṣā*, (Tiga, Bleses) *kaṇṣā* male of the bāḍo-deer. Cf. 1123 *Ta. kaṭavu*. DED(S, N) 935.

1115 *Ta. kaṭampan* unruly person; *kaṭampi* lewd woman. *Ma. kaṭampan* unruly. DED 936.

1116 *Ta. kaṭampu*, *kaṭampam* common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*. *Ma. kaṭampu* *Nauclea cadamba*; *Eugenia racemosa*. *To. koḍb* sp. tree. *Ka. kaḍamba*, *kaḍava*, *kaḍaval*, *kaḍavu*, *kaḍaha*, *kaḍavoḍa* *N. cadamba* Roxb. *Te. kaḍāmi*-ceṭṭu, *kaḍimi*, (Inscr.) *kaḍamu* id. *Ga. (S.) kaṇapa māre* id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2710, Skt. *kaḍamba*, *kalamba*. [*A. cadamba* Miq. = *N. cadamba* Roxb.] DED(N) 937.

1117 *Ta. kaṭampai* a kind of hornet. *Ma. kaṭannal*, *kaṭunnal*, *kaṭanta*, *kaṭantal* wasp, hornet. *To. koḍḍ* wasp. *Ka. kaḍanduṇu*, *kaḍanduṇute*, *kaḍaja*, *kaṇaja* wasp, hornet. *Koḍ. kaḍandi* wasp. *Tu. kaṇajada* puri hornet. *Te. kaḍḍuru*, *kaṇḍuru*, *kandiriga*, *kanduriga*, *kanduru* id.; (B) *kaḍaju*, *kaṇaju* wasp. *Kol. (SR.) gāndhīl* potte stinging bee (< Mar.). *Pa. gaṇḍid* hornet. *Go. (Mu.) kāṇḍul*, (Ma.) *kāṇḍuli* id. (*Voc.* 627); ? (Mu.) *kaṇāṭi* id. (*Voc.* 527); (Tr.) *gāndhīl* the large yellow house hornet (*Voc.* 1042; < 1A); (Koya Su.) *kāṇḍrūm* hornet. *Kui* *krāṇḍi* a black hornet. /Cf. Skt. *kapabha* a kind of fly with a sting; cf. Skt. *gāndhāri*, *gāndhōli* wasp, Pkt. (*DNM*) *gāndhelli* bec. Mar. *gāndhīl* (māṣi) gadfly or other fly of which the bite occasions a bump. DED(S, N) 938.

1118 *Ta. kaṭal* sea; *kaṭalar* fishermen. *Ma. kaṭal* sea. *Ka. kaḍal* id. *Koḍ. kaḍa* id. *Tu. kaḍaly* id. *Te. kaḍali* id.; *kaḍalu* a wave; *kaḍalu-konu* to swell, rise, increase (or the latter with 1350 *Ta. kaṭal*). DED(N) 939.

1119 *Ta. kaṭalāṭi* *Achyranthes aspera*. *Ma. kaṭalāṭi* id. DED 940.

1120 *Ta. kaṭalai* Bengal gram, *Cicer arietinum*. *Ma. kaṭala*. ? *Ko. kael* (*kaṭalai* > **karyl* > **karyl* > *kacl*). *Ka. kaḍale*, *kaḍle*. *Koḍ. kaḍale*. *Tu. kaḍale*. DED(S) 941.

1121 *Ta. kaṭalai* *Melastoma malabathricum*, Indian rhododendron. *Ma. (Lush.) kaṭali* id. DEDS 142.

1122 *Ka. kaḍavasa*, *kaḍāsu* a skin to sit or lie on. *Tu. kaḍata*, (B-K.) *kaḍito* skin. *Te. kaḍavasamu* a dried skin used by ascetics as a bed; *kaḍavasamu*, *kaḍāsamu* a skin or hide. DED(S) 942.

1123 *Ta.* kaṭavu, kaṭā, kaṭay male of sheep or goat, he-buffalo; kiṭā buffalo, bull, ram; kiṭay male of sheep; kaṭāri, kiṭāri heifer, young cow that has not calved; (PPTI) kaṭa-mai female of the goat. *Ma.* kaṭa, kiṭā, kiṭavu male of cattle, young and vigorous; child, young person; kaṭacci heifer, young cow, calf; kiṭāri a cow-calf, heifer; female buffalo. *Ko.* kaṭa-na-g buffalo calf between two and three years; kaṭa kurl cow calf between two and three years; ? ke-v calf of buffalo or cow, under one year (? < *kṛe-v); ? ke-n im, ke-no-r im buffalo with its calf; ke-n a-v, ke-no-r a-v cow with its calf. ? *To.* kaṭa pen for calves from 6 months to 1-2 years. *Ka.* kaṭasu young cow or buffalo that has not yet calved. *Koḍ.* kaḍici id. *Tu.* gaḍasu id. *Te.* krēpu calf (? or with 1594 *Ta.* cīru). *Go.* (Ph.) kaṭā young buffalo (*Voc.* 648). *Koṇḍa* (BB) grāṭu calf. *Kuī* (K.) grāḍu, (W.) drāḍu (*pl.* drāṭka) id.; (W.) gāṛo a bullock or buffalo not trained to the plough; kṛai young female buffalo or goat. *Kuwi* (Su.) dāṭu, (F.S.) dāṭu calf. *Kur.* kaṭa young male buffalo; kaṭi young female buffalo; kaṭrū, kaḍrū buffalo calf (male or female). *Br.* xaṛās bull, bullock; xaṛ ram. Cf. 1114 *Ta.* kaṭamā, /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2645 *kaṭa- (also Skt. [lex.] kaṭāha- a young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing), and no. 2658 *kaḍa- DED(S) 943.

1124 *Ta.* kaṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to bite, bite off, bite and eat, gnaw, nibble, champ, hurt; *n.* biting, scar of a bite; kaṭippu scar of a bite. *Ma.* kaṭikka to bite, chew, smart, pain, cheat; kaṭiyuka to be pained, broken; kaṭi a bite, biting; a cheat. *Ko.* kayṛ- (kaṭc-) to bite; kayṛ, kayṭ a bite. *To.* koṛy- (koṛc-) to have desire to scratch. *Ka.* kaḍi to bite, sting, itch, pain (as the stomach), gnash, chew; kaḍita, kaḍata biting, bite as of insects, itching, gripe; kaṭu a bite, cut. *Koḍ.* kaḍi (kaḍip-, kaḍic-) to bite; kaḍi a bite. *Tu.* kaḍepimi, kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to bite, champ, gnaw, grind. *Te.* kaṭu biting, a bite, cut, notch. *Go.* (SR.) kaḍiyanā to bite (*Voc.* 484). *Koṇḍa* kaṭ- (-t-) to bite, sting; (hunger, thirst) to be felt; kaṭis-, kaṭpis- to cause to bite or sting. *Ku.* kaṭi, in: faḍaṇ kaṭ- to gnash the teeth. *Kur.* kaṭnā to cut with the teeth, gnaw holes. *Br.* gaṭ a bite (cf. Bal. gaṭṭ id.; Elfenbein, p. 391). DED(S, N) 945.

1125 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to cut away; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut into pieces; kaṭikai piece cut off. *Ma.* kaṭiyuka to clear bamboos from thorns. *Ka.* kaḍi to cut, chop, fell, cut off, dig (as well, ditch); kaḍi, kaḍita, kaḍa, kaḍata, kaḍuku cutting, a cut, portion cut off, chip, bit; kaḍiyuvike cutting; kaḍisu, kaḍiyisu to cause to cut; (PBh.) kaḍitale sword. *Tu.* kaḍiyuni to be cut in two; kaḍi small fragment, bit; kaḍpuni, kaḍupuni to cut, fell; kaḍḍaṭa cutting, fighting; kaḍuṭa, gaḍi a cut, incision; (B-K.) kaḍtale a long-edged sword. *Te.* kaḍi a morsel, a mouthful; kaḍi-kaḍalu fragments, bits, pieces. *Kur.* xaṭnā (xaṭṭyas)

to divide, separate in several sets or parts, portion out. DED(S) 946.

1126 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to reprove, rebuke, chide. *Malt.* qayye to reproach, scold, abuse. DEDS 143.

1127 *Ta.* kaṭi protection, safeguard, defence; kaṭikai shield. *Ka.* kaḍitale shield. DEDS 144.

1128 *Ta.* kaṭi pickle; kaṭippā, kaṭippān curry, relish, 'condiment, pickle. *Ka.* kaḍi curds mixed with salt, chillies, mustard, etc., and some rice flour boiled and seasoned. DEDS 145.

1129 *Ta.* kaṭi scent, odour, fragrance; (-pp-, -tt-) to waft an aroma, emit fragrance. *Te.* (SAN) kaḍi good or bad odour. DEDS 146.

1130 *Ta.* kaṭikai bolt, sliding catch. *Ma.* kaṭika peg tied to the well-rope to prevent its slipping from the bucket. *Te.* gaḍaḍilla wooden pin with which a bucket is fastened to the pole of a picotah. DED 947.

1131 *Ta.* kaṭicai *Casaria tomentosa*. *Ka.* kaḍisa tree producing a brown berry that is used as the drop to an ear-ring. *Te.* kaḍise *Cluytia collina*. DED 948.

1132 *Koḷ.* kaḍiak tiger. *Nk.* kharayak panther. *Go.* (A.) kharayal tiger; (Haig) kariyal panther (*Voc.* 999). *Kuī* kṛāḍi, kṛāḍi tiger, leopard, hyena. *Kuwi* (F.) kṛani tiger; (S.) kṛāni tiger, leopard; (Su. P. Isr.) kṛāni (*pl.* -ṇa) tiger. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) karaḍa- id. DED (S) 1059(b).

1133 *Ta.* kaṭivālam horse's bit, bridle. *Ma.* kaṭivālam bit; kaṭi-ñān, kaṭi-ñān bridle; kaṭi-vāru id., bit. *Ko.* karva-lm reins. *To.* kaḍonm (*obl.* kaḍont-) id. *Ka.* kaḍiṭāna, kaḍivāna bit, bridle. *Tu.* kaḍivāna bridle; kaḍdyana bridle, reins, bit. *Te.* kaḍiyamu, kaḍjemu bridle. *Go.* (W.) kariāri bit of bridle; (Ph.) kariyāri bridle (*Voc.* 532). DED(S) 950.

1134 *Ta.* kaṭu, kaṭu-kkāy chebulic myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*. *Ma.* kaṭukkāyi, kaṭukka ink-nut, *T. chebula*. *To.* koṛ ko-y gall-nut (? ink-nut, myrobalan). *Te.* karaka, karakkāya chebulic myrobalan, *T. chebula*. *Pa.* karka id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) karka, (M.) karkā, (Ma.) kahka, (M.) kakā (? kahkā) id. (*Voc.* 540). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) kaṛka id. *Kuwi* (S.) karka id. DED 951.

1135 *Ta.* kaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb and pain (as from sting, venomous bite, prick, tooth-ache), ache (as from rheumatism, colic, dysentery, the leg from walking, head from carrying load, arm from writing), be too highly seasoned, pungent, be angry, indignant, wroth, move swiftly; *n.* bitterness, pungency, poison, astringency; severe, cruel, harsh, extreme; kaṭukkam speed; kaṭukkeṇal being hasty, passionate, peppery; kaṭukaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as from the sting of a scorpion),

be too highly seasoned, show signs of anger (as by sour looks, harsh words); kaṭukaṭuppu throbbing pain, excessive seasoning, sign of hot temper; kaṭukam pungency; kaṭuku (kaṭuki-) to move fast, blow hard as wind, increase; kaṭutt-ēru wasp, hornet; kaṭuppu throbbing pain, aching, wrath, speed; kaṭumai severity, harshness, ferocity, anger, heat, speed; kaṭi speed, swiftness, sharpness, keenness, pungency; kaṭicu asperity; kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to increase, as the passion of love. *Ma.* kaṭu pungent, extreme, excessive, fierce, impetuous; kaṭukuka to hasten; kaṭukam pungent; kaṭukka to grow hard, sharp, worse (as pain); kaṭupam, kaṭuma pungency, harshness, bravery, strength of toddy, vinegar, etc.; kaṭuppu, kaṭukaṭuppu austerity; kaṭi extreme, sharp; kaṭayuka to pain; (Tiyya) kaṭaccūl pain. *Ka.* kaḍu, kaṭṭa, kaṭṭu, kaḍi, kaḍadu, kaḍidu intensity, vehemence, impetuosity, swiftness, abundance, greatness; greatly, swiftly; kaḍupu, kaḍipu, kaḍuhu, kaḍume force, vehemence, severity. *Koḍ.* kaḍipa quickness. *Tu.* kaḍu pungency, severity, excess; pungent, extreme, severe; kaḍdy severity, rigour, harshness; kaḍpu excessive, beyond limit; kaḍuve hero, courageous man, clever man; kaḍume pride, vanity, ostentation. *Te.* kaḍu much, great, exceeding; kaḍi id., difficult, hard; kaḍimi valour, bravery; increase; kaṭṭi a cruel, merciless, hard-hearted, or unfeeling man; kaṭṭaluka great displeasure or anger. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 103) keḍed severe. *Nk.* kaṭu bitter, sour. *Go.* (Ko.) kaṭi severe (of pain) (*Voc.* 466). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṭu sharp. *Kuī* kaṭi nōmeri a severe fever; kaṭru kāu a species of fruit or berry with a pungent taste; kṛō pungent; kṛō inba to have a pungent smell. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍḍu much; (S.) gaddu much, many. *Kur.* xaṛxā bitter, pungent, highly salted, harsh (fig.), changed to bitterness (of feelings); xaṛxā to affect the palate unpleasantly (as things salted or spiced to excess), be uttered harshly; xaṛxō bite in its vesicle. *Malt.* qarqe bitter; qāṭare to throb with pain. *Br.* xaṛēn bitter (or with 1466 *Ta.* kār). Cf. 1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2641, Skt. kaṭu-, kaṭuka-pungent (taste or smell), sharp, fierce, impetuous. DED(S, N) 952.

1136 *Ta.* kaṭuñcūl first pregnancy (for cūl, see 2733); kaṭumpuppāl first milk drawn from a cow after calving, beestings boiled into a paste (for pāl, see 4096). *Ma.* kaṭiñnūl first-born of man or beast; kaṭumpiṭṭa first-born, the strongest child. *To.* kaṭṭas first-born (k. mox first-born son, k. xu-x first-born daughter); kaṭṭas fi-r first pregnancy. *Tu.* kaḍirū first-born. From DED(S) 943 (Su. 1976, p. 99, n. 6).

1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku Indian mustard, *Brassica juncea*, mustard seed. *Ma.* kaṭuku mustard. *Ko.* karg id. *To.* koṛ mustard seed. *Koḍ.* kaḍu id. Cf. 1135 *Ta.* kaṭu. DED 953.

1138 *Ta.* kaṭukkan man's ear-ring; kaṭippu, kaṭippam ear-ornament. *Ma.* kaṭukkan ear-ring; kaṭimpu ear-ornament. *Ko.* kaṭk ear-ring. *Ka.* kaṭaku, kaḍaku, kaḍuku a kind of ear-ring with a precious stone or pearls in the middle. *Koḍ.* kaḍiki ear-ring. DED(N) 954.

1139 *Ka.* kaḍumbu, kaḍubu, kaḍabu a kind of cake boiled in steam. *Koḍ.* kaḍimbī, kaḍimbuṭṭi small ball of rice. *Tu.* kaḍubu, kaḍumbu a kind of cake. *Te.* kuḍumu a bun or cake boiled in steam (vowel u by crossing with u of items in 1680 'round'). *Go.* (SR.) kuḍum flour-ball; (Tr.) kuḍdum (*pl.* kuḍduhk) the ball of mahua and flour which Gonds take on journeys as provisions (*Voc.* 734; < *Te.*). /Cf. Mar. kaḍbū a cake stuffed and rolled up. DED(S) 955.

1140 *Ta.* kaṭuvan male monkey, tom-cat; kaṭuvan-panṇi boar. *Ma.* kaṭuvan male of cats, pigs, etc.; kaṭān wild hog, tom-cat, male tiger. *Ko.* kaṛv tom-cat. *Ka.* gaḍava a stout male monkey; (Hav.) kaṭā male cat. *Go.* (A. Y.) gaḍḍi black-faced monkey; (Haig) gaḍḍe id. (male) (*Voc.* 1028). *Malt.* gaḍa-berge, gaḍo a wildcat. DED(S, N) 956.

1141 *Ta.* kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to churn, turn in lathe, mash to pulp (as vegetables with the bowl of a ladle); kaṭaical polishing, enamelling, turned work in wood; kaṭaical turning on a lathe, that which is turned on a lathe; kaṭaical uḷi turner's chisel; kaṭaiyal turning in a lathe, agitating, churning. *Ma.* kaṭayuka to churn, turn on lathe, polish; kaṭa churning; kaṭaccal turning; kaṭaccil turning and polishing (wood, etc.), churning. *Ko.* kaṛv- (kaṛ-) to churn; kaṛc uly lathe. *To.* kaṛ- (kaṛ-) to churn. *Ka.* kaḍe, kaḍi to churn, stir, rub together (as two pieces of wood to excite fire), turn in a lathe; kaḍe, kaḍa, kaḍaha, kaḍeta churning; kaḍayisu to cause to churn. *Koḍ.* kaḍe- (kaḍev-, kaḍand-) to grind with mortar and pestle; (Shanmugam) kaḍev grinding; kaḍace kallī mortar and pestle. *Tu.* kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to stir up, turn; kaḍeñcūni to knead; kaḍanda grinding; kaḍavu, kaḍcūlu, kaṛcūlu a turning lathe; (B-K.) kaḍañjigē kneading. *Go.* (Mu.) karrih-, (Ph.) karaḥṭānā, (S.) karaḥ- to churn (*Voc.* 559); (LuS.) kērtuna id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) karas- (-t-) to stir with ladle. *Kuī* karṣa (kaṛsi-) to knead; *n.* act of kneading. *Malt.* gaṭye to churn. DED(S, N) 957.

1142 *Ta.* kaṭai shop, bazaar, market. *Ma.* kaṭa market. DED 958.

1143 *Kur.* kaṛmā waist. *Malt.* kaṛme id.

1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi cleverness, skill; keṭṭi-kkāraṇ clever, active man. *Ma.* kaṭṭiyam skill, cleverness; kaṭṭikkāraṇ a clever man. *To.* koṭyxo-m clever person. *Ka.* gaṭṭi ability; a strong, smart person; gaṭṭiga a strong, able man. *Koḍ.* geṭṭigē clever man; fem. geṭṭigati. *Tu.* kaḍuve clever man; gaṭṭi clever, able;

gaṭṭige a clever man; gaḍuṣy clever. *Te.* gaṭṭi able, clever, expert; gaṭṭitanamu ability, cleverness; gaṭṭivāḍu an able, capable, or clever man; gaḍuṣu clever, shrewd; gaḍusari a clever or shrewd man. ? Cf. 1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DED 959.

1145 *Ta.* kaṭṭil cot, bedstead, couch, sofa; throne. *Ma.* kaṭṭil bedstead, cot. *Ko.* kaṭṭi cot. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi id. *Te.* kaṭṭi litter, dooly. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭṭul (*obl.* kaṭṭud-, *pl.* kaṭṭuhk) bed, cot; (numerous dialects) kaṭṭul, kaṭul id. (*Voc.* 477). *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) kaṭel(i) cot. *Pe.* kaṭel id. *Maṇḍ.* kaṭel id. *Kui* (K.) gaṭeli id. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaṭeli, (P.) gaṭeli, (S.) kaṭeli, (F.) kaṭeli (i.e. kaṭeli; *pl.* kutelka, i.e. kaṭelka) id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3781, khāṭvā- cot; no. 3785, khaṭṭi- bier (*lex.*); also kaṭāha- cot (*lex.*). From *IA:* Pa. kaṭeya cot (< *lhalbi*); *Kui* kaṭe id.; *Kur.* khaṭi bedstead, bed; *Malt.* kaṭe, kati id. DED(S) 960.

1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila, kaṭṭala, kaṭṭilla door frame. ? *Ko.* kaṭo- wall of temple compound. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭole door frame. Cf. 1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DEDS 147.

1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to tie, fasten, build, wear, put on, bind by spells, marry, shut up, store, hug, compare with, be equal; *n.* tie, band, fastening, regulations, custom, building, marriage, bundle, packet, dam, causeway; kaṭṭaṃ building, binding of a book, setting of a jewel; kaṭṭaṃ building; kaṭṭalai code, rule, regulations, etc.; kaṭṭai dam. *Ma.* keṭṭuka to tie, build, clasp, yoke, dress, marry, make into a bundle, stop, restrain, build, become entangled, clot; keṭṭikka to cause to tie, make to wear, give in marriage; keṭṭu tie, bundle, band, connexion (as of marriage), restraint, dam, bank, building; keṭṭakam house; kaṭṭu tie, bundle. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to tie, build, manage (house), be equal; kaṭ knot, caste custom, case of which decision has been given; kaṭaṃ (*obl.* kaṭaṭ-) wall of brick or stone; kaṭaṃ caste custom, individual's habit; kaṭma-nm caste custom, order given. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to tie, build, kill by witchcraft, obstruct, hug, manage (a house); koṭ knot, bundle, amulet; koṭaṃ noose (in song unit: miṛ toṭaṣ [to tie] a noose on the neck); koṭy a tie, in: tū-1 goṭy and po-1 goṭy (for which see 2698(a)). *Ka.* kaṭṭu to bind, tie, yoke, build, shut up, stop by magic, bewitch, amass (wealth), obstruct, shut, dam, be bound, stopped; *n.* binding, tying, checking, restraint, band, tie, bundle, something built, regulation, rule, bewitching; kaṭṭuviṭe tying, etc.; kaṭṭuka man who ties; kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭana, kaṭṭa a building; kaṭṭal state of being bound, tied, surrounded; kaṭṭe structure of earth or stones to sit upon, embankment, dam, causeway; gaṭṭu dam, embankment; gaṭṭe bale, bundle. *Koḍ.* keṭṭ- (keṭṭi-) to tie, build; keṭṭi knot, bundle; kaṭṭe bund of tank, platform built under tree on village green; (Shanmugam) kaṭṭaḍa a building. *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to tie, bind, build, amass (wealth); kaṭṭavuni to cause to

bind or tie, have a house built; kaṭṭu band, tie, bundle, regulation, bond; kaṭṭana, kaṭṭalme building; kaṭṭa a dam; kaṭṭale custom, rule; kaṭṭani necklace. *Te.* kaṭṭu to tie, bind, wear (clothes), build, bewitch, obstruct; *n.* tie, bond, knot, band, wearing of a garment, restraint, rule or regulation; kaṭṭincu to get built, cause to be bound or tied; kaṭṭa dam, embankment; bundle (or this meaning with 1400 *Ta.* karrai); kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭaḍi rule, law, fashion, manner; kaṭṭadamu building; kaṭṭanamu a tie; gaṭṭu dam, embankment. *Koḍ.* kaṭ- (kaṭṭ-) to tie, build; (SR.) kaṭṭa platform; (Kin.) kaṭṭa bund of field, *Nk.* kaṭṭ- to tie, build; kaṭṭa bund of field; dam, dike; kaṭṭe necklace. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kaṭ-/kaṭṭ- to bind, tie hair, build, attach bowstring. *Pa.* kaṭṭ- to tie, build; kaḍk- to tie, fasten, bind; kaṭṭa bund of field. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṭ- to tie, build; (S.) kaṭṭ- to bind; gaṭṭu bank. *Go.* (Tr.) kaṭṭānā to be shut (of door), close or come to grips (of two men fighting); (Ph.) kaṭṭānā to shut, close (door) (*Voc.* 472); (Ph.) kaṭṭitānā to adhere, be attached to (*Voc.* 476); (Tr. W. Ph.) kaṭṭa a dam in the river for catching fish; (A.) kaṭṭa bund, embankment (*Voc.* 473); (Y.) kaṭ bank of river (*Voc.* 465). *Koṇḍa* kaṭa bundle (of hay, etc.); gaṭu (*pl.* gaṭku) bund, bank (of river, tank, etc.); (BB) kaṭis- to yoke (plough). *Pe.* kaṭa bank of river. *Kui* (K.) kaṭ- to fix, fasten, secure; (W.) kaṭa giva to latch or bolt the door (but cf. kaṭa peg, short bar, bolt, hook, ? < *IA*, cf. H. kārṭh, Or. kārṭha). *Kuwi* (Su.) gaṭṭu (*pl.* gaṭka) bund of field; (F.) gaṭṭu (*pl.* gaṭṭūga, gaṭka) boundary; kaḍagattu bank of river; (S.) gatti kinaṭi to tie; (Isr.) gaṭu boundary, beach, shore; end of a table, field, etc.; geṭu backload; geṭu ki- to carry something on the back. *Malt.* gaṭa rope, cord. Cf. 1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila. /Cf. (with *Ka.* *Te.* gaṭṭu, etc.) Turner *CDIAL*, no. 4414, Skt. ghaṭṭa- quay, landing-place, bathing place. DED(S, N) 961.

1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to harden, consolidate, congeal, coagulate, be congested (as the throat), swell (as a boil, tumour); *n.* boil, abscess, tumour; firmness, strength; kaṭṭu-*kkāval* strict guard; kaṭṭi clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, boil, abscess, tumour, enlarged spleen, foetus; keṭṭi firmness, hardness, strength; (-pp-, -tt-) to harden, strengthen, make firm; keṭṭai, keṭṭai-*kkāṭṭi* enlargement of the spleen. *Ma.* kaṭṭa lump, mass, clod; kaṭṭi what is condensed, solid, ingot; kaṭṭi lump, concretion; keṭṭa a hypochondriacal disease. *Ko.* kaṭy solid lump; kaṭ-*ka-vl* close watch; kaṭ very hard, brittle steel; kaṭ gristle; geṭṭ round lump or ball (food, butter), growth in abdomen; geṭṭ-payn frost on grass, ice on top of water. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) (blister) to form, swell. *Ka.* kaṭṭu to gather (as a boil, secretion, or lump); kaḍugu to become hard or solid; gaṭṭi firmness, hardness, lump; gaḍacu, gaḍasu, gaḍuṣu hardness, brittleness, severity; gaḍḍe, gaṭṭe a mass.

lump, concretion; island. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi mo-ri curd (cf. 4902 *Ta.* mucar); (Shanmugam) geṭṭi hard; geṭṭe spleen. *Tu.* gaṭṭi, gaḍuṣu firm, hard; gaṭṭe, geṭṭi, geṭṭe a lump, clod. *Te.* kaṭṭu to gather, collect, become hard; gaṭṭi, gaḍuṣu hard, firm; gaḍḍu hard, difficult; gaḍḍa lump, mass, clod, clot; boil, ulcer; island; (for *gaḍa*-gaḍi clod, cf. 820). *Koḍ.* (Pat., p. 107) gaṭṭi thick (density); keḍk hard. *Nk.* kaṭṭi spleen. *Pa.* (S.) kay-gaṭṭa bile (cf. 1249). *Ga.* (S.) gaṭṭin hard. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭ spleen; (Ma.) kaṭṭi gall-bladder (*Voc.* 464); (Ko.) kay-kaṭ bile (*Voc.* 523); (Ma.) kaṭṭ- (fruits) to form (*Voc.* 471); (Ko.) gaṭṭi very (*Voc.* 1022); (Ko.) gaṭ pāpe Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1023; pāpe throat); gaḍa clod (*Voc.* 1024). *Kui* ḍraḥpa (ḍraḥt-) to be hard, stiff, difficult, troublesome; *n.* hardness, stiffness, difficulty, trouble; drai hard, stiff, firm; drai inba to be hard, etc.; ḍraṇa solidly. *Kuwi* (F.) gatteninga strongly, loudly; (S.) gatti hard; *adv.* gattininga. ? *Kur.* karāṇa (karṇas), kaḍṇā to congeal, freeze, be paralysed with fear. ? Cf. 1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2650, kaṭhina- hard, firm, stiff; no. 2651, kaṭhara-, kaṭhura-, kaṭhōra- hard; no. 2657, kaḍḍ- to be hard, severe (*DhP.*). DED(S, N) 962.

1149 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to remit, pay up; kaṭṭaṃ fees, dues. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to pay, pay off. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to pay (revenue tax, fine, offering to temple). *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to pay government dues. *Te.* kaṭṭu to pay (as a tax); kaṭṭanam, kaṭṭanamu a gift. *Malt.* gaṭe to give (to me or us). ? Cf. 1113 *Ta.* kaṭaṃ. DED(S) 963.

1150 *Ka.* kaṭṭu the water in which any kind of pulse has been boiled, decoction of any kind of pulse. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṭṭu essence; beṭeṭa kaṭṭu decoction of pulses (cf. 4494 *To.* pa-ḥ). *Te.* kaṭṭu dal-soup, water in which any kind of pulse is boiled. *Pa.* kaṭ soup. /Cf. Mar. kaṭ decoction of pulse. DED(S, N) 964.

1151 *Ta.* kaṭṭai shortness of stature, dwarfishness; kaṭṭaiyan short man; *fem.* kaṭṭaici. *Ma.* kaṭṭayan a short man. *Ko.* kaḍṇ short, broad person (male or female); kaḍ pi- constipated stool. *Go.* (Ma.) kande, (Hilop, Ma.) kande short (*Voc.* 628); (LuS.) kande id., contracted. *Kui* gaṭu dwarfish (? < *IA*). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4112 *gaṭṭa-, *gaṭṭa- short, stunted (Burrow 1967, p. 41); cf. also Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmamālā* 4.116) khaṭṭana- dwarf. DED(S, N) 965.

1152 *Ta.* kaṭṭai body, corpse. *Ka.* kaḍuku a headless trunk. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kaṭa- corpse. DED 966.

1153 *Ka.* kaṭeṭe railing, balustrade. *Te.* kaṭakaṭalu, kaṭakaṭakammulu railing (as of a balcony). DED 967.

1154 *Ir.* ebbukaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*, conehead (for ebbu, cf. 4411 *Ko.* peb a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes*). *Āiku.* kaṭṭe id.; ebbukaṭṭe a profusely flowering kind of *Strobil-*

anthes. *Ko.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes*. *To.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes* flower. *Ka.* (Badaga, Hock.) kaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*. DED 968.

1155 *Kur.* gaṭur a sort of black heron. *Malt.* gaḍure the adjutant bird, a crane. DED 969.

1156 *Ta.* kaṭṭam chin; keṭṭam beard (< *Te.*). *Ka.* gaḍḍa the beard about the chin, the chin; gaḍḍa chin. *Koḍ.* geḍḍa beard (< *Ka.*). *Tu.* gaḍḍa chin, beard. *Te.* gaḍḍamu id.; gadduva chin. *Koḍ.* gaḍḍam chin, (Kin. also) beard. *Nk.* gaḍḍam beard. *Pa.* gaḍḍom (*pl.* gaḍḍocil) beard, moustache; (S.) gaḍḍal (*pl.* beard. *Ga.* (S.) geḍḍam id. *Go.* (M.) gaḍḍo id.; (Ko.) gaḍḍok (*pl.*) id., chin; (S.) gaḍḍem beard (*Voc.* 1030); (W. Ph.) kaṭṭe whiskers (*Voc.* 479). *Koṇḍa* gaḍemku (*pl.*) beard. *Kuwi* (S.) gaḍemu bānanga whiskers. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) khaḍḍa- = śmaśru-. DED(S) 970.

1157 *Ta.* kaṭṭāyam force, compulsion, constraint; certainly. *Ma.* kaṭṭāyam certainty, surety; kaṭṭāyama certainty. *Ka.* kaḍḍāya force, compulsion, exaction. *Te.* kaḍḍāyamu id. DED 971.

1158 *Te.* gaḍḍi grass, straw, hay. *Koḍ.* gaḍḍi grass. *Nk.* ghaḍḍi id. *Go.* (Ph.) kargi a bit of dry grass, a straw (*Voc.* 580); (M.) gaḍḍi, (Ko.) gaḍḍu grass (*Voc.* 1029). *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 236) gaḍi id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gaḍri id. *Kur.* kaṭṭe herbage in general, weeds. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2630, kaṭa-, no. 3769 khaṭa-, khaḍa-, no. 3917 kheṭa-, all 'grass' and lexical. DED(S, N) 972.

1159 (a) *Ta.* kaṇ eye, aperture, orifice, star of a peacock's tail. *Ma.* kaṇ, kaṇnu eye, nipple, star in peacock's tail, bud. *Ko.* kaṇ eye. *To.* kop eye, loop in string. *Ka.* kaṇ eye, small hole, orifice. *Koḍ.* kaṇni id. *Tu.* kaṇnu eye, nipple, star in peacock's feather, rent, tear. *Te.* kanu, kaṇnu eye, small hole, orifice, mesh of net, eye in peacock's feather. *Koḍ.* kan (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, small hole in ground, cave. *Nk.* kan (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, spot in peacock's tail. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kan (*pl.* -i) eye. *Pa.* (S. only) kan (*pl.* kaṇul) eye. *Ga.* (Oll.) kan (*pl.* kaṇul) id.; kaṇul maṭṭa eyebrow; kaṇa (*pl.* kaṇul) hole; (S.) kanu (*pl.* kaṇul) eye. *Go.* (Tr.) kan (*pl.* kaṇk) id.; (A.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇk) id. *Koṇḍa* kaṇ id. *Pe.* kanga (*pl.* -ṇ, kaṇku) id. *Maṇḍ.* kan (*pl.* -ke) id. *Kui* kanu (*pl.* kan-ga), (K.) kanu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kaṇnu (*pl.* kaṇka), (S.) kaṇnu (*pl.* kaṇka), (Su. P. Isr.) kanu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kur.* xann eye, eye of tuber; xannerna (of newly born babies or animals) to begin to see, have the use of one's eyesight (for *ērṇā*, see 903). *Malt.* qanu eye. *Br.* xan id., bud. Cf. 1443 *Ta.* kān and 1182 *Ta.* kaṇṇāṭi.

(b) *Ta.* kaṇ nīr tears. *Ma.* kaṇ nīr. *Ko.* ka(n) nī-r. *To.* keṇi-r. *Ka.* kaṇ nīr. *Tu.* kaṇnu nīr. *Te.* kaṇ nīru. *Pa.* (S.) kaṇ nīr. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇiṇ. *Go.* (Mu.) kaṇner, (A.) kaṇḍ, (Tr. Ph.) kāṇer (*pl.* kāṇehk), (Ko.) kaṇḍer, (Ma. Ko.) kaṇnir (*Voc.* 506). *Koṇḍa* kaṇer(u).

Pe. kaṇer, kṇel. *Kui* kaṇḍru (*pl.* -ka). *Kuwi* (F.) kaṇḍrū (*pl.* -ṇa), (S. Su.) kaṇḍru, (Mah.) kaṇ'eri. *Kur.* xaṇjaḥxō. *Malt.* qan amu. *Br.* xaṇink. DED(S) 973.

1160 *Ta.* kaṇ joint in bamboo or cane; kaṇu joint of bamboo, cane, etc., knuckle, joint of the spine, vertebra; kaṇu-kkai wrist; kaṇu-kkāl ankle. *Ma.* kaṇ, kaṇu, kaṇṇu, kaṇṇu joint in knot or cane; kaṇavu node of bamboo, cane, etc.; kaṇakkai, kaṇakkai wrist; kaṇakkāl, kaṇakkāl ankle; kaṇippu articulation of limbs. *Ko.* kaṇ joint of bamboo. *To.* koṇ joint of bamboo or cane. *Ka.* kaṇ joint in reeds, sticks, etc.; gaṇalu knuckle of the fingers, joint or knot of any cane; gaṇike knot or joint. *Tu.* kārā kaṇṇu ankle. *Te.* kanu, kannu joint in cane or reed; kaṇupu, gaṇupu joint, knot, node (of bamboo, sugar-cane, etc.); (*VPK*) gaṇupu (ganapu, genapu, genupu), kanupu, kannu, gani, gaṇike, gane, ganne, gunupu = gaṇupu. *Kol.* (Kin.) gana knot in tree. *Nk.* khan joint in bamboo. *Go.* (Ko.) gana, gana-kay wrist (*Voc.* 1039). *Kur.* xann place on bamboo or cane where side shoot was cut away. *Br.* xan knot in wood. Cf. 1946 *Ta.* keṇjai. DED(S) 974.

1161 *Ta.* kaṇ place, site. *Ka.* kaṇi a place. DED 975.

1162 *Ta.* kaṇakapa (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, rattle, jingle, tinkle; kaṇakap-ṇal tintinnabulation, tinkling as of bells. *Ka.* kaṇa an imitative sound; kaṇakapa the ringing sound of unbroken earthen or metal vessels, bells, etc., when struck with the knuckles; gaṇa, gaṇa-gaṇa, gaṇal, gaṇil imitative sound of the ringing of bells. *Tu.* gaṇily tinkling; gaṇaṇṇy a tinkling sound. *Te.* gaṇagaṇa the ringing or tinkling of bells. /MBE 1969, p. 289, no. 3, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3791, khaṇakhaṇāyate, and no. 4425, *ghanaghana- (or *ghanaghana-). DEDS (N) 148.

1163 *Ta.* kaṇavāy mountain pass, ravine. *Ma.* kaṇavā mountain, ghat, ravine. *Ka.* kaṇame, kaṇave, kaṇime, kaṇive narrow pass between two mountains, gap. *Koḍ.* kaṇuveṇ the plains (? passes, ravines) to the east of Coorg. *Tu.* kaṇime defile or pass. *Te.* kanuma, kanama, kalama gap, opening, narrow pass between hills, defile. DED(S) 976.

1164 *Ta.* kaṇavīram, kavīram, kayīram red oleander. *Ma.* kaṇavīram *Nerium odorum*. *Ka.* kaṇagil, kaṇagila, kaṇagala, kaṇagile, kaṇalige, kaṇigal, kaṇiginu, kaṇigil, kaṇigila, kaṇigili, kaṇigile, kaṇegile, gaṇigalu, gaṇigilu, gaṇnē-rale fragrant oleander, *N. odorum*. *Te.* ganerū, gaṇnēru id.; (B.) geṇṇena the oleander flower. *Go.* (A.) gaṇnēri oleander (*Voc.* 1043). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2800, Skt. karavīra-, Pkt. kaṇavīra-; Skt. kaṇṇikāra-, Pkt. kaṇṇiāra, kaṇṇēra-; but *Te.* gaṇnēru, etc. are probably < 1A. DED(S) 977.

1165 *Ko.* kaṇk thin dry sticks used as kindling or in a bunch as a torch. *Ka.* kaṇike,

kaṇuku stalk of the great millet when deprived of its ear; kaṇḍike a stalk or stem. *Tu.* kaṇaku fuel, firewood. *Te.* kaṇika a stick. *Pa.* kaṇcid (*pl.* kaṇčil) wood for fuel; kaṇpa thin stick, twig, beanstick (or with 1370 *Ta.* kaṇai). *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇsid (*pl.* kaṇsil), (S.) kaṇčil wood for fuel (or with 1370 *Ta.* kaṇai); (P.) kanve stick. ? *Kuwi* kandi (F.) stick (dried), (Isr.) twig, stick. *Kur.* kaṇk wood, fuel, timber. *Malt.* kanku wood. DED(S) 978.

1166 *Ta.* kaṇai arrow, wooden handle (of a hoe, a pickaxe, or other tool), curved pole of a palanquin, shin; kaṇai-kkāl shin, main stem of a flower; kaṇai-kkai forearm; kaṇai-yam club, post; kaṇicci battle-axe, pickaxe, goad. *Ma.* kaṇa small stick, shaft, hilt, handle, arrow, small bamboo branch, bamboo; kaṇayam spear, club; kaṇicci battle-axe, hatchet; kaṇakkāl, kaṇakkāl shinbone, calf of leg; kaṇakkai forearm. *Ko.* kaṇkeyt, kaṇki-t sickle (i.e. handle + katy knife). *To.* kaṇ koty dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1204); kaṇ ob knife used in child's hair-cutting ceremony (cf. 178). *Ka.* kaṇe, kaṇa, gaṇa stick, arrow; kaṇakkāl, gaṇakkāl shinbone. *Tu.* kaṇe a slender bamboo branch, quill of a porcupine; kaṇely small branch of a tree, thick end of grass or straw; gaṇē pole, staff, arrow. *Go.* (L) kaṇi arrow. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) kaṇsi spade. /Cf. Skt., Pali kaṇaya-a kind of spear or lance. DED(S, N) 979.

1167 *Ta.* kaṇai, kaṇṇā long pepper, *Piper longum*. *Ma.* kaṇa id. *Ka.* kaṇa, kaṇe id. /Cf. Skt. kaṇa-id. DED 980.

1168 *Ta.* kaṇai cylindrical or globular shape. *Ma.* kaṇa roller of mills, the cylindrical wood of an oilpress. *Ka.* kaṇe, kaṇi heavy wooden roller which stands upright in the mortar of an oil-mill, pair of such rollers used for a sugar-mill. DED 981.

1169 *Ta.* kaṇkutti-ppāmpu whip-snake, *Dryophidae*. *Ma.* kaṇkotti green whipsnake. DED 982.

1170 *Ta.* kaṇṭam iron style for writing on palmyra leaves. *Te.* gaṇṭamu id. DED 983.

1171 *Ta.* kaṇṭal mangrove, *Rhizophora mucronata*; dichotomous mangrove, *Kandelia rheedii*. *Ma.* kaṇṭa bulbous root as of lotus, plantain; point where branches and bunches grow out of the stem of a palm; kaṇṭal what is bulb-like, half-ripe jackfruit and other green fruits; *R. candel*. *Ka.* gaḍḍe, geḍḍe any bulbous root, esp. that of the lotus; (Gowda) gEṇḍE bulbous root. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍe root-stock from which small roots grow; ila-ti kaṇḍe sweet potato (ila-ti England). *Tu.* kaṇḍe, gaḍḍe a bulbous root; kaṇḍely a kind of tree growing near salt water. *Te.* gaḍḍa, geḍḍa a bulbous root, bulh. *Kol.* (Wagh.) gaḍḍa tuber. *Kuwi* (S.) gidḍa, in: ulli gidḍa onion. /Cf. Sgh. kaḍol mangrove. DED(S) 984.

1172 *Ta.* kaṇṭavan whoever is seen, person who has no concern; kaṇṭaval woman not

related, stranger; kaṇṭār persons not related, strangers. *Ko.* kaṇḍo-n man not related to one; *fem.* kaṇḍo-l. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍavēⁿ stranger; *fem.* kaṇḍava. ? Cf. 1443 *Ta.* kṇ. DED 985.

1173 *Ta.* kaṇṭaṇ warrior, husband; kaṇṭi buffalo bull; kaṇavaṇ husband; kaṇṭaṇ robust, stout man; kiṇṭaṇ fat man, strong person. *Ma.* kaṇṭaṇ the male, esp. of cat; kaṇavaṇ husband; kiṇṭaṇ big; a stout, bulky fellow; kiṇṭappaṇ a stout and robust person. *Ko.* gaṇḍ male. *To.* koḍṇ Badaga husband. *Ka.* gaṇḍu strength, manliness, bravery; the male sex, a male, man; gaṇḍa a strong, manly male person, a husband; strength, greatness; gaṇḍasa, gaṇḍasu, gaṇḍusa, gaṇḍusu male person; gaṇḍike prowess; gaṇḍiga a valiant man; (Ilav.) geṇḍā husband; geṇḍu male. *Koḍ.* gaṇḍ male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats). *Tu.* gaṇḍu male, valiant, stout; gaṇḍusu husband; gaṇḍykāyi, gaṇḍustana, gaṇḍastana manliness; gaṇḍāḷy a stalwart man, giant; kaṇḍani, kaṇḍanyē husband; gaṇṭē, gaṇṭa-puccē male cat; (Bhattacharya, brahmin dial.) kaṇṭe id. *Te.* gaṇḍu bravery, strength, the male of the lower animals; gaṇḍūḍu, gaṇḍāḍu a brave, strong man; gaṇḍāḍu to copulate. *Nk.* gaṇek (*pl.* -er) man, male. *Malt.* geṇḍa male. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) gaṇḍa-, gaṇḍīra- hero. DED(S) 986.

1174 *Ta.* kaṇṭālam travelling sack placed on a bullock, pack-saddle. *Ka.* kaṇṭale, kaṇṭāla, kaṇṭāle, kaṇṭle double bag carried across a beast. *Te.* kaṇṭālamu, kaṇṭlamu bullock-load consisting of two bags filled with goods. /Cf. Mar. kaṇṭhāṭi a bag having opening in the middle. DED 987.

1175 *Ko.* kaṇ-po-t flesh of hind thigh of animal; kaṇ-ka-l calf of leg. *Ka.* kaṇḍa flesh, meat. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍa piece or lump of meat. *Te.* kaṇḍa id., flesh. *Nk.* khaṇḍe piece, piece of flesh. *Ga.* (S.) kaṇḍa muscle (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) khāṇḍum (*pl.* khāṇḍk), (Ch.) khāṇḍ, khāṇḍum, (Ph.) khāṇḍk flesh; (SR.) khāṇḍum id., mutton (*Voc.* 1001). *Koṇḍa* kaṇḍa meat, flesh, muscle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kaṇḍa piece. /Probably < Skt. khaṇḍa- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3792) with development of meaning: piece > piece of flesh > flesh. DED(S) 988.

1176 *Ma.* kaṇṭi gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall, mountain pass. ? *Ko.* kaṇḍy small elevation of land. *Ka.* kaṇḍi, kiṇḍi, gaṇḍi chink, hole, opening. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍi narrow passage (e.g. doorway, mountain pass, hole in a fence). *Tu.* kaṇḍi, khaṇḍi, gaṇḍi hole, opening, window; kaṇḍeriyuni to make a cut. *Te.* gaṇḍi, gaṇḍika hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane; gaṇṭu to cut, wound; *n.* cut, wound, notch; gaṇṭi wound; gaṇḍrincu to cut, divide; gaṇḍrikalu pieces, fragments. *Kuwi* (F.) gundra piece; (S.) gaṇḍra trunk of a tree; gaṇḍranga rath'nal to cut in pieces; (Isr.) gaṇḍra piece. DED(S) 989.

1177 *Ta.* kaṇṭu ball of thread. ? *To.* koḍy string of cane. *Ka.* kaṇḍu, kaṇḍike, kaṇṭike ball of thread. *Te.* kaṇḍe, kaṇḍiya ball or roll of thread. DED 990.

1178 *Kol.* (SR.) gaṇḍeṇ to prick; sār g. to lodge, of a thorn. *Go.* (SR.) gaṇḍāṇa, (Y.) gaṇḍ-, (W.) gaḍḍiṇā, (Ph.) gaḍḍāṇā, (G. Mu. Ma.) gaḍ- to pierce, of a thorn; (Tr.) gaḍḍāṇā to be embedded, of a thorn (*Voc.* 1033). ? *Te.* kāḍu to enter, penetrate, pierce, (K.) to pierce through (as arrows). DEDS 149.

1179 *Kur.* kaṇḍō a stool. *Malt.* kaṇḍō stool, seat. DEDS 150.

1180 *Ta.* kaṇṭai a small cloth for wear. *Te.* kaṇḍuvā upper garment. *Kol.* (Kin.) khaṇḍva cloth; (SR.) kaṇḍvā dhoti, garment. *Nk.* khaṇḍa, khaṇḍva cloth. *Pa.* gaṇḍa id. *Ga.* (Oll.) gaṇḍa id. *Go.* (W.) gāṇḍāl men's cloth; (Ma.) gāṇḍa women's cloth; (Mu.) gāṇḍo man of weaver caste; *fem.* gāṇḍke; (W.) gāṇḍāl Panka caste (*Voc.* 1066). *Koṇḍa* gaṇḍa garment, piece of cloth. *Kuwi* (Mah.) gaṇḍā cloth. /Cf. Or. khaṇḍuā shawl, etc. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3801); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.563 (Dr. < 1A). DED(S, N) 991.

1181 *Ta.* kaṇṇa speedily, quickly. *Te.* kranna, krannana quickly, rapidly, soon, at once; ? kraccuṇa quickly, soon. DED(N) 992.

1182 *Ta.* kaṇṇāṭi, kaṇṇāṭi mirror of metal or glass, glass things, spectacles (< kaṇ eye + āṭi mirror, crystal). *Ma.* kaṇṇāṭi mirror, glass; kaṇṇaṭa spectacles. *To.* koṇḍy mirror, spectacles. *Ka.* kaṇṇāḍi, kaṇāḍi mirror, pane of glass, lens of spectacles, pair of spectacles; kaṇaḍaka pair of spectacles; kaṇaḍisu to mirror, appear. *Koḍ.* kaṇṇāḍi glass, mirror. *Tu.* kaṇṇāḍi, kaṇṇāḍi glass, mirror, pair of spectacles; kaṇaḍaka pair of spectacles, eye-glass. Cf. 1159 *Ta.* kaṇ. DED 993.

1183 *Ta.* kaṇṇi snare, noose, net, knot, tie. *Ma.* kaṇi snare, gin; kaṇikka to lay a snare; kaṇṇi link of a chain, mesh of a net; kaṇi snare, trap, stratagem; kaṇikka to entrap. *Ka.* kaṇi knot, tie; kaṇaya, kaṇe the knot which fastens a garment round the loins; (Hav.) kaṇi trick. *Koḍ.* kaṇi bird-trap (bent sapling and noose with bait); trickiness, cunning; kaṇi- (kēṇi-, kēṇiṇ-) to get stuck, caught; (kēṇip-, kēṇic-) to entangle, get into trouble (*tr.*). *Tu.* kaṇi stratagem; kaṇi wit, cunning. DED(S) 994.

1184 *Ta.* kaṇṇi wreath, garland, neckrope for bullock, rope; kaṇṇu (kaṇṇi-) to be attached to, be fastened to. *Ko.* kaṇy yoke-rope for bullock. *Ka.* kaṇṇi rope, cord, neck-rope. ? *Tu.* kaṇṇi fibre. *Te.* (K.) kaṇne-tāḍu neck-rope (of calves, oxen). *Koṇḍa* kaṇe a rope used to fasten cattle. DED(S) 995.

1185 *Ta.* kaṇṇi sprout, shoot, tender leaf. *Ma.* kaṇṇi shoot of betel vines, palm leaves. Cf. 1353 *Ma.* kayal, *Ka.* kaṇale. DED(S) 996.

1186 *Ta.* katavu (katavi-) to be angry with, be displeased with, quarrel with; *n.* anger, wrath; *katam* anger; *katag* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry with, displeased with, be furious; *katavvu* fury, heat, vehemence; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with. *Ma.* *katam* wrath; *katay-kkuka* to get angry; *katappu* getting angry. *Ka.* *kati*, *khati*, *kāti*, *kāti* anger, wrath. *Kol.* *ka-ti* (? *kaati*) anger, hate. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *kāndri* anger. Cf. 1447 *Ta.* *kātu*. DED 997.

1187 *Ta.* *katavam*, *katavu* door. *Ma.* *katavu*, *katau* door, door-leaves, corner of a door. *Ka.* *kada*, *kadavu*, *kadahu* leaf of a door, door. DED 998.

1188 *Ta.* *katag* (-v-, -nt-) to be hasty, run swiftly; *katavvu* haste, speed; *katalu* (katali-) to move, shake; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, move rapidly. *Ma.* *kataykkuka* to hasten; *kadartu* (d, not t) shaking. *Ko.* *gad-b* (gadby-) to hurry. *Ka.* *kadaḍu*, *kadar*, *kadalū*, *kalaḍu* to be shaken, agitated, put into confusion; *kadaḍu*, *kaduru*, *kadalū* (or with 1189 *Ta.* *katavu*) commotion, tumult, trouble. *Tu.* *gad-duni* to shake, quiver, be agitated; *gaddāvuni* to shake, move, rock (*tr.*); ?*kadeluni*, *kadaluni* to become loose, slack; *shatter*; *kadely* loose; (D. N. S. Bhat, *LSB* 7.3) *kade* to shake. *Te.* *kadalū*, *kadalincu*, *kadalucu*, *kadaluc* to move, stir, shake, totter; *kadalū*, *kadalika* motion; *kadapu* to move, stir, put in motion; *kadamu* the trot of a horse, a step, stride. *Nk.* *kadal-* (-t-) to move. *Pa.* *gadl-* to shake, tremble. *Konda* *kadli* (-t-) to shake, stir, move. DED(S, N) 999.

1189 *Ta.* *katāru* (katāri-) to cry aloud from pain or grief, shriek, scream, roar, yell. *Ma.* *katāruka* to roar, lament. *Ka.* *gadu*, *gadda-risu*, *gaddrisu*, *gaddisu* to produce a loud sound, thunder, roar, growl, cry, menace, exhort with a loud voice; *gadarisu* to exhort with a loud voice, scare, frighten (as beasts); *gadu* roaring, crying, etc.; *gadarika* loud and earnest exhortation, scaring (of cattle); *gaddala* noise, din (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katag*). *Tu.* *gaddala* confusion, disturbance, noise (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katag*). *Te.* *gadumu*, *gaddincu* to rebuke, scold, check, browbeat. Cf. 1206 *Ta.* *kattu*. DED 1000.

1190 *Tu.* *kadale* a rag; *adi*, ragged, tattered. *Go.* (Mu.) *gatla*, (G.) *geḍi*, (Ma.) *geḍa*, *gette*, (L.) *gete*, *gende* cloth (Voc. 1175). *Pe.* *kadiya*, *kediya* id., waistcloth. *Manḍ.* *kediya*, *kidiya* a cloth, DEN 14.

1191 *Ta.* *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, grow big, abound, be superior to; *katippu* thickness; *katimai* largeness, greatness. *Tu.* *kadiya* strongly, well. DEDS 151.

1192 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kadikke* a bamboo granary. *Tu.* *kadike* granary. *Te.* *gāde* a large high basket used for storing grain. *Pa.* *gadeya* granary. *Kuwi* (F.) *gadde* a bamboo receptacle for storing paddy. / Cf. Halbi *gadeya* granary. DEDS 152.

1193 *Ta.* *katir* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine, glow, become manifest, abound, increase; *n.* ray of light, beam, light; *katirippu* radiance; *katiravan* sun. *Ma.* *katir* ray; *katiram* beauty, radiance; *katiravan* sun; *katirkka* to shoot rays or looks, be radiant; *katiramma* shining, beaming. *Ka.* *kadir* ray of light, splendour; *kaduru*, *kaduru* lustre. *Te.* *kaduru* to be produced, increase, spread. DED 1001.

1194 *Ta.* *katir* ear of grain, spear of grass. *Ma.* *katir* ear, spike of corn; *katirkka* to shoot into ears; *katirippu* a sprout, shoot. *Ka.* *kadir* spike of corn, ear. *Koḍ.* *kadi* ear (of paddy, wheat, etc.). *Tu.* *kadiru* ear of corn; *kadpu* ear of ripened corn. DED 1002.

1195 *Ta.* *katir* spinner's spindle. *Ma.* *katir* id. *Ka.* *kadir*, *kaduru*, *kaduru* id. *Tu.* *kaduru*, *kadiru*, *kadru* id. *Te.* *kaduru* id. *Ga.* (S.) *kadur* an instrument used to spin threads from cotton. DED 1003.

1196 *Ta.* *katu* a scar. *Ka.* *gadu*, *gaduvu* a swelling (as from a blow), a tumour; *gaddarisu* to swell (as the face or limbs); *gādari* weal. *Tu.* *gadaru* a lump. *Te.* *kadumu* a swelling, bump; *kanti* excrescence, lump, wen, swelling. DED(S) 1004.

1197 *Ta.* *katukku* (katukki-) to gorge, glut. *Tu.* *gad(u)kuni* to lap, bolt. *Te.* *katuku*, *gatu*, *gaduku* to lap, lick up, (K. also) eat food defiled by others. *Ga.* (S.) *katkap-* to lap like a cat (< *Te.*). DED 1005.

1198 *Ta.* *katuppu* herd of cattle. *Ka.* *kadupu* herd, flock; *kadale*, *kadali* a mass, multitude. *Te.* *kadupu* id. / ? Cf. Skt. *kadam-ba*(ka)-multitude, troop. DED(S) 1006.

1199 *Ta.* *katuppu* cheek, hair. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *kadvāya* cheek. *Ka.* *kadapu*, *kadampu* cheek. DED(N) 1007.

1200 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to seize, grasp, take more than a proper share of. *Ka.* *kadubu* to seize or hold firmly; *kadi* to steal; *kadaka* a thievish, deceitful man; *fem.* *kadiki*. *Tu.* *kadipu*, *kadupu*, *kadpu* stealing, theft. *Te.* *kadumu* to seize. DED(S) 1008.

1201 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to be troubled, perturbed. *Ka.* *kade* to join, be contiguous, meet, approach, copulate, be pressed or squeezed; *kaduku* to press, squeeze; *kadubu* to press, distress, trouble. *Te.* *kadiyu* to approach, meet, come together; *kadiyincu* to bring together. *Koḍ.* (SR.) *gaddi-* to reach. DED 1009.

1202 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off (as fibres from a nut), chisel. *Tu.* *kadepuni*, *kadevuni*, *kadevuni* to pull out, strip off, disjoint. DED 1010.

1203 *Ta.* *kattanam* jacket, tunic, coat of mail; *kantalām* armour for the body. *Te.* *kattalamu* armour, mail; *kattalḍu* one who is clad in armour. DED(S) 1011.

1204 *Ta.* *katti* knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle. *Ma.* *katti* knife. *Ko.* *katy*

billhook knife; *kati-r* (katre-; < *katy-tayr*, *katy-tarc-*) to cut; *kankeyit*, *kankei-t* sickle (for *kan*, see 1166). *To.* *kan* *koty* dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1166). *Ka.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Koḍ.* *katti* knife. *Tu.* *katti*, *katte* id. *Te.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Go.* (Ch.) *katti* cock's spur; (Elwin) *kāti* the knife attached to the cock's foot (Voc. 490). ? Cf. 1208 *Kol.* *katk-*. DED(S) 1012.

1205 *Go.* (Ch. W. Ph.) *kattī*, (Ma. S. M.) *kettī* mat; (Tr.) *kattī* palmleaf mat (Voc. 494). *Konda* (BB 1972) *kati* wall. *Kuwi* (Su.) *katti* mat-wall; (Isr.) *kati* wall. DEDS 153.

1206 *Ta.* *kattu* (katti-) to caw, screech, chatter, yelp, growl, bray, bleat, croak, cry, scream, babble, roar; *n.* crying, bawling, chattering. *Ka.* *kattu* to cry, croak, caw, bray, etc. Cf. 1189 *Ta.* *katāru*. DED 1013.

1207 *Ma.* *kattuka* to kindle, burn; *kattal* burning, heat, appetite; *kattikka* to set on fire, burn. *Ko.* *kat-* (katy-) to burn (*intr.*); light (lamp); *katc-* (katc-) to set fire to. *To.* *kot-* (koty-) (fire) burns with flame, glitter, flash; light (lamp). *Ka.* *kattu* to begin to burn with flame; cause to burn with intensity, inflame, kindle; *kattisu* to inflame, kindle. *Koḍ.* *katt-* (katti-) to burn with a blaze (*intr.*). *Kor.* (M.) *kanti* to kindle. DED 1014.

1208 *Kol.* *katk-* (katakt-) to strike down (man), break down (tree). *Nk.* (Ch.) *katuk-* / *katk-* to cut with axe. *Pa.* *katt-* to cut down (tree), slaughter, sacrifice. *Ga.* (OIL) *kat-* to cut, sacrifice. *Go.* *kad-* (Mu.) to cut (hair), (Ma.) *gnaw*; (Mu.) *kadi-* to cut (hair), break (sod) (Voc. 498); (KoB.) *kaht-*, (Ma.) *ka't-*, ? (Mu.) *kah-* to cut (Voc. 617); (Koya T.) *katt-* to cut; *kaht-* to make to cut. *Konda* *kat-* (-t-) to cut down (tree) with an axe, fell; *katki-* (-t-) to cut down (trees); *katas* lopping, cutting; *katas ā-* to cut one another. *Pe.* *kat-* (-t-), (*intens.*) *katka-* to cut (with axe). *Manḍ.* *kat-* id. *Kui* *kata* (kati-) to cut down, fell, cut, hew; *pl.* *action* *katka* (katki-). *Kuwi* (P.) *katt-* (-it-), (F.) *kuttali* (i.e. *kattali*) to cut (with axe, etc.); (Isr.) *kat-* (-it-) to cut (trees, bushes, etc.); *katk-* (-it-) to chop into pieces; (S.) *kutkianari* (i.e. *katk'*) soldiers. ? Cf. 1204 *Ta.* *katti*. DED(S, N) 1015.

1209 *Ta.* *kantāyam* instalment, assessment, revenue money paid in a lump or in instalments; astrological period of four months. *Ma.* *kantāyam* tax, land-tax, ground-rent; *kandāyam* (d, not t) term for paying taxes; space of four months. *Ko.* *kandi-g* revenue money. *Ka.* *kanta*, *kantu* instalment, fixed term of payment; *kandāya* tribute, tax; space of four months (in astrology). *Tu.* *kandāya* assessment, tax; space of four months; (B-K.) *kantu* instalment; *kandāyo* tax. *Te.* *kandāyamu* space of four months.

1210 *Ma.* *kantu* membrum muliebre. *To.* *kod* pubic hair. DED 1016.

1211 *Ka.* *kantu* to set (as the sun); *kantisu* to extinguish, as a lamp. *Tu.* *kantuni* to sink, set (as the sun); *kantelu* sinking; *kantu*, *kanta* depth, precipice; deep, precipitous; *kantanē* bent downward, inclined. *Kor.* (O.) *kantappa* prostrate; *kanti* depth; *kantri* to immerse. DED(S) 1017.

1212 *Ta.* *kenti* (-pp-, -tt-), *kentu* (kenti-) to hop, skip. *Ka.* *gantu* moving about, jumping, dancing. *Te.* *gantu* to jump, bound, vault; *n.* a jump, etc.; (K.) *gentu* to hop, jump. *Konda* (BB) *gat-* to jump, dance (males). *Kuwi* (S.) *gentinai* to jump; *gettinai* to jump, leap; *getkinai* to hop; (Su.) *get-* (-it-) to dance; (Isr.) *get-* to hop. Cf. 1552 *Ta.* *kittu*. DED(S) 1018.

1213 *Ta.* *kanti* dhal (< *Te.*). *Te.* *kandi* pigeon pea, *Cajanus indicus*; *pl.* *kandulu*. *Pa.* *kerdi* id. *Ga.* (P.) *kardi* (pl. -i) id. *Go.* (S.) *kandi* (pl. -hku) tuar pulse (< *Te.*; Voc. 502). *Konda* *kandi* pigeon-pea, *C. i.* / Cf. Or. *kāndula* id. DED(S) 1019.

1214 *Tu.* *kanduka*, *kandaka* ditch, trench. *Te.* *kandakamu* id. *Konda* *kanda* trench made as a fireplace during weddings. *Pe.* *kanda* fire trench. *Kui* *kanda* small trench for fireplace. *Malt.* *kandri* a pit. DEDS 154.

1215 *Pa.* *kandi* (pl. -i) necklace, beads. *Ga.* (P.) *kandi* (pl. -i) bead, (pl.) necklace; (S.) *kandiḥ* bead. DEDS 155.

1216 *Ko.* *kapt* butterfly, moth. *To.* *kopap* butterfly. *Ka.* *kapaḍe*, *kappaḍe*, *kappadi*, *kappade*, *kabaḍe*, *kappaḍe*, *gabbilāyi* bat. *Te.* *gabbilāya*, *gabbilāyi*, *gabbilamu* id. *Nk.* *kapaḍe* cricket (or a kind of bird; meaning not certainly recorded). DED 1020.

1217 *Tu.* *kappade* dirty. *Malt.* *qape* to touch filth, be soiled. DEDS 156.

1218 *Ta.* *kappam* tribute. *Ma.* *kappam* tribute, taxes. *Ka.* *kappa*, *kappu* tribute. *Tu.* *kappa* tribute, an offering. *Te.* *kappamu* tribute, tax, subsidy. / Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kappa-* tribute, tax, ransom. DED 1021.

1219 *Ta.* *kappal* ship, sailing vessel. *Ma.* *kappal* ship. *To.* *kopol* boat. *Tu.* *kappalu* ship. *Te.* *kappali* id. DED 1022.

1220 *Ta.* *kappi* grits in flour, grain half-ground; gravel, road-metal; *kampu* grain half-ground. *Ma.* *kappi* coarse part of rice. DED 1023.

1221 *Ta.* *kappu* (kappi-) to overspread (as a cloud); *kavi* (-v-, -nt-) to cover, overspread, overshadow, surround; (-pp-, -tt-) to cover (as with an umbrella), overshadow, cover over (as an arch); *kavikai* hending, being concave, umbrella; *kavippu* covering, canopy, umbrella; *kavicanai* wrapper, envelope, cover, sheath (< *Te.*); *kammu* (kammi-) to be overcast, cloudy, gloomy, dark; *kammal* dimness (as of a gem, a lamp, glass, spectacles), cloudiness, haziness. *Ma.* *kappuka*, *kammuka* to

cover, overspread; kaviyuka to overflow, inundate, surpass, exceed; be overflowed; kamiyuka to overspread; kaviyan wrapper, pillowcase; kavice, kamiccal inundation, encroachment. *Ko.* kavc- (kave-) to cover with a garment. *To.* kofc- (kofc-) to cover; to be in great numbers, (crowd) comes in great numbers; kofy- (kofs-) to surround in great numbers or on all sides (e.g. people, fire). *Ka.* kappu to cover; spread, extend, overspread, surround; kavi to cover, overspread, come upon, rush upon, attack; *n.* a rushing upon, etc.; kavicu, kavaeu, kavucu to put upon, cause to come upon, etc.; gavasani, gavasanike, gavasani a cover, wrapper, case; gavasapisu to cover, wrap. *Tu.* kabiyni to besiege, surround, overwhelm, overspread (as clouds); gavasaniḡ case of a fiddle, etc.; gausaniḡ a bag, case, cover. *Te.* kappu to cover, overspread, envelope, conceal; spread, extend, collect or settle in a thick covering (as clouds); *n.* a cover, darkness, blackness; kappudu a cover or covering; kappiri duskiness, partial darkness; kaviyu to spread, approach, fall upon, rush against, attack; gausena, (B.) gavisena a cloth case or cover; kammu to cover, surround, overspread; (K.) kamiyu to overspread, cover completely; kammirincu to cover; kammudala covering, concealing; (Inscr.) kapuḡalu the stone beams covering the sanctum. *Pa.* kapp- to cover, overspread. *Koṇḍa* kap- (t-) (clouds) to overcast the sky. *Kuwi* (S.) kaph'nai to outflank. *Kur.* kaphnā to cover exactly, fit upon hermetically, stick fast to or together. Cf. 1225 *Kur.* kappnā and 1324 *Ta.* kavanti. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2957, kāvaca- armour, and no. 3816, *khappa- cover (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (S, N) 1024.

1222 *Ta.* kappu (kappi-) to gorge, cram into mouth; kavvu (kavi-), kavvu (kavi-) to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness; *n.* bite, seizing by the mouth (as dog), eating. *Ma.* kappuka, kammuka to snap at, eat as a dog or madman; (Kauḡ.) kavvuka to seize with mouth, bite. *Ka.* kapa, kaba, gapa, gappa, gaba imit. of the sound emitted in eager gulping (mostly also reduplicated); kabakkane, kappane, kavakkane, gabakkane in a snatching manner, with the sound produced in snatching, with the sound of gulping quickly. *Koḡ.* kabb- (kabb-) to seize with wide-open mouth (of dogs, tigers, etc.). *Tu.* kappuni to eat greedily; gabagaba gulping, swallowing; kapparaṇṇu a glutton. *Te.* kamucu to nibble at, swallow; kami a lump of food; kamikili a handful to eat; kamikēḡu a large handful; (K.) kamiyu to swallow, gulp down; (K.) kavvu to seize by mouth. *Pe.* kap- (t-) to bite. *Mand.* kap- (t-) id. *Kui* kappā (kapt-) to swallow liquid hastily, gulp, drink; kavali giva to chew the cud. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kap- (it-) to eat fast like a dog; gab- (it-) to eat fast. *Kur.* xappnā to swallow (any thickish liquid), drink (e.g. broth, rice-water, medicine): xappā leech; hahkā a bite; habkā'ānā

to hite; (Hahn) khauwānā to eat greedily. / Prob. > Skt. kavala- mouthful, morsel; kavala- to swallow, gulp down, devour; kavala- mouthful of water; Pali kabala-, kabala- small piece, ball of food, mouthful (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2960); whence *Ta.* kavalam, kavaṇam morsel, mouthful of food, ball of rice or other food for an elephant; *Ma.* kavalam, kabalām mouthful, morsel, kavajuka to gargle, swallow; kahalikka to gulp; *Ko.* kava-lm offering of plantain fruits to gods by stuffing them into diviners' mouths; *Ka.* kavala, kavala, kabala, kavapa mouthful, pill; kabalisu to eat, gulp, devour; *Te.* kabalamu mouthful, morsel; kahalincū to swallow, devour, gulp. Cf. also Skt. (*lex.*) kavaka- mouthful (ibid., no. 2956), and Skt. kavika- bit of a bridle (cf. F.B.J. Kuiper, *Museum* 64.212, Mayrhofer III.669). DED (S) 1025.

1223 *Ka.* kappu, kappā, kappal hole in the ground, pit; kappu to dig; gabbarisu to dig, undermine; (Ilav.) garpu to dig; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) gambu a hole in a tree. *Tu.* karpu pit, hole, ditch; garpuni, (D.N.S. Bhat, p.13) galp- to dig; garpely scooping, burrowing; (B-K.) kappu kheddāh. *Kor.* (M.) garpu to dig. ? *Te.* (B.) kavu pit, well. Cf. 1467 *Go.* kār-. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3817, *khappa- hole (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (S, N) 1026.

1224 (a) *Ko.* kepak frog, toad. *To.* kopin frog. *Ka.* kappe, (Ilav.) keppe id. *Koḡ.* kappe toad. *Tu.* kappē frog. *Te.* kappā id. *Go.* (M.) kappe id. (*Voc.* 514). *Koṇḍa* kapoki id., (BB also) bieeps. *Kuwi* (F.P.) kappā frog. (b) *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.12) pōke frog. *Koḡ.* pō-ke id. (Probably *kVppokk... > *kpōk... > pōke; cf. *Ko.* and *Koṇḍa.*) DED (S, N) 1027.

1225 *Kur.* kappnā to cover or press gently with the hand, throw the hand or claws upon in order to catch, feel with the hand or feet for knowing; (Ilav.) kappar ērnā to feel, touch. *Malt.* kape to touch, meddle. Or with 1221 *Ta.* kappu (Pfeiffer). DED (S) 1028.

1226 *Ta.* kapōti blind person, silly fellow (< *Te.*). *Ka.* kabōji a blind man. *Te.* kabōdi a blind creature. DED 1029.

1227 *Ka.* kabbila huntsman, fowler, rustic; kabbiliga, kabbeya boatman, fisherman. *Te.* kabbili toddy-drawer; ? gamallavāḡu man of the toddy-drawer caste; gavupḡlavāḡu a toddy-drawer. DEDS 158.

1228 *Go.* (Mu.) kaman, khamna forest; kamna ḡali nilgai (for ḡali, cf. 3136) (said to be < Ilabbi; *Voc.* 516). *Pe.* kaman forest. *Mand.* kaman id. *Kui* kamborj, kamboni forest, jungle. *Kuwi* kampa (Isr.) park, grove; (T.) forest. *Malt.* kambare uncultivated ground. DEDS (N) 159.

1229 *Ta.* kamar crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought. *Ka.* kamari,

kammari declivity, steep bank, cliff, ravine. DED 1030.

1230 *Ka.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, or scorched; kamara, kamaru, kamarike, kamarige the state of being singed, burnt, or scorched, the disagreeable smell arising from burnt oil, ghee, hair, etc. *Te.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, charred; *n.* singing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil; kamarucu, kamarucu to singe, burn, char; kamalu to be scorched, singed, or parched, be blackened; *caus.* kamalincū. *Koṇḍa* kavi pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting pōḡu cultivation). From DED (S) 1120.

1231 *Ta.* kamaru (kamari-) to feel a pungent sensation as that produced by chillies on the fire. *Ma.* kamarkka to have astringent taste; kamarppu acerbity. / Cf. Skt. kavara- sourness, acidity. DED 1031.

1232 *Kur.* xami spear-grass (used for thatching houses, feeding cattle, etc.). *Malt.* xami thatching straw. DED 1032.

1233 *Ta.* kamuku areca palm, *Areca catechu*. *Ma.* kamuku, kamuḡḡu, kavuḡḡu, karuḡḡu helot-nut tree, *A. catechu*. *Ka.* (PBh.) kauḡu areca-nut tree; (Gowda) kammu id. *Tu.* kaḡḡu, (B-K.) kamu id. / Cf. Skt. kramu(ka)- id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3440). DED (N) 1033.

1234 *Ta.* kamukkaḡu armpit. ? *Ko.* ganj-guy, ganj-gu-ly id. *To.* komkwit id. *Ka.* kavuḡḡu, kaḡḡu, kaḡḡu, kaḡḡu, kaḡḡu, koḡḡu, koḡḡu, koḡḡu id.; (Ilav.) kaḡḡu id.; (Hav.) kinkled id. *Koḡ.* kavḡḡi vital spot. *Tu.* kaḡḡu armpit. *Kor.* (T.) karkiledi id. *Te.* kavḡḡi breast, bosom; an embrace; kavḡḡilincū to embrace, hug, press to the bosom; kavḡḡilinta, kavḡḡilimpū an embrace. *Pa.* kavkor, kavkod armpit; kavḡḡil, kavḡḡil lap. *Go.* (Oll.) kaḡḡil id. *Go.* (Tr.) kākri, (W.) kākri armpit; (Tr., *Gramm.* 55) kākriṅ (*pl.*) armpits (? < Il., Mar. kākhi). DED (N) 1034.

1235 *Te.* kampa, krampa bramble; branch of a thorny tree or plant; (K.) thorn hedge; (K., mod.) kar(xa) kampa id. *Nk.* kappa id. *Go.* (P.) kampa thorny bushes used for fencing. *Koṇḍa* kampa id. ? *Ka.* kompe a small thorn bush, a small bundle or load of thorny twigs. DEDS (N) 160.

1236 *Ta.* kampaṭṭam coinage, coin. *Ma.* kammaṭṭam, kammaṭṭam coinage, mint. *Ka.* kammaṭa id.; kammaṭi a coiner. DED 1035.

1237 *Ta.* kampalai agricultural tract; kampalar inhabitants of an agricultural tract. *Ka.* kampaṇa a district. *Te.* (Inscr.) kampaṇa an administrative division. / Cf. Mayrhofer, s.v. kampaṇa. DED 1036.

1238 *Ko.* kabaḡm communal work in one man's garden. *Ka.* kambala daily hire or wages. *Koḡ.* kambala feast given in field at transplantation time; picnic. DED 1037.

1239 *Ka.* kambala a buffalo race. *Tu.* kambula, kambula a buffalo race in a rice field. DEDS 161.

1240 *Ta.* kampākam, kampān ship's cable. *Ma.* kampa cable, strong rope. / Cf. Sgh. kamba strong rope. DEDS 162.

1241 *Ta.* kampi wire of gold, silver, iron or other metal; bit of a horse's bridle; narrow stripe along the border of a cloth. *Ma.* kampi wire of lute; bar of iron; stripe in the border of a cloth. *Ka.* kambu wire; iron band, bar of iron, bar, bridge of nose; stripe or stripes running parallel with the border of a cloth. *Tu.* kambu a wire; flat bar of iron; borders of a cloth. *Te.* kambu wire; kammi id., a bar, the line or border at the end of a cloth. DED (S) 1038, 1039 (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561).

1242 *Ta.* kampu, kampam-pul bulrush millet, Italian millet. *Ma.* kampu id.; kampam a grain; kamp-ari *Holcus spicatus*. *Ka.* kambu id. *Te.* kambu id. / Cf. Skt. kambu- (Hem. *Uṇ* 847) = kuruvinda. [*Pennisetum typhoid-eum* Rich. = *Panicum spicatum* Roxb. = *H. spicatus* Linn. = many other synonyms.] DED 1040.

1243 *Ta.* kempalai basket, grain basket. *Ka.* gampe basket. *Te.* gampa id. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) gappal (*pl.*) a set of baskets. *Pa.* gappa bamboo basket. *Go.* (S.²) gappa large basket. *Go.* (Mu.) gappa, goppa basket, bag (*Voc.* 1045). *Koṇḍa* gapa basket in which to carry grain; gapati, gapend a basketful. *Pe.* gapa a basket. DED (S) 1041.

1244 *Ta.* kampai slips of wood forming the binding of a book made up of palm leaves. *Ma.* kampa wooden peg which goes through a native book; the boards which hold it. DED 1042.

1245 *Ta.* kammal ear-ring worn by women in ear-lobe. *Ma.* kammal woman's ear-ornament; (Tiyya) kammalu ear-ring. *Te.* kamma a kind of large drop ear-ring worn by women; kammi nose-ring. *Kol.* kamma women's ear-stud. *Go.* (P.) kami nose-ring. *Koṇḍa* kami ear-ring. *Kuwi* (S.) aḡi-kommu nose-ring; (F.) karsakāmi ear-ring (worn by males only). DED (S, N) 1043.

1246 *Ta.* kammu (kammi-) to become hoarse, be rough or jarring (as a wind instrument); kammal hoarseness, sore throat; kamm-eṇal indistinct sound. *Ma.* kammuka to be hoarse. DED 1044.

1247 (a) *Ta.* kamm-eṇal emitting of fragrance; kamakama (-pp-, -tt-) to be very fragrant; kamakamav-eṇal fragrant smell; kamag (-v-, -nt-) to emit fragrance. *Ko.* gaml good smell (of food, incense); gangam in-to be fragrant. *Ka.* kamma, kampu bad smell, fragrance; kammu to be fragrant (of the breath); *n.* fragrance; kampsu to be odorous; kammage, kammame fragrantly; fragrance; kammitu that which is fragrant, fragrance; gama a term expressive of diffused-

ness and strength of a fragrance; gamana odour, fragrance; gampu fragrance; gabbu, garbu bad smell. *Koḍ.* gamana smell. *Tu.* kammena, kamyana smell, fragrance; gammy good or bad smell; gamagama fragrance, odour; gamasu id.; stink, stench; gamasuni to smell, scent, stink; gamāyisuni to be fragrant, odoriferous. *Te.* kampu smell, odour, stink; stinking, fetid; kamma sweet, delicious, pleasant (in taste or odour); kamnana, kammātananu deliciousness of taste or odour, sweetness; kammani delicious, sweet, pleasant; gabbu stink, stench; gamagama sweetly, fragrantly. *Kol.* kam, (SR.) kamp a smell. *Nk.* kap smell, odour. *Ga.* (S.) kampu bad smell. *Go.* (Ko.) gabbu stink (*Voc.* 1046). *Koṇḍa* kampu, (Sova dial.) kapu smell. *Kur.* gangamrā (flowers) send forth a pleasant scent; gangam-amba'ānā to perfume, impregnate with a sweet odour; gamak smell, scent (< IA); gamkārnā to give forth a smell (pleasant or otherwise) (< IA). Cf. 1334 *Ta.* kaviecu. / Cf. H. gamak fragrance.

(b) *Ka.* guma guma annu, guma-gumāyisu to send forth a fragrant odour. *Te.* gumaguma fragrance; fragrantly; gumāyincu to spread, as an agreeable odour; gubāṇincu to emit fragrance, spread as fragrance; gubulu fragrance; gubulu-konu to spread as fragrance, emit fragrance. DED(S) 1045.

1248 *Ta.* kamm-eṇal being calm, still, silent; kamukkam reticence, taciturnity. *Ma.* kamukkam id. *Ko.* gamn state of saying or doing nothing. *Go.* (Ph.) kameke, kam(m)ene, (Mu. Ko.) kamek silent; (W.) kamekke silence; (Mu.) kummay man-, (Ma.) kemen man- to be silent (*Voc.* 517). DED(S) 1046.

1249 *Ta.* kaya (pp-, nt-) to be bitter; abhor, loathe, detest; kai (pp-, -tt-) to be bitter, astringent, unpleasant; dislike, be angry with, hate; kayappu, kacappu, kaccal bitterness; kaippu bitterness, dislike, aversion; kayar, kacar astringency, astringent matter; kaca (pp-, nt-) to taste bitter, be embittered, disgusted; kaeṇṇai astringency, as of an unripe fruit. *Ma.* kaikka, kaśakka to be bitter, be disliked; kaippu bitterness, grudge, disrelish, disagreeable, sourish; kappu id., bile; kaśakaśa imit. sound of sour astringent tastes. *Ko.* kae- (kac-) to be bitter; kae va-y mouth when it has bitter taste from beer, etc. *To.* koy- (koe-) to be bitter. *Ka.* kay, kamyi, kayi, kayyi, kaypu, kaype bitterness; kasar to scratch the throat, be astringent; kasa, kasaku, kasar, kasi, kasu, kasuru astringency, unripeness; (Hav.) kayku to be bitter; kaykaṇṇe, kayke bitter. *Koḍ.* kay- (kayp-, kaye-) to be bitter; kaype gall-bladder. *Tu.* kaipē, kayipe, kaipely bitterness; bitter, envious; kasa brackish; kaskāyi half-ripe. *Kor.* (M.) kāy, (T.) kayye bitter. *Te.* kasu raw, unripe (kaśūgāya unripe fruit); kasuru unripe fruit; eḍḍu (eḍḍi-) bitterness; bitter. *Kol.* se-nd bitter. *Nk.* (Ch.) kayek unripe. *Pa.* kēp- (kēt-) to be sour or bitter; (S.) kaygaṇṇa bile (cf. 1148). *Ga.* (S.) kēmbur, (S.)

keymbur bitter. *Go.* (Ch. Ko.) kay-, (SR. W. Ph.) kaiyānā to be bitter; (W. Ph.) kaital bitter; (Tr. *Voc.*, p. 94) kaiṭṭānā, (*Gramm.*, p. 65) kaiṭṭānā to taste bitter, as quinine; (Tr.) kekhe bitter; (Mu.) kay- to be bitter; kayle bitter; kaymul burka bitter gourd; (Ma. S. Ko.) kaymul bitter; (M.) kaitā, (L.) kahita, kelā bitter (*Voc.* 520); (L.) kayār raw, unripe (*Voc.* 521); (Ko.) kay-kaṇṇ hile (*Voc.* 523); (ASu.) kaymul bitterness. *Pe.* ke- (-t-) to be bitter. *Mand.* kembel bitter. *Kui* (K.) kappeli id.; (W.) kasi a young undeveloped pumpkin. *Kuwi* (F.) kassa sour; kombelli bitter; (S. Su.) kambeli id. *Malt.* qase to become bitterish, insipid or vapid. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2974, Skt. kaśāya-astringent, Pali kaśāya-, kaśāva- id., kaśaṭa-bitter, acrid. DED(S, N) 1047.

1250 *Ta.* kayam, kayamai baseness, meanness; kayavan base, unworthy, cruel man; fem. kayatti; kayavu baseness, meanness, theft, pillage; kaimmai meanness, lie; kayiar mean, despicable persons, thieves, deceivers, cheats. *Ma.* kayam low condition; kayavan a mean, low fellow; kayyan man of low caste, slave, good-for-nothing, rascal; kaśavan a wicked person. *Ka.* keyta triekry, deceit, fraud; keydāṇu crooked, dishonest behaviour, fraud; keyme cleverness, deceit. *Tu.* kainē a nasty woman; (B-K.) gayyāṇi a bad-charactered woman. *Pa.* kiyaṭto bad. DED(S) 1048.

1251 *Ta.* kayam depth, tank, water, sea. *Ma.* kayam depth; kaṇam id., body of water, tank. *Ka.* (Hav.) kaya deep place in a river. *Tu.* kaya depth (as of water), swamp; deep. *Go.* (FH. G. Mu.) kasa, (Ma.) kassa pool, tank (*Voc.* 603). DED(S) 1049.

1252 *Ta.* kayal, cēl carp. *Ma.* kayal a fish, *Cyprinus*; kayyan a river fish. *Te.* kakka fish; cēpa id. *Kol.* kaye id. *Nk.* kayye id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kayye (pl. -l) id. *Pa.* key sp. fish. *Go.* kike (Mu. Ma.) a small fish, (M. Ko.) fish (*Voc.* 706). / ? Cf. kait-, ke- in Skt. kaitavarta-, keavarta- fisherman, Pali Pkt. kevaṭṭa-id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3469). DED(S) 1050.

1253 *Ta.* kayil nape of the neck. *Tu.* kekki, kekkiṇṇu neck, throat. *Kor.* (T.) kekki, (O.) gekkiṇṇu neck. Cf. *DCV*, no. 957. DED(S) 163.

1254 *Ta.* kayiru rope, cord, string. *Ma.* kayal string; kayaru rope, cord, coir; eakari, cekari, cēri coconut husk and fibres. *Ko.* ki-r-na-ṇ rope. *Koḍ.* ke-ri rope; ce-ri coconut fibre, coir. *Tu.* (BRR) eēri fibre. *Te.* eēru string, cord; eēru, in: cēru-kōḷa whip. DED(S) 1051.

1255 *Ma.* kayaruka to increase, rise, ascend, climb up, embark; kayaruka to increase (tr.), raise, put on ship; kayarūkam increase, steep ascent, attack. *Te.* (K.) kasaru to increase, rise high, be elated. DED 1052.

1256 *Kol.* kayng- (kayaṇkt-) to laugh; kayngekan man who is in a jesting relationship with female (essentially, cross-cousin); fem. kayngekad. *Nk.* kayng- to laugh. *Nk.* (Ch.) kayng- to laugh; kaynga wife's younger sister, husband's younger sister; kayman (pl. kaymar) husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother. ? *Go.* (many dialects) kav-, (Tr.) kowwānā to laugh; (Mu.) kavna, kavtik joking relation (*Voc.* 595). ? *Pe.* gray-(-t-) to laugh. ? Cf. 2010 *Te.* keru. ? Cf. 1080 *Kui* kapka. DED(S) 1053.

1257 *Ma.* kayyil ladle, spoon. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) kili ladle. *Tu.* kailu id., spoon. Cf. *DCV*, no. 1843. DED(S) 164.

1258 *Ta.* kara (pp-, nt-) to conceal, steal; hide (*intr.*), lie hidden, keep oneself out of sight; karappu, karavu concealing, theft, fraud, deceit; karavar thieves; karaval concealment; karavaṭam act or practice of stealing, deceit; karavaṭar thieves, deceivers. *Ma.* karappu covering, hiding, concealing; theft. *Ko.* o-garv- (o-gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (*o-g- [see 1032] + *karv- to lie hidden). *To.* kar- (karṭh-) to steal, hide (*tr.*); kar nar- (narṭh-) to have sexual intercourse stealthily (for nar-, see 3582). *Ka.* kare to hide (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Te.* karaṇṇa a deceiver, cheat. / Cf. Skt. kharpara- thief; kharapaṭa- name of the author of the cora-śāstra-, otherwise called Karpisuta (Mattavilāsaṇa, in *Ta.* the treatise is known as karavaṭa-nūl [Cilapp.]). DED 1054.

1259 *Ka.* garagarike pleasantness, neatness, beauty. *Tu.* garakana clean, clear. *Te.* garagara clean, neat, tidy, nice; garagarika cleanliness, etc. *Kur.* xarxar perfectly clean, quite empty; xarxarārnā to be perfectly clean, quite empty; (Pfeiffer). DED(N) 1055.

1260 *Ka.* garasu, garusu gravel. *Tu.* karṇ-kallu gravel, hard sand. *Te.* garusu gravel. ? Cf. 1265 *Ta.* karadu. DED 1056.

1261 *Ta.* karacai, kariai a measure of capacity = 400 marakkāl (< Tc.). *Ka.* garase, gerase id. *Te.* garise id. Cf. 1966 *Ko.* kerc. / ? Cf. Pali karisa- a square measure of land, being that space on which a karisa of seed can be sown. DED(S) 1057.

1262 *Ta.* karaṇṇi, karuṇi, keruṇi fencing, school or gymnasium where wrestling and fencing are taught. *Ka.* garaḍi, garuḍi fencing school. *Tu.* garaḍi, garuḍi id. *Te.* gariḍi, gariḍi id., fencing. DED 1058.

1263 *Ta.* karaṇṇi Indian black bear, sloth bear. *Ma.* karaṇṇi bear. *Ko.* karḍy id. *To.* ka-ṛ id.; ka-ṛik wiḍ black (lit. which is like a bear); (Su. 1977, p. 1). *Ka.* karaḍi, kaḍḍi bear. *Koḍ.* karaḍi id. *Tu.* karaḍi id. *Te.* (B.) karaṇṇi id. DED 1059(a).

1264 *Ta.* karaṇṇi, karaṇṇi-pparai, karaṇṇikai a kind of drum (said to sound like a bear, karaṇṇi). *Ka.* karaḍi, karaḍe an oblong drum

beaten on both sides, a sort of double drum. / Cf. Skt. karaṇṇa- a kind of drum. DED 1060.

1265 *Ta.* karaṇṇu roughness, unevenness, churlish temper; karaṇṇu rugged, uneven, unpolished; karap uneven surface in vegetables and fruits, scar; karu prong, barb, spike; karumai, karil severity, cruelty; karukku teeth of a saw or sickle, jagged edge of palmyra leaf-stalk, sharpness. *Ma.* karaṇṇu what is rough or uneven; karu rough; karuppu roughness; karuma sharpness of sword; karukku teeth of a saw or file, thorns of a palmyra branch, irregular surface; karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating; karikku edge of teeth; kari-mul hard thorn; projecting parts of the skin of custard-apples, jack-fruits, etc.; kari-maṭal rind of jack-fruits. *Ko.* karp keenness or harshness (of wind); ? kako-ṭ hoe with sharp, broad blade (for -ko-ṭ, see 2064). *Ka.* karaḍu that is rough, uneven, unpolished, hard, or waste, useless, or wicked; karaku, karku, kaku, garaku, garaku, garku, garasu a jag, notch, dent, toothed part of a file or saw, rough part of a millstone, irregular surface, sharpness. *Tu.* karaḍu, karaḍu rough, coarse, worn out; wastage, loss, wear; kargōṭa hardness, hard-heartedness; hard, hard-hearted; garu rough; garime severity, strictness; garasu a saw. *Te.* kara sharp; karagasamu a saw; karakasa roughness; karusu rough, harsh; harsh words; karaku, karuku harshness, roughness, sharpness; rough, harsh, sharp; gari hardness, stiffness, sharpness; (B.) karaṇṇi stubborn, brutish, villainous; kaku a notch or dent, toothed part of a saw, file, or sickle, roughness of a millstone. *Go.* (Ma.) karkara sharp (*Voc.* 543). *Kur.* kareṇā to be tough, (Hahn) be hardened. ? Cf. 1260 *Ka.* garasu. / Cf. Skt. karaṇṇa- a low, unruly, difficult person; karkara- hard, firm; karkaśa- rough, harsh, hard; krakaca-, karapaṭṭra- saw; khara-hard, harsh, rough, sharp-edged; khara-harsh, cruel; Pali kakaea- saw; khara-rough; saw; Pkt. karakaya- saw; Apabhraṃśa (*Jasaharacariu*) karaḍa- hard. Cf. esp. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2819. Cf. also Skt. karavāḷa-sword (for second element, cf. 5376 *Ta.* vāl). DED(S) 1061.

1266 *Ta.* karaṇṇu ankle, knot in wood. *Ma.* karaṇṇa knot of sugar-cane; kuraṇṇa knuckle of hand or foot. *Ka.* karaṇṇe, kaṇṇe clot, lump. *Te.* karuḍu lump, mass, clot. DED 1062.

1267 *Ta.* karaṇṇi spoon or ladle. *Ma.* karaṇṇi spoon. *Te.* gariṇṇe, gaṇṇe, geṇṇe spoon, ladle. *Kol.* (SR.) gaṇṇe spoon; (Kamalesvaran). *Kuwi* (S.) garti (brass) spoon. DED(S, N) 1063.

1268 *Ta.* karaṇṇu (karaṇṇi-) to paw (as a dog), gnaw (as a rat), scrape. *Ma.* karaṇṇuka to scrape the inside of metal vessels with a grating noise. DED 1064.

1269 *Ma.* karaṇṇa *Carissa carandas*. *Ka.* (Lush.) karaṇṇe id. *Tu.* (BRR) karaṇṇe,

(Männer) karṇḍe-puḷi-mara id. / Cf. Skt. karā-marda-, karamardi-, karāmbuka-, karāmlaka-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2799. DED(S) 1065.

1270 *Ta.* kara-tālam palmyra palm. *Ka.* kara-tāla fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera* Lin. *Tu.* karatāla cadian. *Te.* (B.) kara-tālamu the small-leaved palm tree. DED 1066.

1271 *Ta.* karantai Indian globe-thistle, *Sphaeranthus indicus*. *Ka.* karāṇḍe id. *Tu.* karāṇḍe, karṇḍe, karāṇḍu the shrub *S. hirtus*. DED 1068.

1272 *Ta.* karappaṇ eruption in children; karappaṇ eruption, any cutaneous disease, rash, eczema, erysipelas, etc. *Ma.* karappaṇ eruptions, scurf (esp. on children's heads). DED 1069.

1273 *Ka.* (K.²) karame an ulcer. *Tu.* karampē wound; karampely scar of a wound. *Go.* (Mu.) karem, (W. Ph.) karam, (Ch.) karam, (Tr.) karēm, (pl. karēhk) boil, wound, sore (*Voc.* 528). *Kui* krēmbu (pl. krēpka) sore, wound. DEDS 165.

1273A *Koḍ.* karava clay pot with narrow neck. *Go.* (Ma.) karvi narrow-mouthed earthen vessel for oil or liquor (*Voc.* 564). DEDS 167.

1274 *Ma.* karaḷ, karaḷ lungs and heart, liver, bowels; heart, mind; karaḷ heart. *Ko.* karḷ heart, mind, desire; ? karḷ-r stomach (internal organ: for -vi-r, see 5259). ? *To.* ko-ḷ friend (e go-ḷ my friend, tau go-ḷ his friend) (cf. the meaning 'love' in *Ka.*; for *arV > o-, Emeneau, *TPS* 1957, pp. 60ff.). *Ka.* karul, karaḷu, karḷu, kaḷḷu an entrail, the bowels; love. *Koḍ.* karḷ intestines. *Tu.* karaḷu, karḷu the bowels, the liver. DED(S, N) 1070.

1275 *Ma.* karaḷa dried fruit. *Ka.* karaḷa, karaḷu, kaḷḷa dried foddergrass. DED 1071.

1276 *Ta.* kari witness; testimony, proof. *Te.* (B.) kari a witness. DED 1072.

1277 *Ta.* karumi miser (*coll.*; TATD). *To.* karyn niggardly person. *Ka.* (Tipt.), *LSB* 17.18) karba miser. *Tu.* karṁbelu stingy woman. *Kui* krāḍa (krāḍi-) to be greedy, avaricious; *n.* greediness, avarice. DEDS(N) 166.

1278 (a) *Ta.* karu black; karukkal darkness, twilight, cloudiness, sunburnt paddy crop; karukku (karukki-) to darken by heat, burn, scorch, toast, fry; karuku (karuki-) to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun, become dark in evening; karukal charred rice; karumai blackness; karum poṇ iron; kari (-v-, -nt-) to be charred, scorched, become black; (-pp-, -tt-) to char; *n.* charcoal, charred wood, lampblack; kariccān king crow; kaṅkul darkness, night. *Ma.* kari, karu black; charcoal, coal; karikkal, karukkal twilight, dusk, frying; karikka to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch; karippu jungle cultivation; karima, karuma blackness; karukku to be dusk; kariyuka to be scorched, singed; *vb.* *n.*

karivu; karimpu dark colour, grey; kariśal that which is singed, scorched; kaṅhal darkness; kaṅhuka to be singed, burn in cooking. *Ko.* kayr charcoal, soot; kar black (or with 1395 *Ta.* karu); kagutṁ darkness, dark place. *To.* kary- (kars-) to be singed, scorched, fried too much; (karc-) to heat (new pot, etc., to purify it); kari charcoal; ka, kax, kaxt black; kabin iron; kaga-ṛf darkness (-ga-ṛf in 1395); ka-pic *Jasminum bignoniaceum* (see 4139); ? koṣ fir- (fiṭ-) to dawn (lit. the darkness goes away); ? ka-y maḍ, ka-ye maḍ the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda; in song; maḍ 'head') (Su. 1976, p. 91; or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṛ). *Ka.* kari to be scorched, singed, charred; fry, roast; *n.* state of being scorched, frying, blackness, charcoal; karaku, kariku state of being scorched; karidu black; kar-, ka-id.; kargu to turn black (or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṛ); kare blackness; kabbiṇa iron; (PBh.) karipu blackness; (Hav.) karaṇicu to be scorched; karaṇicape scorched; (Gowda) karṇṇi to become charred. *Koḍ.* kari- (kariv-, karinj-) to be singed; (karip-, karic-) to singe; kari black. *Tu.* kari soot, charcoal; kariya hlack; karṇka state of being burnt or singed; karṇkāḍuni to burn (tr.); karṇicuni to be burned to cinders; karṇicavuni to cause to burn to cinders; karḍu black; karḷa iron; karḷavuni to burn the down of a fowl by holding it over the fire; karṇṇuni to be scorched; karguḍa a very black man; *fem.* karguḍi, kargi. *Kor.* (T.) karḍi black. *Te.* kaggu to fade, (K. also) turn black (through heat, smoking); (K.) kaṅgu to be scorched, be burnt, fade; (K.) krāgu to be burned. *Nk.* (Ch.) karan, karen, kareyan black. *Pa.* ker-, (S.) kerv- to burn (intr.); kerip- (kerit-), (S.) kervip- (kervit-) id. (tr.). *Go.* (S.) karid- to burn away as rice; (P.) karv- to burn (intr.); karup- id. (tr.); karup din summer (din day < 1A). *Go.* (Tr. W.) karw-, (SR. Ph.) karv-, (Mu.) kar-, kar- to burn (intr.); (G. Ma. Ko.) karv-, (Ph.) karsaḷṭānā, (Mu.) karḷi- id. (tr.); (Mu.) karḷa field for burning cultivation (*Voc.* 563); (Grigson) kare arca set apart for penda cultivation when left fallow for a term (*Voc.* 536); (Ma.) ganga darkness, mist (*Voc.* 1016); (Mu.) kark- rice to burn while cooking; (Ko.) karr- to be charred or burnt (*Voc.* 539). *Kui* krumu scorched, tinderlike; griṇa (grit-) to cremate the dead; *n.* cremation. Cf. 1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli. / Cf. Mar. Karappē to scorch.

(b) *Ko.* katal, katalg darkness. *To.* kaṣṭal, katal id. (in songs). *Ka.* kartale, kartale, kattale, kattala, kattal, (Hav.) kastale id.; kattalisu to become or be dark. *Tu.* kattale, (B-K.) kartale darkness; kattal(iyuni) to get dark, set (as the sun), droop (as one's spirits). *Kor.* (T.) kartale darkness.

(c) *Ta.* kar blackness, darkness, cloud, rainy season; (-pp-, -tt-) to darken, grow black; kari blackness, crow, black bull. *Ma.* kar darkness, black, cloud. *Ko.* ka-r black; ka-r may rain of SW. monsoon; ka-rṅgal *n.p.* rock at Me-na-ṛ village. *To.* ko-r young grass at first rain after winter frosts. *Ka.*

kār blackness, rainy season; kari rainy season; kara-hullu any grass that grows in the rainy season. *Tu.* kāṛu, kari black, dark; karkāla cloudy or rainy weather; kār mugaly dark cloud. *Te.* karu black, dark colour; season, time of year (see also 3516). *Kol.* (Kin.) kari black. *Go.* (A.) karial, (D. G.) kāryal, (Ma. M.) kāriyal, (Ph.) karial, (W.) karial, (Y.) kareyal, (Ko.) kari, (Pat. L.) karkāl black (*Voc.* 545, 644). DED(S) 1073.

1279 *Ta.* karu foetus, embryo, egg, germ, young of animal; karupai womb; karuvam foetus, embryo. *Ma.* karu embryo, yolk; karuntala generation. *Ko.* karv foetus of animal, larva of bees; pregnant (of animals). *To.* kef pregnant, in: kef ir pregnant buffalo, kef nil- to become pregnant, of animals. *Ka.* kandu foetus of beasts (? or with 1411 *Ta.* kaṅṇu). *Te.* karuvu foetus; (B.) kari uterus of animals; karugu an unopened ear of corn. *Pa.* kerba (pl. kerbel) egg. *Go.* (OLL.) karbe id. *Go.* (Ko.) garba egg (*Voc.* 1054); (Koya Su.) garbūm id. ? *Malt.* kare to form as the stone or seed of a fruit. Cf. 1281 *Ta.* karukkāy. DED(S, N) 1074.

1280 *Ta.* karu mould, matrix; karukku engraving, carving, embossed work. *Ma.* karu figure, mould; karukku-paṇi embossed work; karaṭu the original of a copy. *Ka.* karu embossed work, bas-relief; karuv-idu to put bosses or raised figures, mould, model. *Tu.* karu, garu, karavi a mould. *Te.* karugu, karuvu id. *Kuwi* (S.) garra form, mint; ḍalu-gara womb (for ḍalu, see 1123). DED(S) 1075.

1281 *Ta.* karukkāy young and immature fruit. *Ma.* karikku an unripe coconut. *Ka.* (Gowda) karki tender, unripe fruit. *Tu.* gargavi half-ripe, half-grown, as an areca-nut, etc.; karku a very tender coconut, its tender shell; (BRR) kar-mukkē young flower bud. *Go.* (OLL.) karke unripe mango; (S.) karke mango. Cf. 1279 *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1076.

1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli Coromandel ebony of Mysore, *Diospyros tupru*. *Ma.* karinṇāli blackwood, *Mimosa catechu*; karumaram *Shorea robusta*; ebony, *Diospyros*. *Ka.* karimara *D. melanoxylon* Roxb.; (DCV) kaggali blackwood. *Tu.* kari-mara id.; kar-maru a superior kind of firewood, *Vatica laccifera* [for this as a *Shorea* sp., see 2473]. Cf. 1278(a) *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1077.

1283 *Ta.* karutu (karuti-) to intend, re-collect, suppose, consider, regard, desire, ponder; karuttu design, purpose, opinion, attention, desire, judgement, mind, will. *Ma.* karutuka to conceive, think, meditate, aim at, attend to, prepare; karutal care, regard; karuttu id., courage; karuttan resolute. *Ko.* karnd- (karndy-) to prepare (to do), have great desire (to do); kart purpose, aim strenuously striven for. *Ka.* karu to point, aim at. *Te.* karada thought, idea, reflection, imagination, intention (? influenced by *r* in 1297 *Te.* karacu; so *K.*). DED(S, N) 1078.

1284 *Ta.* kar(u)nāṭakam, kannāṭam the Kanarese country; language of the Kanarese; kannāṭan, kannāṭikan, kannāṭiyan native of the Kanarese country. *Ma.* kannāṭam the Canarese country. *To.* konodyṇ Canarese man; *fem.* konodyṇ; karṇo-ṛ Carnatic; ancient, of ancient times. *Ka.* karṇāṭa, kannāṭa the Kannada country and its language; kannāḍiga a man of the Kannada country; karṇāṭaka the Kannada language; a Kannada man. *Tu.* kannāṭa, karṇāṭaka the Canarese language; of or belonging to Canarese or Canara. *Te.* karṇāṭamu, karṇāṭa-kamu the country or language of Karnataka; kannāḍamu id.; kannāḍi an inhabitant of Carnatic. DED(S) 1079.

1285 *Ta.* karu-nīlam barren soil, waste land; karampu, karampai waste land; (inscr.) kari failure of crops; (inscr.) karuṇ-ṇey dry land, uncultivated waste. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi waste land, long grass in rice-fields. ? *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB-1958) hargu forest. *Malt.* qawru id., jungle. DED(S) 1080.

1286 *Ta.* karuppu famine. *Te.* karavu, (B.) karavu, karuvu famine, dearth, scarcity. *Kol.* karu hunger. *Nk.* karu id. *Go.* (S.) karuvu famine. *Go.* (Tr.) kar(u), (W.) karu, (M.) kar, (Ph.) karu, (Ma.) kar, (Mu.) karuv, karu hunger (*Voc.* 533). *Kuwi* (F.) karvu, (Isr.) karvu famine. DED 1081.

1287 *Ta.* karumai strength, greatness. *Ma.* karu, karu stout, hard; karuma hardness, strength of a man; karuman one who is strong and able; karumana valour, etc.; karuttu strength, vigour, power; fortitude, courage; karuttan a strong man, powerful person. ? *To.* kaṣ-tu-ṛ any bush about 3-4 feet high (cf. 3401). *Ka.* kara, karu greatness, abundance, power. *Te.* karumu much, great, very; krandu-konu to be excessive, great or much; to spread. DED(S) 1082.

1288 *Ta.* karumpu (in cpds. karuppu-) sugar-cane; karupp-aṭṭi jaggery made from palmyra juice, jaggery. *Ma.* karimpu sugar-cane; karipp-aṭṭi coarse palmyra-sugar. *Ko.* kab sugar-cane. *To.* kab id.; kapoty jaggery. *Ka.* karvu, karbu, kabbu sugar-cane. *Koḍ.* kaybi id. *Tu.* karmbu id. / Cf. Mar. karvā a bit of sugarcane. DED(S) 1083.

1289 *Pa.* garum gōli fox (gōli jackal < 1A). ? *Br.* xarmā wolf. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 14A.

1290 *Ta.* karuvi instrument, tool. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi, karu tool, plough, weapon. DED 1084.

1291 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar, weep, lament, call, invite; (-pp-, -tt-) to call, summon. *Ma.* karayuka to cry, lament, neigh, caw, caterwaul; karacall weeping, crying, lamentation; cry of certain animals or birds; karaluka to mumble; karalca mumbling. *Ko.* karv- (kard-) to bellow, caw; gage- (gagc-) to make first tentative unmusical notes on clarinet when starting to play. *To.* kar- (karō-) to bellow; kark bellowing. *Ka.*

kare, kari to emit a sound, sound, call, invite; karasu, karisu, karesu, kareyisu to cause to call, have called, cause to sound, shout together; karaha, kareyuvike calling, etc. *Tu.* kareyuni, karevuni to crowd; karmbuni to mutter; gaggelyuni to roar, cry. *Te.* kraṅgu the sound of a bell; krando to sound, ring, lament; *n.* sound, noise. *Nk.* (Ch.) karug-/karuk- to call, crowd, invite; summon; karup- to cause to summon (a physician). *Pa.* (S.) kerip- (kerit-) to cackle. *Go.* (Ko.) karg- to call; (Ma., *LSI* 4.535) karinṅ calling (*Voc.* 547). *Kui* krāva the tongue of a bell. *Kur.* xarxā to ring, jingle, clink, give out a sound; xarxānā to make ring, perform music. *Malt.* qarḡre to cry out. DED(S) 1085.

1292 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to dissolve in water, be reduced from solid to liquid form, wear away (as soil by the action of water), become emaciated, become gradually attenuated; (-pp-, -tt-) to dissolve in water (*tr.*), melt, liquefy, extirpate; karaiyal dissolving, melting, that which is dissolved; karaivu dissolving, tenderness of mind. *Ma.* karakkuka to melt, dissolve. *Ko.* karg- (kargy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*), be affected in the heart (by fear); kark- (karky-) to dissolve, melt (*tr.*). *To.* karx- (karxy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*); kark- (karky-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* karagu, karaṅgu, kargu to be dissolved, melt away, decrease in bulk, become softened to pity or love, pine away; karagisu, karigisu, kargisu to cause to be dissolved, melt; (Hav.) karaḍu to melt. *Koḍ.* kar- (kari-) to be digested; karak- (karaki-) to digest; (Shanmugam) to dissolve; (Shanmugam) karak dissolving. *Tu.* karaguni to melt (*intr.*), dissolve, liquefy, become thin, become affected, softened, melt with pity; karagāvuni, karagāvuni to melt (*tr.*), liquefy, affect the mind, afflict; karavuni to be dissolved, melted, digested; karapuni to digest. *Te.* karāḡu to melt (*intr.*, *tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karāḡincu, karāḡeu to melt (*tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karugu what is melted, a crucible; (K.) krāḡu to be melted away; (K.) krāḡu to melt (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.) karṅ-er- to be melted. *Go.* (Ma.) kari-, (W.) karitānā, (Ko.) karg- to melt, dissolve (*Voc.* 530); (Koya Su.) karā- to melt. *Konda* (BB 1972) karinṅ- to melt, be dissolved. *Kuwi* (F.) karangali to be dissolved, be melted; (Su.) karg- to melt (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 1086.

1293 *Ta.* karai shore, bank, ridge of a field, border of a cloth. *Ma.* kara shore, riverside, land (opp. to sea), coloured border of a cloth; karayan striped cloth; karal border, margin, edge. *Ko.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; pair-word with ka-ṛ field. *To.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; bank of river, horizon line, direction. *Ka.* kare bank, shore, boundary, border of a cloth. *Koḍ.* kare bank. *Tu.* karē seashore, bank of a river, border, coloured border of a cloth. *Te.* kara shore, bank; ? (Inscr.) kariti, kar(a)ta, karu bank; garusu boundary. ? *Go.* (SR.) karum, (Y.) karum, karuṅ, (Tr.

Ch. W.) karum, (Ch.) karuṅ, (Ko.) garre near (*Voc.* 534, 1055). ? *Br.* karak bank, shore, brim, border, edging, near. DED(S) 1087.

1294 *Ma.* kara parish. *Tu.* karē parish, a social or caste jurisdictional division. DED 1088.

1295 *Kur.* xarbnā to give an extra pounding to rice, for cleaning it from grains unhusked or spoiled. *Malt.* qarwe to clean rice by pounding; qarwre to be bruised or hurt by falling. DED(S) 1089.

1296 *Kur.* (Hahn) karrō xōcol cartilage (for xōcol bone, see 2188). *Malt.* qarū id., the gums. DEDS 168.

1297 *Ta.* kal (karp-, karr-) to learn, study, practise (as arts), acquire skill in the use of arms; kalai arts and sciences, learning, erudition; kallāmai state of being unlearned, illiteracy, ignorance; kallān unlearned, illiterate person; kallī precocity, precocious child; kalvi studying, learning, erudition, science, practice, scientific work; karḡai learning; karpan, karḡavan learned person, scholar; karpanai learning, study, teaching, instruction; karḡōn scholar, pupil; karpi (-pp-, -tt-) to teach, instruct; karpu learning, study, knowledge, chastity; karḡar learned men. *Ma.* kalkka (karḡ-) to learn; kala art, science; karḡavar the learned. *Ko.* kal- (kaḡ-) to learn; kalc- (kalc-) to teach; kalyv (? kalyv) education; kalyv skill, ability to do things without being taught. *To.* kal- (kaḡ-) to learn; kalc- (kalc-) to teach; kalfy education. *Ka.* kal (kalt-), kali (kalit-) to learn; kalisu, kalusu to teach; kal learning; kali a learned man; kalike learning, skill; kalita, kalpi learning, erudition; kaliyuvike act of learning, learning; kale an art. *Tu.* kalpuni to learn, study; kalpāvuni to teach, instigate; (B-K.) kalpādi a learned man, sophist; hypocrite. *Te.* karacu to learn, study; karapu to teach; *n.* instigation, incitement; karapincu to cause to teach; karudu ability, skill, cleverness; kala an art, a science. *Kol.* karp- (karapt-) to learn, teach; (SR.) karāp- to learn; karil- to understand. *Nk.* karap- to learn. *Go.* (A. Y.) kari- to learn; (SR.) kariyāl a student; karusānā to teach; (ChD.) karitānā to learn; karutānā to teach; (Tr.) karitānā to learn; karētānā to teach; (W. Ph.) karritānā to learn; (W.) karatānā, (Ph.) karatānā to teach; (Mu.) kari- to learn; kariḡ- to teach; (Ma.) kari- to learn; karḡ- to teach; (M.) karitānā, (Ko.) kahr- id. (*Voc.* 531). *Pe.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Manḍ.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Kui* grāmba (grāmbi-) to learn, study; *n.* act of learning, study; grāppa (grāpt-) to teach, instruct, instigate; *n.* instruction, teaching, doctrine, instigation. *Kuwi* (Su.) jāp- (-it-) to learn; (-h-) to teach; (F.) japali to learn; jāphali to teach; (S.) jāpinai to learn; (jāp- < *gājāp- < *grāp- = *Kui* grāp-; likewise in *Pe.* and *Manḍ.*). / Cf. Skt. kalā- an art. DED (S) 1090.

1298 *Ta.* kal (kar-, kaṅ-) stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone; kallaṅ hard-hearted fellow. *Ma.* kal, kallu stone, rock, precious stone; kalla glass beads; kallaṅ mason; hard-hearted. *Ko.* kal stone, milestone. *To.* kaḡ stone; kal milestone, bead; kalir round river stone. *Ka.* kal, kalu, kallu stone; hard, stiff state of mind. *Koḍ.* kallī stone. *Tu.* kallū id. *Te.* kallu (*pl.* kandlu) id. *Nk.* khalbada stone slab for pounding. *Pa.* kel stone. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṅḍ, (S.) kaṅḍu (*pl.* kaṅḍil) id. *Go.* (Mu. M.) kal (*obl.* kad-, *pl.* kalk), (G.) kall(i) (*pl.* kalku), (Ma.) kalu id. (*Voc.* 585). *Konda* kalu id. *Pe.* kal (*pl.* -ku) id. *Br.* xal id., boulder. DED(S) 1091.

1299 *Ta.* kala (-pp-, -nt-) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*), unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate; kalakku joint; kalaeu (kalaeci-) to mingle (*intr.*); kalappu cordiality, fraternity, friendship, copulation; kalampakam mixture, combination; kalavu (kalavi-) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*); *n.* joint of the body; kalaval mixing, combining; kalavaṅ mixture of various things, medley; kalavi union, combination, sexual union; kalaviṅar friends, relations; kalavai mixture, compound; kalāvu (kalāvi-) to mix, join together, unite. *Ma.* kalaruka to be mixed, united; mix (*tr.*), mingle (esp. what is dry); kalarecca mixture; kalarpū act of mixing, mixture, adulteration; kalaval mixing, intermingling; kalappu the whole, sum. *Ko.* kalv- (kald-) to knead, mix (solid in water); kalv pair-word with elv bone (i.e. joint); gal gu-ṛ (gu-c-) to join (*intr.*) in dense mass (or with 1303). *To.* kaḡf- (kaḡ-) to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child). *Ka.* kali, kale to join (*intr.*), be mixed, come together, meet; kala state of being joined or mixed, of being promiscuous or various; kalaka, kalka mixture; kalapu a joined or mixed state, a miscellaneous mass; kalasu to mix, mingle; *n.* mixed or mingled state; kalpisu to join, mix. *Koḍ.* kala- (kalap-, kaland-) to knead; (Shanmugam) kalap kneading. *Tu.* kalaḍuni to be mixed, kneaded; kalaḍāvuni to mix, knead; kalapuni to mingle, knead; kalappu mixed, kneaded; kalaberakē admixture, compound; kalamu grafting; kalka decoction, infusion of any drug. *Te.* kalayu, kaliyu to join (*intr.*, *tr.*), unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate; kalayika joining, uniting, meeting, union, copulation; kalapu to mix, join, unite, bring together, reconcile; *n.* mixing, mingling; kalapamu mixing; kalaga(a)yu familiarity, intimacy; kalavaṅtakamu boiled rice mixed with several ingredients; kalavuḍu to mix, mingle (*intr.*). *Kol.* kalay- (kalayt-) to be mixed (liquids, grains); kalp- (kalapt-) to mix (*tr.*). *Nk.* kalay- to mix (*intr.*); kalap- id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) kalitānā to meet and embrace, greet; (M.) kaliyānā to meet; kali- (S.) to meet, be obtained, (Ko.) to meet, join; (Mu.) kallī to get (*Voc.* 588); (Ma. S. Ko.) kalp- to mix (*Voc.* 590). *Konda* (BB) kali- (-t-) to meet, come together, be mingled; kalp- to mix

(*tr.*). *Kuwi* (F.) kalhali, (S.) kalhinai to be mixed, mingle; (F.) kalpali, (S.) kalpinai to mix (*tr.*); (Isr.) kal- (-h-) to mix together; kalp- (-it-) to mix (*tr.*); kalvi ā- to be united together; kalh- (-it-) to copulate. *Kur.* khalnā to dilute, mix with water or other liquid. / Cf. Skt. kalka- a medicinal paste (mixture); avakalkana- mixing (*lex.*). DED(S) 1092.

1300 *Ta.* kala (-pp-, -nt-) to appear, come into being, spread (as news); kali (-pp-, -tt-) to grow luxuriantly, sprout, come into being, appear, increase; *n.* flourishing, prospering. *Te.* kalugu to accrue (Arden), happen, occur, be produced or caused, be born, be, exist, be able (inscriptional forms with l, kalgina, etc.); kaligineu to cause, produce, effect, bring about; kala existing, true, actual, possessing, having; kala-terḡu truth, fact (for terḡu, see 3260); kala-rūpu id., the real state of things (rūpu < Skt. rūpa-); kalaḍu exists, is possessed, belongs to; kalimi existence, presence, possessions, wealth. *Kol.* kal- (*neg.*), kalt- (present-future paradigm, present-future or past in meaning) possibly be, may be; (SR.) kall-, kal- to do. *Konda* kalgi- (-t-) to accrue as prosperity, happen. *Kuwi* (S.) kalg- to get, become, accrue. DED(S) 1093.

1301 *Ta.* kallai plate made of leaves sewn together. *Konda* kala leaf-cup, cup. *Pe.* kala leaf-plate. *Kui* kali leaf-cup. *Malt.* kale id. ? Cf. 1305 *Ta.* kalam. / Cf. Pkt. (Sheth, suppl.) khallaga-, khallaya- leaf-cup. DED(S) 1094.

1302 *Ta.* kalakala (-pp-, -tt-) to reiterate in sound, rustle, tinkle, chink, clink, rattle; kalakalappu rustling; kalakalam chirping of birds, confused noise of a crowd; kalakal-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling, chinking; kali (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, clamour, roar; *n.* sound; kalippu sounding, murmuring; kallu (kali-) to cause to sound, as a drum; kallal disturbance, confusion, tumult, noise due to many people speaking at the same time; kall-ēnal onom. expr. signifying excitement; kalakala (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, chatter, gurgle; kalakalappu, kalakalam loud and confused noise (as the din of the bazaar or the roar of waters); kalakal-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling, flowing with a gentle sound, chattering; kalān sound, noise. *Ma.* kalakala confused noise, buzz, din. ? *Ko.* gal gal in- (id-) (tree) shakes. *Ka.* kalakala confused noise, the murmuring or buzz of a crowd; kalakalisi nāgu to laugh aloud; galagala, galagala clanking, clinking, tinkling, rattling; kalakala noise, clamour, tumult, chattering of birds; the noise of rice when nearly boiled; imit. sound accompanying weeping. *Tu.* kalakala a confused noise, hum; galagala a noise caused by bracelets; galuḡu a rumbling in the stomach; kalkuni, (B-K. also) kalku, kalku to cry as a demon or one possessed by an evil spirit; kalakala, kalapala a confused sort of noise (as when wading through water or shaking a whole coco-nut); galagala a noise (as in drinking fast or by shaking a coco-nut).

Te. kalakala imit. word representing laughter; kalakalamu indistinct or confused noise, the hum or buzz of a crowd; galagala tinkling of coins, etc.; gallu a tinkling or clinking sound, jingle; kalapeja sound of boiling. *Nk. (Ch.)* kalla noise. *Go. (A.)* kalla uproar, commotion (*Voc.* 591). *Kiwi* (Isr.) kalori ā- to shout; (*Su. T.*) kalōvi sound; (*F.*) kalōvi noise. *Malt.* qal-qaltre to shake water or cowries. / *Skt.* kala- indistinct or inarticulate; low, soft (as a tone), melodious. *MBE* 1969, pp. 289-90, no. 4 (also p. 296, no. 42), for areal etymology of reduplicated forms, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2914, kalakala-, no. 3836, khalakhalāyate. *DED(S)* 1095.

1303 *Ta.* kalañku (kalañki-) to be stirred up, agitated, ruffled (as water), be confused, abashed; kalakku (kalakki-) to confuse, nonplus; kalakkam, kalakku being agitated (as surface of water), discomposure, distress, perplexity; kalañkal turbidity, muddiness, muddy water, perturbation; kalāvu (kalāvi-) to be perturbed, confused, be displeased, angry; kalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to get angry, quarrel; kalāpam disturbance, uproar, raid; kalām war, battle, rivalry, rage; kali perturbation, discomposure, uneasiness, war, dissension, strife; kalug (-v-, -nt-) to become turbid (as water), be disturbed in mind, weep; *n.* weeping, muddiness; kalugcci, kalugyu sorrow, weeping; kalugi disturbed water, puddle, flood, tears, confusion; kalig (-v-, -nt-) to weep, be troubled in mind; *n.* muddy water. *Ma.* kalañhuka to be mixed, agitated, turbid (as water), embarrassed; kalañhal turbidity; kalakukka to mix (*tr.*), confound; kalakkam turbidness, confusion, quarrel; kalakku muddy water; kalacuka to be disturbed; kalaśal, kalāpam confusion, quarrel; kalampuka to get confused, quarrel, anoint the body with perfumes; kalampal, kalampu uproar, quarrel. *Ko.* kalg- (kalgy-) to be mixed, confused in relationship; kalk- (kalky-) to mix (*tr.*); kalk muddy (of water); gal gu-*r*- (gu-*c*-) (storm) is violent and unceasing (or with 1299). *To.* kalx- (kalxy-) to be stirred up (water so that it becomes muddy); kalk- (kalxy-) to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy); kašk muddy (of water). *Ka.* kalaku, kalañku to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid, stir up, disturb; kalakisu to perturb, stir; kalaku turbidness; kalađu to be shaken or perturbed, become turbid, muddy, unclear; kalumbu to perturbate, make turbid; *n.* turbidness, contamination, defilement; kaluhe turbidness, impurity. *Kođ.* kalang- (kalangi-) to be stirred up; kalak- (kalaki-) to stir up, churn; (Shanmugam) kalak stirring up. *Tu.* kalañku, kalañku turbidness, muddiness; kalañkuni, kalañkuni to be turbid; kalañkavuni to render turbid; kalambuni to quarrel, fight; galjuni to confuse, disturb. *Te.* kalāgu to be in agitation, confusion, or trouble, be turbid (as any liquid); kalācu to stir, agitate, disturb, trouble, make turbid; kalāka, kalākuva

confusion, trouble, turbidness; kalāta agitation, disturbance, dissension, quarrel, strife, turbidness; kalagunđu confusion, disorder, tumult, commotion. *Go. (Mu.)* kallih- to shake (bottle, etc.) (*Voc.* 593). *Kui* glahpa (glaht-) to mix by stirring, stir, confuse, perplex, confound, cause to be confused; *n.* act of stirring, confusing. *Kur.* (Hahn) xalaxnā to disturb, make muddy (as water); (Grignard, *Grammar*) xalxā to be wet and muddy. *Malt.* qalge to disturb (as water); qalgro disturbed or muddy; ? gālye to disturb, stir (as water); gālgro muddy, disturbed. *Cf.* 1306 *Ta.* kalavarami. / *Cf.* Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2922, kalaha- strife, quarrel, fight. *Cf.* also *Skt.* kaluša- turbid (of water or mind). *DED(S)* 1096.

1304 *Ta.* kalappai plough, ploughshare. *Ma.* kalappa plough and what belongs to it. *Ka.* kalapu materials for a house, for a plough, etc. *Te.* kalapa materials for a plough, timber for buildings. *DED* 1097.

1305 *Ta.* kalam vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship; kalavar navigators. *Ma.* kalam pot, vessel, ship. *Ko.* kalm (*obl. kalt*-) clay pot in the making; k/gal, in: ap gal (*s.v.* 155 *Ta.* appam). *Ka.* kala pot, vessel. *Kođ.* kala big pot. *Tu.* kara an earthen vessel. *Te.* kalamu ship; kalamari sailor. ? *Br.* kaland broken earthen pot, any old pot. ? *Cf.* 1301 *Ta.* kallai. / *Cf.* *Skt.* kalā- boat; ? kalaśa- pot. *DED(S)* 1098.

1306 *Ta.* kalavaram confusion of mind, perturbation; kalavari (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, perturbed. *Ka.* kalakala, kalavali-like agitation of the mind, distress, confusion; kalavalisu to be agitated, grieve, be perplexed. *Kođ.* (Shanmugam) kalavala confusion. *Tu.* kalavala anxiety, alarm, sorrow. *Te.* kalavaram confusion, state of being puzzled or perplexed, anxiety; kalavara-pađu/pōvu to be confused; kalavalamu confusion, perplexity, anxiety; kalavalincu to be perplexed, anxious. *Cf.* 1303 *Ta.* kalañku and 1310 *Ta.* kalipali. / *MBE* 1969, p. 296, no. 41, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3837, *khalabhala-. *DED* 1099.

1307 *Ka.* kalave, kaluve water-lily; cañgalave, cañgalave red water-lily. *Te.* kaluva water-lily; cañgaluva red water-lily. ? *Cf.* *Ta.* kaḡunir, cañ-kaḡunir, *Ma.* cañ-kaḡunir water-lily. *DEN* 15.

1308 *Ta.* kali strength, force; kaliyañ warrior. *Ka.* kali man noted for valour and prowess, warrior, hero; kalitana valour, heroism. *Te.* (Inscr.) kalitanamu bravery. / *Cf.* *Skt.* (inscr.) Schmidt, *Nachträge* kalihero. *DEDS* 169.

1309 *Ta.* kaliñku, kaliñcu, kaluñku sluice or water-weirs for surplus vents; (Tinn.) kaliñkulu sluice-weirs. *Ma.* kaluñku culvert. *Te.* kalñju sluice, flood-gate; (*VPK*) kaliñga sluice. *DED* 1100.

1310 *Ta.* kalipali, kalipili uproar, disturbance, quarrel, wrangle. *Ka.* galabali, galabili, galibili disorder, confusion; galabe hubbub, clamour. *Tu.* galibili disorder, tumult, anarchy; galabu tumult, confusion, noise. *Te.* galibili, galaba confusion, noise, disturbance. *Cf.* 1306 *Ta.* kalavaram, esp. *Ka.* kalavali-like, etc. / *Cf.* *Mar.* galbalñe to be in commotion; galbā clamour; and also the references at 1306. *DED* 1101.

1311 *Ta.* kalai (-v-, -nt-) to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined, wander in thought, be blurred (as writing on slate); (-pp-, -tt-) to disperse (*tr.*), break up, scatter, detach, exile, frustrate, erase (as writing on slate). *Ma.* kalayuka to disperse (as a mob); kalayikka to drive away birds. *Kor.* (O.) kali to open. *Te.* kalayu to be dissolved or broken up (as an assembly). *DED* 1102.

1312 *Ta.* kalai stag, buck, male black monkey; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ma.* kala stag, buck; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ko.* kal a-*r* Nilgiri ibex. *DED* 1103.

1313 *Ma.* kala mark as of small-pox, scar, mole. *Ka.* kale, kali scar of an old wound, mark of small-pox, stain of mud, oil, etc. *Kođ.* kale scar, white spot on nail. *Tu.* kalē scar, mark, blemish, stain. *DED* 1104.

1314 *Ta.* kalkorē a kind of fish. *Kur.* xalxō id., (Hahn) shad fish. *DEDS* 170.

1315 *Kur.* kalāgnā (kalgas/kalgas), kalāknā (kalkyas) to bite so as to disable, open or unhusk with the teeth. *Malt.* kalgc to break off a part with the teeth; kalke to bite off. *DED* 1105.

1316 *Pa.* kalla *Dillenia aurea*. *Go. (M.)* kallā id. (*Voc.* 592). *DEDS* 171.

1317 *Ka.* kalli a kind of coarse net-work; a bag made of it. *Tu.* kalli a bag of net-work, a wicker-work. *DED* 1106.

1318 *Kur.* xalli father's younger brother's wife. *Malt.* qali mother's sister; qalapo sister's son; qalapi sister's daughter. *DED* 1107.

1319 *Ta.* kallu (kalli-) to dig out (as a hole), hollow (as a rat), excavate, scoop out (as a nut), erode; kellu (kelli-) to dig. *Ma.* (Kauṭ.) kalluka to dig out, excavate. *Ko.* kelv- (kelt-) to dig with fingers or paws. *Pa.* kelc- to dig holes (as rats); ? keloḡ el bandicoot. *DED(S)* 1108.

1320 *Ko.* kavakn suddenly; gabakn, gubakn noise of jumping into water, of fire blazing up. *Ka.* gappane suddenly, all at once. *Te.* gabagaba quickly, swiftly; gabakkuna, gabāluna suddenly; gabāluna all at once. *Go.* (FH.) gapene quickly, suddenly; (*Tr.*) gapnē quickly, greedily (used of eating only); (*Ph.*) gapne quickly (*Voc.* 1044). *Kur.* khapp'ana, khapp'ñe at one stroke, abruptly, unawares. *DED(S)* 1109.

1321 *Ta.* kavaṭi game of leap-frog. *Ma.* kavaṭi jumping play of children. *DED* 1110.

1322 *Ta.* kavañ, kavanai, kavañṭi, kavañṭu sling. *Ma.* kavapa, kavapa sling, bow to throw stones; kavañ sling, catapult. *Ko.* givṇdy gal sling. ? *To.* tiñṇy id. *Ka.* kavape id. *Tu.* kavape, kappanda id. *DED* 1111.

1323 *Ta.* kavani muslim. *Ma.* kavani, kavini, kaupi id., fine cloth to cover the head. *DEDS* 172.

1324 *Ta.* kavanti, kavantikai quilted cover made of rags to keep off cold. *Ko.* kavdy saddle, cloth put on pack-animal's back under load. *Ka.* kavadi, kavidi, kavudi quilted cover for the night, quilted rags used as a bed or as a saddle. *Cf.* *Ta.* kavi, *s.v.* 1221 *Ta.* kappu. *DED* 1112.

1325 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to separate into various channels, deviate, depart from instructions; churn (or with 1340); (-pp-, -tt-) to branch off (as roads), fork, bifurcate; *n.* bifurcated branch (as of tree or river), prong; kavarpū forking, bifurcation; kavaru differing; kavaṭu branch of tree, forked branch, separation, division; kavaṭṭi, kavaṭṭai fork of a branch, branching root; kavaṭṭi space between the thighs; kavala forking of branches, place where several ways meet; kavai (-pp-, -tt-) to fork (as a branch); *n.* division, cleavage (as of hoof, a crab's claws), branch of a tree, forked stick, crossroads; kavam, kavvam churning stick; kavvu fork of a branch or horn; kappu forked branch, branch, bough, cleavage, cleft; kappi (-pp-, -tt-) to fork as a branch. *Ma.* kava forked branch, space between the legs; kavekka to stand astride; kavaṭi pitch-fork; kavaṭṭa the forked branch of a tree; kavaram, kavar bifurcated branch or shoot, prong of a pitch-fork; kavariikkuka to shoot forth as a forked branch; kavala place where two roads meet; kappu bifurcated branch. *Ko.* kav forked stick, fork of branch; kavc go-*l* forked stick used as potholder; kavṛ forked branch. *To.* kavy forked stick, double peak of a hill, hair of a god or of priest of ti-dairy. *Ka.* kaval to become bifurcated or forked, branch off; *n.* bifurcation, forked or lateral branch, forked stick, divided state, couple, pair; kavate forked state; kavađu, kave = kaval *n.* *Tu.* kaba space between the fingers; kabaru forked or lateral branch, forked stick; forked; kabe forked stick; cloven, forked; (*B-K.*) kappu fork of a wooden post. *Te.* kava pair, couple; kavalu twins; kavvamu churning stick. *Go. (S.)* kava churning stick (*Voc.* 596). *Malt.* kapli a pair of branches, horns or antlers. *DED(S)*, *N* 1113.

1326 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to seize, grasp, catch, steal, get control of, receive, experience, desire, have sexual connexion with; kavarcī captivation, attraction; kavaru id., desire; kavavu (kavavi-) to desire, embrace, copulate; *n.* copulation; (inscr.) kavaru

(kavarri-) to attract; kavai (-pp-, -tt-) to include, join with, embrace. *Ma.* kavaru to plunder, rob; kavarecca robbery, plunder. *Ka.* kavar to take away by force, seize, strip, plunder; kavarte, kavate taking by force, seizing, plundering. *Kor.* (M.) kamdi to steal. *Te.* kamucu to hold, seize; (K.) kavayu to embrace, copulate. / Cf. Skt. kavarakī - a captive female prisoner. DED(S) 1114.

1327 *Ta.* kavari chowrie. *Ma.* kavaram hair-plait; kavari id.; woman with fine hair; yak; yak's tail, chowrie. *Ka.* kabari, kavari braid of hair, knot of braided hair. *Tu.* kahari tufted hair of females. / Cf. Skt. kavara-, kabara-, kavari-, kabari braid of hair. DED 1115.

1328 *Ta.* kaval (kavalv-, kavaṇṇ-), kavali (-pp-, -tt-) to be distressed, troubled; kaval, kavalai care, anxiety, distress, concern, interest, fear; kavarci anxiety, grief, desire; kavaru sorrow; kavaru (kavarri-) to cause anxiety or sorrow; kavaru being anxious, sorrowing; kavanam attention, care; kavani (-pp-, -tt-) to be attentive, attend to, heed, observe; kavi (-v-, -nt-) to be eagerly intent upon; kavai affliction, distress, anxiety, care, concern, business; kavai affliction, distress. *Ma.* kavanam care; kavanikka to be diligent; kavala perplexity; kavallikkuka to be perplexed, confused, bewildered; kavva concern, needful. *Ko.* gav pity, sympathy. *To.* kaf affection, love (filial or of a friend), mercy. *Ka.* gavana attention, care, heed; gavanisu, gavisu, gamanisu to heed. *Tu.* gava sense, sensation, consciousness. *Te.* gamanamu attention; gamaninu to bear in mind, pay attention to. DED(S) 1116.

1329 *Ta.* kavaru dice, gambling. *Ma.* kavaru die. DED 1117.

1330 *Ta.* kavari Baliya caste among the Telugus. *Ma.* kavara a tribe trading with glass bracelets, baskets, etc. *Ka.* gavariga a man of the basket- and mat-maker caste. DED 1118.

1331 *Ta.* kavāṇ thigh. *Te.* kaunu waist. Cf. DCV, no. 1076. DEDS 173.

1332 *Ta.* kavi deep valley, cave. *Ka.* gavi cave; (Nanj.) gambu cave of wild animals. *Tu.* gavi cave, hole, cell. *Te.* gavi cavern. DED 1119.

1333 *Ta.* kavi (-v-, -nt-) to break down (as the bank of a river), crash, fall. *Ko.* kavc- (kavc-) to unfasten, knock off (something fixed in place). *To.* köfy- (köfs-) to have piece broken off; (köfc-) to break piece off. *Te.* kamiyu to be crushed. ? *Kur.* xaḍkhna to knock the pestle against the sides of the pounding hole, cut gashes in the pounding hole; (wild animals) to tear a piece of flesh out of prey. DED(N) 1129.

1334 *Ta.* kavicc stench of fish, raw flesh, rotten eggs; kavul, kaul fetid odour, bad smell. *Ma.* kavar, kaur offensive smell of the body. *Ka.* kamaṇu, kamuṇu rankness, rancid-

ity, fetid smell, esp. of dirty clothes; the disagreeable smell of burnt oil or ghee; kavuṇu the disagreeable smell of burning oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, etc.; kavuru, kavval a strong or bad smell; gavulu, gavalu, gavulu a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil or the body. *Tu.* kauṇṇi, kauṇṇi rancidity; rancid; kauṇṇi, kauṇṇi to become rancid; kauṇṇi odour, scent, smell, a kind of perfume, stench. *Te.* gaulu an offensive odour, stink or stench; (B.) kavucu, kaucu fish-smell, stench. Cf. 1247(a) *Ta.* kamm-eṇal. DED(S) 1120.

1335 *Ta.* kavī (-v-, -nt-) to be capsized, turned bottom upwards, bow one's head from modesty, shame, or confusion, stoop, bend down, be overthrown; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn over, capsize, overthrow, destroy, put a cover on; (Tinn.) kavuru to capsize; (NTD) kamur to be upside down. *Ma.* kaviruka, kamiruka to be overturned, upset, overwhelmed; kavirtuka, kamirtuka, kamuttuka, kamikka to upset, overthrow, lay flat. *To.* kof- (kofθ-) to be turned upside down; (kofθ-) to turn upside down (tr.). *Ka.* kavieu, kavacu, kavucu to be turned upside down, be overthrown or upset; turn upside down, etc. *Koḍ.* kavīṇ- (kavīṇv-, kavīṇṇ-) to bend or lie face downwards; (kavīṇmp-, kavīṇṇe-) to turn face downwards (tr.). *Tu.* kapparu on the face; kahbe, kabya topsyturvy, upside down; kauṇṇa topsyturvy, upside down. *Go.* (Ma.) kapmurund- to fall on face; (Mu.) kapmurund, (Ko.) kapmurundi with face downwards; (SR.) gap murung- to fall back; (Tr.) ghaṇ munṅāṇā to sleep on one's face; (Ph.) gam muraṭṭāṇā to turn upside down (Voc. 515; for the verb forms, cf. 5123). *Kuwi* (T.) kap- to bend the head down. Cf. 1344 *Kur.* kab'a-kub'urnā. DED(S) 1121.

1336 *Ta.* kavuci fainting. *Ka.* kavali a swoon. DED 1122.

1337 *Ta.* kavul cheek, temple or jaw of elephant. *Ma.* kavil cheek. *Tu.* kauṇṇi the cheek; kavundrasa, kavudrasa cancer of the cheek. ? *Te.* gauda the cheek. *Pa.* gavla, galva jaw (cf. 2334 for metathesis). ? *Kui* (K.) kulu cheek. / ? Cf. Skt. kapola-id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 2755. DED(S) 1124.

1338 *Ta.* kavuli, kauṇṇi lizard. *Ma.* gauṇṇi lizard, esp. *Lacerta gecko*. *Ka.* gavuli, gavali house lizard. *Koḍ.* gavli big lizard. *Tu.* gauṇṇi a kind of lizard. *Te.* gauṇṇi lizard. *Go.* (Tr.) gūwhā a poisonous lizard smaller than the monitor; (Mu.) goyhal iguana (Voc. 1173). ? *Br.* glūṇṇ, gulōṇṇ, klōṇṇ, in: garri-glūṇṇ, etc. rough lizard (garri mangy), tāzi-glūṇṇ, etc. common lizard (tāzi greyhound, swift animal). / Cf. Skt. gaulī-. Details of relationship with grha-golaka-, golikā- are unclear (see Turner, CDIAL, no. 4324, and Mayrhofer, s.v.). DED(S) 1125.

1339 *Ta.* kavuṇi gate or fort of a city. *Te.* gavanu gate of a fort. DEDS 174.

1340 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to churn (or with 1325 *Ta.* kavar). *Ka.* kavare, kavale, kavare, kōvari, kavali a turning or whirling round, agitation, confusion. *Te.* kapparamu agitation of mind, confusion; kappara-paḍu to be confused, agitated. DED(S) 1126.

1341 *Ta.* kavai din, roar; scandal, slander; kavai sound, noise, roar; scandal; kavar (-v-, -nt-) to call, summon. *Ka.* kava imit. sound of angry language; kavakava anu/mādu to chide, scold; gavuji, gavuju noise, hubbub; gāvura, gāvuli sound, noise, outcry. *Tu.* gauji noise, tumult, alarm, agitation. *Te.* kavakava aloud (of laughter). *Pa.* kavd- to curse, abuse; kavdukud, kavda kavdi abuse. *Kur.* kauwār tumult of angry voices, rowdy shoutings, uproar. *Malt.* kawye to use vile language; qāwe to speak, whisper or sound (as the leaves of a tree); qāwe-naqe to converse; qawse to jingle, warble, sound (as rushing water). DED(S) 1127, DED(N) 1123.

1342 *Kol.* kavve tortoise. *Nk.* kavve id. *Pa.* kavva id. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kavve id. ? *Te.* gavva a cowrie. DED(S) 1128.

1343 *Ko.* kavī bulb of *Ceropegia pusilla*. *To.* kavī id. DED 1130.

1344 *Kur.* kab'a-kub'urnā to take short steps forward in a leaning position; kabkub'urnā to curve the body forward, be bent in two. *Malt.* kawge to curve, bend; kawgre to be bent, stoop; kawgro bent, curved. Cf. 1335 *Ta.* kavī. DED 1131.

1345 *Ta.* karakam assembly, college, gymnasium. *Ma.* karakam a temple (chiefly considered in its political bearings), a temple service; assembly (of village elders, scholars). DED 1132.

1346 *Ka.* karakarisu, kalakalisu to glitter. *Tu.* kalakala brightly. *Te.* kaluku brilliancy. DED(S) 1133.

1347 *Ta.* karaṇku, karal, kararci, karar-kāy, kecca-kkāy (<Te.) molucca bean (*Caesalpinia bonducella*), bonduc nut. *Ma.* karacci, karaci, kararri *Guilandina bonducella*. *Ka.* gajuga, gajjuga, gajiga, gajjiga, gajige, gajaga, (Gowda) kal-injikayE molucca bean, *G. b.* Lin. *Tu.* gajigē, (B-K.) kaḍeñji, kaḍeñji molucca bean, *G. b.* *Te.* g(r)acca *C. b.*, bonduc. [*Caesalpinia* = *Guilandina*.] DED(N) 1134.

1348 *Ta.* karaṇcu a weight = 1/6 oz. troy. *Ma.* karaṇcu, karaṇṇu a drachm, weight of two silver fanams. *Ka.* kanaju, kapaṇju a weight used in weighing coral. / Cf. Skt. kanaja- a certain weight (Hemādri); kalaṇja- a particular weight (Turner, CDIAL, no. 2913; Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1135.

1349 *Ta.* karal (karalv-, kararṇ-) to become loose (as a fastening, shoe, handle, hair, part of any mechanism), be unhinged, slip off, slough off, become extricated, disentangled, be put out of joint, fall out (as a loose tooth); kararru (kararri-) to unfasten, loosen, un-

hinge, dislocate, unlock, disentangle, extricate, strip, take off, divest, remove; karaṇala (inf.) to unloose or divest; karal wedding, uprooting; karalu (karali-) to become loose. *Kari* (-v-, -nt-) to be removed; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, strip off. *Ma.* karaluku to slip; kararruka to slip off, put off; kariyuka to become loose, undone; karikka to unloose, untie, remove. ? *Ko.* kake- (kake-) to snatch or pull hastily. *To.* ka-l- (ka-d-) to fall from height, (fruit, leaves) fall from tree; ka-t- (ka-fy-) to make to fall from tree, pluck, shed (tears); ? kake- (kakē-) to take off (hinges of box). *Ka.* karal to slip off, drop down, get loose; throw away, remove, pull out (as a sword); karalcu to make separate, pull out, remove; kari to unloose, remove; kale to become loose; draw out (as a sword from a sheath), remove, throw away; kalacu to become loose; kala state of being loose. *Koḍ.* kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to remove, undo (knot). *Tu.* kaleyuni, kalevuni to become loose (as the bands of a box, etc.). *Te.* kraṇu to move, turn round, exist, behave, (K. also) shake, tremble, wave (as a banner), wander; kraṇ(u)gaṇṇi a sparkling-eyed woman (translation of Skt. cañeala-akṣi-). *Go.* (Tr.) karaṇṇāṇā to be swung or shaken, as a coat on a peg; karhūttāṇā to swing (tr.). (SR.) karen-gāṇā to move; kaduṇṇāṇā to shake (tr.). (Ch.) karṅge- to sway; (Mu.) karṅgur movement of opening a door (Voc. 577); ? (Tr.) kasēṇṇāṇā, (SR. Ph. W.) kasang-, (G.) kasng-, (Ph. W.) kasangitāṇā to tremble (Voc. 605). *Pe.* kraṇ(g-) (kraṇt-) to be or become loose; kraṇgi ki- to loosen. *Kui* krenga (krengi-) to be shaken, shake (intr.); kreṇka (< kreṇp-; krekt-) to shake, cause to shake; n. act of shaking. DED(S) 1136.

1350 *Ta.* karal (karalv-, kararṇ-) to protrude, bulge out, pass through (as an arrow); karalai wen, tubercle, tumour. *Ma.* kararruka to protrude; karala a swelling (chiefly in the groin). *Ko.* karv- (kard-) to be stretched, protrude through hole (e.g. piles); kart- (karty-) to make to protrude through hole; kal swelling (e.g. caused by blow of a stone). *Ka.* (Gowda) gaṇalE swelling of a gland. *Tu.* karalē a swelling; (B-K.) kalale a swelling at the joints. *Te.* kaḍalu-konu to swell, rise, increase (or with 1118 *Ta.* kaṭal). DED(N) 1137.

1351 *Ta.* karal anklet, toe-ring, sandal, foot. *Ma.* karal foot. *Ka.* karal foot-ring, anklet. DED 1138.

1352 *Ma.* karal piece of sugar-cane. *Ka.* karalu two or three of the upper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid. DED 1139.

1353 *Ma.* kayal shoot or branch growing from the root. *To.* koyl, ko-ly sp. bamboo (largest type). *Ka.* karale, karile bamboo shoot. *Tu.* kanile tender bamboo shoot. *Nk.* (Ch.) karka bamboo. *Pa.* karri (pl. karrul) bamboo shoot. *Go.* (G.) karka bamboo sapling (Voc. 541); (Ch. Mu.) karr. (Ph. S. Ko.)

kar, (Ma.) kaṛ(i) bamboo shoot (*Voc.* 555). *Kur.* xarā seedling bamboo, bamboo sapling. Cf. 1185 *Ta.* kanpi. / Cf. *Skt.* karīra-, Pali kaṛīra-, H. kaṛīl (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2804); also Pkt. karilla- the shoot of a bamboo. DED(S) 1140.

1354 *Ta.* kaṛaṇu (kaṛaṇi-) to thunder. *Ko.* karadil- (karadilt-) lightning strikes (subject abar sky). *Nk.* (Ch.) ij kaṛalil- id. (ij lightning < 1A). DED(S) 1067.

1355 *Ta.* kaṛaṇi field, paddyfield, mud. *Ma.* kaṛaṇi mire, ricefield. *Ko.* gad paddyfield. *Ka.* gaṇṇa a division of paddy-land, a paddy-field; gaṇḍe (inscr.), gaṇḍe, gaḍde field, esp. paddyfield; (Hav.) gedde field. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṇḍo, gaṇṇa id. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.3) gaḍde id. *Kor.* (M.) gedda id. *Te.* (Inscr.) gaḍḍuva-maḍi wet or paddy land; gaṇḍu-maḍi id.; gaṇḍamu a paddyfield. *Kui* gado muddy, slushy, slimy. *Kur.* gaddā sediment, alluvium. / ? Cf. *Skt.* kardama-, kardā-, kardāṭa- mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2867-70. DED(N) 1141.

1356 *Ta.* kaṛi (-v-, -nt-) to pass (as time, season), slip away (as prosperity, adversity), elapse, become spent, be ruined, expire, die, finish, come to an end, be discharged (as excreta); (-pp-, -tt-) to reject, discard, separate, abandon, deduct, cut off (hair, nails); prune, spend or waste (as time), void (excreta); kaṛiccal diarrhoea; kaṛiccal that which is rejected; kaṛintār deceased persons, poor or destitute persons; kaṛippu (kaṛippi-) to spend, pass (as time), complete; *n.* expulsion, rejection, that which is cast aside; kaṛiyal departing, that which is cast away; kaṛivu passing (as time), leaving (as a place), discharging (as from the bowels), waste, refuse, deduction, death, destruction; kaṛal (kaṛalv-, kaṛaṇv-) to pass away, disappear, be expended. *Ma.* kaṛiyuka to pass, be spent, be over, live; kaṛikka to make to pass, pass time, live, die, kill; kaṛiccal diarrhoea; kaṛippu what is rejected. *Ko.* kana-ṛ (*obl.* kana-ṛ-) distant place where no one lives (i.e. ka-ṛ na-ṛ); kavc- (kavc-) to finish (ceremony). *To.* kody- (kods-) (period of time) passes, disappear from sight, pass successfully over all the difficulties of life; (kodc-) to disappear from sight, die; kodc- (kodc-) to make disappear, chase out of sight, drive (buffalo) over hill, finish funeral. *Ka.* kaṛi to go or be removed very far, pass away, end, die; make to pass, purge; *n.* going far, a great distance; kaṛipu to cause to go away, remove; pass or move over, cross; kaṛivu ending, etc.; kaṛalisu, kaṛalcu to put aside, lose; kaṛe, kaṛi to send forth, abandon, reject, spend (as time and money), leave behind. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) (time) passes; kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to pass (time); perform (ceremony). *Tu.* kariyuni to elapse, expire, pass (as time); kariyuni to deduct, subtract, spend, remove; karipe, karipeḷi deduction; kalevuni, kalevuni to lapse, pass (as time), be spent (as money); kalevuni to be deducted; kalepini, kalepuni

to subtract, deduct. *Kor.* (M.) kaṛe, (T.) kale to remove. *Pa.* kay- (kañ-) to defecate. *Koṇḍa* kaṛs- (-t-) to evacuate the bowels. *Pe.* kṛac- (-c-) id. *Maṇḍ.* gṛah- id. *Kui* kṛaḥpa (kṛaht-) id.; *n.* evacuation of the bowels. *Kuwi* (Su.) gṛah- (grast-) to excrete; (F.) grāssali (grāst-) to void dung. *Br.* xarring to proceed on foot, make one's way (or with 1109 *Ta.* kaṭa). DED(S, N) 1142.

1357 *Ta.* kaṛi (-v-, -nt-) to be able (*dial.*). *Ma.* kaṛiyuka to be possible, able, must; (Tiyya) kayivu ability. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) to be possible. *Tu.* kariyuni to be able or possible. DED(S, N) 1143.

1358 *Ta.* kaṛi much, great, excessive; (-v-, -nt-) to be great in quantity or quality, be abundant, extensive; kaṛiya exceedingly; kaṛivu excess, abundance, surplus. *Ka.* kaṛi to be excessive; kaṛiḥa exceeding. DED 1144.

1359 *Ta.* kaṛi backwater, shallow sea-waters, salt river, marsh, saltpan; kaḷappu shallow part of the sea; kaḷar saline soil, bog; kaḷari saline soil. *Ma.* kaṛi sea-arm, ebbing brook, salt marsh; kaḷar saline soil, alkaline earth. *Ko.* kaḷ- (kaḷc-), kaḷc- (kaḷe-) to taste salty; kaḷiḷc-, kaḷiḷc- to oversalt. ? *Te.* k(r)ayya canal. *Br.* kallār saline soil (Bray adduces Bal. Si. Jaṭki as the source). / Cf. Burrow 1967, p. 41, on *Br.* kallār as borrowed from 1A and on Dr. *kaḷar as the possible origin of the 1A items (Si., Lahnda, Panj.) in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2954, *kallara-. DED(S, N) 1145.

1360 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) kaṛitānā to be rotten, rot, decay; (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) kaṛi- to be rotten, go rotten; (Tr.) kaṛitānā to rot, rot (hemp) (*Voc.* 573). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṛk- to go bad, become rotten. *Pe.* kṛaṇ(g-) (kṛaṇt-) to go bad, become rotten (egg). DEDS 175.

1361 *Ta.* kaṛu stake for impaling criminals, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around eow's neck, trident. *Ma.* kaṛu, kaṛuku stake for impaling malefactors. *To.* ko-w point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg. *Ka.* kaṛ, kaṛu an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear. DED 1146.

1362 *Ta.* kaṛu, kaṛuku griffin vulture (*Gyps indicus*), pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron gingimani*), eagle (*Aquilinae falconidae*). *Ma.* kaṛu, kaṛuku, kaṛukan eagle, vulture. *To.* koṛḷ kite. *Tu.* karu, (B-K.) kaḷu vulture. DED(N) 1147.

1363 *Ta.* kaṛu green turf. *Pa.* kaḍu sod. *Ga.* (P.) karu ḍela a clod of earth. DED(S) 1148.

1364 *Ta.* kaṛutai ass. *Ma.* kaṛuta id. *Ko.* kaṛt id.; kaḷd a term of abuse. *To.* katy ass. *Ka.* kaṛte, katte. *Koḍ.* katte. *Tu.* katte. *Te.* gāḍida. *Kol.* ga-ḍdi. *Nk.* gāḍi. *Pa.* gade, (S.) garad. *Go.* (G. Ko.) gāḍi (*Voc.* 1073). *Kuwi* (Su.) gāḍe. / Cf. *Skt.* gardabha-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4054. DED(S) 1149.

1365 *Ta.* kaṛutai-muḷli holly-leaved bear's-breech, *Acanthus ilicifolius*. *Ma.* kaṛu-muḷ, kau-muḷ a tree whose fibres serve as string. DED 1150.

1366 *Ta.* kaṛuttu neck, throat. *Ma.* kaṛuttu neck (of man, animal, plant, vessel, etc.). *Ir.* kaṇueu neck, throat. *Ko.* kaṛtḷ neck; ? kiḍḍ id. *Ka.* kaṛttu neck, throat; gaṇṭalu, gaṇṭlu, gaṇṭala throat. *Tu.* kaṇṭlu neck, throat. *Ga.* (Oil.) gaḍli neck. *Koṇḍa* gaḍli id., hollow in the nape of the neck. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍli back of neck. ? Cf. 1996 *Kur.* xēsēr. / Cf. *Skt.* kaṇṭha- neck; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2680. DED(S) 1151.

1367 *Ta.* kaṛuntu rounded end, as of a pestle or bow; tenon. *Ma.* kaṛunnu notched extremity of a bow. DED 1152.

1368 *Ta.* kaṛumu (kaṛumi-) to be full, complete, abundant, copious, overflow; *n.* denseness as a tuft of hair. *Te.* krammu to spread, extend, overspread. (K. also) overflow; (K.) kṛaceu to surround, overspread. *Kui* garja (garji-) to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading. DED 1153.

1369 *Ta.* kaṛuvu (kaṛuvi-) to wash, rinse, purify; kaṛu-nir water in which rice has been washed, sacred water for cleansing away sin; kaṛunar those who wash away dirt or sin; kaṛiyaṇ washerman, dhoby. *Ma.* kaṛukuka to wash, cleanse, wash off. *Ko.* kaṛt- (kayt-/karty-) to wash (tr.; hands, face, child); kaḷv a-1 bathroom. *To.* koṛ a purifier, in: koṛ oṭ- to purify (dairy) with dried buffalo dung (lit. to pour purifier; for oṭ-, see 97). *Ka.* karcu, kaccu washing, water in which raw rice has been washed; karcu to wash. *Koḍ.* katt- (katti-) to wash (plate, hands); (Shan-mugam) katt washing. *Kor.* (M.) kaeci to wash vessels. *Te.* kaḍugu, kaḍgu, kaḍuvu, kaḍvu to wash, scrub, bathe, lave; *n.* water in which rice or anything has been washed. *Kui* kaḥpa (kaht-) to lave, anoint, wash the face. *Kuwi* (S.) glāpinai to smear. *Kur.* xajñā to cleanse the head of, with the soapy clay called xajñā xaji (xaji earth, clay). *Maḷt.* kaḷe to wash as clothes. DED(S) 1154.

1370 *Ta.* kaṛai pole used for propelling boats, elephant-goad, stem of sugar-cane, shaft of a bamboo, bamboo bottle, spiny bamboo; kaṛi rod, staff, stick, handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place, lath; kaṛay acrobat's pole, spiny bamboo; kaṛāy pole-dancers, tumblers; kaṛ post, pillar, oar, iron rod, elephant-goad, bolt, handle, rafter, firewood. *Ma.* kaṛa bamboo, pole for carrying burdens; kaṛi staff of hoe, pin of yoke. *To.* koḷaḷ churnstick (word used at ti- dairy and at kog foly dairy of To-ṛo-ṛ clan; ordinary word is mod, *DBIA* 287); koḷem id. (*TS* 92.16, pin goḷem golden churnstick, with reference to the ti- dairy); ? ka-w forked stick. *Ka.* gaṛ, gaṛa, gaṛu, gaṛuvu, gaṛe, gaḍe, gaḍi bamboo rod or stake, bamboo, pole,

staff, bamboo pole on which Kollatigas or Dombas tumble, churning stick. *Koḍ.* gaḷe long stick. *Tu.* kari bar with which a door is fastened, pole fastened to a load by which it is carried on the shoulders; kaṛe, gaṛe the pole to which a bucket is attached in a country water-lift; gaṛu, (B-K. also) karu, gaḷu rafter. *Te.* gaḍa pole, staff, rod, stick, stalk, mast. *Pa.* kaṛeid (pl. kaṛciḷ) wood for fuel; kaṛpa thin stick, twig, bean stick (or both with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Ga.* (Oil.) kaṛsid (pl. kaṛsiḷ), (S.) kaḍiḷ (pl.) wood for fuel; kaṛmeṭ stick; kaṇḍven (pl. kaṇḍvḷ) id. (or all these with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Koṇḍa* gaṛa pole, long stick. For other possible items, see App. 24 *Ka.* kaḍḍi. DED(S, N) 1155.

1371 *Pe.* kaṛde (pl. -r) boy, son. *Maṇḍ.* kaṛde (pl. -r) boy. DEDS 176.

1372 *Ta.* kaḷ (kaṭp-, kaṭt-) to rob, steal, deceive; *n.* stealing, theft, robbery; kaḷavu robbery, theft, deceit, hypocrisy, stolen property; kaḷavāni, kaḷavāli, kaḷvan thief; fem. kaḷvi; kaḷvam act of thieving; kaḷattāṇam cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy; kaḷam guile, deception, secrecy, lie, stealing, robbery, fraud; kaḷal stealing; kaḷaṇ thief, robber, deceitful person; kaḷi female thief, woman who shirks work; kaṭṭal theft, robbery; kaṭṭor thieves, robbers; kaṭṭōn thief; kaṇaṇ id., rogue. *Ma.* kaḷkkuka, kakkuka to steal; kaḷavu theft, lie, cheat; kaḷavan thief; kaḷam theft, untruth, false, forged; kaḷattaram deceit, artifice; kaḷaṇ thief, liar, rogue; fem. kaḷli, kaḷlatti. *Ko.* kaḷv- (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* state of being habitually a thief, trickiness; kaḷn thief; fem. kaḷi; kaḷ einm adulterated gold; kaḷ gaṇ(n) po-ṭ- to peep. *To.* koḷ- (koḷd-) to steal; koḷn thief; koly petty thief. *Ka.* kaḷ (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* stealing, falsehood, deceit; kaḷavu, kaḷahu, kaḷa theft; kaḷa, kaḷa thief, rogue; kaḷlatti, kaḷle female thief. *Koḍ.* kaḷ- (kapp-, kaṭt-) to steal; kaḷḷe thief, false, counterfeit; kaḷli female thief; kaḷlātana state of being a thief. *Tu.* kaḷduni to steal; kaḷdu thief, rogue; kaḷdu, kaḷduḍi stolen; kaḷḍely thievish, stealing; kaḷḍelytana thievishness; kaḷḍele male thief; fem. kaḷḍelu; kaḷḍōpuni to steal, rob. kaḷavu theft, robbery; kaḷu false, untrue, fraud, cheating, lie; kaḷve thief, robber; kaḷla deceitful, dishonest; dishonesty, stealing; kaḷlaṇṭi, kaḷlaṇṭigē dishonesty, falsehood. *Te.* kaḷla falsehood, untruth, lie, fault, deceit; false, untrue, unreal; kaḷlari, kaḷlaṛṭṭu a liar, deceiver, cheat, rogue. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) kaḷlānā, (W.) kaḷlānā, (SR.) kaḷiyanā, (Y. Mu. Ma.) kaḷ-, (S.) kaḷl- to steal; (Y.) kaḷmar act of stealing (*Voc.* 589); (Tr.) kaḷḷe (pl. -rk), (W.) kaḷle, kaḷwāl, (Ph.) kaḷvāl, (G. Mu.) kaḷler, (Ma.) kaḷḷe thief (*Voc.* 594). *Maṇḍ.* kaṛ- (-t-) to steal. *Kuwi* (S.) kaḷli mēha/mneha rogue, scoundrel. *Kur.* xarñā (xarñas) to steal, win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; xalb thief; xalbas thief; khaḍḍkā theft, i.e. the thing stolen. *Maḷt.* qale (qaḍ-) to rob, steal; qalwe thief; qalwi theft; qalwo

stealthily, secretly. *Br.* xalling to lift (cattle); kalp deceitful. / Cf. Skt. khala-rogue (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3835); Skt. (*lex.*) kalama-, Pkt. (*DNM*) kalama- thief. DED(S) 1156.

1373 *Ta.* kal (kaṭp-, kaṭf-) to weed, pluck; kaṭpu weeding; kaṭfal weeding, plucking off, pulling out; kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to weed, pull up, pluck out, remove, extirpate, exterminate; *n.* weeds; kaṭaiñan one who weeds; kaṭaiyu weeding, stripping off, extirpation. *Ma.* kaṭa weed, tares; kaṭayuka to get rid of, abolish. *Ko.* kalv- (kalv-) to take out or scoop out (with finger, stick, beak), flick away dirt from liquid or semi-liquid (e.g. clay); kal weeds. *To.* koḷ without leaves (of tree in winter), half dry, half green (when tree is being killed by stripping bark). *Ka.* kale to pull off, remove, destroy; *n.* weed; kaṭacu to remove, pull off, pull out, let drop; (UNR) kaṭubu weeds and grass standing in corn. *Koḍ.* kaṭe weeds; ? (Shanmugam) kaṭe to dig; kaṭep digging. *Tu.* kaṭepini, kaṭepuni to strip off, remove; kaṭevuni to be stripped. *Kor.* (M.) kaṭe, (T.) kale to remove. *Te.* kaṭupu weeds; (VPK) kaṭvaṭam, kalsāṭam, kalsuḍu act of weeding (from verb stem kalv-/kals-). *Br.* xalling to uproot, gather (vegetables, grass for fodder). DED(S) 1157.

1374 *Ta.* kal toddy, honey; kalī (-pp-, -tt-) to be intoxicated, be in rut, exult, rejoice, be proud; *n.* intoxication, delight, mirth, toddy, honey, drunkard, pride, must of elephant; kaṭippu intoxication, delight, pride; kaṭiyan drunkard; kaṭiru male elephant. *Ma.* kaḷ, kaḷlu toddy; kaḷi play, game, jest; kaḷikka to play, sport; kaṭippu infatuation, pride; joy, exultation, hilarity; play, entertainment; kaṭimpam playfulness, as of children; kaṭiru male elephant. *Ko.* kaḷ toddy. *Ka.* kaḷ, kaḷlu, kaḷlu id. *Koḍ.* kaḷli alcoholic liquor; kaḷi play; (kaṭip-, kaṭic-) to play. *Tu.* kaḷi, (B-K. also) kari, kaḷi toddy, liquor. *Te.* kaḷlu toddy, palm wine. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) kaḷ liquor. *Nk.* kaḷ id. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) kaḷ (*obl.* kadd-) fermented liquor, esp. of mahuas; (Ma. S.) kaḷlu, (Ma. dial.) kaḷlu liquor (*Voc.* 586). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṭu, (K.) kaḷu country liquor. *Pe.* kaḷiñ liquor. *Maṇḍ.* kaḷiñ id. *Kui* kaḷu spirituous or fermented liquor, toddy, beer, grog, wine. *Kuwi* (F.) kaṭu country spirit; maṭa kaṭu toddy; (S.) kaḷu toddy; maṭa kaḷu sago toddy; (Su. P.) kaṭu liquor. Cf. 1379 *Ka.* kaṭi. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2950-1, Skt. kalya-, Pkt. kalla- spirituous liquor; Pkt. kallāla- liquor-dealer; H. kaḷ(w)ār, kaḷāl, Mar. kaḷāl distiller; Skt. kaḷaṅga- a spirituous liquor. Cf. also Skt. kaḷ- to be intoxicated (*ibid.*, no. 2684). DED(S, N) 1158.

1375 *Ta.* kaḷaṅciyam granary, storeroom. *Ma.* kaḷaṅciyam granary, barn, godown, storeroom, repository. *Ka.* kaḷaṅji, kaḷaṅji, gaḷage, gaḷige corn-bin, large basket in which corn is stored; kaṭaja id., granary. *Tu.* kaṭaja granary, barn. *Te.* kaṭajamu, kaṭanjamu id.

Pe. kaṅgi receptacle for storing grain. / Cf. Mar. kaṅgā corn-bin. DED(N) 1159.

1376 *Ta.* kaḷam, kaḷan place, open space, threshing floor, battlefield; kaḷamar husbandmen, śūdras, slaves; warriors; kaḷari arena, area for dramatic, gladiatorial, or gymnastic exhibitions, assembly, place of work or of business. *Ma.* kaḷam threshing floor, level place for spreading grains for drying, battlefield; kaḷari id., fencing school; kaḷli square space, garden bed. *Ko.* kaḷm place for threshing, dancing; ? kava-l ground in front of house (i.e. ka-+va-l; for the latter, see 5354). *To.* koḷ (*obl.* koḷt-) threshing floor. *Ka.* kala, kaṇa id., battlefield. *Koḍ.* kaḷa threshing floor. *Tu.* kala a square, bed of flowers, etc., place where pariahs assemble. *Te.* kaḷlamu, kaḷlāmu, (Inscr.) kaḷlāmu threshing floor; kaḷanu war, battle, combat, (B.) threshing floor. *Koḷ.* kaḷave worked in field, (Kin.) threshing floor. *Nk.* kaḷave threshing floor. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kaḷay id. *Pa.* kaḷi id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaḷin id. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) kaṭā id., sacred enclosure; (Ko.) kaḷam threshing floor (*Voc.* 568). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṭan, (K.) kaḷam id. *Maṇḍ.* kaṭa id. *Kui* kaḷi id. *Kuwi* (F.) kaṭu, kaḷōmi, (Su.) kaṭu (*pl.* kaṭka), (T.) kaṭnu id. *Kur.* kaḷi field, piece of land suitable for tillage; kaḷi threshing floor (< IA). *Malt.* kaḷu field on the hills. / Cf. Skt. khala- threshing floor, granary; place, site; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3834. DED(S) 1160.

1377 *Ta.* kaḷā *Carissa spinarum* (also kaḷavu); large Bengal currant, *C. carandas*; *Vaccinium nilgherrense*; *V. leschenaultii*; Nepal barberry, *Berberis nepalensis*. *Ma.* kaḷāvu *C. carandas*. ? *To.* kaḷ a thorny plant (*TS*, p. 850, s.v. kaḷe muḷ). *Ka.* kaḷave, kaḷi spinous shrub bearing edible black berries, *C. carandas* L. *Te.* kaḷivi, kaḷive, (VPK) kaḷigi, kaḷimi, kaḷive, kaḷe-kampa *C. diffusa*. DED(S) 1161.

1378 *Ta.* kaḷi thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc., gruel; kaḷi-ppakku boiled areca-nuts covered with thick paste (see 4048). *Ma.* kaḷi thick pap or paste, water in which arecas have been boiled, water boiled with lime and turmeric; kaḷi-aṭakka boiled arecas; kaḷi-ppakku prepared betel nuts, boiled betel nut. DED 1162.

1379 *Ka.* kaṭi sour gruel (*lex.*; i falsely restored for i). *Te.* kaḷi the water in which rice has been washed, kept until it ferments. *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 241) ēru kaḷi water and gruel. Cf. 1374 *Ta.* kaḷ, kaḷi. / Cf. Skt. (*Yasastilaka*) kaḷi- sour rice-gruel; (*Vaijayanti*) kaḷi- boiled ground rice gruel. From DED 1158, DED(S, N) 1162.

1380 *Ma.* kaḷij-aṭaykka the quite ripe areca nut. *Ka.* kaḷi to ripen well; *n.* state of being quite ripe; kaḷi-aḍike a superior kind of betel-nut. *Koḍ.* kaḷi-aḍake the quite ripe areca-nut. DED 1163.

1381 *Ta.* kaḷi, kaḷi-man clay, potter's clay. *Ma.* kaḷi-mappu potter's clay. *Kui* kḷiu, kḷu clay, black cotton soil. DEDS 177.

1382 *Ta.* kaḷlam morbid matter in a boil or in the system. *Te.* kaḷla, (K. also) kaḷḷe thick phlegm. DEDS(N) 178.

1383 *Ta.* kaḷli spurge, *Euphorbia*; milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*; prickly pear, *Opuntia dillenii*. *Ma.* kaḷli milk-hedge plant. *Ka.* kaḷli milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli* L.; etc. *Koḍ.* kaḷli sp. tree. *Tu.* kaḷli milk-hedge; prickly pear, *O. dillenii*. *Te.* (B.) kaḷli milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*. DED 1164.

1384 *Ka.* kaḷla name of a plant. *Tu.* kaḷḷe a kind of grass. DED 1165.

1385 *Ta.* kaṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to milk, yield milk (as a cow), extort; kaṭappu milking; kaṭavai milking (as a cow), milch cow; kaṭavu, kaṭai tribute. *Ma.* kaṭakka milk to flow out, milk, give milk; kaṭava, kaṭavu, kaṭru milking; kaṭa sap issuing from trees, gum. *Ko.* kaṭv- (kard-) to milk; karpō-y pen and cowshed attached (i.e. 'milking place' or the like; is the second member po-y or o-y, for which see 4112?). *To.* kaṭ- (kaṭθ-) to milk, give milk; kaṭ milk (in songs); juice of fruit; fine imposed by council; kaṭi it milch buffalo (*TS*, concordance, s.v. pe xarḷ it big milch buffalo). *Ka.* kaṭe, kaṭi to milk, cause to flow, emit, rain, shed tears, give milk; kaṭasu to cause milk to flow, cause to milk, cause to rain; kaṭavu milking. *Koḍ.* kara- (karap-, karand-) to milk; kaṭapa milch cow; (Shanmugam) kaṭap milking. / ? Skt. kara-, kāratax; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2780. DED(S, N) 1166 (in DEN by mistake under 1116).

1386 *Ta.* kaṭakara (-pp-, -tt-) to crackle in the mouth (as a crisp cake); utter a rattling sound; *n.* onom. expr. signifying rattling sound; kaṭakarappu crispness; rattling; kaṭaṅku (kaṭaṅki-) to sound; *n.* a sound; kaṭakara (-pp-, -tt-) to be crisp in the mouth (as a fried cake); kaṭakar-eṇal being crisp in the mouth. *Ma.* kaṭakarē imit. of gnashing and biting noises. *Ka.* gaṭa sound in imitation of that which is produced when very crisp substances (as well-baked happalas, etc.) are eaten; gaṭagu, gaṭugu state of being scorched by heat, fragile, brittle, dry and crumbling as flowers, leaves, grass, etc.; state of being very crisp by frying or baking (as happalas, etc.); kaṭakara sound made in gnashing the teeth, in chewing certain substances (as raw cucumbers), in scratching the body, in writing with a pen or an iron style. *Tu.* kaṭakara noise made in chewing, sawing, or writing; karukuru noise made in chewing any brittle substance. *Te.* gaṭagara crispness, dryness, and brittleness; gaṭagaṭaḍu to be crisp, be dry and brittle; kaṭakara a harsh grating sound; kaṭakara noise made in writing or chewing. *Kur.* kaṭakharārnā to use in speaking a sharp tone which grates upon the ear. DED(S) 1167.

1387 *Ta.* kaṭaṅku (kaṭaṅki-) to whirl; *n.* whirling, gyration, kite; kaṭakku (kaṭakki-) to spin (as yarn). *Ma.* kaṭaṅhuka to turn around, whirl. *Ka.* gaṭa, gaṭagara whirlingly, around and around; ? koṭi, koṭe to whirl. *Tu.* gaṭu, gaṭa, gaṭagara, gaṭanē a whirling noise. DED 1168.

1388 *Ka.* (K.²) kaṭaṅgu to be emaciated. *Tu.* kaṭaguni to become lean or thin, waste.

1389 *Ta.* kaṭal firewood, fuel. *Ko.* gaṭi quill of feather (or with 1394); to-kṛl small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (to-l + kar; for to-l, see 3559). *Te.* kaṭra wood, timber; stick, staff. *Koḷ.* (Wagh.) gaṭi quill of porcupine. *Pa.* (S.) kaṭa id., tooth of comb. *Go.* (Ko.) kaṭra shaft of arrow (*Voc.* 556); (Tr.) kaṭrē the long thin pole of a carrying yoke (*Voc.* 561). *Koṇḍa* kaṭa kampa fencing with dried stalks, thorny bushes, etc.; kaṭu (*pl.* kaṭku) a small piece of wood, dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel; (BB 1972) gaṭi shaft of arrow. Cf. also the items with -kaṭ-/kar- in 3986(b) *Tu.* parkaḍ(ḍi). / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) kaṭāli- toothstick. DED(S, N) 1169.

1390 *Ta.* kaṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, eat by biting or nibbling; *n.* chewing, eating by biting; kaṭumpu (kaṭumpi-) to eat bit by bit; kaṭuvu (kaṭuvi-) to nibble as a rat; kaṭuḷu, kaṭuḷu, bit. *Ma.* kaṭumpuka to eat as cows with the lower teeth; kaṭumpuka to nibble, gnaw. *Tu.* kaṭepuni to chew, husk with the teeth or beak. *Te.* kaṭacu to bite, gnaw. Cf. 1097 *Ta.* kaṭcu. DED 1170.

1391 *Ta.* kaṭi vegetables (raw or boiled), meat (raw or boiled), pepper; kari (-pp-, -tt-) to season (as curries with ghee or oil and spices). *Ma.* kaṭi hot condiments, meats, vegetables. *Ka.* kari vegetables of any kind (raw or boiled), curry. *Koḍ.* kari curry. *Tu.* kaṭipu id. *Te.* (Inscr.) kari-amudu vegetable of any kind, raw or boiled, offered to deity (amudu < Skt. amṛta-); (Inscr.) kaṭaluvāru persons who bring raw vegetables for the preparation of an offering to the deity. DED 1171.

1392 *Ko.* kayr- (karc-) to laugh. *To.* kary- (kars-) id.; keṭṭ laughter. *Go.* (W. Ph. M.) karsānā, (A.) kars-, (Tr.) garsānā, (Ma.) kars- to play; (Mu.) kars-, kars- id.; *caus.* karsih- (*Voc.* 565); (Koya Su.) kars- to play; *caus.* karpis-. *Koṇḍa* kaṭi- (-t-) to play, sport, dance. *Pe.* kraz- (krast-), (another dial.) krez- to play. *Maṇḍ.* key- id. *Kui* kaha (kaḷi-) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) kah- (-it-), (F.) kaḷai (p. 90 kah-), (S.) kaḷinai, (D.) kay- (-it-) id.; (F.) kaḷi kaḷi to amuse; kaḷu a game. DED(S, N) 1172.

1393 *To.* kary- (karc-) to make ornamental dots on metal articles, beautify (anything); kary- a beautified thing, beauty, ornamental dots on metal articles. *Tu.* kaṭepuni to make a notch or incision. DED 1173.

1394 *Ko.* *garl* quill of feather (or with 1389 *Ta.* *kara*). *Ka.* *gari* wing, feather. *Tu.* *gari* id. *Te.* (B.) *gari*, (K.) *gari* id.; (*VPK*) *gari*, -*gara* a long leaf (of millet, corn, etc.). *Kol.* *gar* (*pl.* *gadl*) feather. *Nk.* *gar* (*pl.* -*šil*) id. DED(S) 1174.

1395 *Ta.* *karu* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow black, darken, become dirty, impure; to mature; *karukaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become very black; *karuppan* black man, a demon; *karuppi* black woman; *karuppu* blackness, darkness, spot, taint, moral defect; *karuval* black person or animal, *karai* spot, stain, rust, blemish, fault, blackness, darkness; *kar-ēnal* expr. signifying blackness; *karu* (*kārt*-) to be blackened. *Ma.* *kaṛa* blackness, spot, stain, rust; *karu* black; *karukka* to grow black; *karuppu* blackness; *karu* darkness, black, cloud. *Ko.* *karp* blackness, a demon; *karpn* name of a man; *fem.* *karyp*; *karyp* black person (male or female); *kar* black (or with 1278(a) *Ta.* *karu*). *To.* *kar* dirt, spot, rust; *karf*- (*kārt*-) to become black, dark; *kap* black dot (soot between eyes or on temples, or tattooed on woman's chin); *kaga-ṛf* darkness (-*ga-ṛf* belongs here; *ka*- in 1278(a)); *ka-ṛ* id. (in song unit *nin ga-ṛ* fit leaving off your darkness). *Ka.* *karāṅgu* to turn black; *kaṛe*, *kaṛi* blackness, the colour black, stain, blot; *karṛage*, *karṛane* blackly, blackness; *karpu*, *kappu* blackness, collyrium, ink. *Koḍ.* *kara*- (*karap*-, *karat*-) to become black; *karapi* blackness; *karatē* black; *kare* stain. *Tu.* *kappu* blackness, darkness; black, dark; *kade* catamenial discharge; (B-K.) *kaje* stain on the teeth. *Te.* *kaṛa* blackness, a stain, blot; black; *kaṛi* black; *kaṛiya* black colour; *karri* black. *Pa.* *kernda* rust. *Ga.* (P.) *kari* id. *Go.* (Ko.) *karka* id. (*Voc.* 542); (L.) *karkāl* black (*Voc.* 545). *Koṇḍa* *kaṛi* blackness; *kar(i)ni* black; *karṇika* a black man; (BB) *kaṛiṅ* rust; (BB 1972) *kar*- to become dirty; *tr.* *kaṛis*-. *Pe.* *kahrā*- (i.e. *kahra ā*-) to be black; *kahrāti* black. Cf. 1410 *Ta.* *kanru*. /Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) *karpari*- collyrium. DED (S, N) 1175.

1396 *Ta.* *karu* (-pp-, -tt-) to resent, get angry with; *n.* rancour, vengeful enmity; *karukaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to rage; *karuttōr* enemies; *karuppu* anger, displeasure; *karumu* (*karumi*-) to show signs of anger, be enraged; *karuvam* anger; *karuval* sign of anger; *karuvu* (*karuvi*-) to exhibit signs of displeasure; to rangle, entertain malice, implacable hatred; *n.* anger, wrath; enmity, hostility, hatred. *Ma.* *karukka* to rage; *karukarukka* id., be beside oneself; *karukarē* fiercely, intensely; *karuvu* rage. *To.* *kar* enmity, anger. *Ka.* *karupu*, *karuhu* envy; *karubu*, *karumbu* to envy; *n.* envy; *karuba* an envious man; *fem.* *karubi*; *karubata* the state of being an envious person, envy. ? *Go.* (Ch.) *karvitānā*, (W.) *karvitānā* to envy (*Voc.* 584). *Kuwi* (F.) *kāṛbi* anger; *karbigattasi* a bad-tempered man (*r* = *r*). *Br.* *xar* angry. From DED(N) 1175; DEN 16.

1397 (a) *Ma.* *karuka* *Agrostis linearis*, a grass used for the funeral ceremonies and veli

of *Sūdras*. *Ko.* *karg* sp. grass; *tikarg*, *nakarg* *Andropogon foulkesii*. *To.* *karx* sp. short grass (for grazing); *kakarx* *Eragrostis nigra*, Nees. (so Rivers, p. 738, with misspelling *Eragrostica*: *TGT*, commentary on text 56). *Ka.* *karike* the huriallee grass, *Agrostis linearis* Retz. *Koḍ.* *garike* id. *Tu.* *kadikē* the huriallee grass, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Te.* *garika* a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. ? *Go.* (M) *kār*, (Hislop Ma.) *kar* grass (*Voc.* 642); (ASu.) *garka jāri* a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. *Kuwi* (S.) *garki* grass.

(b) *Ta.* *aruku*, *arukai* *harialli* grass, used in ceremonies, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Ma.* *aruka* *Agrostis linearis*. ? *To.* *naṛk* grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*. / Cf. *Skt.* *agari*-, *garā*-, *gari*- a kind of grass, *Andropogon serratus*. [Anglo-Indian *hariāl*(li), *huriallee* (< H. *hariālī* < *Skt.* *hariṭālikā*) = Bermuda grass = *Cynodon dactylon*, for which Hooker records that one taxonomist used *Agrostis linearis*.] DED(S) 1176.

1398 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaṛna* canal, *Kuwi* (Su.) *karna* irrigation channel. DEDS 179.

1399 *Ko.* *karv*- (*kard*-) (rope) becomes tight; (*kart*-) to tighten (knot). *To.* *kar*- (*kaṛṭ*-) to become tight; *karf*- (*kārt*-) to tighten (*tr.*). DED 1177.

1400 *Ta.* *karrai* collection (as of hair, rays of the sun), bundle (as of straw, grass, paddy seedlings), coconut leaves braided like ropes as bands for hedging. *Ma.* *karra* bundle (as of grass, straw), sheaf of corn. *Ka.* *kante* bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.). *Te.* *kaṛṭa* bundle (or with 1147 *Ta.* *kaṛṭu*). DED(S) 1178.

1401 *Ka.* *garra* sound in imitation of loud belching. *Te.* *garṛu* sound produced in belching. DED 1179.

1402 *Ta.* *kaṇ* copper work, copper, workmanship; *kannāṇ* brazier. *Ma.* *kannān* id. DED 1180.

1403 *Kui* (Mah.) *kanban* to cohabit. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kan*- (*kacc*-), (F.) *kanjali* (*kac*-, *imper.* *kanamū*) id. ? *Pe.* *kaṇḍ*- (*t*-) to copulate. DEDS(N) 180.

1404 *Ta.* *kana* (-pp-, -tt-) to be heavy, stout, abundant, etc.; *kaṇam* thickness, heaviness; *kaṇati* id., gravity; *kaṇappu* being stout, etc.; *kaṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded, intense; *n.* density, abundance; *kaṇaivu* closeness, thickness; *kaṇāl* (*kaṇālv*-, *kaṇāṇṛ*-) to be close, crowded, densely packed. *Ma.* *kanam* compact, hard; *kanakka* to become solid, hard, heavy. *To.* *ken* densely (of shade) (in songs). Cf. 1987 *To.* *ken* moz. /Influenced by *Skt.* *ghana*-. DED(S) 1181.

1405 *Ma.* *kanekka* rancidity; *kanappu* id., staleness. *Ka.* *kanar* to be acrid, tart, or bitter; *n.* an unripe, acrid, tart, or bitter taste; *kanaru* an unripe, acrid, tart, or bitter taste; a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil; *kanagu*, *kaṅgu*, *kaggu*, *gaggu* a disagreeable

smell; *kaṇṭu* a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil. *Tu.* *kaṇape* bitter, astringent; *kaṇepuni* to have an acrid or astringent taste; *kaṇeru* astringency; *kaṇṭu* a disagreeable smell; (B-K.) *kaṇṭu* excessive in bad taste and odour. *Te.* *kanaru* a sort of disagreeable taste. DED(S) 1182.

1406 *Ta.* *kaṇal* (*kaṇālv*-, *kaṇāṇṛ*-) to be hot, boil, be angry; burn (*tr.*); *n.* fire; *kaṇaṇṭu* (*kaṇāṇṛ*-) to cause to burn, render warm, shine brightly; *kaṇali* sun, fire; *kaṇālōṇ* sun; *kaṇarci* heat, glow, anger; *kaṇarāl*, *kaṇālvu* anger; *kaṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be redhot, glow, get angry; *kaṇāl* heat, sun's ray, light, mirage. *Ma.* *kaṇal* live coals, fire; *kaṇāluka* to burn, be hot; *kanekka* to burn as charcoal; *kaniyuka* to glow; *kānal* heat, glare, mirage. *Ko.* *kan* redhot (*kan* ib. redhot iron; *ka(n)* *nep* red coals); *kane*- (*kanc*-) to expose (dead person's jewelry) to fire to remove pollution. *Ka.* *kanal* (*kanālv*-) to be angry; (PBh.) to glow like live coals; *n.* wrath, anger; *kanālke* wrath, anger; *kani* glow; (Ilav.) *kansu* to blacken (pot). *Tu.* *kani-mūri* the smell of smoke; *kaṇepuni*, *kaṇipuni* to be afflicted, hardened; *kaṇipuni* to be hardened by burning as an earthen vessel; *kaṇevuni* the skin to be discoloured by a blow. *Te.* *kanalu* to be angry, burn, give pain; *n.* anger; *kanakana* the glow of fire or live coals; *ganagana* glowing, glow, blazing; *kanakanam-anu*, *kanakanal-āḍu* to glow, shine; (K.) *kanaru* to grow angry; *n.* anger. *Kui* *kamba* (*kambi*-) to be burned, injured by fire, consumed by fire; *n.* injury or destruction by fire; *kappa* (*kapt*-) to cause to burn, char, scorch. Cf. 1410 *Ta.* *kaṇṭu*. /Cf. *Skt.* *kanala*- shining, bright. DED(S) 1183(a).

1407 *Ta.* *kaṇā*, *kaṇavu* dream, sleep; *kaṇavu* (*kaṇavi*-) to dream. *Ma.* *kināvu*, *kaṇavu*, *kaṇāvu* dream; *kaṇavuka*, *kaṇā-vikkuka* to dream. *Ko.* *kanen* dream. *To.* *konof* (*obl.* *konot*-) id. *Ka.* *kana*, *kanasu*, *kanasa* id.; (K.²) *kanavarisu* to dream. *Koḍ.* *kenaci* dream. *Tu.* *kana* id. *Te.* *kala* id.; *kaḷāṅgu* to dream. *Kol.* *kala* dream; *kars*- (*karast*-) to see a dream. *Nk.* *kala* dream. *Pa.* *kelay*- to dream; *kelaykud* dream. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kirk*- to dream. *Go.* (Tr.) *kanckānā* to dream, cry out in one's sleep; *kanckstānā* to send a dream (of god); (A.) *kansk*-, (SR.) *kanjānā*, (Mu.) *kanisk*- to dream; (G.) *kanjkar* dream (*Voc.* 507); (LuS.) *kunchukna* dream; (*Koya* Su.) *gansk*- to dream. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *kala* dream. *Pe.* *kṛēṇj*-, (*kṛēnc*-) to dream; *kṛēckōṇḍ* dream. *Kui* *kṛiṇja* (*kṛiṇji*-) to dream; *n.* dream; *kṛispa* (*kṛist*-) to cause to dream, reveal in a dream. *Kur.* *xandmā* to sleep. *Malt.* *qandre* id.; *qanqe* sleep. DED (S) 1184.

1408 *Ta.* *kaṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to ripen, be over-ripe, melt, grow tender, become soft (as the heart by affection, love, devotion); (-pp-, -tt-) to melt, soften; *n.* ripeness, ripe fruit; *kaṇivu* ripeness, love, compassion; *kaṇikaram*

affection, love; *kaṇukku* (*kaṇukki*-) to cause to grow mellow by heat. *Ma.* *kani* ripe fruit; *kaniyuka* to be ripe, become mellow, compassionate; *kaniyu* tenderness, pity, kindness; *kanikaram* love, kindness; *kanikkuka* to melt, soften. *Ka.* *kani* pity, kindness; *kanikara* compassion. *Tu.* *kanikara* id. *Te.* *kanikaramu* pity, compassion, sympathy; (K.) *kaniyu*, *kamiyu* to grow ripe, mellow (as fruit). *Go.* (W.) *kanaro* tender (*Voc.* 500). *Kui* (K.) *kamb*- to ripen, (hair) to become grey. *Kuwi* (F.) *kambali*, (S.) *kampinai*, (Su. P.) *kamb*- (*it*-) id. DED(S) 1183(b).

1409 *Ta.* *kaṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as a drum), bellow, neigh; (-v-, -nt-) to sound (as a drum); *n.* sound, roar, resonance; *kaṇaippu* sound, roar, neighing, bellowing. *Ma.* *kanekka* to sound, low as oxen; *kaṇeppu* lowing. *Ko.* *kanv*- (*kand*-) (cow or buffalo) bellows for calf. *To.* *kenf*- (*kent*-) to roar (wild animal, child), make roaring sound in throat when one has a cold; *kenp* *ōrt*- (buffalo) coughs. *Ka.* *kene* to neigh (Burrow from Mod. Ka. text); *gane* to emit a loud sound, roar. *Koḍ.* *kene* act of bellowing. *Kui* *kanai* sound, noise, clatter, confusion; *k.* *āva* to make a noise, be noisy; *k.* *bogaṛi* a noise. DED(S) 1185.

1410 *Ta.* *kaṇru* (*kaṇṛi*-) to be scorched, sunburnt, melt (as the heart), become sore (as by a blow, as the feet with walking, as the hands with first using a tool), fade, become pale (as from exhaustion); *kaṇṛiṇa-kāyam* livid mark, contused wound; *kaṇṛal* id.; sign of anger; *kaṇṭu* charcoal. *Ma.* *kannuka* to be scorched. *Ka.* *kandu* to be scorched by the sun (said of the face) or by fire, be charred, lose one's lustre, colour, or freshness, fade, wither, wane; *n.* discoloration by scorching, dark hue, want of lustre, stain, lowness of spirits. *Koḍ.* *kandi* mark of a blow, bruise. *Tu.* *kanduni* to fade, wither, be wan, become dull or dim, be vexed; *kandū* dull, faded, inferior. *Te.* *kandu* blackness, discoloration caused by scorching, grief; *vḥ.* to be scorched, be inflamed (as by a blow), be vexed. Cf. 1395 *Ta.* *karu* and 1406 *Ta.* *kaṇal*. DED(S) 1186.

1411 *Ta.* *kaṇru* calf, colt, young of various animals, sapling, young tree; *kaṇ-ā* cow with a young calf. *Ma.* *kannu* (*obl.* *kaṇru*-) young of cattle (esp. buffalo calf), young plantain trees around the mother plant; *kaṇra* boy, calf. *To.* *koṛ* female buffalo calf below one year. *Ka.* *karu*, *kaṇa*, *karuvu* calf; *kanda* young child; *kandu* calf, young plantain trees around the mother plant; foetus of beasts (? or with 1279 *Ta.* *karu*); *kanti*, *kandi*, *kandu* a cow that has calved. *Tu.* *kaṇji* calf; *kandamhi* excrement of a newborn child, calf, etc. (see 4210). *Te.* *kandu* infant; *kanduvu* child; *kanu* to bear or bring forth, beget; *kanubadi* produce; *kāncu* to bear, produce, bring forth; *kānupu* bringing forth a child. *Pa.* *kar* (*pl.* -*kul*) sapling. *Go.*

(G.) marka karrē mango sapling (*Voc.* 560); (Ma.) karanji (*pl.* karasku) half-grown young of pig (*Voc.* 567). *Konḍa* kās- (-t-) to bring forth young (of human beings), bear children. *Kur.* xadd child, young animal or plant; xaddas son, boy; xaddar children; xadda small child, young of animal, small. *Malt.* qade son. *Br.* xaning to give birth to. DED(S, N) 1187.

1412 *Ta.* kannam hole made by burglars in a house-wall, theft, burglary. *Ma.* kannam perforation of a wall by thieves. *Ka.* kanna hole made by burglars in a housewall, chink. *Tu.* kanna hole. *Te.* kannamu hole, bore, orifice, hole made by a burglar in a wall. *Kuwi* (S.) kannomi a hole. /*Prob.* < IA; cf. Pkt. khanna- dug, excavated (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3874). DED(N) 1188.

1413 *Ta.* kannam cheek, ear. *Ma.* kannam cheek, jaw. *Ka.* kanna the upper cheek. DED 1189.

1414 *Ta.* kannal sugar-cane, sugar. *Ma.* kannal id. *Ko.* kaln jaggery. *Tu.* ganna, (B-K.) kanno sugarcane. DED(S, N) 1190.

1415 *Ta.* kannal earthen vessel, water-pot. *Ka.* kandal a small earthen water-vessel. *Tu.* kandel pitcher, large pot. DED 1191.

1416 *Ta.* kā (-pp-, -tt-) to preserve, shelter, watch, guard, ward off, rescue, wait for; *n.* preservation, protection; kakkai preserving; kappu, kaval watching, caution, preservation, defence, guard, protection, that which serves as a protection, amulet, fence, fortification, prison; kavalan protector, guardian, king; kappātu (kappāṭi-) to conceal, screen; kappāṭṭu (kappāṭṭi-) to guard, protect, save; cēval watching; cēval-āl watchman in corn-field. *Ma.* kakkuka to keep, defend, watch, wait, expect; kappu keeping, enclosure, garden, amulet; kappikka to cause to watch, protect, etc.; kappāṭiuka to protect, save, take care of, watch, guard; kaval custody, guard, prison; kavalan protector; kavu enclosure, garden, holy enclosure. *Ko.* ka-v- (ka-t-) to watch, guard; ka-vl act of watching, gaol; ka-pa-r- (ka-pa-ty-), ka-pa-t- (ka-pa-ty-) to help, save. *To.* ko-f- (ko-t-) to wait, watch, (woman) marries (man); ko-fil act of watching. *Ka.* kā (kād-), kāy (kād-kāyd-), kāyi (kāyid-) to guard, protect, keep, save, tend, watch, keep in check; kāyu (kād-) id., to wait; kāyisu to make guard, watch; kappu, kahu guarding, protecting, preserving, that which preserves; kappādu to guard, take care of; kāyi, kāhi person who tends, watches, guards; kāyike guarding, etc.; kaval, kavalā, kavalī, kavalu guarding, protecting, watching, a guard, custody, place where anything is guarded. *Koḍ.* ka- (ka-p-, ka-t-) to wait; ka-pa-ḍ- (ka-pa-ḍi-) to protect. *Tu.* kappuni to watch, guard, keep, wait; kappuni to wait, expect; kappu, kappu protecting, watching, tending, hatching, a scarecrow; kapele watchman; kavalu guard, custody, watch, protection; kappāṭuni to

protect, preserve; kappāta act of watching, guard. *Te.* kaku to guard, watch, tend (cattle, etc.), protect, save, nourish, forgive, expect, wait for; kāyu to tend (cattle); kappari keeper, watcher; kappu protection, guarding, keeping, a guard; kappuncu to place a guard; kappuṇḍu to keep guard, watch, act as sentinel; kappādu to protect, save, guard; kavalī guard, guarding, protection, watch, custody. *Kol.* kay- (kay-t-) to graze (cattle), (Kin.) watch (crops). *Nk.* kay- to graze (cattle). *Pa.* kapp- (kāt-) to wait. *Ga.* (Oll.) kapp- (kāt-) to wait, watch, keep awake; (S.) kapp- to herd (cattle). *Go.* (A. Y.) kapp- to guard, watch a field; (Tr. W. Ph.) kappānā to watch, guard, take care of; (M.) kappānā to lurk; kēṭul (Mu. Ma.) hut in field for watching, (Ko.) machan (*Voc.* 855); (Mu.) kavaral- (hen) to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 597; cf. *Tu.* kappu hatching); (SR.) kārānā, (Ph.) kārāvallānā to hatch, of an egg; (W.) kārā a hatching hen (*Voc.* 645); (S.) kēr- to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 857). *Konḍa* kapp(u) protection (of crops, etc.); kapp ki- to wait for, look for, waylay. *Pe.* kapp- (-t-) to wait, watch, wake; kai ki- to wake (*tr.*). *Manḍ.* kapp- (-t-) to be awake, watch, wait; (special base) kāt- (-t-) to watch for, wait for (me, etc.). *Kui* kapa (kāt-) to await, look out for, last, outlast; *n.* act of awaiting, survival. *Kuwi* (F.) kaccali to wait for; (S.) kapp-nai to wait, guard; (Su.) kapp- (-t-) to be awake, watch over. *Kur.* xāpnā to protect, guard, tend, wait, wait for; xāpus guardian, keeper, watchman. *Malt.* qape to wait for, watch. *Br.* xwāfing to make to graze, take to graze; xwāhng to graze. Cf. 1486 *Ta.* kāvanam; ? cf. 2218 *Te.* kōvuramu, *Pa.* kōp-. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) kāhila- cowherd. DED(S) 1192.

1417 *Ta.* kā pole with ropes hung on each end, used to carry loads on the shoulder; lever or beam for a well-sweep, lever of a steelyard; kavaṭi pole used for carrying burdens; kavu (kāvi-) to carry on the shoulder (as a palanquin, a pole with weight at each end), bear anything heavy on the arms or on the head; kāvuvōr palanquin-bearers. *Ma.* kavu, kavaṭi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens; kāvuka, kāvikka to carry on a pole. *Ka.* kagaḍi, kavaḍi bamboo lath or pole provided with slings at each end for the conveyance of pitchers, etc. *Tu.* kavaḍi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens across the shoulders. *Te.* kavaṭi, kavaḍi yoke or pole with a sling attached to each end, placed upon the shoulder for carrying burdens; kadi, (*VPK*) kadi, kadi-mānu, kadi-maku, kandi, kani, kani, kavaḍi yoke of plough, etc. *Kol.* (Kin.) kavaṭi carrying yoke. *Pa.* kapp- to carry with carrying yoke; kaccal carrying yoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) kapp-, kapp- to carry with carrying yoke; (S.) kapp- to carry on the shoulders; (Oll. S.) kaccal carrying yoke. *Go.* (Tr. Ph. SR.) kappānā, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kapp- to carry on the shoulders (*Voc.* 624); (Y.) kappi, (Ma.) kaveṭi, (G.) kaviṭi, (Ko.) kaveṭ, (A.) kahaṭi

carrying yoke (*Voc.* 660). *Konḍa* (Sova dial.) kasa the shaft of a kavṛi; (BB) kapp carrying yoke. *Pe.* kavṛi id. *Manḍ.* kavṛi id. *Kui* kasa pole or stick carried on the shoulder from the ends of which loads are suspended and carried; (K., Mah. p. 77) kappu carrying yoke. *Kuwi* (Su.) kappu (*pl.* kaska) id.; (F.) kapa banghi-pole; kappu (*pl.* kaska) a banghi. ? *Kur.* xāxō a triangular frame made by folding a bamboo stem (used in pairs for carrying logs.) ? *Malt.* qowe to carry or lift on the shoulders. / Cf. Skt. kāca-, kaja-, Pali kāca-, kaja-, Pkt. kaa- a yoke to support burdens; Pkt. kavaḍa- carrying yoke, kavaḍa-one who carries burdens with yoke; II. kawaṛ, etc. carrying yoke; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3009, 3011, and (part of) 2760. DED (S, N) 1193.

1418 *Ta.* kā forest, pleasure-grove, garden; kāl forest; kapp jungle; kappam woodland, grove, forest tract, flower-garden; kappakam jungle; kappal grove or forest on seashore, forest on slope of a hill; kappanam garden, tope, grove; (Koll.) kappam forest. *Ma.* kappam, kappakam jungle; kappal very dry jungle. *Ka.* kā forest; (HavS.) kappu id. *Tu.* kapp forest, jungle, wood. *Te.* kapp forest. / Cf. Skt. kappana- forest; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3028. DED(S) 1194.

1419 *Kur.* kappā (*past* keras [cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr]; *fut.* kappas, kappas; *imper.* kapp; *gerund* kappā) to go, lead to (as a road), progress favourably, go on, continue, perish, pass (of time), come to an end, (stomach) has diarrhoea, bring oneself to, be able to. *Malt.* kalle (no past tense) to go, come to. *Br.* hining (*pres. ind.* kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp; *pres. fut.* kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp, kapp; *kaṛa* kapp let us (incl.) go) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea; (for hining, see 809 *Ta.* eytu). DED 1195.

1420 *Konḍa* ke- (used only in negative forms) to be unwilling. *Pe.* kapp- (conjugated only in the negative; *pres.* kapp, etc., *past* kappatā, etc., *special base* kad-) to be unwilling, refuse. *Kuwi* (S.) kappi don't!; kappi kinal to prohibit; (Isr.) kappi don't! (sg.); kappi id. (*pl.*); kappi ki- to forbid. Cf. 1869 *Manḍ.* ku-.

1421 *Konḍa* kapp- (-t-) to keep open (mouth). *Pe.* kapp- (-t-) to open (mouth). *Kui* kapp rūja (rūji-) to yawn; *n.* yawning, a yawn. *Kuwi* (F.) kappu orjali to yawn; (S.) kappu breath; (Isr.) kappu oji- to yawn; kappu open-mouthed, gaping. DEDS 181.

1422 *Pa.* kappandi (*pl.* kappacil) brinjal. *Ga.* (Oll.) kappal (*pl.* kappacil) id. DEDS 182.

1423 *Ma.* kappu shell, cockle. *Te.* kappi cippa a bivalve shell. *Kol.* kapp (Kin.) shellfish, (Pat., p. 35) shell of snail. *Nk.* kapp shellfish, snail. / ? Cf. Skt. kappinī, kappinī- a small coin; (*lex.*) the shell *Cypraea moneta*. DED(S) 1196.

1424 *Te.* kaku fatigue; contempt; *adj.* vain, empty, useless. ? *Tu.* kaku, kaku bad, corrupt. *Pe.* kappu distress. *Kui* kappi unthrifty, spendthrift, wasteful; kappigattānū a spendthrift, unthrifty man or boy; *fem.* kappigattāri. *Kuwi* (F.) kappi travail; kappigattāsi a poor man; (S.) kappigattāsi id.; kappi kinal to harm, hag, moul. ? *Malt.* kappare to be distressed, be in trouble; kappare to trouble, tease; kappi affliction, trouble. DEDS 183.

1425 *Ta.* kakkai, kakkay crow, *Corvus splendens*; kakkav-ṇal the cawing of a crow. *Ma.* kakkā, kakkacci, kakan crow. *Ko.* kakk, ka-yk id.; ka-... ka-... noise of crow cawing. *To.* ka-k crow; ka-n- (ka-d-) to caw (i.e. ka- + in-, id- to say). *Ka.* kake, kaku kage, kagi crow; kapp, kapp, kappu the cawing of crows. *Koḍ.* ka-ke crow; ka- (ka-v-, ka-nd-) to caw. *Tu.* kakkē, kaka crow. *Te.* kaki id.; kappu caw, cawing. *Kol.* ka-ka crow. *Nk.* kakkal id. *Pa.* kakkal (*pl.* kakkacil) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kakkal (*pl.* kakkacil) id. *Go.* (A.) kapp, (Ma.) kapp (i) (*pl.* kakkaku), (S.) kapp (*pl.* kakkaku) id. (*Voc.* 619); (ChD.) kapp, (W.) kapp, (Mu.) kapp id. (*Voc.* 659); (Koya T.) kapp id. *Konḍa* kappi id. *Pe.* kapp crow of crow; kappu crow. *Manḍ.* kapp id. *Kui* kapp, kapp id. *Kuwi* (F.) kapp, (S.) kapp, (P.) kapp id. *Kur.* xāxā id. *Malt.* qapp id. *Br.* xāxā id. / Cf. Skt. kaka- crow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2993. Some of the Dr. items may be reborrows from IA. DED(S) 1197.

1426 *Kol.* ka-k a-d- (aṭ-) to abuse. *Kuwi* (S.) kapp-nai to growl, howl; kapp-nai to roar. DEDS 184.

1427 *Te.* kappu the creeping plant *Momordica charantia*. *Konḍa* kappi id. DEDS 185.

1428 *Ta.* kappu-ppuṭavai a kind of coloured cloth. *Ma.* kappi blue or dark cloth (as of fisherwomen and Igawattis). *To.* ka-g black thread; blue cloth of olden times, now used for funeral purposes. *Ka.* kappu a dark-black or dark-blue colour, a dark-black cloth. *Tu.* kappu a dark-blue cloth worn by lower classes or used for bedding. DED(S) 1198.

1429 *Ka.* kappu a kind of potherb or cucumber. *Te.* kappu *Luffa tuberosa*. DEDS 187.

1430 *Ta.* kappi difficulty, straits (< *Te.*). *Ka.* gāsi, ghāsi trouble, fatigue, pain. *Tu.* gāsi id. *Te.* gāsi id.; gāsinu to harass, vex, fatigue, exhaust; gāsi(l)u to labour, be wearied, be harassed. DED(S) 1199.

1431 *Ta.* kappu gold, gold coin, money, a small copper coin. *Ma.* kappu gold, money, the smallest copper coin. *Ko.* ka-c rupee. *To.* ko-s id. *Ka.* kappu the smallest copper coin, a cash, coin or money in general. *Tu.* kappu an old copper coin worth half a pie, a cash. *Te.* kappu a cash, a coin in general, a gold coin, money. *Go.* (Ko.) kappu pice

(< Te.; Voc. 663). / ? Cf. Skt. karṣa-. DED(S) 1200.

1432 *Ta. kācu*, *kācu-kkaṭṭi*, *kāyccu-kkaṭṭi* a compound of catechu formed with the juice of young coconuts, areca-nuts, and other spices. *Ma. kācu*, *kāttu*, *kāru* dried areca juice, catechu. *Ka. kācu* catechu or cutch, the inspissated juice of the *Acacia catechu*. *Tu. kācu*, *kāci* catechu, *Acacia catechu*; the sediment of boiled areca-nut. *Te. kācu* catechu. / Cf. Skt. (Wilson) *kāṣṭhāra*- the areca tree. DED(N) 1201.

1433 *Ta. kānci* river portia, *Trewia nudiflora*. *Ma. kānci* id. *Ka. (DCV) kānci* id. DEDS 188.

1434 *Ta. kāncirai*, *kānciram* strychnine tree. *Ma. kānciram* *Strychnos nux vomica*. *Ka. kājavāra*, *kājivāra*, *kānjira*, *kāsara*, *kāsarka*, *kāsarika*, *kāsāraka*, *kāsra* id. *Tu. kāyeru* *Nux vomica*. *Kor. (O.) kāveri* a kind of tree (= *Tu. kāyeru*). DED 1202.

1435 *Ta. kāncōri*, *kāncōṇṇi* climbing nettle, *Tragia involucrata*. *Ma. kāncōri* a nettle. DED 1203.

1436 *Ta. kaṭi* fermented gruel or rice-water, vinegar, gruel, pickles. *Ma. kaṭi* water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; vinegar. *Ka. kaṭe*, *kāde* a kind of fermented pap of *jōla* or *rāgi*, to which buttermilk is added. *Te. (SĀN) kādi* rice-water, gruel. DED(S) 1204.

1437 *Ka. kaḍige* lampblack, collyrium prepared from it. *Tu. kaḍigē* collyrium of lampblack and oil. *Te. kaṭu* state of being singed or burned at the bottom of a vessel, as rice, etc. when boiled too much; *kaṭuka* lampblack, collyrium. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaḍ*-(it-) to be burnt, charred. *Pe. kaḍ*-(it-) to be burnt. *Maṇḍ. kaḍ*-(it-) *Kuwi* (Su.) *kaḍ*-(it-) to be burnt (rice in cooking); (F.) *kaḍali* to be burnt, as food; (p. 142) *onda kārdite* the food is burnt. DED 1205, DEDS 189.

1438 *Ta. kāpu* (*obl. kāṭṭu*-) forest, jungle, desert; *vayaṭ-kātu* paddyfield; *kāṭar* hill tribes, dwellers in the forest; *kāṭṭān* rustic, stranger; *kāṭṭā* bison; *kaṭam* forest; hard, difficult path in a barren tract; *kaṭaru* forest, jungle; hard or difficult path. *Ma. kāṭu* (*obl. kāṭṭu*-) wilderness, wood, jungle, waste ground for burning corpses; *kāṭan* jungle dweller; *kāṭṭi* bison. *Ir. (Zvelebil 1980)* *kaḍu* forest patch cleared for cultivation, field or garden in the forest. *PāliKu. (Z.) kaḍu* id. *Ko. kaṭ* (*obl. kaṭ*-) jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field; *kaṭo-n* man not of one's own family (= *kaṇḍo-n*). *To. koṭ* (*obl. koṭ*-) cultivated field; *koḍ* uninhabited place; *koḍ* sooty wild animal. *Ka. kaḍu* forest, jungle; *kāḍa* jungle-fellow; *kāṭa* forester, huntsman; ? *gāru* a wild, wildness. *Koḍ. kaḍi* jungle; *kaṭi* bison. *Tu. kaḍu* jungle, forest; wild; *kāḍa* wild, untamed; *kaṭu* wild, rude; *kaṭi* bison; *kaṭe* wild,

untamed beast. *Te. kaḍu* (*obl. kāṭ*-) forest, wilderness, cemetery; *kāru* forest; of or pertaining to the forest. *Kol. ve-gaḍ* (*obl. ve-gaṭ*-) field; (Kin.) *vēgaṭ* burnt field for shifting cultivation (for initial stem, s.v. 5258 *Ta. vayal*). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kāṭ(u)* forest; *kāṭ* *nukri* wild dog. *Pe. kāṭa/kāhi* *nekur* id. *Maṇḍ. kāhi* *kucri* id. *Kuwi* *kāsi* wild, undomesticated; *kāsi* *nakuri* wild dog, wolf. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāsa neh'uṭi* wild dog. DED(S) 1206.

1439 *Pa. kaḍ* weed. *Koṇḍa* *kāru* weeds in field. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāyu*, (Mah.) *kāyuu*, (S.) *kayu* weed. DEDS 190.

1440 *Ka. kaḍu* to treat harshly, give trouble, trouble; *kāḍike* troubling, annoying; *kāḍiga* a troublesome man; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance; *kāṭaka* id., a troublesome man, marauder; ? *gāru* rudeness, offence. *Koḍ. kaṭa* trouble; rubbishy (< *Ka.*). *Tu. kaḍyuni*, *gaḍiyuni*, *gaḍyuni* to trouble, torment; *gaḍu*, *gaḍa* torment, vexation; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance, danger; *kāṭake*, *kāṭike*, *kāṭige* a troublesome fellow; *kāṭale* a rude man. *Te. kaḍu* ruin; *kāṭakamu* famine, scarcity, dearth. DED 1207.

1441 *Ta. kāṭai* rain quail, *Turnix taigoor*. *Ma. kāṭa* quail, *Tetrax coturnix*. *Tu. kāḍe* id. ? *Te. kāṭigaḍu* a kind of bird. DED(S) 1208.

1442 *Te. gāṭamu* much, great. *Pe. gāṭi*, *gāṭu* much. *Maṇḍ. gāṭu* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 102) *gāṭi* id. DEDS 191.

1443 *Ta. kāp* (*kāpp*-, *kaṭ*-) to see, consider, investigate, appear, become visible; *n.* sight, beauty; *kāṅkai* knowledge; *kāṅpu* seeing, sight; *kāṅci* sight, vision of a deity, view, appearance; *kāṅikkai* voluntary offering, gift to a temple, church, guru or other great person; *kāṅṭu* (*kāṅṭi*-) to show; *n.* showing; *kāṅpu* (*kāṅpi*-) to purpose, think, consider; *kaṅ-kāṅci* gratifying spectacle, exhibition, object of curiosity. *Ma. kaṅuka* to see, observe, consider, seem; *kāṅi* visitor, spectator; *kāṅikka* to show, point out; *n.* offering, present; *kaṅṭuka* to show, exhibit; *kāṅca*, *kāṅma* eyesight, offering, show, spectacle. *Ko. kaṅ/kaṅ-p* (*kaḍ*-) to see; *kaṅṭ* (*kaṅ-c*-) to show; *kaḍ aṭ* (*ac*-), *kaḍ ayr* (*arc*-) to find out; *kaṅ-pky* payment of vow to god; *kaṅga-c* wonderful sight such as never seen before. *To. koṅ* (*koḍ*-) to see; *koṅṭ* (*koṅṭy*-) to show; *koṅ-pky* offering to Hindu temple or to Kurumba; *kōṅy* act of foretelling or of telling the past. *Ka. kāp* (*kaṅḍ*-) to see, appear; *n.* seeing, appearing; *kāṅike*, *kāṅke* sight, vision, present, gift; *kāṅuvike* seeing, appearing; *kāṅisu* to show, show oneself, appear; *kāṅi* sight, spectacle, ominous sight, divination. *Koḍ. kaṅ-p* (*kaṅmb*-, *kaṅḍ*-) to see; seem, look (*so-and-so*); *kaṅṭ* (*kaṅṭi*-) to show. *Tu. kaṅṣavuni*, *kāṅṣavuni* to show, represent, mention; *kāṅnik*, *kāṅigē* present to a superior. *Te. kanu* (allomorph *kān*-), *kāncu* to see; *kāṅupu* seeing, sight; *kāṅipincu* to

appear, seem; show; *kānuka* gift offered to a superior, present, tribute; *kaṅṭaḍu* to appear, be seen, come in view; *kanukali* seeing, sight. *Kol. kaṅṭt*, *kaṅṭakt* seen, visible. *Nk. kank* er- to appear (< **kaṅḍ* or the like). *Pa. kaṅḍp* (*kaṅḍt*-) to look for, seek. *Ga. (Oll.) kaṅḍp* (*kaṅḍt*-) to search. *Kur. xannā* to be pleasant to the eye, be of good effect, suit well. *Br. xaning* to see. Cf. 1159 *Ta. kaṅ*; ? cf. 1172 *Ta. kaṅṭavaṅ*. DED(S) 1209.

1444 *Ta. kāṅam* an ancient weight; gold, wealth; *kāṅi* the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$; a land measure; landed property, possession, hereditary right; a weight ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a *maṅcāṭi*). *Ma. kāṅam* possession, goods, mortgage; the weight of three *kaṅṭaṅcu*; *kāṅi* a fraction of time or space, ($\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$); $\frac{1}{16}$ of an estate. *To. koṅny* a milk measure (= $\frac{1}{2}$ *piṇ* or 4 *aḷok* [see 397]). *Ka. kāṅi* property, possession, hereditary right; $\frac{1}{16}$ of any coin; a cawney of land. *Tu. kāṅi* the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$. *Te. kāṅi*, *kāṅi* one sixty-fourth part; a quarter of an anna; a cawny of land. / Cf. Or. *kāṅi* a measure. DED(S) 1210.

1445 *Ta. kāṭal* love, affection, lust, desire; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalān*, *kāṭalōn* lover, husband, intimate friend; *kāṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to love, long for; *n.* beloved woman, wife, daughter; *kāṭaṅmai* affection, desire. *Ma. kāṭal* attachment, fondness, affection; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalōn* lover, husband. *Ka. kāḍal*, *kāḍalme* affection, love; *kāḍala* male friend, paramour; *kāḍale* beloved female. *Tu. gaḍary* an object of love. *Te. gaḍili* love, affection; dear, beloved. *Go. (Hislop)* *kad* dear (Voc. 499). *Kuwi* *kadi* a habit, liking for, taste for; *kadi āva* to form a habit, acquire a taste for. DED(S) 1211.

1446 *Ka. kāti* coir, cord made of it; (Bark., LSB 11.8) *katti* coconut fibre. *Tu. katta* coir, fibres of the coconut used to make rope with. / Cf. Mar. *kāṭh(y)ā* id. DED(N) 1212.

1447 *Ta. kātu* (*kāti*-) to kill, murder, cut, divide; *n.* murder; *kāṭal* killing, fighting, cutting, breaking. *Ka. kātu* to war, fight, contend with; *kāḍuha* fighting. *Tu. kāḍuni* to quarrel, fight, wrestle; *kāḍāduni* to fight; *kāḍāṭa* a fight, war, battle. Cf. 1186 *Ta. katavu*. DED 1213.

1448 *Ta. kātu* ear, hole through which thread, hook, pin or shaft is passed (as eye of a needle), ear of a jar serving as a handle. *Ma. kātu* ear (more as a member than as organ of hearing), handle of vessel, eye of needle. *Ir. kaḍu* ear. *PāliKu. kaḍu* id. DED 1214.

1449 *Go. (Tr.) kāti*, (W.) *khāṭi* cliff, bank (Voc. 630). *Kuwi* (S.) *gāṭi* precipice. / ? < NIA forms in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4414; *ghaṭṭa*. DEDS 193.

1450 *Koṇḍa. gātu* lap. *Kuwi* *krāto* lap, bosom. DEDS 194.

1451 *Ta. kāṅṭal* Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma. kāṅṭal* id. *Ka. (DCV) kondale* id. DED(S) 1215.

1452 *Pa. kāp* small piece of cloth covering the privities. *Kuwi* *kāpa* diaper. DEDS 195.

1453 *Kuwi gāpa* (*gāt*-) to sprout, shoot forth, grow. *Kuwi* (P.) *gā*- (*t*-) id.; (S.) *gāḥ* *nai* to sprout; (Isr.) *gāl*- to sprout, bud. DEDS 196.

1454 *Ta. kāmpu* flower-stalk, flowering branch, handle, shaft, haft. *Ma. kāmpu* stem, stalk, stick of umbrella. *Ko. kaṅv* handle. *To. koṅv* hollow stem, handle of tool. *Ka. kāmu*, *kāvu* stalk, culm, stem, handle. *Te. kāma* stem, stalk, stick, handle (of axe, hoe, umbrella, etc.), shaft. *Ga. (S.) kāṅ* butt of axe. *Go. (Tr.) kāme* stalk of a spoon; (Mu.) *kāme* handle of ladle (Voc. 640). *Kuwi* (F.) *kamba*, (S.) *kāmba* handle. DED 1216.

1455 *Ta. kāmpu* bamboo [including, according to Lush., *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Oxytenanthera bourdillonii*]. *Ma. kāmpu* [Lush. as for *Ta.*]. *Koḍ. ke-mbi* *O. monostigma* (probable identification). DED 1217.

1456 *Ka. gāmpa*, *gāṅpa* a rustic, a simpleton, vulgar or vile man; *gāmpu*, *gāṅpu* stupidity. *Te. kāpu* a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic; *kāpata*, *kāpudi* a peasant woman; *kāpūḍanam* the peasantry; *kāpūramu* dwelling, residence, abode, domicile. *Go. (Bastar)* Burrow-Bhattacharya, *The Parji Language*, p. x) *kāp* Parja (i.e. speaker of Parji). DED(S) 1218.

1457 *Kuwi gāmba* (*gāmbi*-) to exceed, increase, surpass, be much or many; *n.* increase, excess; *gāme* much, many, excessive; very; *gāppa* (*gāpt*-) to cause to increase, make more of, make larger; *gāpsi* much, more, excessively; (K.) *gāminanji* eldest (son). *Kuwi* (S.) *gāph'nai* to increase; *wēṇḍe gāph'nai* to multiply; *gāphihi* *hinai* to overpay. DEDS 197.

1458 *Ta. kāy* (-v-, -nt-) to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, be dried up, begin to heal (sore, wound, boil), shine, be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; burn (*tr.*), consume, kill; *kāyccal* heating, drying, fever, hatred; *kāyccu* (*kāycci*-) to boil, cook, heat by fire, dry or warm as in the sun or near the fire, reprove; *n.* heating (as metal or a stone), boiling (as a liquid); *kāyṭu* (*kāyṭi*-) to ignite, cause to burn, boil, cook, heat by fire; *kāyppu* dislike, aversion; *kāymai* envy, jealousy; *kāṅkai* heat, feverishness; *kāṅku*, *kāṅkai* earthen pot-boiler; (SATD) *kāṅgalu* sultriness; *kāntu* (*kānti*-) to burn, smart (as a sore), be scorched, charred, shine, be hot with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with, heat; *kāṭṭu* (*kāṭṭi*-) to heat, as a vessel of ghee. *Ma. kāyuka* to be hot, heated, feverish, shine, grow dry, warm oneself; *kāyal*, *kāypu* what is

warm, heat, dryness; kāyḱka, kāccuka to warm, boil, distil; kāccal heat, a still; kāccil heat, bodily heat; kāntuka to be hot; kāntal heat. *Ko. ka-y-* (ka-c-) to become hot, warm oneself, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-c-) to make hot, boil, dry before fire; ka-ng heat of fire or sun; ? ka-ko-1 a spit (ko-1 stick). *To. ko-y-* (ko-s-) to be hot, (sun, moon) shines, boil, bask in sun; ko-c- (ko-č-) to heat (*tr.*), boil; ko-s fōty(k) lamp lit in funeral hut (cf. 5475); ni-xoy- (ni-xōs-) to be thirsty (i.e. ni-r water + ko-y-). *Ka. kāy* (kāyd-, kād-) to grow hot, grow red-hot, burn with passion, be angry; kāyisu, kāsū to make hot, etc.; kāyḱpu, kāvu, kāhu heat, wrath, anger; kāvara, kāvura mental heat, passion, anger, wrath; kāku, kāñke state of being overheated, irritated, tired from the effects of the sun, trouble, etc.; heat of any kind. *Koḱ. ka-y-* (ka-yuv-, ka-ñj-) to be hot, boil, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-ci-) to boil (*tr.*), melt (ghee); ka-ca heat; ka-yela illness. *Tu. kāyuni* to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry; kāyḱpuni to make hot, warm (as water), fry, boil; kāyāvuni to have anything warmed, burned, boiled; kāvu heat, warmth; kāyilē sickness. *Te. kākā* warmth, heat, anger; warm, hot; kākū to be heated, grow hot, boil, simmer, be angry; *n.* large pot, kettle, boiler; kākūḱu state of being heated; kākū to heat, warm, boil; kākū, kāyū to shine; kāpadamu fomentation; kāpūḱu heating; (*SAV*) kāpu id; kāpincū to make hot; kāvaramu pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (= *Ka. kāvara*). *Kol. ka-ng-* (ka-ñkt-) to become hot; ka-ngip- (ka-ngipt-) to heat (*tr.*); ka-p- (ka-pt-) to boil (*tr.*). *Nk. kāng-* to become hot; kāp- to fry, boil. *Nk. (Ch.) kāp-* to heat, boil; kāy- to be hot; kāyḱa hot (? spelling kāyḱa). *Pa. kāpip-* (kāpit-) to heat; (*S.*) kākā heat of boiling water. *Ga. (OIL.) kāyp-* (kāyt-) to boil (*tr.*; water, etc.); kāyḱir fever; (*S.*) kāyḱil id. *Go. (M.) kāpanā*, (*Ko.*) kāp- to heat or warm (*Voc.* 637); (*Tr. W. Ph.*) kāsānā to become hot, be heated; (*M.*) kāsḱa hot; (*Tr.*) kāsuh-tānā, (*W.*) kāsātānā, (*SR.*) kāsūsānā, (*Mu. Ma.*) kāsīh-. (*S.*) kāsāh- to heat (*Voc.* 661); (*Koya Su.*) kāp- to boil. *Koḱa kāp-* (t-) to boil, as water; kāmb- (it-) to be boiled (as water), get warm; kāy- (t-) to warm oneself at fireplace; (*Sova dial.*) kāñka anger. *Pe. kāy-* (t-) to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire). *Manḱ. kāy-* to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire); kānd- (sun) to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun; kāpi ki- to heat, roast. *Kui kānda* (kāndi-) to be hot; kāsḱa (kāst-) to make hot, heat; *n.* act of making hot; kākā (kāgi-) to warm oneself by the fire or in the sun; *n.* act of warming oneself; kākā (kāri-) to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed. *Kuwi* (F.) kaiyali to become hot (water, etc.); kaiyi hot; kaiyi kiali to heat; (*S.*) kāth'nai to heat; kākā hot; (*P.*) kāp- (it-) to heat; (*Mah.*) kāndri anger; (*Isr.*) kāy- (it-) to become hot; kānd- (it-) id.; kāt- (h-) to heat. *Kur. xāynā* (xayyas) to lose

moisture, dry up, evaporate, lose flesh, waste away; xāixairnā to become quite dry, parched; xāidnā, xāidānā to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire, or the air); (*Hahn*) xāikā dry, dried up, withered. *Malt. qāye* to become dry, wither, become lean, fade; qeyre to be boiled, be hot; qeyre to boil, make hot. *Br. xāxar* fire, anger, jealousy. Cf. 1488 *Ka. kāvali* and 1500 *Ma. kāluka*. / Cf. *Skt. kandu*- boiler, cooking utensil, oven (*Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2726); *Skt. (lex.) kāhala*- dry, withered. DED(S, N) 1219.

1459 *Ta. kāy* (-pp-, -tt-) to bear fruit; *n.* unripe fruit, unripe boil; kāyḱḱpu produce of a tree, crop of fruit or grain. *Ma. kāyuka* to be ripe; kāyḱka to bear fruit, ripen; kāy-pikka to bring to maturity; kāy unripe or ripening fruit, chiefly plantain; kāyḱpu bearing fruit; kāyḱka to thrive, bring fruit. *Ko. ka-y* unripe fruit, coconut. *To. ko-y-* (ko-c-) to bear fruit; ko-y unripe fruit. *Ka. kāy* (kāyt-, kāt-) fruit to grow or develop; kāy, kāya, kāyi, kāyū fruit in a yet unripe, but pretty full-grown state, nut, pod. *Koḱ. ka-y* unripe fruit (guava, if unspecified), kidneys. *Tu. kāyuni* to get ripe; kāyi unripe fruit, coconut, seed; kāyḱu state of being green or unripe. *Te. kākū* to bear or produce (as fruit); be produced (as fruit), be fruitful; kāyū to bear fruit; kāya a green unripe fruit, berry, pod, nut; kāpū bearing or producing fruit, fruit, crop. *Kol. kay-* (kayt-) (fruit) is produced; (*Hislop*) keik unripe fruit. *Nk. kāyḱ* (pl. kāyḱul) fruit. *Nk. (Ch.) kayek* unripe. *Ga. (P. S.)* kekin (pl. kekil) fruit. *Go. (Tr.) kalā*, (*M.*) kāyā id.; (*Mu. Ma. etc.*) kāya unripe fruit, green fruit; (*A. G. S.*) kāya id. (*Voc.* 641); (*L.*) kāyār raw, unripe (*Voc.* 521). *Kui kākū* (pl. kānga) fruit, herry, kernel, seed. *Kuwi* (F.) kaiya fruit; (*Su.*) kāya unripe fruit; (*Isr.*) kāya testicle. *Kur. xāijnā* to bear fruit, be produced (after the manner of a fruit), come forth; xāijnā, xāijnā fruit, effect, result; xēnā unripe, raw, half-cooked, unboiled (of water), green, verdant, wet. *Malt. qanjē* to bear fruit; qanjpe fruit; qēne raw, green, unripe. / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2613, *kacca- raw, unripe. DED(S, N) 1220.

1460 *Ta. kāy* (-pp-, -tt-) to become callous, form warts or excrescences on the body (as from wounds, walking, using tools); *n.* cicatrice from a wound, wart; kāyḱḱpu scar, callous excrescence; kāyam scar, cicatrice; kaccāi id. *Ma. kāy* callosity; kāyḱka to be callous. *Ka. kāy* callosity. *Te. kāya* wart, pimple, corn, callosity. *Go. (Tr.) kac* bañtanā white skin to form on the site of a boil just healed (*Voc.* 456). DED(S, N) 1221.

1461 *Ta. kāy* chessman; kākū dice. *Ma. kāy* chessman. *Ka. kāy* a piece used at pagade (a kind of backgammon). *Te. kāya* a piece or man in any game. DED(S) 1222.

1462 *Ta. kāyam* pungency, pepper, curry stuffs, garlic, asafoetida. *Ma. kāyam* what is pungent, chiefly asafoetida. *Tu. kāyalu*,

kāyalu, kāyelu seasoning. Cf. 1466 *Ta. kār* and 1492 *Ta. kār*. DED(S) 1223.

1463 *Ta. kāyal* backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream, salt-pans. *Ma. kāyal* backwater, lagoon. Cf. 1508 *Ta. kāṇal*. DED 1224.

1464 *Ta. kāyā*, kākā, kākai ironwood tree, *Memecylon edule*; oblong cordate-leaved bilberry, *M. malabaricum*. *Ma. kāyāvu* the blue-flowered *M. tinctorium*; kāsāvu *M. malabaricum*; kāyām-pū flower of *M. edule*. DED(S) 1225.

1465 *Ta. kāyḱḱpu* hard inferior iron. *Ma. kāyḱḱpu* inferior iron. DED 1226.

1466 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste, be very saltish or brackish; kārām pungency; caustic; alkali; kārḱḱpu pungency, saltiness; kari (-pp-, -tt-) to be saltish to the taste, smart (as the eyes from oil or soap or chilli), feel an irritating sensation in the throat due to acidity of the stomach; nag, worry; karippu pungency, worrying, nagging; karil pungency; karakara (-pp-, -tt-) to feel irritation (as from sand or grit in the eye), feel irritation in the throat, be hoarse; karakarappu irritation in the throat, hoarseness; karakar-ṇal being irritated in the throat. *Ma. kārām* caustic; different salts; pungency (as of pepper); karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating (e.g. of grating sensation in the eyes). *Ko. ka-rm* (obl. ka-rt-) hot taste (of peppers, chillies, etc.), burning sensation if pepper is put in eye. *To. ko-rm* curry; kary- (karc-) (nose) tickles. *Ka. kārā* pungency; alkali; caustic; (*UNR*) karlu salt land. *Koḱ. ka-ra* hot (as taste of curry). *Tu. kārā* tasting or smelling hot; hot, pungent; kārḱḱpu a strong or black sort of salt. *Te. kārū* saltiness; salt, brackish; kārām pungency; pungent, acrid, caustic. *Kol. (Pat., p. 111)* karōḱ salty. *Koḱa kārā* saltiness. *Pe. kariya* id. *Manḱ. kariya* salty. *Br. xārēn* bitter (or with 1135 *Ta. kaṭu*). Cf. 1462 *Ta. kāyam* and 1492 *Ta. kār*; cf. 1471 *Ta. kār*. / Prob. influenced by *Skt. kṣāra*. DED(S, N) 1227.

1467 *Go. (Mu. Ma. M.) kār-*, (*Mu.*) kār-, (*Ch. W. G. Mu. Ma.*) kāt-, (*A. Y.*) kāc- to dig (*Voc.* 643, 629, 623). *Koḱa kār-* (t-) to dig, make a pit, dig out (weeds, etc.). *Pe. kār-* (t-) to dig. *Manḱ. kār-* id. *Kui kārpa* (kārt-) to dig up; *n.* act of digging up. *Kuwi* (Su.) kār- (h-), (F.) kārḱali, (*S.*) karh'nai to dig; (*S.*) karh'nai to sculp, spade; (*Mah.*) kās- to dig. Cf. 1223 *Ka. kappu*. DEDS 198.

1468 *Go. (Ph. SR. Ma. M. Ko.) gārā*, (*Tr.*) gārā seed of mahua (*Voc.* 1070). *Kui gārā* mahua fruit. DEDS 199.

1469 *Ma. kārā* a sharp eruption on the skin. *Ka. gārū* a sharp eruption on the body from internal heat. DED 1228.

1470 *Ma. kārakka* a dried date fruit. *Tu. kārē-kāyi*, kārā-kāyi id. DED 1229.

1471 *Ta. kārī* a river. *Ma. kārī* brackish ground. *Ka. kārī* a brackish ground, backwater, arm of the sea, a ford. *Te. (VPK)* kārī-nēla brackish soil; -kārī (second member of place names). Cf. 1466 *Ta. kār*. DED(S) 1230.

1472 *Ta. kārīkkaṇ* unbleached cotton cloth. *Te. kārīkamu* unbleached. DED 1231.

1473 *Ka. kārū* pincers, tongs. *Te. kārū* id. *Ga. (S.) kārū* id. (< *Te.*). DED 1232.

1474 *Ma. kārūka* to gnaw, bite by degrees; kārī woodpecker; karaluka to gnaw, pick, nibble, bore. *Ka. kār* to bite, eat. *Tu. (B-K.) karapu* to gnaw with the teeth, as rats or squirrels do with a fruit. *Kui kārā* giva to graze (of animals); kārā bārā giva to graze, peck up food. *Kuwi* (F.) kārāli to gnaw; karāli to nibble; (*Su.*) kark- (it-) to gnaw; (*F.*) kār- (it-) to nibble; (*Isr.*) kar- (it-) to chew meat (e.g. from the bone); kark- (it-) to gnaw. *Kur. xārānā* to gnaw or nibble at, eat. *Malt. qārē* to bite off. DED(S, N) 1233.

1475 *Ta. kārāi* low shrub with sharp spines, *Canthium parviflorum*, emetic-nut. *Ma. kārā* a thorny shrub: *C. parviflorum*, *C. amarum*, *Calophyllum flavescens*, *Mimusops dissecta*, *Vangueria spinosa*, *Griffithia fragrans*, *Randia uliginosa*. *To. ka-r* mul gorse, *Ulex europaeus* [an introduced species]. *Ka. kārē* the spinous shrub *Webera tetrandra* Willd. [= *Canthium parviflorum* Lam.]; *Terminalia chebula*; gārē the tree *T. catappa*. *Koḱ. ka-re* mara *Randia dumetorum* and *uliginosa*. *Te. gārā* *Balanites Aegyptiaca*. Cf. 4669 *Ta. maṇakkārāi* and 4716 *Ta. marukkārāi*. [Of the species listed, those belonging to the genera *Canthium*, *Randia*, *Vangueria*, *Griffithia*, *Balanites*, and *Ulex* are spiny, and the others not. An attempt to reconcile Hooker's synonymy and Lushington's synonyms and English equivalents produces inconsistencies. Lushington gives 'emetic nut' as the English equivalent, with qualifiers of several species: *Randia dumetorum* Lamk. = *R. malabarica* Wall. 'common emetic nut'; *R. malabarica* Lamk. = *Canthium parviflorum* Schlecht. 'bedaly e. n.'; *R. uliginosa* 'grey e.n.'. But Hooker's further synonymy with *R. malabarica* Lamk. of *Webera tetrandra* Willd. disagrees with Lushington's *Canthium parviflorum* Lamk. = *Webera tetrandra* Willd. 'honey-thorn'. To be noted also is Hooker's *Vangueria spinosa* Roxb. = *Canthium* Wall. and Lushington's *V. s.* 'spinous honey-thorn'. Our dictionaries in part defy exact interpretation by species.] DED(S) 1234.

1476 *Ta. kārāi* a sea-fish. *Ma. kārā* a fish. DED 1235.

1477 *Ta. kāl* (kāl-, kāñ-) to vomit, disgorge; kāñral vomiting, coughing, and ejecting phlegm; kārū (kāri-) to hawk, bring up phlegm. *Ma. kāluka* to vomit; kālca vomiting; kārūka to retch, spit; kārūka, kārūkika to hawk, spit

out, force up phlegm, vomit; kānruka to vomit. *Ko. ka-r-* (ka-ry-) to vomit. *To. ko-n-* (ko-d-) id. *Ka. kār* to vomit, emit; kārisu to make vomit or disgorge; kāru, kārike, kāruha vomiting. *Koḍ. ka-r-* (ka-ri-) to vomit. *Tu. kārūni* id.; kāravuni to cause to vomit; karavē, karāya phlegm. *Te. krāyu* to spit, vomit; (B.) grāyu to spit; kāndrincu to hawk, clear the throat; kāndrinta hawking. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) kāhcānā to cough violently (*Voc.* 666). Cf. 1079 *Ta. kakku. DED(S)* 1236.

1478 *Ta. kāl* (kālv-, kānr-) to flow (as saliva from mouth, blood from a vein, tears from eyes), leap forth as a waterfall; kāli (-pp-, -tt-) to trickle, flow gently. *Ma. kāluka* to trickle, ooze, drain, leak; kālca oozing out; kalikka to ooze through. *To. ko-z* saliva (which dribbles), drool. *Te. kārū* to leak, flow, ooze; kārūcu to cause to flow or trickle; kārū to cause to flow or fall in drops, pour. *Go.* (Tr.) kālum sweat; kāhlē maiānā to be sweating; (Ph.) kāhle māyānā to be too hot (*Voc.* 618, 653); (Koya Su.) kār- (water) to leak. *Kur. xār* river, watercourse; (Hahn) xārānā to make a course for the flowing of water. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl. DED(S, N)* 1237.

1479 *Ta. kāl* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter, family, relationship; kālāl foot-soldier; kāli herd of cows, cow. *Ma. kāl* leg, foot, stem, pillar, quarter; kālāl foot-soldier; kāli cow, cattle; she-buffalo. *Ko. ka-l* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter. *To. ko-l* leg, foot, quarter, family, progeny; kaḍ ko-l mox last-born son (for kaḍ, see 1109); ko-lk īr- (child) sits on mother's leg to defecate; ko-ṣ excrement; me-n go-ṣ shade (lit. foot) of tree. *Ka. kāl* foot, leg down to the knee, quarter; kālū-nade walking on foot; a cow; kālāl foot-soldier. *Koḍ. ka-lī* leg, foot, quarter. *Tu. kārū* leg, foot; kālyū quarter. *Te. kālū* leg, foot, quarter; kālari foot-soldier. *Kol.* (Kin.) kāl leg, foot. *Pa. kēl* (pl. kēlul) leg. *Ga.* (Oll.) kāl (pl. kālgi) id. *Go.* (many dialects) kāl id. (*Voc.* 652). *Koṇḍa* kāl id. *Pe.* kāl id. *Maṇḍ.* kāl id. *Kui* kādu leg, foot. *Kuwi* (P.) kāl (pl. -ka) leg. ? *Br.* trikkal tripod of three sticks on which tent is hung. *DED(S, N)* 1238, *DED* 1243.

1480 *Ta. kāl*, kāl-vāy, vāy-kkāl irrigation channel. *Ma. kāl-vā(y)* river mouth; irrigation channel; vāy-kkāl small or narrow canal; (Tiyya) kāva gutter. *To. ko-fo-y* ditch (in song). *Ka. kāl*, kālive, kāluve, kālve, kāvale water-course, channel, brook. *Tu. kālīve* channel for irrigation, canal. *Te. kālava*, kāluva canal, channel, gutter, drain, sewer. *Go.* (A.) kālva irrigation channel (< *Te.* *Voc.* 657). Cf. 1478 *Ta. kāl* and 5352 *Ta. vāy*. / Cf. Skt. khalla- canal, creek, trench; Pkt. khalla-, khāla- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3849. *DED(S, N)* 1239.

1481 *Ta. kāl* air, wind; kārru id., breath. *Ma. kārū* id., life; kālū wind. *Ko. ka-ṭ* id. *To. ko-ṭ* id. *Koḍ. ka-ti* id. *DED* 1240.

1482 *Ta. kāl* lock of hair in plaiting. *Ka. kāl* a strand or lock of hair in plaiting, any of the tie-ropes (used in tethering cattle), any string of the rope network in which pots, etc., are suspended from a beam or from a carrier's pole. *DED* 1241.

1483 *Ta. kāl* wheel, cart. *Ka. gālī* wheel. *Tu. gālī* id. *Te. kalu* a carriage wheel; (*VPK*, intro. p. 153) gānu, gālū wheel. *DED(S)* 1242.

1484 *Ko. ka-l*, in: ko-ka-l Kota village (cf. 1762). *To. kwī-* ko-l id.; ko-l id. (in song-unit: ko-liṣ xwī-f Kota in the Kota village). *DEDS* 200.

1485 *Ta. kāvaṭṭai*, kāvaṭṭam-pul citronella grass, *Andropogon nardus*. *Ma. kāvaṭṭa*, kāviṭṭa-ppul *A. schoenanthus*. *Ka. kāvañci*, kāci-hullu, kāñciya-hullu, kāmañca, kāmañci lemon grass, *A. schoenanthus* L. *DED* 1244.

1486 *Ta. kāvaṇam* shed with a flat roof, pandal; grove. *Ka. kāvaṇa* shade, shed, pandal. Cf. 1416 *Ta. kā. DED* 1245.

1487 *Ta. kāvalam* bloody drop ordure tree, (Lush.) *Sterculia guttata* Roxb.; (Lush.) *S. nobilis* R. Br. *Ma. kāvalam*, kaḷam *S. balanghas* Linn. [Lush. also various other *Sterculia* species.] *DED* 1246.

1488 *Ka. kāvali*, kāvale a plate or pan for frying or baking; (Hav.) kāvalige frying pan. *Tu. kāvali*, kāvoli id. Cf. 1458 *Ta. kāy. DED* 1247.

1489 *Ka. kāvaḷa*, kāvuḷa, gāvaḷa darkness. *Te. kāviri* blackness. *DED* 1248.

1490 *Ta. kāvi* red ochre. *Ma. kāvi* id. *Ko. ka-yv* sannayāsi's dress of orange cloth. *Ka. kāvi* red ochre; cloth dyed with red ochre. *Tu. kāvi* red ochre; kāvē red. *Te. kāvi* colour of red chalk, reddishness, a reddish cloth; reddish; kāviṭṭai red chalk, reddie; gavarana redness. *DED(N)* 1249.

1491 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to become hard, mature, be firm or strong in mind, implacable; *n.* hardness, solidity or close grain (as of timber), core, strength of mind; kāṛppu close grain (as of the heart of timber), essence; kāṛi great strength, toughness, hardness; kāṛuntu heart or core of a tree. *Ma. kātāl* core, heart of tree, essence, pith, substance; kāmpu pith, inner substance; kāṛampu pulp of fruit, pith, essence. *Ko. ka-dī* flat band of muscle on either side of backbone. *To. ko-ṣṭ-* (ko-ṣṭ-) to be envious. *Ka. kāṛime*, kāṛime obstinacy, haughtiness. ? *Pa. kār-* to expand hood (serpent). *DED* 1250.

1492 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid; kāṛppu pungency; kāṛṭṭu pungency, acidity (< *Te.*). *Ka. kāṛa*, gāṛa, gāṛu strong stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies, etc.; kākū sharp, stifling smell as of an onion. *Tu. gāṛu*, gāṛi hot, pungent. *Te. gāṛu* pungency, acidity. *Kol.* (Kin.) gāṛam hot,

pungent. Cf. 1462 *Ta. kāyam* and 1466 *Ta. kār. DED* 1251.

1493 *Ta. kār* seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel. *Ka. kār*, kāl small pebble, gravel, a corn, a single grain, grain, seed. *Koḍ. ka-li* grain (< *Ka.*). *Tu. kāly* a grain as of rice, etc. ? *Pa. kār* kind of grain called in Halbi kōdon. *DED* 1252.

1494 *Ta. kār* blackness, blemish, defect; kāṛakam blackness. *To. ka-y* maḍ, ka-ye maḍ the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda, in song; or with 1278(a) *Ta. karu*). *Ka. kār*, kādu blackness, black; kargu, kargu black (or with 1278(a) *Ta. karu*); (K.) kār black, dark, etc.; (PBh.) karpū blackness, black spot. *Tu. (B-K.) kārī*, kāli blackish; kālē a dark-skinned buffalo. *Maṇḍ.* kārindi black. *Kuwi* (F.) karia, (S.) kādia, (Mah.) kāria black; (Isr.) kār- (it-) to become black; kāriya black. / Cf. Skt. kāla-, Pali kāla- black; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3083. *DED(S)* 1253.

1495 *Ma. kālām* fishing hook to catch alligators. *Ka. gālā*, gāpa hook, fish-hook, fishing tackle, an angle. *Tu. gālā* fish-hook. *Te. gālāmu* fish-hook, an angle, a many-hooked instrument for finding and taking out anything fallen in a well. *Nk. gāl* (pl. -šil) fish-hook. *Pa. (S.) gēlam* id. *Go. (Ko.) gālam* id. (*Voc.* 1075). / Cf. Skt. gala- fish-hook (Schmidt, *Nachträge*); Pali gala-, Pkt. gala- id., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3971. *DED(S)* 1254.

1496 *Ka. gālaka* a good, proper man. *Te. gālākūdu* a clever, ingenious man. *DED* 1255.

1497 *Ta. kālāṇ* a savoury fluid treated with vegetables and spices (< *Ma.*). *Ma. kālāṇ* a kind of curry. *DED* 1256.

1498 *Ta. kālāñci* spittoon. *Ma. kālāñci* id. *Ka. kālāñji* id. *Te. kālāñji* id. *DED* 1257.

1499 *Ka. gālī*, gāl wind, air. *Koḍ. ga-li* wind. *Tu. gālī*, gāl wind, air. *Te. gālī* id.; gādupu wind. *Kol. ga-lī* id. *Nk. ghālī* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ghay* id. *Go. (Ko.) gāl* id. (*Voc.* 1074). *Koṇḍa* gālī wind, air. *Kuwi* (F. S. Su. P. Isr.) gālī id. *DED(S)* 1258.

1500 *Ma. kāluka* to burn, flame; kālāl high flame, love-fever. *Te. kālū* to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked; kālupu burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting; kālūcu to burn (tr.), set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake. *Pa. kāl-* to smart. Cf. 1458 *Ta. kāy. DED* 1259.

1501 *Ta. kālai* warrior; kālāiy-aṅkam, kālā-pam battle, fight, warfare; kālāiyam uproar, tumult as in a battle. *Ka. kālaga*, kālega fight, battle, war. *Tu. kālaga* id. *Te. gālākūdu* a brave man. *Kui* kālā warfare, war, battle. *DED* 1260.

1502 *Ta. kālai* steer, bull, ox. *Ma. kālā* bull, bullock. *Koḍ. ka-le* bull which is leader of the herd. *DED* 1261.

1503 *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaR- to smear, daub, whitewash. *Pe. kār-* (kāst-) to plaster, rub on (medicine); kāspa- to rub on, smear on. *Kui kāja* (kāji-) to daub, plaster over holes; *n.* daubing, plastering; kaḥpa (kaht-) to smear, plaster. *Kuwi* (F.) kūḍu kāiyali to plaster with mud (kūḍu for Su. Isr. kūḍu wall, *IJJ* 6.238); (Isr.) kah- to daub, smear. *Kur. xasnā* id. *DEDS* 186.

1504 *Ta. kārū* (kāri-) to taste bitter, musty, or rancid (as stale food); kārāl pungency, bitter musty flavour, pungent substance which causes irritation in the throat; kārāi mustiness, mould. *Ma. kārūka* to grow stale, rancid. *Ka. kārāl* saltishness, brackishness. *DED(S)* 1262.

1505 *Ta. kārū* ploughshare. *Ka. kārū* id. *Te. kārū*, (*VPK*) kārū id. *Go. (SR.) nāṅgel* kareng plough's point (*Voc.* 537); (LuS.) kara plough. *Kuwi* (T.) karu ploughshare; (Mah.) kārū plough. *DED(S)* 1263.

1506 *Ta. kārāi* gold or silver collar, necklet for women and children. *Ma. kārā* collar of gold or silver worn by Māplichis and fisher-women; a kind of silver or gold neck-ring worn by boys of higher castes in Palghat. *To. ka-r* silver bangle worn on right leg by chief men. *Tu. kārē* a kind of necklace or collar. *Nk. (Ch.) kara* silver necklace. *DED(S)* 1264.

1507 *Ka. kānagu Dalbergia arborea* Heyne (*D. lanceolaria* Linn. [i.e. rosewood]). *Tu. korṅgi-mara*, korṅgi-mara Indian beech tree. *Te. kānugu*, (B.) krānugu, (*VPK*) kānaga, kānige, kānuga, kānga, kāngu, kānge, kāgu, gānuga id., *Pongamia glabra. Koṇḍa* (BB) kārāṇ maran, (Sova dialect) kārāṇ mārānu Indian beech tree. / ? Cf. Skt. karañja- *Pongamia glabra* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2785). [*Pongamia glabra* Vent. = *Galedupa indica* Lamk. = *G. arborea* Roxb.] *DED(S)* 1265.

1508 *Ta. kārāl* seashore, salt marsh, salt-pan, saline soil, gravelly soil. *Ma. kārāl* sandy barren land. Cf. 1463 *Ta. kāyal. DED* 1266.

1509 *Ka. kikkari* to be closely united or crowded, be thickset, be excessive (as the water of a tank); make small, reduce to a less compass, draw together (as one's body); kikkiri to be close together, be dense, be crowded, abundant, thickset; *n.* a crowd; kikkinda, kiṣkinda closeness, narrowness, pressure, a crowd. *Te. krikkirincu*, k(ri)kkiri-yu to be crowded, dense, thickset or close-set, occupy fully, leave no space; kikāran-yamu a thick and dark forest (with Skt. aranya-). Cf. 1980 *Ta. cēri*. / ? Cf. Skt. kiṣkindha-. *DED* 1267.

1510 *Ko. kicv-* (kict-) to make a grimace (of derision, etc.) by opening mouth and drawing back lips, open mouth at death; kicva-yṇ one who acts foolishly through

temporary inadvertence; ginj- (ginj-) (dog) shows (teeth) with a snarl. *Ka. kisi* (kisid-/kist-) to expand, open, withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, grin, put astride; *vb.n. kisa, kisi, kisu; kisikisi* nagu to grin in laughter, grin; *kicikil* to neigh. *Tu. kisu, kisyuka, kisi* grinning; *kisikisi* a titter, laugh. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3889, *khiss- grin, snarl (probably only some items). DED(N) 1268.

1511 *Ta. ceyir-* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with, show signs of anger, afflict, cause pain; *n.* anger, rage, battle, fight; *ceyirppu* anger. *Ka. kisu* to be intolerable or very disagreeable; *kisur, kisu, kesaru* an intolerable or very disagreeable state; strife, quarrel; the evil eye, evil, harm; *kittada* disagreeableness, disgustfulness. *Tu. kedaruni* to be excited, irritated. *Te. kiduku* to fret, be cross on waking from sleep (as children). *Pe. kickica* disgust. *Pe. kickica* filthy, disgusting; disgusted. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijja kijja ānai* to loathe. DED(S, N) 1269.

1512 *Ta. kiccili* Sylhet orange, *Citrus aurantium*; Seville orange, *C. vulgaris*. *Ma. kiccili* orange. *Ka. kicili, kittale, kittile* an orange; (Gowda) *cittuli* orange. *Tu. kittali, kittili, kitlē, citturi* an orange; *citlipuli* a kind of orange; (B-K.) *citturi, cittupuli* an orange. *Te. kiccili, kittali* the orange tree. DED(S, N) 1270.

1513 *Te. (K.B.) giccu* to scratch, pinch. *Kol. (SR.) kism-* (Pat., p. 159) *kiseng* to pinch. *Nk. (Ch.) kis-/kicc-* id. *Pa. kīk-* id.; *kicc-* to pluck (strings of instrument with finger). *Ga. (Oll.) kisk-* to pinch; (S.) *kicc-* to pluck. *Go. (Tr.) kiskānā, (A. Mu, Ma. S.) kisk-* to pinch (*Voc. 700*); (Ph.) *kicmānā* to pinch, scratch; (Mu.) *kism-* to pinch (*Voc. 672*); (Tr.) *kiccānā* to pick bhājī, i.e. green leaves for salad; (M.) *kicānā* to pluck (*Voc. 671*). *Konḍa kis-* (-t-) to pinch, nip, squeeze with fingers; *caus. kisis, kispis-*. *Pe. kic-* (-c-) to pinch. *Manḍ. kic-* id. *Kui kisa* (kisi-) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip; *pl. action kiska* (kiski-); (K.) *kicc-* to pinch, nip. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kicc-* (-it-), (F.) *kicali* to pinch; (S.) *kicinai* to nip (spelled with *ch* rather than *z*). *Kur. kiccānā* to break into very small pieces (soft things, esp. bread, greens) with the fingers; ? *kissnā* to open and expand the flesh with a needle, etc., e.g. in order to extract a thorn; to goad. ? *Malt. kise* to dig out a thorn from the flesh. *Br. kishking* to pluck, break off. DED(S) 1271.

1514 *Ta. kiccu* fire. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11) ticci* id. *Ko. tic* id. *To. tit* id.; *kic, kič* id. (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka. kiccu, kircu* id. *Koḍ. tititi* id. *Tu. kittu* lightning; *kiccu, kicci, kicce* fire, envy, indigestion. *Kor. (O.) kicci* jealousy. *Te. ciccū* fire, flame; *ciccaṛa, ciccūṛa* fiery; *kittu* fire. *Kol. kis* id. *Nk. kic* (c = ts) id. *Nk. (Ch.) kic* (c = ts) id. *Pa. kic* id. *Ga. (Oll.) kis;* (S.) *kiccu* id.; (P.) *kismul* fireplace. *Go. (all dialects) kis* fire (*Voc.*

699). *Konḍa sisu* id. ? *Kui sisu vadi* a flint (*vadi* stone). *Kuwi* (F.) *hičū, (S. Su.) hiccu* fire. *Kur. cicc* id. *Malt. cicu* id. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *cicci-* fire. DED(S, N) 1272.

1515 *Ta. kiccukicc-ənal* onom. expr. signifying chirping (as lizards); *kiccu* chirp of birds, shrill crying sound; *kicc-iṭu* to chirp (as birds, lizards), chatter (as monkeys), squeak, scream (as an infant); *kiccukicc-ənal* onom. expr. signifying screaming, squeaking, chirping, twittering sound; *kiccān* infant. *Ma. kiccukiccu* chirp; *kiccu* sobbing; *kiccuka* to sob; *kiñcuka, keñcuka* to squeak. *Ka. kica-guṭṭu, kici-guṭṭu, kicakica annu, kicikici annu* to chirp (as birds), chatter (as monkeys); *kicu = kica; kicak-annu* to chatter (as babies do); *kicu kicu* chirping of birds, squeaking of rats; *giji biji* the chirping and chattering of birds. *Tu. kicikici* chirping, prattling; *kicu-kicu, kicukitū* squeaking of rats, etc.; *kicuni* to squeak; *gijigiji* a chirping noise. *Te. kicakica* chirping of birds, etc.; *kica-koṭṭu* to chirp; *kīcu* squeaking, shrill; *kīcum-anu* to squeak, make a shrill noise. /Cf. Skt. (epic +) *kicakaka* a kind of hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind), *Arundo karka*; a kind of bird. DED(S, N) 1273.

1516 *Ta. kiccukiccu* mūṭṭu/ppannu to tickle (tr.). *To. kiskwiṭ-* (kiskwiṭ-) id.; *kiskwiṭ-* (kiskwiṭ-) tickling is (with dative). DED 1274.

1517 *Kur. kiss* pig. *Malt. kisu* id. DED 1275.

1518 *Konḍa kijay-* (-t-) to jeer at, ridicule. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijowi* joke; *kijowigatti* witty; *kizowi* kinaṭ to jest, jeer, joke; (Isr.) *kijowi* joke; *kijowi ki-* to make fun, joke. ? *Malt. qese* to tease, disturb. DEDS 201.

1519 *Ka. gijaṭi, giji giji* a jelly-like, viscous, pulpy, sticky state. *Tu. giji giji* soft, pulpy. *Pa. giñji, giñni* pith. *Go. (Ko.) giñji* pulp of fruit (*Voc. 1078*). *Kur. giñjā* to beat or press into pulp. Cf. 1880 *Ta. kūcci*. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 5, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 202.

1520 *Ka. giji, gija* a sound denoting confusion, etc.; *giji giji, gija gija* state of being very crowded. *Tu. giñji* confusion. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 6, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 203.

1521 *Go. (LSI Maria) gisū* cloth (*Voc. 1093*). *Kur. kicri* cloth, garment. /For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. Mundari *kic(ə)ri*; Oriya *kicri*). DEDS(N) 204.

1522 *Kur. (Hahn) giñjā* to mix. *Malt. giñje* id.; *giñgro* mixed (as food). DEDS 205.

1523 *Ka. giñju* state of being full of seeds and of a disagreeable taste, said of the heads of some vegetables. *Te. giñja* a seed, a grain. *Konḍa giñza* a seed. DED(S) 1276.

1524 *Ta. kiṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to lie, lie down (as in sleep, in inactivity), dwell, sleep, rest, be bedridden; *kiṭakkai* recumbent posture, bed; *kiṭattal* recumbent posture; *kiṭattu* (kiṭatti-) to place in a recumbent posture, lay to rest, stretch oneself on the ground; *kiṭappu* (kiṭappi-) to cause to lie down; *n.* resting, sleeping; *kiṭai* lying down. *Ma. kiṭa* layer, bank, mound, what lies or remains; *kiṭakka* to lie, rest, dwell, be left; *n.* bed; *kiṭattuka* to lay down, put to sleep; *kiṭappu* lying, situation, remainder. *Ka. keḍe* to fall down, drop, sink; let fall, drop thoughtlessly (as words); *n.* act of thoughtlessly dropping words; *keḍapu, keḍavu, keḍahu, keḍivu* to make fall down, fell, throw to the ground, pull down (as a house); *kaḍe* to fall down, sink. *Koḍ. kaḍake* bed, including bedding. *Tu. keḍaguni* to fall or slip down. *Te. keḍayu* to fall or fall over, tumble over; *keḍapu* to cause to fall, push or tumble over, throw; *keḍayika, keḍavu* falling, fall. *Go. (SR. Tr.) karrānā* to fall (Tr. at a man's feet); (Y.) *ker-* (-t-) to fall at the feet (*Voc. 558*). ? *Malt. kōḍe* (kōḍya) to lie down; *koḍete* to lay oneself down. DED(S) 1277.

1525 *Ta. kiṭaṅku* prison; storehouse; *kiṭaṅki* storehouse. *Ma. kiṭaṅnu* prison; storehouse (godown); *Ka. gaḍaṅga, gaḍaṅgu, giḍḍaṅgi* storeroom, godown. *Tu. gaḍaṅgu* id. *Te. giḍḍaṅgi* gaol; storehouse, godown. /Cf. Ilobson-Jobson, s.v. godown. DED 1278.

1526 *Ta. kiṭaṅku* ditch, trench, moat, pond, tank; *kiṭaṅkar* moat, ocean; *kiṭaṅkil* moat. *Ma. kiṭaṅnu* trench, ditch. *Ka. kaḍagu* small channel issuing from a larger one and leading water e.g. to a plantain tree; *kaḍaṅgu* channel, ditch, trench. *Koḍ. kaḍaṅgi* deep ditch without water. DED(S) 1279.

1527 *Ka. giḍaga, giḍiga, giḍuga, ḍeḡe* hawk, falcon, small kestrel, jagger falcon. *Koḍ. kiḍuvē* kite, hawk. *Tu. giḍi* falcon, hawk, eagle. *Te. giḍḍu* hawk; *ḍeḡa* hawk, falcon. *Pa. (S.) ḍeya* hawk. *Go. (SR.) ḍeḡo* eagle. *Konḍa ḍeḡa* falcon. *Kuwi* (S.) *ḍeḡa* hawk. DED 1280.

1528 *To. kir̥a* a spark. *Ka. kiḍi, (Hav.) keḍi* id. *Koḍ. kēdi, cēdi* id. *Tu. kiḍi, (B-K.) keḍi* id. DED(N) 1281.

1529 *Ka. giḍi* to enter by mouthfuls, or devour mouthful after mouthful, or to cause mouthfuls to enter; to force into the mouth (of others, as food, cloth). *Tu. giḍky, giḍaka* mouthful, draught; (B-K.) *giḍi* to stuff in, thrust in. DEDS 206.

1530 *Ta. kiṭukiṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble, shake, shiver, totter (as a loose wall), chatter (as the teeth with cold); *n.* quaking, trembling; *kiṭukiṭ-ənal* expr. signifying tremor; *kiṭukiṭay* (-pp-, -tt-) to be amazed, tremble with fear. *Ma. kiṭukiṭa* shivering; *kiṭukiṭukka, kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṇṇuka* to shiver, tremble; *kiṭilam* tremor. DED 1282.

1531 *Ta. kiṭukiṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as the rolling of a carriage), rumble (as a thunder-cloud); *n.* a small drum; *kiṭukiṭ-ənal* onom. expr. signifying rumbling sound; *kiṭukkattī* sound of something shaking in a hollow vessel; small drum as an accompaniment; *kiṭukku* small drum as an accompaniment; *kiṭukku-kiṭukk-ənal* onom. expr. signifying hollow sound. *Ma. kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṇṇuka* to sound (as vessels knocking against each other); *kiṭukkam* rattling sound; *kiṭukki, kiṭukku* sounding devices. DED 1283.

1532 *Ta. kiṭuku* braided coconut leaf for thatching, cadjan. *Ma. kiṭil, kiṭuku* coconut leaves matted for screens, fans, thatches. *Tu. giḍiki, giḍikē, giḍkē* a blind or screen made of palm leaves. /Cf. Skt. (inscr.; *IEG*, p. 159) *kiṭikā-* matting, screen; Pali *kiṭika-* movable screen or curtain. DED(N) 1284.

1533 *Te. kiṭuku* a secret. *Pa. kiṭk-* to be silent; *kiṭkre* silently. *Ga. (P.) kiṭke* er- to be silent. DED(S) 1285.

1534 *Ta. kiṭupiṭi* tambourine of oval form; uproar, loud noise. *Ma. kiṭupiṭi* tabour. *Ka. giḍibidi, giḍimidi* small drum shaped like an hourglass. *Tu. giḍibidi* a small drum. *Te. giḍiya* a sort of drum. DED 1286.

1535 *Ta. kiṭai* sola pith; pith; *kiṭeḍcu, kiṭeḍcai, kiṭaḍci, kiṭaḍcu, kiṭaḍcai* pith; *caṭai, caṭaḍci* sola pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*. *Ma. kiṭacci, kaṭacci, kiṭeṣu* sola, pithy-stemmed swamp plant. ? *Kui kraḍa* pith. DEDS 207.

1536 *Kui giḍri* knee-cap. *Kuwi* (Su.) *giṛma* id. DEDS 209.

1537 *Pa. kiṭṭa* hip; *kiṭa guṇṇi* id., waist. *Ga. (Oll.) kiṭṭe* waist; (P.) *kiṭe pūn* hipbone (for pun, cf. 4299). DEDS 208.

1538 *Ta. kiṭṭu* (kiṭṭi-) to draw near (in time or place), be on friendly terms with, be attained, accomplished, be clenched (as the teeth in lockjaw); approach, attack, meet, tie, bind; *kiṭṭa* near, close by; *kiṭṭam* nearness, vicinity; *kiṭṭi* clamps (used in torture, etc.); *kiṭṭinar* relations, friends, associates; *kiṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be obtained, found, come into one's possession, join, come together; approach, encounter, oppose; *n.* comparison, likeness, equality. *Ma. kiṭa* approach, match, equality; *kiṭayuka* to knock against, quarrel, be found or obtained; *kiṭaccal* meeting, quarrelling; *kiṭekka* to be obtained, engage in; *kiṭṭuka* to come to hand, be obtained, reach; *kiṭṭam* vicinity, nearness; *kiṭṭi* torture by pressing the hands between two sticks. *To. kiṭ- (kiṭy-)* to be caught (in crowd, by buffalo's horns, by promise that one must keep, etc.); *kiḍ-* vicinity (*kiḍk, kiḍṣ*). *Ka. kiṭṭu* to touch, reach, come to hand, be obtained; *giṭṭu, giṭṭu* to be obtained, etc., be pressed closely one to the other; *giṭṭisu, giṭṭisu* to cause oneself to be reached; *kiṭṭi* torture in which hands, ears or noses are

pressed between two sticks; kidu touching, approach; gađe touching, fitting, meeting; match, comparison, equality; geđe touching; match; friendship, intimacy. *Kođ*. kiŋt- (kiŋti-) to be got, come into possession of. *Tu*. kiŋta proximity; near; giŋta proximate, near. *Kor*. (M.) kiŋti to touch. *Te*. kiŋtu to approach, draw near, agree, suit; giŋtu to be agreeable or favourable, friendly terms or feelings to exist; (B.) suit, agree, match or meet, be met, (teeth) are set, attack, meet with; giŋtani inimical, hostile. *Koŋda* giŋ(-t-) to be fair (of price in bargain). *Pe*. giŋa- (giŋa ā-) to correspond. *Malt*. kiŋe near, nigh; kitre to approach (with t!). DED(N) 1287.

1539 *Ka*. (Hav.) giŋte lump of earth. *Tu*. giŋte a clod or lump, usually of earth.

1540 *Ta*. kiŋta a kind of coarse cotton cloth, striped or checkered gingham. *Ma*. kiŋtaŋ stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Ka*. giŋta gingham, stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Te*. giŋtemu weaving with a double thread, a thick cloth. DED 1288.

1541 *Ta*. kiŋti small drinking vessel with nozzle. *Ma*. kiŋti goblet, water-vessel with a snout. *Ko*. kiŋdy metal drinking vessel (no spout). *Ka*. giŋdi, giŋnal, giŋnāl small metal water-vessel (with or without spout). *Kođ*. kiŋdi small metal vessel with spout. *Tu*. giŋdi, giŋdyā, giŋdyē goblet, small metal vessel; giŋnaly goblet, cup of bell-metal. *Te*. giŋdi jug, drinking vessel with a spout. Cf. 1543 *Ta*. kiŋnam. / Cf. *Mar*. giŋdi small metal vessel. DED 1289.

1542 *Ta*. kiŋtu (kiŋti-) to poke, stir, scratch (as a fowl), dig up, burrow in (as rats, worms), dig, probe, examine, incite (as to a quarrel); kiŋtaŋ setting one to do some mischief; keŋtu (keŋti-) to dig, cut and eat. *Ma*. kiŋtuka to stir a pap, dig; kiŋtaŋ pumping a person. *Ko*. kej- (kej-) to flay, cut open or cut up (carcass, meat). *To*. kōd- (kōdy-) to flay. *Tu*. ceŋdāduni to destroy, ruin. *Te*. ceŋdu to cut; ceŋdādu to cut to pieces. ? *Go*. (Tr. Ph.) kiŋdi an axe-cut (Voc. 674). *Malt*. kiŋde to cut flesh or fish. DED 1290.

1543 *Ta*. kiŋnam, kiŋni small metal cup, clepsydra. *Ma*. kiŋnam metal plate, gong. *To*. kiŋm (obl. kiŋt-) metal cating vessel. *Tu*. kiŋnaly brass cup. *Te*. giŋniya, giŋne cup, bowl, goblet. *Ga*. (P.) giŋa metal pot, cup. *Go*. (LuS.) geenē a metal vessel. *Koŋda* giŋa id., metal cup. *Kuwi* (Mah.) giŋa metal cup. Cf. 1541 *Ta*. kiŋti. / Cf. *Or*. giŋa metal cup. DED(S) 1291.

1544 *Ta*. kiŋni cover of the hilt of a sword. *Ma*. kiŋti swordblade. DED 1292.

1545 *Ta*. kiŋn-ēnal, kiŋkīn-ēnal, kiŋpīr-ēnal, kiŋpīn-ēnal, kiŋukku-ēnal, kiŋukku-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling sound; kiŋi cymbal; kiŋkīni, kiŋkīni tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells; rattelwort, *Crotalaria pulcherrima*; kīniti rattlewort; kīnai a small drum. *Ma*. kiŋukīna tinkling; kiŋuŋŋuka,

kiŋukku to tinkle. *To*. kōn/kōnīl in- (id-) id.; kōn gōn in- (id-) (bell) to peal. *Ka*. kiŋi-guŋtu, kiŋkīni ennu to tinkle (as small bells, etc.); giŋi sound in imitation of chinking, light rattling; giŋigīni the plant *Crotalaria* in its various species, of which the seeds rattle. *Tu*. kiŋkīni tinkling of small bells, a clinking sound; kiŋily noise made by the fall of a small bell; giŋigīni, giŋily tinkling sound of a small bell. *Te*. giŋguru a ringing sound; (B.) kiŋakīnālādu to tinkle. / MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 7, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3152, kiŋkīni-small bell; added are: Pali kiŋi sound of a small bell, BHS kiŋikīnāya- vb. applied to [sound of] sandals, Pkt. kiŋikīninta- making noise kiŋ kiŋ. DED(S, N) 1293.

1546 *Ta*. citar (-v-, -nt-) to scatter, strew, be scattered, strewn, spread over; (-pp-, -tt-) to shed, scatter; *n*. spilling, shedding, pollen, powder; citaral splashing, bespattering; citaru (citar-) to disperse, scatter (tr., as grain); be shed, scattered (as a flock), be squandered; citai (-v-, -nt-) to be scattered, dispersed; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter (tr.); cetil dust; cintu (cinti-) to be strewn, spilled, trickle, be destroyed; scatter, strew, spill, sprinkle, destroy; cintu (cinti-) to cast, scatter. *Ma*. citar dust; citaruka to be scattered, spilt; citariŋka to spill, scatter; cintuka, cinnuka to be spilt, scattered; cinnikka to scatter. *Ko*. kid- (kidy-) to sprinkle from ends of fingers. *To*. kīd- (kidy-) to sprinkle. *Ka*. kedar, kedaru, cadaru, cedaru to be scattered about, be dishevelled, disperse; scatter or throw or toss about; cadariŋu to scatter, disperse; kedar state of being scattered, etc.; kedarī she whose hair is dishevelled; kedarīke state of being dishevelled. *Tu*. kedaruni to break out, burst forth; cadaruni to be scattered, dispersed; cadarūvuni, cadaripuni to disperse, scatter (tr.); caduru, cadary, cadara dispersion, scattering. *Te*. cedaru to be scattered, dispersed, or splashed; ciduku to spill or run out; cindu to be spilt or shed, run out of a vessel; spill (tr.), suffer to run over. *Kuwi* (F.) sedrali to be dispersed; sedri kīali to disperse; (in both r = r). *Kur*. kidgnā to drizzle; (Hahn) kid'gnā to rain, spray. DED(S) 1294.

1547 *Ta*. citar (-pp-, -tt-) to separate, split, cut, hack; *n*. rag, cloth; citarvai cloth worn out or reduced to a rag; citalai small piece of cloth, rag; citaval cutting off, cropping; strip of cloth, rag, torn piece of cloth; citar cloth, rag, thin bark of certain trees used as clothing; citai (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered; (-pp-, -tt-) to shear; *n*. sail; cintu (cinti-) to cut off. *Ma*. cinnikka to cleave, split; cintuka to tear (as paper, leaves), strip (a plantain leaf); cintu a shred, strip, streak. *Te*. cindara fragment, piece; ruin. *Go*. (Tr.) kiditāna to shred chillies, etc. with fingernails (Voc. 676). *Malt*. kithke to mince; kithre to split wood. Cf. 1953 *Ta*. cettu. DED(S) 1295.

1548 *Ta*. cital, citalai termite, white ant, flying white ant; cel white ant. *Ma*. cital, cital, cetāl termite. *Kurub*. (LSB 1.12) kadli id. *To*. kezal id. (< Ka.). *Ka*. gedāl, gejalū, geddali, geddalū id. *Kođ*. kede white ant. *Te*. ceda, cedalu white ants, termites. *Kol*. (Kin.) ceda, (Hlaig) sedāl white ant. *Nk*. sedāl id. *Koŋda* seda white ants. DED(S, N) 1296.

1549 *Koŋda* kitegi maran castor oil plant. *Mand*. kitele id. *Kui* (K.) ki'eŋi id. *Kuwi* (Su.) ki'eŋi mānu id.; (F.) kieri niyū oil for cooking; (S.) kieni niyū castor oil. DEDS 211.

1550 *Nk*. (Ch.) git- to penetrate, pierce; gitup- to bury. *Go*. (Ko.) git- to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn, etc.) (Voc. 1079). DEDS 212.

1551 (a) *Tu*. kidykily, kid(y)kely, kidkily armpit; tickling; k. āpini to be tickled; k. māduŋi to tickle. *Mand*. kiti ki- id. *Kui* kitki lombēpi, kiti kola armpit; kiti tickling; kiti āva to be tickled; kiti giva to tickle; (K.) kitkorodi armpit. *Kuwi* (F.) gidori kīali to tickle; (S.) gitori kīnai to titillate.

(b) *Go*. (Tr.) kutli armpit; (Ph.) kutli kiānā to tickle; (Tr.) kutke kiānā id. (Voc. 747). *Kur*. gutu armpit. Cf. *Ga*. (Oll.) kusul armpit; *Kol*. (SR.) kusālipen to tickle. DEDS 213.

1552 *Ta*. kittu (kitti-) to hop, leap about on one leg; kintu (kinti-) id., to limp, hobble, stand or walk on toes of one foot or both, go on tiptoe; kuntu (kunti-) to stand on tiptoe, hop on one leg; *n*. hopping; kuntuŋpu a boy's game of hopping on one leg; kontu (konti-) to hop, as in a game; *n*. a hopping game. *Ma*. kittuka to hop about on one leg, stand or walk on the tiptoes; kuntuŋka, kuntikka to walk on tiptoe, be lifted up. Cf. 1212 *Ta*. kenti. DED(S, N) 1297.

1553 *Ka*. gidda, girda, gira a fourth part; giddana, gidna the fourth part of a solige. *Te*. gidda, gidde one-fourth of the sōla measure. DED 1298.

1554 *Ga*. (Oll.) kindrap- (kindrat-) to make to revolve. *Pe*. kindra- (kindra ā-) to revolve; kindray ki- to make to revolve. *Mand*. kindra- to revolve. *Kur*. kindra'ānā to put into circular motion. DED(S) 1299.

1555 *Pa*. kīpra a snail's shell. *Pe*. kīpri shell (of snail, etc.); skull. *Mand*. kīpri shell. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kīrpā, (Isr.) gīrpā skull. DEN 17.

1556 *Ka*. kimur state of being crushed; kimurcu to crush, bruise or squeeze by means of the hand; (Bark., LSB 11.8) gimci to squeeze. *Kor*. (M.) gimci id. ? *Te*. cimūdu to overboil (intr.); cimūdu(cu) to overboil or cause to boil too much; cimūdika state of being overboiled, overboiled rice; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DEDS(N) 214.

1557 *Ta*. kimpuri ornamental ring. ? *Tu*. kidumbre, kidumbre, kidamburē a brass ear-ring. DED 1300.

1558 *Kur*. (LSI 4.421) ximb-, (Hahn) khimcnā to embrace; (Grignard) xeōcnā to clasp in the arms, embrace, place under the arm, adopt; xeōndnā to lie down with (a small child, in order to lull him to sleep, suckle him, etc.); xeōndnā reflex-pass. of preceding; (Hahn) xemdānā to sleep with a child in the bosom. *Malt*. qemde to carry on the side, support with the arm. *Br*. xumb an embrace, as much as can be carried in one's two arms; xumb kanning to embrace. DED(S) 1301.

1559 *Kur*. (Hahn) kiā small wooden box for keeping red lead. *Malt*. kiya small wooden box. DEDS 215.

1560 *Ta*. ciraŋku eruption, pimple, itch. *Ma*. ciraŋhu itch, scab. *Ka*. keraku scab. *Tu*. kimbuni, kimbārūni to itch; rub, scratch; kimbāpa, kimbely itching, scratching; kerāni, kerāni a kind of scab; warts; kirāni a kind of itch; krāni the eruptive kind of rickets; kēre-kāru a scaly-skinned leg; kēre-mēyi a scaly skin. *Te*. ciruguḍu a species of leprosy which causes large round spots all over the body; ringworm. DED(S) 1302.

1561 *Koļ*. (SR.) kirā- to search; (W.) kivar- (kivart-) to feel for in darkness. *Nk*. kiray- to seek. DED 1303.

1562 *Ta*. ciri (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, neigh (as a horse), blossom, ridicule; *n*. laughter, smile; cirippu laughter, ridicule, jest, neigh. *Ma*. ciri laughter; cirikka to laugh; kirikkuka to show the teeth, grin. *To*. siry joy. *Ka*. kiri to grin, show the teeth; kiriku displaying or showing the teeth; kirisu to cause to display or show the teeth; ciricu to titter, laugh; (Coorg) siri to smile. *Kuwi* (F.) kīrikhali (r = r) to neigh. DED(S) 1304.

1563 *Tu*. (Eng-Tulu Dict.) girige ankle. *Pa*. (S.) gira key wrist. *Go*. (Ko.) girri kāl ankle (Voc. 1088). *Pe*. kīrnji gaŋi ankle bone. *Mand*. kernji gaŋi id. *Kuwi* (T.) kirli, (Su.) kirli ŋekka, (D.) gri'ni ankle. DEDS 216.

1564 *Ta*. cirai (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, cut with a sickle; ciraiyan barber; ciray (-pp-, -tt-) to get scratched (as in the skin); curanŋu (curanŋi-), curanŋu (curanŋi-) to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase; curanŋi, curanŋi scraper, scrapings. *Ma*. cira shaving; a grater, scraper for coco-nuts (also cirava); cirekka to shave, scrape; cireppu shaving, scraping; cirayan a shaved person; cirampan the god of barbers; cirakuka, curakuka to grate; ciranŋuka, curanŋuka to scratch, scrape; cikukka, cikayuka to scratch (as fowls). *Ko*. kekav- (kekart-), kekrv- (kekrt-) to scratch lightly (to wake a person), (cattle) paw the ground before fighting, (animal) digs. *To*. kerf- (kert-) to scratch, egg on; kōk- (kōky-) (buffalo) scratches itself against rock. *Ka*. kere to shave, scrape, scratch; kerakalu scrapings of burnt rice from a pot; (Gowda) kē•rā to scratch; kiri to shave; keraŋu to dig with the nails, scratch; gere a scratch as

with the fingernails. *Tu.* kerepuni to scrape, polish; kereñcuni, kerañtuni to scratch the ground (as a fowl); kirejuni to cut as straw, grass-stumps, etc.; to scrape or clear, as the ground; (B-K.) kiresu, keresu to scrape. *Kol.* kerk- (kerekt-) to shave; (SR.) kerren to sharpen. *Nk. (Ch.)* ker- to shave. *Pa.* kir-, kirv-, kirc- to scratch; kirp- (kirt-) (fowl) scratches. *Kur.* xercnā (xircyas) to rub off, scour. *Malt.* qerce to scrape; qere to shave; qertre to be shaved; qeru barber. ? *Br.* karghing to shear, crop down, mow down. DED(S, N) 1305.

1565 *Ka.* (Hav.) kirīci slippery mud. *Tu.* kirañci, kireñci mud, mire; *adj.* miry, dirty, foul; (B-K. also) kirīci mire, mud.

1566 *Kur.* kirnā (kirryas) to come back, return, face about, come round in turn; kirta'ana to send or take back, return (*tr.*), give in return. *Malt.* kire to return; kirtre to give or take back, recover. DED 1306.

1567 *Nk. (Ch.)* khuriya bee. *Pe.* kirga a kind of bee. *Mand.* kerga id. *Kui* (K.) kirga vihang a kind of bee. *Kuwi* (Su.) krīya viha bee; krīya niyu honey; (F.) kiringya bee; (S.) kriya honey. DEDS 217.

1568 *Pa.* girgira cold. *Ga.* (P.) girgira id. *Go.* (Mu.) kirin-, (Ko.) kirng-, (M.) kidāng- to be cold (*Voc.* 681); (Koya Su.) kirn- to become cool. *Kur.* kirnā to be cold, feel cold. DEDS(N) 218.

1569 *Konda* (BB) girli, in: jeṭa girli ericket. *Pe.* girngel id. *Mand.* girngel id. *Kuwi* (T.) girngili, (Isr.) kringeli id. DEDS 219.

1570 *Ta.* kil (kirp-, kir-) to be able; kirpu, kerpu strength, power, ability, workmanship, action, act; kirpa being able to do. *Ma.* kelpu strength, power; kelpar the mighty. ? *Ko.* gicg- (gicgy-) to be a fit or deserving person, be able. *To.* kiš- (kid-) to be able; ? kel o-1 old man; keloč old woman (or these two with 1579 *Ta.* kiram). DED(S) 1307.

1571 *Ta.* cil some, few, small, slight; cilar some, a few persons; cila some, a few; cilku (cilki-) to become few, dwindle; cillal humbleness, meanness; cipam fewness, shortness (as of duration); cinmai smallness, fewness. *Ma.* cila some, several. *Ko.* kil gač- (gac-) to be too small for one's years. *To.* kiš a few. *Ka.* kela some, several, a few; kelabar some persons; kelavu some or a few things; a few. *Tu.* kela, kelavu some, few, several. *Kor.* (O.) killi small. *Te.* cilipi small, slight, despicable; cilupa slight, little. *Kol.* (Br.) cil-elka mouse. Cf. 1594 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(N) 1308.

1572 *Ta.* kili fear, fright. *Ma.* killu doubt. *Ko.* gily extreme fear. *Ka.* gili fear. *Tu.* gilku, gilli fear, trembling. *Te.* gili fear, terror. DED 1309.

1573 *Tu.* kileñji, (BRR) kelenji a fly. *Kor.* (O.) kelngi, (T.) kelngi house-fly. DED(S) 1310.

1574 *Ta.* cilai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, resound, roar, twang; rage, be angry; *n.* sound, roar, bellow, twang; cil sound, noise; cil-enal onom. expr. of shrill sound; cilampu (cilampi-) to sound, make a tinkling noise, echo; *n.* sound, noise, resonance; tinkling anklets; cilampal sound of a lute; a chatterer; cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as in frying), talk without restraint, make a hissing noise; cilumpu (cilumpi-) to sound; (Tinn.) celanke a tiny bell. *Ma.* cila, cilappu, cileppu ringing sound; cilekka to rattle, tinkle, chatter, chirp, bark; cilampu foot-trinket filled with pebbles for tinkling, worn by dancers; cilampuka to tinkle, be out of tune; käl-cilanku anklet. *Ko.* kilc- (kilc-) to utter shrill cry of joy; ? gel id- (it-) (bullock) makes noise when it sees another bullock and prepares to fight; jclk anklet with bells (or with 2572). *To.* kiš- (kiš0-) to crow; ir fö-r xiš- to call out buffalo names to amuse oneself; kilk- (kilky-) to neigh; ki-l ik- (iky-) (elephant) to trumpet (the verb is said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* kele to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate (abusively); keleta abusive vociferation; cili an imit. sound; sele sound, noise, echo. *Tu.* kilevuni, kilēvuni to whistle, resound; kelepuni, kilēpuni to crow. *Kor.* (O.) kelappu to cry. *Te.* celāgu to sound; (K.) kelayu to rage; kilārineu, kilāruu to make a noise, shout. *Go.* (SR.) kiliyānā to shout; kilītānā (Tr.) to weep loudly, (Ph.) to cry out, scream; (W.) kilītānā to chirp, cry out; (ChD.) kilītānā to roar (as a tiger); (Mu.) kil-/kill- to weep, (owl) to hoot, (animals) to cry; *caus.* kilh-/kilih-; (Ma.) kil(i-) to sream, (child) to cry; (M.) kilānā to weep (*Voc.* 695). *Kui* klāpa (klāt-) to crow, coo, lament; *n.* call of a male bird, lament (or with 2017(b)); kiliri inba to shriek; kiliri kiliri ūva to shriek with fear; kilisi kilisi ūva to shout with vehemence. *Kuwi* (F.) kiliri-kiliri to shout, yell; (S.) kilēdi kinai to shout; kilirina, kiliri innai to yell. DED(S) 1311.

1575 *Ta.* kil-kill-enal onom. expr. signifying clinking sound; kilukku (kilukki-) to ring, rattle, clink; *n.* rattling, tinkling; rattling sticks of schoolboys, children's rattle-box; kilukili, kilukiluppu, kilukiluppai children's rattle-box; kilukilu (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, tinkle, resound with noise; kilukil-enal onom. expr. signifying rattling, tinkling, jingling sound; kiluñku (kiluñki-) to tinkle, ring, rattle, jingle. *Ma.* kilukilu tinkling, rattling, loud laughter, monkey's babble; kilukilukka to rattle, ring; kilukku a rattle; kilukkuka to wear foot-trinkets; kiluñhuka a ringing of bells. *Ko.* gil(n), gilgil(n) (to laugh) triumphantly. *Ka.* kilakila-guṭṭu, kilikili-guṭṭu to laugh heartily, titter; kilakila-nagu, kilikili-nagu to titter or laugh from pleasure; kilihili the chatter of certain birds, children, etc.; gil, gila, gili, gilu sound in imit. of tinkling, jingling, rattling; gilaku, giluku sound emitted by a child's rattle-box; gilake, giike, gilke a child's rattle-box. *Tu.* kilakila, kilikili chirp-

ing, screeching; (laughing) heartily. *Te.* kila-kila sound of laughter, chirping of birds, din, clamour; kilakila-ādu to chirp, make noise; gilaka, gilka a child's rattle; giluku, gilku jingling sound of bracelets or bells on the ankles. *Kui* kila bila noise of chattering or of confused conversation. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 8, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3180, kilakilayati, no. 3185, kilakila. DED 1312.

1576 *Pa.* gilgilat soft. *Go.* (M.) gilgila id. (*Voc.* 1090). DEDS 220.

1577 *Ta.* cil small piece (as of broken glass), potsherd, flat round stone; cillu broken piece (as of stone), a round piece used by children in play; cilli small broken pieces of stone, etc., shivers. *Ma.* cil, cillu a small round piece (as draughts), small-shot, a flat stone for engraving. *Ka.* kelle a splinter, shiver; kelayisu to splinter (*intr.*). *Tu.* kellu a splinter; cillu a small round piece, a piece for playing at draughts (< Ma.). *Te.* cilla-peñku, cilla-pencu potsherd (peñku, pencu id.). DED 1313, 2107.

1578 *Ta.* kirāñku esculent or bulbous root, as potato, yam, turnip, parsnip, palm-ya root. *Ma.* kirāñku bulb, yam *Dioscorea aculeata*. *Ka.* genasu, genisu, gerasu a bulbous root, the name of several species of Yam *Dioscorea* and of *Batatas ipomoea*, generally meant for the common sweet potato, *B. edulis* Choisy; (Hav.) genangu sweet potato. *Tu.* kereñgu sweet potato, the root *D. aculeata*; (B-K.) kireñgu, kereñgu, kelēngu id.; bulbous root in general. *Kor.* (M.) genagi, (O.) gereñgi, (T.) gereñgi sweet potato. *Te.* genasu, genusu the root of *D. aculeata*. *Kol.* (SR.) kirre roots. *Nk.* kirre root, tuber. *Go.* (Mu.) kirinj maṭi a kind of tuber (*Voc.* 691). ? Cf. 1683 *Konda* kupi. DED(S) 1314.

1579 *Ta.* kiram, kirāṭu old age; aged person, animal, or thing (contemptuous); kiramai, kiravu old age; kiravan, kiravōn old man; *fem.* kiravi; kiratap old fellow (used in contempt); *fem.* kirāṭi. *Ma.* kiravan old man; *fem.* kiravi, kirāṭi. ? *To.* kel o-1 old man; keloč old woman (or with 1570 *Ta.* kil). *Ka.* keṛava, keṛiva old man. *Tu.* kiru ancient, old. DED(S) 1315.

1580 *Ta.* kirāṇan curd. *Ka.* kaṛal butter-milk, curds. *Te.* kānu, (B.; comm. by K.) krānu thick buttermilk. / Cf. Skt. kilāṭa-, kilāṭa- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3181). DEDS (N) 221.

1581 *Ta.* kigi (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, rent in shreds, be scratched, give way, split, be defeated, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate, uproot, scratch; *n.* piece of cloth torn off, gold or other valuables tied up in a piece of cloth as a prize; kiriyal, kirical rent in cloth, tattered garment; kirivu rent, tear; kig (-v-, -nt-) to rend, tear, split, destroy, dig, be uprooted. *Ma.* kigi piece of cloth containing a prize or

present; kirikka to lacerate, rend. *Ko.* kig- (kiṛt-) to pluck up, pull (teeth), seize forcibly, go away in a hurry; kit- (kity-) to tear with the teeth; kiv- (kiwd-) to become torn; (kivt-) to tear. *To.* kišf- (kišf-) to pluck out by roots, rape. *Ka.* kiṭ (kiṛt-) to draw or pull out, pluck up or out, uproot, pull off, rob; kittu to pluck out or up. *Tu.* (B-K.) giri, gili to loosen; ? (Männer) kilekuni, kelekuni to draw out, pull. *Nk. (Ch.)* ki- to pluck. Cf. 1622 *Ta.* kil and 1624 *Ta.* kiru. DED(S, N) 1316.

1582 *Go.* (Mu.) kille upper part of comb (*Voc.* 697). *Konda* (BB) kirā- to comb; kirpa a comb; (K.) kilpa a variety of comb. *Pe.* gir- (-t-) to comb. ? *Kui* kulpa (kult-) to separate, take out weeds, comb the hair. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) kir- (-h-), (P.) kiṭ- (-it-) to comb; (F.) kirha-kōdali, (S.) kinha kōḍḍinai to comb (oneself). ? Cf. 1588 *Ta.* kilai. DEDS 210.

1583 *Ta.* kilār (-v-, -nt-) to rise, ascend, emerge, shoot up, increase, shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; *n.* light; kilārcci rising, zeal, growth; kilārtti rising in tumult; kilārttu (kilārtti-) to raise up, fill; kilampu (kilampi-) to rise in air or water, shoot up, sprout, emerge from obscurity, prosper, be stirred, increase; kilappu (kilappi-) to raise, excite, rouse; *n.* raising, rousing; kilappam rising, swelling; kilai a sprout, shoot, bud, branch; (-pp-, -tt-) o grow thick or close, abound, appear. *Ma.* kilārka to rise, grow high, burst (as a floor not smeared with cowdung); kilār splendour; kilārcca rising; kilārttuka to raise, make high; kilārpuka to rise (as dust); kilampuka to rise, bear a grudge; kilukka to grow up, sprout; kilunnu a shoot; kilurkka to shoot, bud again; kilā bud, sprout; kilēccal bud. *Ka.* keṭar to gape, open, expand, extend, blossom, appear, rise; keraḷu to increase (as pain, etc.), spread (as a sore). *Te.* keralu to increase, rise, swell; (K.) genayu to increase, flourish. *Pe.* gil- (-t-) (leaves) to sprout. *Kui* kilēja (kilēji-), (P.) kelja (kelji-) to be distended (udder), be ready for milking; kirpa (kirīt-) to swell; *n.* inflation, expansion. DED(S) 1317.

1584 *Ta.* kilī, kilai parrot. *Ma.* kilī. *Ko.* kilī vaky. *To.* kilī. *Ka.* gili, gini. *Kod.* gini. *Tu.* gili, gini. *Te.* ciluka. *Pa.* kil (pl. kiluk). *Ga.* (S.) kilin (pl. kilin). DED(N) 1318.

1585 *Ta.* kilīñcil bivalve, mussel, oyster-shell. *Ma.* kilīñci a shellfish, (*DCV*) kilīññil oyster shell. DED(S) 1319.

1586 *Ta.* cilumpu, celimpu verdigris; kal-impu id., rust, bluish. *Ma.* kilārka to be corroded; kilārpu, kilāvu, kalimpu verdigris; kilāccal corrosion. *Ko.* kilm(b) verdigris. *Ka.* kilubu to get corroded, be covered with verdigris; kilubu, kilabu, kilibu, kilumhu, kiluvu verdigris, rust. *Tu.* kilimbu, kiluhu, kilbu, kilubu, kilumbu, kilumu, kilambi, kilumbu rust, verdigris, corrosion; (B-K.) kaṇēngu, kaleṇgu rust, verdigris. *Kor.* (O.)

kelbu green rust on copper. *Te.* eilumu, kilumu verdigris. *Ga.* (S., *LSB* 20.5) kiluŗu id. *Konda* kilin offensive smell; corrosion. *Kuwi* (F.) kilmu rust. DED (S, N) 1320.

1587 *Ta.* kiļuvai Indian balm of gilead, *Balsamodendron Berryi*: hill balsam tree, *B. caudatum*. *Ma.* (DCV) kilvā Madras balsam tree [i.e. *B. Berryi*]. DEDS 222.

1588 *Ta.* kilai (-pp-, -tt-) to dig up, stir, scratch up (as fowls), root up (as pigs), burrow into (as roots), excavate; (-v-, -nt-) to pry out (as a thorn from the flesh with a needle); kilaiŗu digging, scratching, burrowing; kilaru (kilari-) to poke, ransack, dig up, disturb, stir (as with a ladle), probe, disclose; kilju (kilji-) to dig out, scoop. *Ma.* kilā digging, dug place, mudwall; kiljekka to dig up, work with spade, raise mud or earth; kilappikka to cause to dig; eilukka to scratch (as fowls). *To.* kilj- (kilc-) to ladle out (food). *Koŗ.* kala- (kalap-, kalat-) to dig. *Tu.* kilakuni to stir, move, irritate, provoke. *Te.* kelāku, kelaŗku, kelanu to stir, mix; kellaŗgincu to stir up, loosen, dibble, enrage, exasperate. ? Cf. 1582 *Go.* kille. DED (S, N) 1321.

1589 *Ta.* kilju (kilji-) to pinch with the thumb and fingers, nip, pluck; *n.* pinching, nipping. *Ma.* kiljuka to nip, pinch, pluck; kiljal pinching, a pinch. *To.* kilj- (kilc-) to pinch with fingernails. *Ka.* giŗdu to pinch with the nails. *Tu.* kilakuni, kinkuni (n, not ņ, before k) to pinch. *Te.* gillu to pinch, nip with the nails; *n.* a pinch; gilludu pinching, a pinch. *Manŗ.* kriŗ- (-t-) to pluck (flower). DED (S) 1322.

1590 *Ta.* kiŗāvu (kiŗāvi-) to cry (as a peacock); kiŗākiŗāv-ēnal onom. expr. signifying calling repeatedly, crying sound as of a peacock. *Ko.* kiry- (kirē-) to shout; kiry a shout. *To.* kirē- (kirē-) to shout. *Ka.* kiŗacu, kiŗicu, kiŗeŗu, kiŗcu to cry, shout, scream; kiŗacuvikē crying, etc.; kiŗugutŗu, kiŗugutŗu to cry, scream; kiŗu, eir, ciŗu to scream, cry out; giŗu, eiru, jiŗu screaming, shrilling, buzzing. *Tu.* kiŗottuni to roar, as an elephant. *Te.* eiru, (K.) ciŗu to call; ciŗuŗu calling. *Kui* kihpa (kiŗt-) to shout, cry out. *Kuwi* kiŗ- (-it-) (Isr.) to shriek, moan with pain, (T.) shout. *Br.* kiŗēŗg abuse; k. tining to abuse (or with 1597 *Ta.* eirukku). DED (S) 1323.

1591 *Ma.* ciŗi, ciŗa, ciri lip; kiŗi corner of the mouth. *Koŗ.* kiri lip. DED 1324.

1592 *Ka.* kirige a small sīre worn by girls. *Tu.* kirigi, kirige, girigi the garment worn by a girl. DEDS 223.

1593 *Ta.* kiŗicu creaking sound; kiŗiceŗ watchman's rattle, child's rattle. *Ma.* kiŗayuka to creak (as a door); kiŗikiŗukka creaking, noise of writing on olas; kiŗukira rustling, rattling noise; kiŗukirukka to rustle, rattle. *Ko.* giŗk clapper for scaring birds. *Ka.* kiŗa, kiŗaku, kiŗiki, kiŗu, giŗaku, giŗiki, giŗuku, giŗu, giŗ creaking; kiŗane with a rattling noise. *Tu.* kiŗikiri, giŗigiri creaking (as shoes, etc.);

kiŗky a creaking noise. *Te.* kiŗakiŗa creaking, rattling; kiŗŗu creaking, creak. DED 1325.

1594 *Ta.* eiru (ciŗ before vowel), ciŗru small; ciŗu (-pp-, -tt-), eiruku (eiruki-) to be small, short, stunted in growth, shrink, diminish, be impoverished, sink low; ciŗukku (eirukki-) to reduce in size or quantity, lessen; eiruka sparingly, a little; ciŗukkan boy; eirukki girl, wench, maidservant; eirumai smallness, insignificance, youth, diminution, poverty, scarcity, baseness; ciŗuval little child, childhood; ciŗuvan boy, son, low person; ciŗuvi daughter; eiruvōŗ little boys, children; ciŗāmpu (eirāmpi-) to shrink, look small, grow lean; ciŗār children; ciŗicu that which is small, young boy or girl; ciŗitu that which is small; ciŗiya small, young, base; ciŗiyaŗ insignificant person, boy; eirāŗ boy, servant, boy or girl cooly. *Ma.* ciŗŗu, eēŗru small; ciŗāŗ boy labourer; cēŗu small, little, young, mean; eēŗukuka to shrink; cēŗukkan lad, servant, bridegroom; cēŗukki girl; cēŗuppam, cēŗuma childhood; cēŗuman child, slave, Pulayan; cēŗumi girl, slave girl, Pulachi. *Ko.* kir small. *To.* kiŗ id.; kiŗ eŗf ankle (lit. small bone; see 839); siŗik, tiŗik a little. *Ka.* kiŗi, kiŗa, kiŗu, kiŗidu, kiŗdu, kirtu that which is small, little, short, young, insignificant, inferior; (quoted by Shanmugam from *Vaŗŗā-rādhane*) kiŗiyam young man; *fem.* kiŗiyaŗ; *epic. pl.* kiŗiyar. *Koŗ.* kiŗkē, cēŗyē small. *Tu.* kiŗi, kiŗu small, little, young, low, mean; kiŗdu inferior; kiŗtara an inferior sort; kiŗiye a junior, younger member; kigga little, small; tidi, tidi small; tidiŗaŗa dwarfish, short; tiddya junior, younger; tiddyaŗe a young man. *Kor.* (O.) kidane father's younger brother; (T.) kidderi children. *Te.* ciŗu small, little, slight, gentle, mild; ciŗuta small, little, young; ciŗutuka a young woman; (K. B.) kiŗyru to grow lean; krēŗu a calf (or with 1123 *Ta.* kaŗavu); giŗaka short. ? *Kol.* (SR.) kiŗe boy. *Nk.* kiŗe son. *Nk.* (Ch.) kiŗen (*pl.* kiker) id. *Go.* (Tr.) kiŗkwaŗ very thin (of a man) (*Voc.* 693). Cf. 1571 *Ta.* cil and 2513 *Ta.* ciŗŗu. DED (S, N) 1326.

1595 *Ta.* kiŗukiru (-pp-, -tt-) to be giddy, swim (as the head), be confounded, confused, disconcerted; kiŗukiruppu giddiness; kiŗu-kiŗ-ēnal expr. signifying being giddy, moving rapidly; kiŗukku (kiŗukki-) to feel giddy, be delirious; *n.* giddiness, craziness. *Ma.* kiŗu-kiŗukka to become embroiled; kiŗukkam dizziness, giddiness. *Ka.* giri, giŗa, giŗu, giŗake, giŗaki, giŗiki, giŗike whirling, going round; giŗa gutŗu to go round (as the head from biliousness); giŗane with a whirl. *Tu.* giŗiyuni to suffer from giddiness; giŗigitŗi a child's toy with wheels whirling round by means of a string between them. *Te.* giŗagira round and round, spinning; giŗuna circularly, in a circle; giŗaka, giŗaka, (*VPK* also) giŗra, giŗa, giŗla pulley over which to pull water from well; (*VPK* for all items) wheel of cart. *Go.* (Tr.) kiŗkand a whirligig, water-beetle (*Voc.*

710). / Cf. *Mar.* girakŗē to whirl. DED (S) 1327.

1596 *Ta.* kiŗukku craziness, lunacy; passion, conceit, arrogance; kiŗukkan conceited, arrogant fellow; eazy fellow, lunatic; (Koll.) kiŗueal obstinacy. *Ma.* kiŗukka to be insolent; kiŗutu, kiŗuvu insolence; (Shanmugam) kiŗukkan lunatic; keŗuvu pride; keŗukka to be proud, opposed, defy. *Ko.* kiŗd act of disobedience, doing opposite of what one is told to do. *To.* kiŗk violent anger, madness (or with 1597 *Ta.* ciŗukku). *Ka.* keccu pride. DED 1328.

1597 *Ta.* eirukku (eirukki-) to be angry with; cēŗu (-v-, -nt-) to hate, dislike, detest, be angry with; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry at, detest; *n.* anger; cēŗunar, cēŗunar, cēŗār, cēŗōŗ foes; cēŗumpu, eēŗal hatred; cēŗam hatred, aversion, irrepressible anger, love-quarrel; ciŗaŗu (ciŗaŗi-) to be angry with. *Ko.* ciŗv- (ciŗt-) id. *To.* kiŗk violent anger, madness (or with 1596 *Ta.* kiŗukku); kiŗ toŗ/kiŗk ōoŗ- to become mad with anger (lit. anger strikes him [*dat.*]); keŗn gwiŗ- to murmur in protest (for kwil-, see 2152). *Ka.* kiŗu to rage, burn with rage or great desire; keŗal to become angry, begin to rage; keŗaleu to enrage (or keŗal and keŗaleu with 1961 *Ta.* ceru). *Te.* ciŗra, ciŗru anger, displeasure; ciŗaciŗa sullenness, ill-humour; cēŗaceŗal-ādu to be angry or furious; keŗalu to be angry or enraged (or with 1961 *Ta.* ceru). *Kui* kiŗeni sullen, surly, out of temper. *Br.* kiŗēŗg abuse; k. tining to abuse (or with 1590 *Ta.* kiŗāvu); kiŗk grudge, rancour. DED (S, N) 1329.

1598 *Ta.* kiŗuŗku (kiŗuŗki-) to move (*intr.*), stir, shake, stagger. *Te.* (K.) giŗupu to shake, move (*intr.*, as the body, ears of an animal); (K.) giŗupu to shake (*tr.*) as the pigtail. DED 1330.

1599 *Ko.* kiŗbn leopard. *To.* kiŗme-ŗ id. *Ka.* kiŗaba, kiŗuba id.; kiŗaba, kiŗabu, kuŗuba, kuŗuva, katte-kiŗaba, -giŗaba, -kuŗuba, -giŗuba, -giŗuva hyaena (katte ass). *Tu.* katte-kuŗe id. Cf. 2590 *Ta.* ciŗutai. DED 1331.

1600 *Ta.* cina (-pp-, -nt-) to be enraged, be very angry, become red with inflammation (as tumour); eiŗappu anger, fury, inflamed condition; eiŗam anger, fury, war; eiŗavu (eiŗavi-) to be angry, indignant, fight; eiŗaval battle; eiŗavar, eiŗayunar enemies. *Ma.* eiŗam wrath; cinikka to be touchy; cinippu anger; cinippikka to irritate; cinaŗŗuka to be touchy (? or with 2521 *Ta.* ciŗuŗku). *To.* sinm anger, grudge. *Ka.* kinisu to be or become angry; *n.* anger, wrath. *Te.* kiniyu to be angry, displeased or irritated; kinuka, kinka anger, displeasure, wrath, rage; kinupu anger. DED 1332.

1601 *Kol.* (Kin.) kinani, (SR.) kinām cold. *Go.* (A.) kinan, (L.) kind id. (*Voc.* 678); (ASu.) kinnāŗ wet, cool; kinnāŗa cold. DED 1333.

1602 *Ko.* kiŗ *Olea robusta*. *To.* kiŗ id. DED 1334.

1603 *To.* kin small. *Ka.* (Hav.) kiŗkini heralu little finger. *Koŗ.* kiŗņē boy. *Tu.* kinni small, young; the young of an animal, smallness; kinyavu the young of an animal, a little thing; kinyappē mother's younger sister; kinyamme father's younger brother; kinkana, kinkana a little; kinuŗy, kinaru, kinalu a bit, trifle. *Kor.* (T.) kinnige younger one; (O.) kinyo small. DED (S, N) 1335.

1604 *Koŗ.* kinn- (kinni-) to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves). *Kol.* kini- (kinit-) to break into pieces (*intr.*); kink- (kinikt-) id. (*tr.*). ? *Nk.* (Ch.) kinup- to break, crack knuckles. DED (S) 1336.

1605 *Pe.* ginen orli a kind of rat. *Manŗ.* ginen urli id. (*karat mūŗā*). *Kuwi* (Su.) ginesi orli id.; (S.) genesi orli squirrel. For orli/urli, see 994. DEDS 224.

1606 *Ta.* ci pus; mucous matter, as of the nose; cikai phlegm; citam sline or mucus voided in dysentery; citai rottenness; citai-kan blear eyes; ciŗ pus. *Ma.* ci putrid matter, secretion of eyelids; cika (cinnu) to rot, be spoiled; *tr.* cikka; cikka rotten; ciŗcal, ciŗal rottenness, caries. *Ko.* kiv pus, ear-wax; kit- (kity-) to rot, (wound, corpse) decays and stinks; gip snot, dirt, esp. excrement. *To.* kiŗil rotten; ? i-ŗm (*obl.* i-ŗt-) snot (or with 551 *Ta.* ilai). *Ka.* ki to become pus, become putrid; kiŗu, kiŗa, kiŗu pus, matter of a sore; kiny an impurity of the teeth. *Koŗ.* ki-y- (ki-yuv-, ki-ŗj-) to become rotten; cela pus. *Tu.* kiŗu pus. *Te.* ciŗu, ciŗuku, (B. also) cimuku to rot; cimpu pus; cimiŗi snot; ciŗa any disease of animals or plants, rot, blight. *Kol.* sivk- (sivikt-) to become rotten; si-m pus; (Kin.) cimur, (SR.) simud nasal discharge; (Kin.) cimur, (Pat., p. 31) simud ear-wax. *Nk.* sim pus. *Go.* (Koya Su.) sim id. (< *Te.*). *Manŗ.* hiven id. *Kui* siŗendi, sivenji, (K.) hivenji pus; siŗa (siŗt-), (P.) siŗhpa (siŗht-) to rot, decay. *Kuwi* (F.) siŗessi, (Isr.) siŗesi, (S.) siŗesi, (Su.) siŗesi, (P.) siŗu, (D.) siŗendi pus; (F.) siŗhali, (S.) siŗnai to rot; (Isr.) siŗ- (siŗh-) to go bad. *Kur.* kitŗnai to rot. *Malt.* kite id.; kitro rotten. *Br.* kish pus, snot. For the possibility of two bases, with k- and e- respectively, see Burrov 1976, p. 41. DED (S) 1337.

1607 *Ta.* kikkii-ēnal onom. expr. signifying chirping, peeping sound (as of chickens), screeching, screaming sound (as of birds). *Ka.* ki ki the cry of certain birds, the squeaking of pigs. *Te.* gŗka an elephant's roar; (B.) giŗi shrilly. DED (N) 1338.

1608 *Ka.* giŗaga, giŗuga the bottlebird, *Ploceus baya*. *Koŗ.* ki-ŗe pakki weaver bird. *Te.* giŗiŗāŗu, giŗiŗāŗu the weaver bird, *Baya ploceus baya*. DED (S) 1339.

1609 *Ka.* kiŗu disregard, scorn. *Te.* kiŗu id. DED 1340.

1610 *Ta.* cippu a comb, a small cluster or bunch of plantain fruits; *civu* (civi-) to comb or brush the hair. *Ma.* cika to comb; *cintuka* to comb the hair with the fingers; *cippi* a comb, a cluster or comb of a plantain bunch; *cirpu* a comb. *To.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to comb. *Ka.* (Jenu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) sipe comb; (Coorg) sippe comb of banana; sipe comb. *Kod.* ci-p- (ci-pi-) to comb; ci-pi a comb. *Tu.* kipu a bunch [of plantains]; *cipu*, (B-K.) sipe a comb or cluster of plantains; *cimpu* id. *Te.* (B.) cipu a comb, part of a bunch of plantains. *Pa.* kīpid a comb. DED (S, N) 1341.

1611 *Ka.* gibu house, abode. *Te.* gimu house. /Cf. Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563, for possible derivation with suffix *-mpu from Pkt. giha- < Skt. grīha-. DED(S) 1342.

1612 *Ta.* ciy (pp-, tt-) to cut with adze, cut down. *Ko.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to cut by chipping. *To.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to scrape. *Ka.* kisu to make thin, scrape, furbish or polish; *n.* scraping, scratching; *kis-uli* a small ehisel; (Hav.) gisuhi ehisel. *Tu.* kisuli, gisuhi a carpenter's plane; *gisuni* to pare, strip off, shave, scrape. *Konda* kis- (t-) to scrape, scratch. *Kur.* kislā adze. DED(S) 1343.

1613 *Ta.* kiri, kiri-ppillai mongoose, *Herpestes mungo*. *Ma.* kiri. *Ka.* kiri. *Kod.* ki-ri. *Kui* kirpeni. DED 1344.

1614 *Ta.* kiri-ppāmpu, kirai-ppāmpu a species of intestinal worms, *Lumbricus*. *Ma.* kiri-ppāmpu worm bred in the body. DEDS 225.

1615 *Kui* gīra the voice. *Kuwi* (S.) giya, gīta, gīga word, syllable (*pl.* gīanga); (Isr.) giyā voice. DEDS 226.

1616 *Ko.* ki-r (obl. ki-t-) loose bosom and waist of woman's clothes when tied at waist for working. *Tu.* girpuni, gidupuni, giduruni, gid(y)runi to loosen, untie, break, pull down; to be loose, be pulled down; gidpu loosening. *Kor.* (O.) girpu, (M.) kippu to pluck. DEDS 227.

1617 *Ta.* kirai greens, pot-herbs, vegetables; kirai-ttaṇṇu spinach, *Amarantus gangeticus*. *Ma.* cira greens, eatable leaves, esp. *Chenopodium album* and various *Amarantus* species; kira greens; (Tiyya) kira, kira spinach. *Ko.* ki-r sp. *Amarantus*. *To.* ki-ry id. *Ka.* kire, kire various species of greens. *Te.* (B.) kira, kire herb, vegetable, greens. Cf. 1760 *Ta.* kuy. [Various edible greens, especially *Amarant(h)us* species. The botanical identification of the several *A.* species is apparently still a problem. Hooker's possibilities include *A. paniculatus* Linn. = *A. speciosus* Sims, and *A. caudatus* Linn. = *A. paniculatus* Wall.] DED(N) 1345.

1618 *Kur.* kibā frost, ice. *Malt.* kiwe cold, cool; kiw-kiwe to feel cool or cold. ? Cf. *Ta.* kūtir cold, cold wind; kūtal sensation of cold, chilliness. DED(S) 1347.

1619 *Ta.* kīr place or space below, underneath, bottom, east, former time, inferiority; *adv.* down; *kīrmai* abasement, humility; *kīru* place below; *kīratu* that which is under or below; *kīror* persons inferior in status; *kīr-āṇṭai-cikai* arrears of former years (cf. 5153); *kīnar* mean, low, vulgar people; *kīrakku* east, bottom, low place, lowness. *Ma.* kīr, kīru place below; under, down; what is former; *kīr-āṇṭu* last year (cf. 5153); *kīrma* inferiority; *kīrakku* the lowland of the Tamil country, east; *kīrakkan* man from the east; *kīriyuka* to descend, be low, degraded; *kīrikka* to make to descend, humble. *Ko.* ki- lower, east; *ki-rm* (obl. ki-t-) monsoon clouds which lie on the hills as mist. *To.* ki- lower; *ki-koy* the underneath place; *ko-d* last year (cf. 5153). *Ka.* kīr, kīra, kīr state of being low, below, under, down, base, meanness; a low, inferior, base, or mean man; *kīratana* lowness, inferiority; *kīru*, *kīru* to be low, be dwarfish; *kelagu* state of being under, etc.; lower side, bottom; under, down; state of being previous; (PBH.) *keṛage* below, under. *Kod.* ki- lower, below; *kī-lī* id.; *kī-da* place below, down; *kī-l-a-ṇṇi* last year; *kippupai* lower level in a field (cf. 5086 *meppuni* and 4269 *Ka.* *huni*); *kīkkirē* junior member of a house; *kē-kī* the east; *kē-kīē* eastern. *Tu.* kīlū base, low, mean; *kīḍu* inferior; *kītake*, *kītake* a base or rude fellow; *kīlmetu* inferior and superior; upside-down. *Te.* kīr lower, below; *k(r)inda* below, down; *k(r)indu* the part or region below, past time; *kīrindiki* downward; *k(r)ineu* mean, low, base; *kīḍupadu* to be vanquished. *Pa.* kīr below. *Kur.* kiyyā beneath, under (*postposition, adv.*); *kītā*, *kiyyantā* lower, lowermost, humble in rank; *kītanta* low-born. *Br.* ki-, kī, kē below, down; *keṛaghi* lower side, bottom, low, under, below. DED(S) 1348.

1620 *Ta.* kīr bridle, rein, bit. *Ka.* kīr bit of a bridle. DED 1349.

1621 *Kur.* kīrā hunger, poverty, desire. *Malt.* kīre hunger, thirst, appetite, famine; *kīrwa* hungry, thirsty. DED 1350.

1622 *Ta.* kīl (kīlv-, kīlṇ-) to rend (*tr.*), tear, split; burst (*intr.*), as bund of an overfull tank; *n.* part, portion, section. *Ma.* eil splinter, piece of wood, wedge. *Ko.* ei-l pieces (of pot, paper, etc.), division of land. *Ka.* giḷu to rend (*tr.*); siḷ, siḷu to split (*intr.*), divide, be rent; split (*tr.*), etc.; *n.* splitting, a split, fragment, part. *Tu.* ciḷu a split, splinter; siḷu a crack, crash, split. *Te.* ciḷu to break (*intr.*), split, crack, be divided, broken, torn, rent, split; ciḷucu, ciḷcu to split (*tr.*), break, divide, tear; ciḷika slice, sliver. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* kīrī and 1624 *Ta.* kīru. DED(N) 1351.

1623 *Ta.* kīru (kīri-) to scratch, draw lines, scribble, write; *n.* scratch, mark, stroke, scrawl, writing; *kīral* scratching, marking, drawing lines, writing; *kīrru* stroke, line,

mark, stripe; *kīrukku* (kīrukki-) to scribble, write illegibly, cancel, score out; *n.* scribble, scoring out anything written; *kīrukkaḷ* scribbling, scoring out; (Tinn.) *kicu* to scratch. *Ma.* kīru a stripe; *kīruka* to scratch, draw lines; *kīrukka* to erase, strike out; *kīrukka* to scratch (as fowls). *Ko.* ki-r a mark, line. *Ka.* giḷu to scratch, scrape, draw lines or streaks; *n.* a line, streak, stripe; *kīru* to scratch, scrape; *giḷu* a line, stroke; *giḷu* to scratch, scrape, etc.; *giḷu* id., to scrawl, scribble, draw a line or lines over with a pen; *n.* scratch, line made with a pen, scrawling; *giḷu* to draw a line or lines over with a pen; *kīrukku* to scratch out, erase. *Kod.* gi-c- (gi-ei-) to make a mark by scratching. *Tu.* kīruni, giruni to scratch, wound slightly by the nails; *kīru*, *giḷu*, *giḷu* scratch, superficial wound; *giḷu* line, stroke, mark; *giḷuni* to scratch over with a pen, scrawl, draw lines; *geṛe* a line, row, stroke. *Kor.* (T.) kīt- to scrape. *Te.* giḷu to scratch, scrape, (K. also) comb with fingers; *giḷudu* scratching, scraping; (K.) *giḷupu* to pass fingers through (as feathers of a bird, etc.), pat, stroke; *giḷa*, *giḷa* stroke, line; *giḷu* to scratch, scrape, erase; *giḷu*, *giḷu* to scratch, scrape, draw (as a line on a surface); *giḷu* line, mark, stroke; *kīru* layer, stratum, (B. also) line, mark, stroke; *giḷuku*, *giḷuku* to scribble; *jilugu* a cursive hand or writing, illegibility; (K. also) *vb.* to write letters illegibly without leaving spaces; (K.) *jiru* to scratch, scrape; *jira* line, streak, stripe; *geṛa* line. *Kol.* ki-ra stripe. *Nk.* (Ch.) kīr line. *Pa.* giḷ line, mark. *Go.* (P.) giḷi line. *Go.* (Tr.) kīrwān scratch (*Voc.* 690); (SR.) giḷ line (*Voc.* 1095). *Konda* (BB) giḷ id. *Kui* giḷa id., mark, scrape. *Kuwi* (S.) lōki garri grīnai to underline; (T.) giḷi line; (Isr.) giḷa line on the palm of the hand. /Cf. Or. giḷa a line. ? Cf. Skt. kiraka-a scribe. DED(S) 1352.

1624 *Ta.* kīru (kīri-) to slit, tear, rend, cut, gash, slice; *n.* gash, cut, slice, piece; *kīral* tearing; *kīru* slice, piece; *kīl* (kīlv-, kīrṇ-) to rend (*tr.*), tear. *Ma.* kīru rag, shred; *kīruka* to be slit, torn; tear, rend; *kīral* a tear; *kīru* fragment, piece; *kintuka* to slice, cleave; *kīntal* a slice, piece. *Ko.* ki-r (ki-ry-) to tear (*intr.*, *tr.*), gash; *ki-r* gash. *To.* ki-r (ki-ry-) to tear. *Ka.* kīru piece, slice (of fruits and flesh). *Kod.* ki-r (ki-ri-) to tear (*intr.*); *ki-t* (ki-ti-) id. (*tr.*); *gi-r* (gi-ri-) to make gash; *ki-ti* torn piece (paper, cloth). *Tu.* kīruni to split; *kīru* split, rift; *kīru* part, bit, splinter. *Te.* (K.) giḷu, giḷu to tear, rend. *Go.* (G. Mu.) kīrr, (L.) kīr a wound (*Voc.* 689); (LuS.) *keerkē* a bit or piece. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* kīrī and 1622 *Ta.* kīl. DED(S) 1353.

1625 *Ta.* kīru (kīri-) to hint at; ? *kīri* (pp-, -tt-) to play pranks; *n.* stratagem, artifice, practical joke. *Te.* giḷupu, (K. also) *giḷpu*, *giḷuvu*, *giḷvu*, *giḷupu*, *giḷu* to wink, as in making a sign or conveying a hint. *Go.* (S.) giḷap- to wink (< Tc.). *Go.* (Tr.) giḷ-gir (huṛāṇā) to wink jocularly at anyone as a

signal. *Kuwi* (F.) kannū gitali to blink; (S.) *kanka* gitkinai to sleep (*sic*). DED(S) 1354.

1626 *Pa.* kukondī, (S.) kukandi leopard. *Go.* (Koya Su.) kukkāl id. DEN 18.

1627 *Ka.* kukkaṭi fork-tailed shrike. *Te.* kūkaṭimāga id. DED 1355.

1628 *Ta.* kukku (kukki-) to sit on one's legs, squat. *Ko.* kuki-r- (kukre-) to sit down. *Ka.* kukkarisu to squat. *Tu.* kuṅkuru going on hands and legs, as an infant; (B-K.) *kokkaru-kullu* to sit on the half-bended knees. *Te.* (Mcrolu) kukunḍu to sit. *Kui* kopka (< kok-p; kōkt-) to sit, sit down, sit on, settle down, subside; *n.* act of sitting, subsidence. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) kug- (it-), (P.) kog-, (F.) kūgali, (S.) kugginai, (D.) gok- to sit; (Mah.) kupki ki- to make to sit. DED(S) 1356.

1629 *Ko.* kik small round basket. *Ka.* kukke, kukki small basket made of bamboo. *Tu.* kukke basket; *kurkiḷu* a kind of basket. *Kor.* (T.) coṭṭa kurkeli a small basket. ? Cf. 1779 *Ma.* kuriyan and 1644 *Tu.* kūnjely, *Pa.* kuṇa. DED(S) 1357.

1630 *Kur.* kukk head, extremity; mother-tuher. *Malt.* kuku head. DED 1358.

1631 *Ka.* kuggaṭe, kūgaṭe soap-nut tree. *Te.* kuṅkuḍu id., *Sapindus emarginatus*. DED 1359.

1632 *Ka.* guggari, gugguri, gugri grain boiled whole or half dressed, and seasoned. *Tu.* gugguri soaked grain. *Te.* guggiḷu (*pl.*) any grain boiled but not reduced to a pulp. *Go.* (ASu.) gugri any grain boiled and seasoned. DED(N) 1360.

1633 *Ka.* gugguri, guggari curling, a curl; guṅguru, gujuru state of being curled or tangled. *Tu.* gujirū curled. DED 1361.

1634 *Te.* kuṅkaṭi, kūkaṭi a lock or tuft of hair, (*SAV* also) crest of peacock. *Go.* (Ma.) kukur(i), (Ko.) kukur cock's comb (*Voc.* 712); (Koya Su.) kūkōḍ, (ASu.) kōkkōr id.; (LuS.) kōkkooree crest on a bird's head. *Konda* (BB) kukuṭi hair. DED(S) 1361, DEN 19.

1634A *Ka.* guṅgāḍa, guṅgāḍi, guṅgāṇi mosquito; guṅguru eye-fly; mosquito, gnat. *Tu.* gugguru small insect infesting grain. *Kui* gungu a large wood-boring insect. *Kuwi* (Su.) gongara viha a kind of mosquito. /Cf. Mar. gūguraḍe mosquito. DEDS 228.

1635 *Konda* (BB) kus- (t-) to urinate; kuski (usually *pl.* kuskiṅ) urine. *Maṇḍ.* kuh- (t-) to urinate. Cf. 2128 *Ka.* korcu. DED 1362, DEDS 229.

1636 *Ka.* kusi to bend, stoop, be lowered, hang down from heaviness, sink, give way, settle, tumble in, wear away, etc.; *n.* state of being bent, sunk, etc.; *kusuku* state of being lowered or low, as a door, etc. *Tu.* kuṣiyuni, kuṣipuni, kusipuni to contract,

shrink in; kusuruni to shrink in; kuskuni to shrink, give way, sink in. *Kor.* (M.) kusi below. ? *Te.* kudiya to sink, go down, decrease; kudincu to suppress, abate, lessen. Cf. 1907 *Ka.* külu. DED(N) 1363.

1637 *Ka.* kusuku, kusaku, kusiku, kusuñku to strike, beat, wash by slightly beating; kusubu, kusumu to wash clothes by beating them on a flat stone, knock down; kukku, kuduku to wash clothes by beating. *Tu.* kurkāvuni to wash well, as clothes. *Te.* gunju to beat (as clothes in washing). DED 1364.

1638 *Ta.* kukucucu (-pp-, -tt-) to whisper; kukucucuppu whispering; kukucuc-enal onom. expr. signifying whispering; kacu-kuc-enal, kacu-muc-enal whispering into the ear. *Ma.* kusukušukka, kukucukukka to whisper; kusa-likka id., to mumble; kasukušu imit. sound of whispering. *Ko.* guc kuc in- (id-) to whisper; gucgucn in a whisper, secretly. *Ka.* kucu, kusa, kusu, guja, guju, gusa, gusu, kisu, gisu a sound imitating whispering (frequently reduplicated). *Tu.* guji, guju, gujji, gujju, gusu, kusukusu whispering. *Te.* gugasusa whisper; in a whisper or low voice. *Go.* (Mu.) kuskusa vark- to whisper (*Voc.* 809; for vark-, see 5310); (SR.) kusai silently, noiselessly (*Voc.* 807); (ASu.) kusāy in a low voice, secretly; kusmūs man- to be silent. *Kur.* (Hahn) kusmusa'ana to whisper. / Cf. Pkt. (Avahattha; Saraha 3.5) khusukhusa- to whisper; H. khushkhus, Nep. khushkhus whispering. Areal etymology to be added to MBE 1969 (the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL*): Dr. *k/gucVk/gucV-:IA *khusukhusV-. DED(S, N) 1365.

1639 *Ta.* kuccu cluster, tuft, tassel, weaver's long brush; kuccu tassel; kuñcam bunch of flowers, tassel, cluster of grass, bushy tail of the yak, weaver's brush; kuñci tuft of hair (esp. of man), crest of peacock, tassels (as insignia of royalty), membrum virile; kuñcu membrum virile. *Ma.* kuccu, kuñcam, kuñci tassel, brush (esp. of toddy-drawers); kuccu penis; kuñcu manc of animals. *To.* kwisy/kwiš fringe (on garment). *Ka.* kuccu, koccu bunch, bundle, cluster, tassel, brush; kuñca id., a kind of fan or chowry; goñcal cluster, bunch; goñci a mass; goñce mass, cluster; ? kupne genitals (quoted by Katre 1968.95). *Tu.* kucci, goñju tassel; kuñca id., flybrush; kuñña genitals; goñci, goñcily bunch, cluster. *Te.* kuccu tassel, tuft. *Go.* (SR.) kucc(y)a bunch (*Voc.* 718); (Ch.) kunjar, (Mu.) kunjar hair-knot; (Tr.) kunja the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head; (Ko.) kunja kelk plaited hair (*Voc.* 723). *Kui* gusa short hair at the nape of the neck. Cf. 2092 *Ta.* kottu. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3408, kürca- bunch, tuft (of grass, etc., often used as a seat), brush; no. 4172, guccha- bundle, bunch, clump, bush; guluccha-, guluc(h)a-, gutsa-bundle, cluster, nosegay, etc.; no. 4174, gunja- bunch, bundle, cluster. DED(S) 1368.

1640 *Ta.* kuccu splinter, bit of stick, stalk; kucci splinter, peg, stick. *Ma.* kuccu chip, piece of straw. *Ka.* (Hav.) kutti stump. *Tu.* kucci, kutti the stump of a shrub. *Pa.* kucci stump of a tree. *Ga.* (P.) kusun (*pl.* kuskul) id. *Konda* gusil id. *Pe.* gruc id. *Manđ.* gruc id. DED(S, N) 1369.

1641 *Kur.* (Hahn) kuji shadow, phantom. *Malt.* kuji shadow. DEDS 230.

1642 *Go.* (Ph.) kujji noose, snare; (Tr.) khujji a noose for snaring quails (*Voc.* 720). *Kui* kuji a snare for birds. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kuja a snare.

1643 *Ma.* kuññu the hump on a bull's shoulders. *Go.* (Ma.) kunjari hump of bullock (*Voc.* 723); (LuS.) koonjarce id. *Konda* gunzam, guzam shoulder.

1644 *Tu.* kuñjely a kind of weel for catching fish. *Pa.* kuña small bamboo basket. *Ga.* (S.) kunje small basket. *Go.* (Ko.) kucca, (M.) kucca large basket (*Voc.* 719). ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* kik, *Ka.* kukke, and 1779 *Ma.* kuriyan. DEDS(N) 231.

1645 *Ta.* (Koll.) kökkey neck. *Ma.* kuñci nape of neck; kuññā throat. *Ka.* kuñce nape of neck, shoulder; goñke throat; gōñ, gōñ neck. *Te.* kuñkulu the bones on either side of the nape of the neck. *Nu.* (Ch.) gurunga neck. *Go.* (Tr.) gurugā oesophagus; (Ch. G. Ma. Ko.) guruga throat, (G. also) Adam's apple; (M.) gurugā neck, throat; (S.) guruga Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1162); (ASu.) gurugā id. DED(S) 1370.

1646 *Ta.* kuñci anything small; young bird, chicken; kuñcu young of birds and various animals. *Ma.* kuññu, kuñci young, small, infant; kuññan boy; also endearingly of girls; kuññi = kuññu, kuññan; girl. *Ko.* kunj children as given by god, men as children of god; kun small. *Ka.* kunni young of an animal, esp. a young dog; gunna smallness; (Ilav.) kuññi a young one. *Kođ.* kuññi child; ma-guññi n. pr. bull in mythology (see 4780); (Shannugam) kuññappē uncle, father's younger brother; kuññavvē aunt, father's younger sister. *Tu.* kundu a child of Pariahs; (B-K.) kuññi, kuppi small. *Te.* gunna young of an animal; kunna, kūna infant, young of an animal; kunnañu boy, lad; (Inscr.) kunnulu (*pl.*) sucklings, children. *Kol.* ku-na puppy. *Kur.* curkuñju, (Hahn) curxunju the last-born of a family (for cur/cur, cf. cuđda end, last). Cf. 1873 *To.* ku-x. DED(S) 1371.

1647 *Pa.* guñni owl; uma guñi a kind of owl. *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) kunji large owl (*Voc.* 724). *Konda* (BB) uma gunji owl. *Kui* gunji id. *Kuwi* (S.) gunji id. DED(S) 1372.

1648 *Ka.* guñju to pull (*intr.*), contract, move convulsively (as muscles, hands or legs). *Te.* gunju to pull (*tr.*), drag; ginju-konu to writhe, move the limbs convulsively; gijagija violently, convulsively; n. violent struggle, convulsion; gijagija-gonu, gijagijal-

ṣṭu to be in convulsions. *Nk.* kuy- to pull, drag. *Go.* (M.) gunjānā to drag (*Voc.* 1105); (Koya Su.) gunj- to pull. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gunjeri ā- to be giddy, weak. ? *Br.* xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing to move in a sitting or crouching position (Bray: < Pers. *khaz*-). DED(S) 1373.

1649 *Ta.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku Coorg; kuṭakku west; *adj.* kuṭa. *Ma.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku, kuṭaku Coorg; kuṭakan, kuṭavan Coorg man. *Ka.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍaga Coorg man. *Kođ.* koḍavi Coorg; koḍavē Coorg man; *fem.* koḍavati. *Tu.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍage Coorg man. ? *Kur.* kūr^{lx} *adj.* Oraon; kūr^{lx} as an Oraon man; *fem.* kūr^{lx}ni; (Hahn) kurux Orāḍ; (Pfeiffer). Cf. 2203 *Ta.* kōtai. DED(N) 1374.

1650 *Ta.* kuṭakam, kuṭaca-ppālai Conessi bark, *Holarhena antidyenterica*. *Ma.* kuṭaka-ppāla *Echites pubescens*. *Ka.* koḍasige, koḍisigu, korisigu, kurutiḡa *Wrightia antidyenterica* R. *Br.* Tu. kuḍeñji-mara id. *Te.* koḍise, koḍise-pāla *W. tinctoria*. / Cf. Skt. kuṭaja, kuṭaca-*W. antidyenterica*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3229. [Holarhena = *Echites* = *Wrightia*.] DED(S) 1375.

1651 *Ta.* kuṭam waterpot, hub of a wheel; kuṭaṅkar waterpot; kuṭantam pot; kuṭantai Kumbakonam (old name); kuṭukkai coconut or other hard shell used as vessel, pitcher; kuṭikai ascetic's pitcher; kuṭuvai vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic. *Ma.* kuṭam waterpot; kuṭukka shells (as of gourds) used as vessels, small cooking vessel with narrow mouth; kuṭuka, kuṭuva small vessel. *Ko.* koṛm (*obl.* koṛ-) waterpot with small mouth; ? kuck small clay pot used to drink from (? < *kuṭikkay). *To.* kuṭky small pot. *Ka.* koḍa earthen pitcher or pot; kuḍike small earthen, metal, or wood vessel; guḍuvana, guḍāna large water-vessel, used also for storing grain; earthen pot used for churning. *Kođ.* kuḍike pot in which food (esp. rice) is cooked. *Tu.* kuḍki, kuḍkē, guḍke small earthen vessel. *Te.* kuḍaka, kuḍuka cup, bowl, scoop, any cup-like thing; guḍaka a coconut or other similar shell; (B) guḍaka, kuḍaka shell of a fruit prepared to serve as a snuff-box, etc., small metal box; (Inscr.) kuḍalu small earthen vessels. *Kuwi* (Su.) ḍōka, (S.) ḍōka, (F.) ḍōkka pot (Te. kuḍaka > *kḍōka > ḍōka). / Cf. Skt. kuṭa- waterpot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3227. DED(N) 1376.

1652 *Ta.* kuṭar, kuṭal, kuṭalai bowels, intestines, entrails. *Ma.* kuṭar, kuṭal bowels, placenta, prolapsus ani, etc. *Ko.* koṛn small intestines. *To.* kwiṭ id. *Go.* (Tr.) kuṭalai a stomach of ruminants (*Voc.* 740). DED 1377.

1653 *Ta.* kuṭalai long cylindrical basket of palmleaf, ring of wickerwork for a well, cover of palmleaf carried as protection against rain. *Ka.* (Gowda, p. 102) kuḍpu small basket. *Tu.* kuḍupu a strainer made of wickerwork. *Pa.* (S.) kuḍp- (kuḍt-) to weave baskets,

etc. out of bamboo. *Ga.* (P.) kurp- (kurt-) to plait split bamboos to make baskets; ? (Oll.) kurup- (kuruṭt-), (S.) kuruṭk- (kuruṭt-). (S.) kurup- to spin thread. *Kur.* (Hahn) kuḍnā to plait, braid, twist. DEDS (N) 232, DED 1488.

1654 *Ta.* kuṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to drink, inhale; n. drinking, beverage, drunkenness; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ma.* kuṭi drinking, water drunk after meals, soaking; kuṭikka to drink, swallow; kuṭippikka to give to drink, soak; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ko.* kuṭy- (kuṭ-) to drink (only in: uc kuṭy- to drink urine, i.e. to be humbled). *To.* kuḍt- (only 2nd stem) to drink (in song; < Badaga or *Ta.*). *Ka.* kuḍi to drink, inhale; n. drinking; kuḍisu to cause to drink; kuḍika, kuḍaka drinker, drunkard; kuḍita, kuḍata drinking, a draught; kuḍu, kuḍiyuviike drinking. *Kođ.* kuḍi- (kuḍip-, kuḍic-) to drink. *Tu.* kuḍcuni to drink excessively, swallow liquor; kuḍcelu, kuḍicelu drunkenness; kuḍcele, kuḍicele drunkard. *Te.* kuḍucu to eat, suck, drink, enjoy, suffer; kuḍupu to feed, suckle, cause to eat, enjoy, or suffer; n. eating, food, enjoying, suffering; kuḍupari one who eats, enjoys, or suffers; kuḍi right, right-hand; kuḍiti the washings of rice, split pulse, etc., used as a drink for cattle. Cf. 1658 *Ko.* guṭakn. / Cf. Skt. kuṭi-intoxicating liquor. DED(S) 1378.

1655 *Ta.* kuṭi house, abode, home, family, lineage, town, tenants; kuṭikai hut made of leaves, temple; kuṭical hut; kuṭicai; kuṭiñai small hut, cottage; kuṭimai family, lineage, allegiance (as of subjects to their sovereign), servitude; kuṭiy-āḷ tenant; kuṭiyilār tenants; kuṭil hut, shed, abode; kuṭaṅkar hut, cottage; kaṭumpu relations. *Ma.* kuṭi house, hut, family, wife, tribe; kuṭima the body of landholders, tenantry; kuṭiyan slaves (e.g. in Coorg); kuṭiyān inhabitant, subject, tenant; kuṭiñil hut, thatch; kuṭil hut, outhouse near palace for menials. *Ko.* kuṭil shed, bathroom of Kota house; kuṭm family; kuḍl front room of house; kuṭl hut; gury temple. *To.* kwiṣ shed for small calves; kuṣ room (in dairy or house); kuḍṣ outer room of dairy, in: kuḍṣ was fireplace in outer room of lowest grade of dairies (cf. 2857), kuḍṣ mony bell(s) in outer section of ti- dairy, used on non-sacred buffaloes (cf. 4672); kury Hindu temple; ? kwiḍy a family of children. *Ka.* kuḍiya, kuḍu śūdra, farmer; guḍi house, temple; guḍil, guḍalu, guḍisalu, guḍasalu, guḍasala, etc. hut with a thatched roof. *Kođ.* kuḍi family of servants living in one hut; kuḍiē man of toddy-tapper caste. *Tu.* guḍi small pagoda or shrine; guḍisaly, guḍisily, guḍisily, guḍicily hut, shed. *Te.* koṭika hamlet; guḍi temple; guḍise hut, cottage, hovel. *Kol.* (SR) guḍi temple. *Pa.* guḍi temple, village resthouse. *Ga.* (Oll.) guḍi temple. *Go.* (Ko.) kuṛma hut, outhouse; (Ma.) kurma menstruation; (Grigson) kurma lon menstruation hut (*Voc.* 782, 800); (SR.) guḍi, (Mu.) guḍdi, (S. Ko.) guṛi temple;

guḍḍi (Ph.) temple, (Tr.) tomb (*Voc.* 1113). *Kui* guḍi central room of house, living room. /Cf. Skt. kīṭa-, kuṭi-, kīṭi- (whence Ga. (P.) kurje hut; *Kui* kūrī hut made of boughs, etc.; Kur. kuryā small shed or outhouse; Malt. kurya hut in the fields; Br. kuḍ(ḍ)ī hut, small house, wife), kuṭikā-, kuṭīra-, kuṭuṅ-gaka-, kuṭicaka-, koṭa- hut; kuṭumba- house-hold (whence Ta. Ma. kuṭumpam id.; Ko. kuṛmb [?] also kuṛm above); To. kwīḍb, kwīḍbil [-il from wikil, s.v. 925 Ta. okkal]; Ka., Kod., Tu. kuṭumba; Tu. kuḍuma; Te. kuṭumbamu; ? *Kui* kumbu house [balance word of idu, see s.v. 494 Ta. il]). See Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3232, kuṭi-, no. 3493, kōṭa-, no. 3233, kuṭumba-, for most of the Skt. forms; Burrow, *BSOAS* 11.137. DED(S, N) 1379.

1656 *KoL* (SR.) guḍipeṇ to cut crops or grass. *Br.* guḍḍing to chop off, cut down, slaughter, bruise. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 21.

1657 *Ta.* kuṭiṇai roek horned-owl, *Bubo bengalensis* (cf. 2200 *Ta.* kōṭṭān id.). *Te.* guḍla-gūba an owl. /Cf. Mar. ghudḡ owl. DED 1380.

1658 *Ko.* guṛakn noise of drinking so that water plops inside. *To.* kuṛk one swallow of water. *Ka.* kuṭuku, guṭaku, guṭuku a gulp, draught, morsel; food; kuṭukisu, guṭukisu to gulp; guṭukkane with a single gulp; guṭṭi a mixture of medicine of such a quantity as can easily be swallowed by babies. *Tu.* guṭuka, guṭuku a single gulp, draught; guḍumbu gulping. *Te.* guṭaka a single swallow or gulp; guṭuku, guṭukku, guḍukku the sound of swallowing; guṭaḡaṭa the sound made in drinking water rapidly. *Ga.* (S.) guṭuka an act of swallowing (< *Te.*). Cf. 1654 *Ta.* kuṭi. /MBE 1969, pp. 296-7, no. 43, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4481, *ghuṭṭ- (Pkt. ghu/oṭṭ- to drink, and NIA forms). DED(S) 1381.

1659 *Ta.* kuṭukufu (-pp-, -tt-) to rumble, rattle; kuṭukujā, kuṭukujī hookah (as producing a gurgle); kuṭukuppai anything making a rattling sound, small tambourine, wooden clapper; kuṭukupukkai ripe coconut in which the kernel rattles; kuṭukup-ēnal expr. signifying gurgling, rattling sound. *Ma.* kuṭukufa onomatop. descriptive of gurgling, rumbling noise. *Ko.* gurḡ- (gurḡy-) to thunder; gurḡl thunder; gur gur in- (id-) (water) runs with a gurgle; gur gur in- (id-) to make noise (stone rattled in pot, bee buzzing about in pot, any swift movement, as of flying, of movement in a narrow place, of train in tunnel). *To.* kuḍx- (kuḍxy-) (stomach, thunder) rumbles, (buffalo, man) makes stamping noise in running, (flies) buzz, (fire) crackles; kuḍḡ noise of walking; kuḍiṛ... (in-) noise of god Ko-ntōw opening and shutting his dwelling. *Ka.* guḍu, guḍi, guṛu a sound used in imitating rumbling, growling, grumbling, thundering, or roaring; guḍugu to thunder; run when playing at tipcat or ball,

bawling and keeping one's breath at the same time; guḍugu, guḍigu thunder, roar, etc.; guḍugudu gurgling sound of running water; guḍugudisu to grumble, roar, etc.; guḍugudi a hubble-bubble. *Tu.* guḍugudu a rumbling noise (as of thunder); a noise made in smoking tobacco in a hubble-bubble, a noise made in shaking a coconut whose kernel is dried within; guḍugudi, guḍigudi a hubble-bubble; guḍumbu the noise of anything falling into a well, etc. *KoL* (SR.) guḍm- to make noise; (Kin.) guḍm- to thunders. *Pa.* gurī-, guḍr- to thunder. *Go.* (Ma.) gurj- to thunder (*Voc.* 1161). *Kui* dṛū loud report, noise of explosion, thunder; dṛū inba to make a loud report, thunder. *Kuwi* (Su.) ggu- to thunder; (F.) gūṛṛū aiyaḷ id.; (S.) glūnai id.; glūpu thunder. *Kur.* gurguramha'anā, guṛgurūnā to make a succession of abrupt noises rapidly repeated (e.g. thunder, hand-mill, hookah, a shot re-echoing among hills); gurgurī, gurguryā hubble-bubble made of brass. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 9, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4180, and additional reduplicated forms (Dr. and IA *guḍugudu). DED(S, N) 1382.

1660 *Ta.* kuṭai (-v-, -nt-) to work through as bees gathering honey, scoop, hollow out, bore, perforate, penetrate; n. anything hollow, ola basket for eating and drinking from; kuṭaiṇu hollow, cavity; kuṭā eavity, cavern; kuṭavu eave. *To.* kuḍy pit, mortar; kuḍy- (kuḍs-) to have a shallow hollow (as back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (kuḍe-) to make into a shallow hollow (e.g. pile of rice, back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (for ḡ, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). *Ka.* kōde to hollow, excavate, scoop, scrape out, remove with the finger or a pick (as ear-wax); kōḍaeu, kōḍasu to remove the ear-wax with the finger or with a pick, remove the impurities from out of a vessel by rubbing its inside with the hand; kuḍite, kuḍate, kuḍute palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup; goḍagu, goḍugu hollow, hole; goṭ(a)ru hole, hollow in a wall, tree, etc. *Tu.* kuḍē, guḍē a rat's hole. *Kor.* (O.) goḍe id. *Kur.* khodrā, khodrō, khodrō hollow (of a tree-trunk), full of holes; cavity inside a tree, hole. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* kuṛal. /Cf. Skt. koṭara- hollow of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3496, including H. khodrā, khoṛā (whence the Kur. items). DED(N) 1383.

1661 *Ta.* kuṭai (-v- -nt-) to pain (as the ear, the leg); kuṭaiṇal neuralgia, gnawing pain. *Ka.* kōde to ache, itch very much; kōdata, kōḍeta the pain of a sore, severe itching. DED 1384.

1662 *Ma.* kuṭayuka to throw out, fling away, shake extremities; kuṭakal shaking off. *Ko.* keṛv- (keṛd-) to shake (tr.). *To.* kwīry- (kwīre-) to move violently, thrashing about (snake when attacked, person in convulsion). *Ka.* kōḍapu, kōḍavu to scatter or throw in different directions with the

hand, shake or toss about. *Koḍ.* kōḍa- (kōḍap-, kōḍand-) to shake (body; tr.); kōḍak- (kōḍaki-) to shake (tr.), wag (tail); kuḍi- (kuḍiv-, kuḍind-) (earth) shakes. *Tu.* kuḍpuni to shiver (as from ague); dust, shake off (as the dust of a cloth, etc.). DED(S) 1385.

1663 *Ta.* kuṭai umbrella, parasol, canopy. *Ma.* kuṭa umbrella. *Ko.* koṛ umbrella made of leaves (only in a proverb); keṛ umbrella. *To.* kwar id. *Ka.* kōde id., parasol. *Koḍ.* kōde umbrella. *Tu.* kōḍe id. *Te.* goḍugu id., parasol. *Kuwi* (F.) gūrgū, (S.) guḍugu, (Su. P.) gurgu umbrella (< *Te.*). /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) utkūṭa- umbrella, parasol. DED(S) 1386.

1664 *Pa.* guḍva nilgai. *Go.* (Mu.) kōḍal (māv) a kind of deer; (L.) kōḍa māv, (SR.) khōḍḍa māv blue bull (*Voc.* 890); (Ko.) guṛiya māv nilgai (*Voc.* 1159). *Ga.* (S.) guri goḍ bison. *Konḍa* (BB 1972) gura bison. DEDS 235.

1665 *Go.* (Ph.) kuṭār eaff (*Voc.* 729); (ASu.) kuṭār eorn without grains. *Kur.* (Hahn) kuṭār eaff. DEN 20.

1666 *Nk.* kuṭke small fragment, crumb, etc. *Go.* (Ph.) kuṭka a piece; (Tr.) kuṭkā sārī half of a loaf of bread; (Mu.) kuṭki, kuṭke a piece, lump (*Voc.* 730). DEDS 234.

1667 *To.* kuṭur siṭi... cooing of pigeons (for siṭi..., see 2763). *Ka.* kuṭru, guṭru id. *Tu.* kuṭru id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) guḍr- (-it-) to eoo. DED 1387.

1668 *Ma.* kuṭṭakam, kuṭṭukam cauldron, large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure). *Koḍ.* kuṭṭuva big copper pot for heating water. DED 1388.

1669 *Ta.* kuṭṭam depth, pond; kuṭṭai pool, small pond; kuṭṭam deep cavity, pit, pool; kuṭṭu depth, hollow, pond, manure-pit. *Ma.* kuṭṭam, kuṭṭu what is hollow and deep, hole, pit. *Ka.* kuṇḍa, kuṇḍa, kuṇṭe pit, pool, pond; kuṇḍa hollowness and deepness; kuṇḍi hole, pit, hollow, pit of the stomach; kuṇḍige pit of the stomach; kuṇḍitu, kuṇḍittu that is deep; guṇṇu, guṇṇu, guṇṇu depth, profundity, solemnity, secrecy. *Koḍ.* kuṇḍi pit; kuṇḍitere manure-pit. *Tu.* kuṇḍa a pit; kuṇḍa pit, hole; kuṇḍi abyss, gulf, great depth; guṇṇu secret, concealed. *Te.* kuṇṭa, kuṇṭa pond, pit; kuṇḍu cistern; kuṇḍamu fire-pit; (Inscr.) a hollow or pit in the dry bed of a stream; guṇṭa pit, hollow, depression. *KoL* (Pat., p. 115) kuṇḍi deep. *Nk.* kuṇḍik id. *Pa.* guṭṭa pool. *Go.* (A.) kuṇṭa id. (*Voc.* 737). *Konḍa* guṭa pit, hollow in the ground. *Kui* kuṭṭ a large pit (Chandrasekhar, *Trans. Linguistic Circle Delhi* 1958, p. 2). *Kuwi* (S.) guṇṭomi pit; (Isr.) kuṇḍi pond. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* kuṭal and 2082 *Kur.* xoṇḍā. /Cf. Skt. kuṇḍa- round hole in ground (for water or sacred fire), pit, well, spring. DED(S) 1389.

1670 *Ta.* kuṭṭam smallness; young of a monkey; kuṭṭan laddie, lassie, as a term of endearment; kid or lamh; kuṭṭi young of a

dog, pig, tiger, etc.; little girl; smallness; kuṭṭai shortness, dwarfishness; kuṭṭ-ēru a small hull; kuṭṭai shortness, that which is short and stout. *Ma.* kuṭṭan boy, lamb, calf; kuṭṭi young of any animal, child (chiefly girl), pupil of eye; kuṭu small, narrow. *To.* kuṭ short, small (kuṭ xwar small shola, kuṭ-xifi short-ears, i.e. tiger); kwīṭṭ (*Voc.* kwīṭa-) husband, man younger than a woman speaking, man (suffix in proper names) (for restricted use in all meanings, MBE 1974b, p. 39, §5.67); kwīṭy wife (very restricted use, ibid. §5.66, 67). *Ka.* giḍḍu, guḍḍu shortness, smallness; giḍḍa dwarf; *fem.* giḍḍi; guḍḍa dwarf, a boy; smallness, shortness; (Hav.) kuṭṭu short. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭi child of any caste except Coorgs; young of animals (except dog, cat, pig). *Tu.* giḍḍa small, short; giḍḍe, giḍḍele, giḍye, giḍyele dwarf, short man; *fem.* giḍḍi, giḍḍu; kuṭṭe a short man, dwarf; kuṭṭi a female dwarf; short; (B-K.) guḍḍu short. *Te.* giḍḍa, giṭaka short, dwarfish; giḍasa id., stunted; (*SAN*) guḍḍa child. *Go.* (Ko.) guṭur mane dwarf (*Voc.* 1109); (Ko.) guṇḍal short (*Voc.* 1118). *Kui* guṭa short, dwarfish; guṭi stumpy, short, shortened. *Kur.* guḍru, guṇṇu dwarfish (of persons and animals only). *Br.* guḍḍu, guḍḍu small; urchin. /Cf. Mar. giḍḍa short and thick. DED(S) 1390.

1671 *Ta.* kuṭṭu (kuṭṭi-) to cuff, strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; n. a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff. *Ma.* kuṭṭuka to pound, cuff. *Ko.* kuṭ- (kue-) to pound. *To.* kuṭ- (kuy-) to knock, pound. *Ka.* kuṭṭu to beat, strike, pound, bruise; n. a blow, a pulverized substance; kuṭṭuvike, kuṭṭuha beating, etc. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭ- (kuṭṭi-) to pound. *Tu.* kuṭṭuni to thump, give a blow, strike with the fist, pound, bruise; kuṭṭu a blow given with the fist. *KoL* kuḍk- (kuḍukt-) to pound (grain); (Pat., p. 159) kuḍkeng to knock on door. *Nk.* kuṭk- to pound, knock. *Pa.* kuṭip- (kuṭit-) to punch, knock (door); (S.) kuṭṭ- to strike foot against stone. *Konḍa* (BB) guṭ- to knock with the fist. *Kui* guṭa fist. *Malt.* kuṭye to nail, drive in a peg (< IA). *Br.* kuṭṭing to pound; kuṭṭa bruised (< IA). Cf. 2063 *Ta.* koṭṭu. /Cf. Skt. kuṭṭayati to bruise, crush, pound, strike lightly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(1). DED(S) 1391.

1672 *Ka.* kuṭṭu to prick, ache; n. a pricking or piercing pain in the bowels arising from constipation, etc. *Te.* kuṭṭu to prick, pierce, bore, sting, stitch, sew; n. stitching, sewing, seam, stitch, hole or bore made in ear or nose for wearing an ornament, a sting, a sharp sudden pain; kuṭṭineu to cause to be sewn or stitched. *KoL* kuṭ- (kuṭt-) to sew. *Nk.* kuṭṭ- id. *Pa.* kuṭṭ- to pierce, sew. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuṭ- id.; (S.) kuṭṭ- to stitch, sew. *Go.* (S.) kuṭ- to stitch, sew. (*Voc.* 727). ? *Kui* kuṭa (kuṭi-) to incite, instigate, urge, rouse, stir to action (usually in pl. action form kuṭka [kuṭki-]). Cf. 1677 *Kur.* kuḍnā and 2064 *Ta.* koṭṭu. DED(S) 1392.

1673 *Ta.* kuṭṭu secret. *To.* kuṭ a secret; reserve. *Ka.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs. *Koḍ.* guṭṭi secret. *Tu.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs; secret. *Te.* guṭṭu a secret, secrecy. DED 1393.

1674 *Ta.* kuṭṭai, kuṭṭai-maram stocks; kakkuṭṭai handcuffs. *To.* kuṭy, koy-kuṭy id. DED 1394.

1675 *Ka.* kuṭṭe state of being pulverized by woodworms; kuṭṭe-huṛu woodworm. *Tu.* kuṭṭe decay, rottenness; kuṭṭe-puri a borer that destroys trees. DED 1395.

1676 *Ma.* kuṭṭa a knotty log. *Ko.* guṭṭi stake to which animal is tied, any large wooden peg. *To.* kuṭy a stump. *Ka.* (Coorg) kuṭṭu stem of a tree which remains after cutting it. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭe log. *Tu.* kuṭṭi stake, peg, stump. *Go.* (Mu.) kuṭṭa, guṭṭa, (G. Ma.) guṭṭa, (Ko.) guṭṭa stump of tree; (S.) kuṭṭa id., stubble; (FH.) kuta jowari stubble (*Voc.* 731). *Pe.* kuṭṭa stump of tree. *Kui* guṭṭa, (K.) guṭṭa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṭṭu (*pl.* guṭṭa) id., stubble of paddy; (Isr.) kuḍuli log. / The items here, those in *DBIA* 104 (add: *Go.* [SR.] guṭṭam, [M.] guṭṭa, [L.] guṭṭa peg [*Voc.* 1112]), and those in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3893 *khuṭṭa-, *khuṭṭa- and no. 3748 kṣōḍa-, exhibit a considerable convergence and present many problems of immediate relationship. DED(S) 1396.

1677 *Kur.* kuḍnā/kuṇā (kuḍḍas) to thread, string, fix on any pointed instrument (e.g. a spit), throw the woof-thread in weaving. *Malt.* kuḍe to pierce as with a needle. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* kuṭṭu. DED 1397.

1678 *Go.* (W. Ph.) guḍi navel (*Voc.* 1127). *Kur.* kuḍḍa umbilical cord. *Malt.* kuḍe navel. Cf. 2050 *Ta.* koṭi. DED(S) 1398.

1679 *Koḍ.* guḍḍi a bear. *Nk.* guḍḍi id. *Pa.* (S.) guḍḍi black. *Go.* (M.) guḍ, (Ko.) guḍi id. (*Voc.* 1115). DED(S) 1399.

1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu, guḍḍi eyeball, egg; guḍasu anything round; guḍi a circle, halo. *Tu.* kuḍu testicles of dogs, cats, etc. *Te.* g(r)uḍḍu eyeball, egg; guḍusu a circle, round; godḍa cylindrical stone; guḍi halo round the sun or moon. *Koḍ.* guḍ (*pl.* guḍi) testicle. *Nk.* (Ch.) guḍ (*pl.* -i) egg; kanta guḍḍa eyeball; ? gaḍḍa stone, pestle made of stone. *Go.* (Ko.) guḍi variety of small bead (*Voc.* 1114). *Koḍa* guḍu eyeball, egg, testicle (< *Te.*); guḍu, (Sova dial.) guṛu pupil, eyeball. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍu egg (< *Te.*). Cf. 1695 *Ta.* kuṭṭu. / Cf. Skt. guṭikā-, guḍa- globe, ball, pill; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4181. DED(S, N) 1400.

1681 *Ta.* kuṭṭai kerchief, towel, small strip of cloth. *Ka.* guḍḍe a piece of cloth, used by men. *Tu.* kuṭṭu cloth, garment, dress. *Kor.* (O.) kuṭṭu cloth. *Te.* guḍḍa cloth, a bit or piece of cloth. *Koḍa* guṇḍer(i) saree, a loincloth for women. DED(S) 1401.

1682 *Ta.* (CTD) kuṭṭu a small hill. *Ka.* guḍḍa, guḍḍu mountain, hill; guḍḍe heap, pile; guṭṭa, guṭṭe hillock. *Koḍ.* guḍḍe heap. *Tu.* guḍḍe hill, (B-K. also) heap. *Te.* guṭṭa hill, hillock, mountain, heap; guḍḍamu, guḍḍāmu a plot of land, field; (*VPK*) guḍḍe, guḍḍi field on mountain slopes, a high field. *Ga.* (S³) guḍiṃa a small field for cultivation of vegetables. *Go.* (A. S.) guṭṭa hill, mountain (*Voc.* 1111); (Mu.) guḍri, guḍra hillock (*Voc.* 1116). *Koḍa* guḍe hill field; guḍri hillock. *Pe.* guṭi bank of river. *Mand.* guṭi id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍiṃa field of dry cultivation; (S.) guḍiṃa dry land; (F.) kḍiṃa paddy field; (Isr.) guḍiṃa field, esp. a dry one suitable for ploughing. DED(S) 1402.

1683 *Koḍa* kuṇi tuber. *Pe.* kuṇi id., root. *Mand.* kune tuber. *Kui* kuna tuberous root, sweet potato, yam. *Kuwi* (F) pōḍo kūna sweet potato; (S) kunna yam, potatoes; (Su. P.) kuna tuber; (Isr.) kuna kua radish. ? Cf. 1578 *Ta.* kiṇṇaku. DED(S) 1546.

1684 *Ta.* kuṇi cudgel, drumstick; kuṇiṇu stick. *Ka.* kuṇi cudgel; guṇaku, guṇuku, kuḍupu stick for beating drums, fiddlestick. Cf. 2076 *Ka.* koṇapi and 2210 *Koḍa* kūpa. / Cf. Skt. koṇa- drumstick, fiddlestick, club; cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) kuḍuva- a stick for beating drums. DED(S) 1404.

1685 *Ta.* kupukupu (-pp-, -tt-) to whine, murmur, grumble, speak through the nose; kupukup-eṇal onom. expr. signifying whispering, whining; kupukkaṇ one who talks through his nose; kupuku (kupuki-) to prattle, talk pleasantly; kuṇaṭṭu (kuṇaṭṭi-) to wheedle, whine. *Ka.* guṇa, guṇu, goṇa a sound in imitation of grumbling; guṇuguṇu murmuring, buzzing, whispering among the people; goṇagu to nasalize; n. nasalization, grumbling, murmuring; goṇaga man who nasalizes; (Coorg) guṇugu to murmur. *Tu.* guṇuguṇu, guṇuguṭṭu, guṇuguṇu murmuring, muttering, grumbling; guṇuguṭṭuni to mutter, etc. *Te.* goṇagu, goṇḍu, (K. also) goḍagu to murmur, mutter, grumble; goṇagoṇa murmuringly; guṇiyu to grumble, murmur. *Go.* (Koya T.) guṇang- to grumble. *Kur.* guṇnā to fret. *Malt.* kunkunare to murmur. / *MBE* 1969, p. 291, no. 11, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4013(2), H. guṇṅun murmur, etc.; also BIS guṇaṇaṇayate buzzes (of a bee), etc. DED(S, N) 1405.

1686 *Ta.* kupukku an ear-ornament. *Ma.* kupukku a lotus-like ear-ring; nose-ring. ? Cf. 1823 *Ta.* kuṇai. DED(N) 1406.

1687 *Ta.* kupuṇku smell of cattle, butter, etc. *Ma.* kupukku-nāṇka, kupukku-maṇam sweaty smell, smell of soiled linen steeped in water. DED 1407.

1688 *Ma.* kuṭṭan cripple. *Ko.* kuṭṭ- (kuṭṭy-) to be lame, limp; kuṭṭ lame; kuṭṭu man with two legs useless or amputated; *fem.* kuṭṭy; kuṭ lameness; kuṭṭ man with

slight limp; *fem.* kuṭy. *To.* kuṭ lameness. *Ka.* kuṭṭu, kuṭṭu to limp, halt, hop; n. lameness, hopping, a hop; kuṭṭisu to cause to hop, etc.; kuṭṭa lame man; *fem.* kuṭṭi; kuṭṭanike hopping; kuṭṭitana lameness. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭ- (kuṭṭi-) to be lame, limp; kuṭṭi lameness; kuṭṭe lame man; *fem.* kuṭṭi. *Tu.* kuṭṭuni, kuṭṭāvuni, kōṭṭuni, kōṭṭāvuni to halt, limp; kuṭṭa lame, crippled; kōṭṭaṅḍelu hobbling, lame. *Te.* kuṭṭu to limp, walk lamely; kuṭṭugineu to limp; kuṭṭi lame, lameness, lame man; kuṭṭitanamu lameness. *Koḍ.* (SR.) kuṭṭ- to limp. *Pa.* (S.) kuṭṭal lame. *Go.* (Tr.) kūṭānā to go lame, usually of animals, rarely of men; (Mu.) kūṭ- to hop on one leg, limp; (M.) kūṭā lame; kuṭṭāṇā to limp; (SR.) kuṭṭal, (Ma.) kuṭṭal lame; (Ko.) kuṭṭal a lame man (*Voc.* 824); (S.) kuṭṭi lame (*Voc.* 736). / Cf. the 'lame' words in Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3261, 3262, 3941. DED(S) 1408.

1689 *Ka.* kuṭṭe a harrow, the web-beam in a loom. *Tu.* kuṭṭe the web beam of a loom. *Te.* guṭṭaka, (*VPK*) guṭṭika, guṭṭiki, guṭṭike, guṭṭava, guṭṭava a harrow. DED (S) 1409.

1690 *Ma.* kuṭṭa slave; dirty woman. *Ka.* guṇḍa servant. *Te.* guṇḍāḍu id. DED 1410.

1691 *Nk.* guṇḍap- to wind round (*tr.*). *Pa.* guṇḍ- to bend (*intr.*); guṇḍpip- (guṇḍpit-) to make to bend. *Kui* guṇḍis kopka to squat, sit on the heels (for kopka, see 1628). DEDS 236.

1692 *Te.* guṇḍa powder. *Pa.* guṇḍa dust. *Go.* (M.) guṇḍam powder; (Ko.) guṇḍal sawdust (*Voc.* 1117). *Koḍa* guṇḍa powder, dust. *Pe.* guṇḍa flour. *Mand.* guṇḍa powder. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṇḍa, (F.) gūṇḍu flour. *Kur.* guṇḍnā to reduce to powder; guṇḍa powder, flour, fragments, (Hahn) flour made of rice (also guṇḍi). *Malt.* kuṇḍo anything reduced to powder; guṇḍi dust. / Cf. Skt. guṇḍaka-dust, powder; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4193. DED(S) 1411.

1693 *Ta.* kuṭṭi heart, kidney, roe of fish; kuṭṭi-kkāy kidneys, heart. *Ma.* kuṭṭi-kkāyi cashew fruit without the nut, and other analogies (kidneys). *Ka.* guṇḍige the heart, courage; guṇḍi-kāyi the heart (in a physical sense only). *Tu.* guṇḍigē the breast, heart; bravery, courage; guṇḍe courage; guṇḍe-kāyi the heart. *Te.* guṇḍe, guṇḍelu, guṇḍiya the chest, heart, courage, boldness; guṇḍe-kāya the heart; guṇḍā brave, bold; rude, rough. *Nk.* guṇḍur-kāya kidney. *Pa.* (S.) guṇḍer-kāya heart. *Go.* (Tr.) guṇḍur-kāiā kidney; (Ma.) guṇḍe, guṇḍru kāya, (S.) guṇḍe kāya, (Ko.) guṇḍer kāya heart; (S.) guṇḍe gizzard; (Ko.) guṇḍe chest (*Voc.* 1119). *Koḍa* (BB) guṇḍa id.; guṇḍa kāya heart. *Malt.* koṇḍa id. DED(S) 1412.

1693A *Ta.* kuṭṭi buttocks, rump; bottom (as of a vessel), end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk. *Ma.* kuṭṭi posteriors, anus;

bottom of a vessel. *Ka.* kuṇḍe buttocks, anus; bottom of a vessel. *Te.* kuṭṭe anus. *Ga.* (P.) kuṇḍ id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kūna buttock. DED(S) 1413.

1694 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuṇḍige plantain flower bud. *Tu.* (B-K.) kuṇḍige the plantain flower.

1695 *Ta.* kuṭṭu ball, anything globular and heavy, bullet, testicle of beasts. *Ko.* guṇḍ gal, kal guṇḍ a huge, round stone; guṇḍ gaṭ a way of tying up a person in a ball. *Ka.* guṇḍa roundness; guṇḍu anything globular, round stone for grinding, boulder, plummet, testicle of beasts, bullet; guṇḍage, guṇḍuge of a round, globular form. *Tu.* guṇḍu anything round, ball, bullet; round, globular; guṇḍe round. *Te.* guṇḍu bullet, rock, bead, anything spherical; guṇḍrani, guṇḍranu round, spherical, cylindrical; rubbu-guṇḍu stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar. *Koḍ.* guṇḍ stone; (SR.) rubguṇḍ pounding stone. *Nk.* ghunḍ stone. *Ga.* (S³) kuṇḍran round. *Go.* (S.) guṇḍkula pēru bead necklace (*Voc.* 1121); (M.) gōṇḍra round (*Voc.* 1195); (ASu.) guṇḍal id. Cf. 1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu. / Cf. Mar. gūḍ, gūḍā stone, esp. round stone. DED(S) 1414.

1696 *Go.* (Mu.) guṇḍral (*pl.* guṇḍrahk) a kind of quail (*Voc.* 1122). *Kur.* guṇḍri quail. DEDS 237.

1697 *Ma.* kuṇṇa penis. *Ka.* (Nanj.) kuṇṇe mari id. *Koḍ.* kuṇṇe id. *Tu.* kuṇṇe id. DED 1415.

1698 *Ma.* kutanam remainder, refuse, grated coconut from which the milk is expressed. *Te.* koda, kodava remainder. DED 1416.

1699 *Ta.* kutappu (kutappi-), kuṭaṭṭu (kuṭaṭṭi-) to turn about food in the mouth, munch. *Te.* (K.) kodupu id. DED 1417.

1700 *Ka.* kudaru, kudiru, kuduru low ground, a hollow, bed of a stream, stream. *Tu.* kuduru small island, sandbank. *Go.* (Mu.) kudur sand (*Voc.* 752). *Kur.* kudur low-situated ricefields; (Hahn) kudur nāl wet or low fields. DEDS(N) 238.

1701 *Pa.* guḍal a kind of tree. *Go.* (Mu.) kudal a tree the bark of which is used for making rope (*Voc.* 750). *Kui* kudal a forest tree from the bark of which the ancients made clothes. DEDS(N) 239.

1702 *Ta.* kutaḷai lisp, prattle of children, soft talk (as of young girls); simpleton; kutaḷaimai indistinctness as in child's prattle; kuṭaṭṭu (kuṭaṭṭi-) to babble, prattle. *To.* kwiṭil stammerer. *Ka.* kodalu, kodlu to hesitate in speaking, stammer, mutter with the omission of a syllable; n. (also kodāl) act of stammering; kodala stammerer. *Tu.* kodḍe, godḍe stammering, lisping. *Te.* kotuku, koduku to speak with some syllables suppressed, mumble, hesitate in speaking; n. low mumbling speech, mutter; (K.) kodalu stam-

mering, mumbling; (K.) kodalincu to lisp as children do, speak softly. DED 1418.

1703 *Ta. kutaru* (kutari-) to become loose, dishevelled. *Ma. kutaruka* to shake off. *Konda kut-* (-t-) to strip off, remove (clothing), untie (knot), open (doors). *Pe. kut-* (-t-) to loosen, unfasten, take off (hat). *Kuwi* (Isr.) kud- (-it-) to shift, move (*intr.*); kut- (-h-) to shift (*tr.*). DEDS 240.

1704 *Ta. kutaru* (kutari-) to dig up and scatter. *Te. kodaru* to be scattered. DEDS 241.

1705 *Ta. kuti* (-pp-, -tt-) to jump, leap, bound, frolic, leap over, escape from, splash (as water), spurt out; *n.* jump, leap; *kutippu* leaping. *Ma. kuti* leap, gallop; *kutikka* to jump, skip, boil, bubble up; *kutukkuka* to take a spring in order to leap. *Ka. gudi* to jump, stamp, make a noise with the feet; *kuduku* to trot; *n.* trotting; (Hav. S.) *gudiku* to jump. *Tu. guttu* a leap, jump; a stride. *Te. kudupu* to shake (*tr.*), agitate, jolt; *n.* shaking, jolting; *kudulu* to be shaken, jolt. (K. also) shake while walking, flutter in agony; *kudilincu* to shake (*tr.*); *kudilika* shaking, agitation, jolting. *Konda gudlis-* (-t-) to shake violently. *Kur. kudnā* to move about; *kudāba'ānā* to make run; *kudākudi* in hot haste; *kudur-kudur* at a trot. Cf. 1711(a) *Ta. kutirai*. DED(S) 1419.

1706 *Ka. (Hav.) kudi* turn. *Tu. kudi* id., *instantal*.

1707 *Ta. kuti*, *kutiā-kāl*, *kuti-kkāl*, *kuti-kāl* heel of the foot. *Ma. kuti*, *kuti-kāl* id. *Te. gudi-kālu* id. DED 1420.

1708 *Kui* (K.) *guti* mouth. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *guti*, (F. S. Isr.) *gūti* id. DEDS 242.

1709 *Ta. kutir* (-v- -nt-) to be settled, determined, fixed up. *Ma. kutir* small mounds of earth in ricefields, on which the rice is sown and after it is grown sufficiently, is transplanted with a hoe. *Ko. kud-id-* (-it-) to fix firmly in ground, tamp earth around (post), hammer end of iron bar to shorten it, apply force. *Ka. kuduru* to settle, recover from illness, be set, arranged, fixed, settled, set right, be reformed, become firm, resolute, prosper, succeed; *n.* (also *kudri*) settlement, symmetry, orderliness, health, a garden bed, a rim preventing grain flying out of a mortar, a ring of cord to prevent a pot from rolling over. *Tu. kuduruni* to recover from sickness; *kudi* fixed, settled. *Te. kuduru* to become settled, established, be adjusted or arranged, suit, fit, become calm, become firm, resolute, fixed in opinion, be cured, be set right, terminate successfully; *n.* recovery of health, adjustment, fitness, beauty, symmetry, steadiness, a ring of straw, rope, etc., placed under a pot to prevent its rolling over, a support, a rim of stone or other material placed under a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, a garden bed; well-formed, beautiful; *kuduru*, *kudirincu* to arrange, adjust, settle, cure, rectify;

kudirika state of being well adjusted, steadiness; (K.) *kodaru* to increase, abound; *kudufa-badu* to become settled, well-grounded, arranged, quieted, pacified. *Konda guduri* a long pial in the house to keep waterpots, etc. on. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kudru* top of fireplace. DED(S) 1421.

1710 *Ta. kutir* large earthen receptacle for storing grain. *Ka. kudir* receptacle for grain made of earthen hoops or bamboo mats, a granary. DED 1422.

1711 (a) *Ta. kutirai* horse; cock of a gun. *Ma. kutira* horse, cavalry. *Ko. kudyr* horse. *To. kiθir* id. *Ka. kudire*, *kudure*, *kudare* id., a knight at chess; cock of a gun. *Koq. kudire* horse. *Tu. kudure* id.; lock of a gun, (B-K.) catch of an umbrella; (B-K.) grasshopper. *Te. kudira*, *kudaramu* horse. Cf. 1705 *Ta. kuti*.

(b) *Te. gurramu* horse; (Su. 1973) lock of a gun. *Kol. gurram* horse. *Nk. ghurram* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kurrum/kurram* id. *Pa. gurrol* (pl. *gurroci*) id. *Go. (Ko.) gurram* (pl. *gurrak*) id. (*Voc.* 1157). *Konda guram* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *gūrumi*, (S.) *gurromi* id. /On the possibility of *Te. gurramu* being derived from IA (Skt. *ghoṭaka-*), see Burrow, *JIDL* 1.23-4. DED(S, N) 1423, DEN 22 (united Su. 1973).

1712 *Pa. kudur dokka* a kind of lizard. *Go. (A. Ko.) kudur dokke* id.; (Mu.) *kudur dekke* garden lizard; (Ch.) *kidri dokke* house lizard (*Voc.* 753). DED(S) 1424.

1713 *Ta. kutai* loop, running knot, button or clasp of a bracelet. *Ma. kuta* loop (as of bowstring); *kutam* tightness, elasticity. *Ka. kude* a fetter; *gutta* closeness, tightness; *gudi* to tie the feet or legs; *gudi*, *gudige*, *guduge*, *gudupu* rope for the feet used in climbing palm trees; *guddi* a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Te. kudiyu* to become tight or close (as a knot); *guttamu* fitting, tight (as a bracelet); (K.) *kuducu* to hold tight, tie tight; *gudi-garra* a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Pa. gudam* button. *Go. (Mu.) gudam* id. (*Voc.* 1125). DED(S) 1425.

1714 *Ta. kutai* notch at end of bow to secure the loop of a bowstring, notch at the feather end of an arrow; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten the bowstring at the notch. *Ma. kuta* notch of bow or arrow, notch or step in a log of wood or rough ladder used for climbing, steps of well or ladder; *kutekka* to make a notch; *kutam* notch. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kudi* tip of bow. DED(S) 1426.

1715 *Manq. gudgā* to blaze; *gudva* flame. *Kuwi* (T.) *gudva*, (F.) *gūdūvwa*, (S.) *guduwa* id. DEDS 243.

1716 *Ka. (Hav.) kutta* straight up. *Tu. (B-K.) kutta* vertical, steep, straight.

1717 *Ta. kutti* bottle, vial for oil or ointment. *Koq. kutti* tall, narrow container made of bamboo or bell-metal; *pa- kutti* milking pot. *Tu. kutti* a liquid measure as of oil, etc. DED 1427.

1718 *Ka. kuttige* throat, neck, throat and neck. *Te. kutika*, *kutuka* throat; *kuttika*, *kuttuka* throat, gullet, voice, tone; *gontu*, *gontuka* throat, voice, tone. *Nk. kutka* throat. *Pa. kunda gōlu* nape of the neck. *Konda* gotika throat; (Sova dial.) *kutu* neck. *Pe. kuta*, in: *kuta aspond* hiccough. *Manq. kuta* ahpond id. *Kuwi* (T.) *kuta*, in: *kuta ve'uri* id.; (F.) *kuta ve'uri* aiyali to hiccough; (S.) *kūtha wiuri* hiccock (*sic*); (for *ve'uri*, see 5383). DED(S) 1428.

1719 *Ta. kuttu* (kutti-) to puncture, pierce, bore, perforate, stab, sew, gore, insert punctuation marks, dig; pain, ache (as the head); *n.* thrust, stab, puncture, prick, incision, goading, dot, punctuation mark, acute pain, ache; *kuttal* internal pain, aching, wounding; *kutti* iron probe to test the contents of a sack, coulter of a plough; *kutar* (-v-, -nt-) to peck at. *Ma. kuttuka* to pierce, stab, sting, embroider, dig, prick in an ola, write, *vb. intr.* of piercing pain; *kuttikka* to get made by a tailor; *kuttu* a stab, prick, dot, pain; *kutaruka* to stab, pierce. *Ko. kut-* (kuty-) to pierce, prick, scw, butt with horn, gore; (belly) aches with pricking sensation; *kut* pierced hole, half of cloak; *kud* act of pricking, goring, butting. *To. kut-* (kuty-) to pierce, stitch, sew, dip (something into something), thrust (hand into hole, pocket, water); *kut* sewing, scam, half of cloak. *Koq. kutt-* (kutti-) to thrust (with end of stick), gore. *Tu. kuttuni* to bore, pierce; *kuttu* a prick, puncture, very small hole; *kuttaruni* to feel a biting or itching sensation, ache; *kuttafa*, *kuttafa* pain. *Konda gut-* (-t-) to stitch (as a leaf-plate, leaf-cup, etc., flowers into a garland), pierce, butt; *caus. gutis-/gutpis-*. *Pe. kund-* (kunt-) to punch with fist, pierce with spear; *kutkahā-* to strike one another with fists. *Manq. kut-* to punch with fist; *kund-* (kunt-) to pierce, prod. *Kui kuta* (kuti-) to prick; *n.* act of pricking. *Kuwi* (S.) *kuttinai* to stab, stitch; (Su.) *kut-* (-it-) to prick. *Br. xutting* to dig, probe. Cf. 1722 *Ta. kuntāli*. DED(S) 1429.

1720 *Ta. kuttu* (kutti-) to plant, set, fix in the ground, set on edge (as bricks in arching, terracing); *kuttān-kal*, *kuttu-kkal* stone or brick laid upright on edge. *Ko. kut-* (kuty-) to build up stones into wall. ? *To. kušt-* (kušty-) to build (wall of pen, etc.) with stones. *Go. (Elwin) kutukal*, (Grigson) *kotokāl* memorial menhir (*Voc.* 743). DED(S) 1430.

1721 *To. kwit* open place surrounded by thickets. *Ka. kuttur*, *kuttar* bush, thicket; *gutti* bush. DED(S) 1431.

1722 *Ta. kuntāli*, *kuntāli* pickaxe. *Ma. kuntāli*, *kuntāli* id. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *kidli* a spade. *Ko. kuda-y* hoc. *Ka. guddali*, *gudli* a kind of pickaxe, hoc. *Koq. guddali* hoc with spade-like blade. *Tu. guddali*, *guddoli*, (B-K.) *guddoli* a kind of pickaxe; *guddolipuni* to dig with a pickaxe. *Te. guddali*, (*VPK*) *guddili*,

guddela, *guddeli*, *guddeli* a hoe; *guddalincu* to hoe. *Nk. kudal* spade. *Go. (G. Mu.) kudaj* spade, axe; (Ma. M. Ko.) *guddar* spade, hoe (*Voc.* 749); (LuS.) *goodar* hoc. *Konda gudeli* hoc-like instrument for digging. *Malq. qodali* a spade. Cf. 1719 *Ta. kuttu*. / Cf. Skt. *kuddāla-* spade, hoe; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3286. DED(S, N) 1432.

1723 *Ka. kunda* a pillar of bricks, etc. *Tu. kunda* pillar, post. *Te. kunda* id. *Malq. kunda* block, log. ? Cf. *Ta. kantu* pillar, post. DED(S) 1433.

1724 *Ta. kuntam* haystack. *Ka. kuttari* a stack, rick. DED 1434.

1725 *Ta. kuntanam* interspace for setting gems in a jewel; fine gold (< *Te.*). *Ka. kundana* setting a precious stone in fine gold; fine gold; *kundana* fine gold. *Tu. kundana* pure gold. *Te. kundanam* fine gold used in very thin foils in setting precious stones; setting precious stones with fine gold. DED 1435.

1726 *Ta. kuntāpi* large mortar, protective ring placed over a mortar to prevent the grain from scattering. *Ma. kuntāpi*, *kūntāpi* mortar for beating paddy. *Ka. kundanige*, *kundani*, *kundalige* wooden rim of a mortar so placed as to keep in the contents while beating. *Te. kundi*, *kundene* rim of stone or other material placed upon a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, etc. DED 1436.

1727 *Kol. (Kin.) gunti* bow. *Go. (A.) gunti*, (S.) *gunṭi* id.; (Ma.) *guncili* pellet-bow (*Voc.* 1132). *Pe. gupci*, *gunca* id. *Kur. gurṭha*, *gunṭha* id. *Malq. gurṭa* id. DED(S, N) 1437.

1728 *Ta. kuntu* (kunt-) to sit on the heels with legs folded upright, squat; *n.* sitting on the heels, squatting. *Ma. kuttuka* to squat, sit on one's heels. *Ka. kuntu*, *kūtu* having sat down. *Tu. (B-K.) kutoṇu* to sit. *Te. gontu-gūrcuṇu* to squat, sit with the soles of the feet fully on the ground and the buttocks touching it or close to it; *kudikilu*, *kudikilābaḍu* to squat down; *kundikāllu*, *kundikundikāllu* a boys' game like leapfrog; *kundālu* hare. *Go. (Ko.) kud-* to sit (*Voc.* 748); *caus. (KoyaT.) kup-*, (KoyaSu.) *kuppis-*; (many dialects) *kuttul* a stool to sit on (*Voc.* 745). DED(S, N) 1438.

1729 *Kui gunda* (gundi-) to sprout, bud, shoot forth into bud or ear; *n.* a sprouting, budding. ? *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kunda* a very small plot of ground (e.g. for seed-bed). *Kur. kundnā* to germinate, bud, shoot out; *kundrnā* to be born; *kundrkā* birth; *kundrta'-ānā* to generate, beget, produce. *Malq. kunde* to be born, be created. DED 1439.

1730 *Kui gunduri* (pl. *gunduraka*) a round thing, circle; round, circular, surrounding; *gunjeri* round, circular, surrounding, all around. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūndrōmi* *grāyu* a round hole. DEDS 245.

1731 (a) *Ta.* kuppam multitude, heap; kuppai heap, as of manure, mound, multitude; kuppai heap, mound, sweepings, rubbish, excrement, dung. *Ma.* kupa heap of dirt or refuse. *Ko.* kip heap of weeds, rubbish; ki(p) pa-c rubbish heap near house where people defecate, defecation. *To.* kip rubbish. *Ka.* kuppe, guppe heap, pile, dung-hill; kuppaiisu to heap, amass; kuppup to heap up; koppal heap. *Koḍ.* kuppī a dropping of dung. *Tu.* kuppē, guppē, kippē, kompa, kompē heap. *Te.* kupa heap, pile, collection, assemblage, (MBE 1978, p. 127) heap of dirt, dungheap; guppu to place in heaps or lots; kuppāgāra abundance; in heaps, abundantly; kopparamu, kopramu increase, rise, swell; kopparineu to increase, rise, swell; koppa-rinta increasing; goppu small elevation in a field; gubbali mountain, hill. *Kol.* (SR.) kupp kal- to gather. *Pa.* kupa stack, mound; kopp- to be full; kopip- (kopit-) to fill up; kopa full; koppa small hillock. *Ga.* (Oil.) kop- to be full, (river) overflows; kope hill, forest; (S.) kuppā heap; (S.³) kop- to be full; kopup- to fill (tr.); kopen full. *Go.* (A. S. Ko.) kupa, (Mu.) kupa, (Ma.) guppa heap, stack; (L.) kupā kiyānā to gather together; kupāhanā to gather, collect (*Voc.* 760); (Ko.) gubbal hillock (*Voc.* 1139). *Koṇḍa* kupa heap (of grain); kumba small conical heap; (BB) koparam hump of bullock; gopu bank or bund of tank. *Pe.* kupa heap, stack; kupli mound of earth; gomop hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ). *Maṇḍ.* kupa heap; kupki- to fill; gupē hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ). *Kuī* kupa hillock; kopa hump, eow's hump. *Kuwi* (F.) kūpa mound; (Su.) kupli hillock; (P.) kupa stack; (S.) kuppū ānai to overfill; (Su.) gu'u hump of ox. *Kur.* xoppnā to form into a pile, heap up; xoppnā to be heaped up; xoppoxolā, (Bleses also) xoporkā abundant, swarming. *Malt.* qope to heap, pile up; *n.* heap, pile; qopre to come together, assemble. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DED(S, N) 1440. DEDS 247.

(b) *To.* kofoy top of a hill, horizon (where sun is at rising). *Ka.* (Hav.) kobe top of a coconut tree; kobaḷu top of a roof. *Tu.* kubaḷu top of the roof; kubē top of a coconut tree. *Kor.* (O.) kobali top of the roof; kobe top of a coconut tree. *Te.* kopparamu, kopramu the top, summit, a turret; koppu the crest or ridge of a roof.

1732 *Ta.* kuppam village, small village of fishermen and other low-caste people; kumpai settlement (esp. of Pañcamas). *Ka.* koppa, koppal small village; koppala n. of villages; kompe small village or hamlet, hut; (Badaga; Hock.) kombe Kurumba village. *Tu.* koppa hut of the lowest grade of pariahs called MārimanSery. *Te.* kuppam small village or hamlet; kompa house (used only in contempt). *Kol.* (SR.) kuppī hut. *Kuī* kumbu house (balance word of idu id.). *Kur.* kumbā log-hut. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3938, *khōppa, *khōmpa. DED(S) 1441.

1733 *Ka.* (Nanj.) gumpu forest, thick growth. *Pa.* (S.) guppa scrub. *Go.* guppa (Grigson) undergrowth, (Ko.) thick forest; (Mu.) gupsal full of leaves, bushy (*Voc.* 1136); (Tr.) gubiā dense tangle of tall grass and thorn at the foot of a thorny bush (*Voc.* 1138). *Kuī* guba a bush. *Kur.* xoppā shrub, bush. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DEDS(N) 246.

1734 *Koṇḍa* kupi crab. *Pe.* kupi id. *Maṇḍ.* kupe id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōpi, (S.) kuppi, (Su. P.) kupi id. /Cf. *Ta.* (TATD) kōppā female crab. DED(S) 1442.

1735 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuppūlu a bird. *Tu.* kupulu, kupūlu, (B-K.) kuplu the crow-pheasant.

1736 *Ta.* kuppuru (kuppuruḡ, kuppuruḡ-) to traverse, cross, leap or spring across; fall headlong. *Ko.* kup broad jump with even feet; kup a-r- to make a standing broad jump. *To.* kup leap; kup-o-ry standing broad jump. *Ka.* kuppu to leap, jump, leap over, join the feet together and jump; kuppaiisu, kuppaiisu to fix the feet together and jump, jump over; lift up and throw to the ground; kuppisu to cause (an animal) to jump with joined feet; kippari to jump. *Te.* kuppincu to bring the feet together or take firm footing, holding in the breath, when about to jump; kuppigantu a leap, jump; gumpena a leap. /*Ga.* (S.³) kovk- (kovuk-) to jump. *Pe.* gum- id.; gup- to climb. *Maṇḍ.* gum- to jump. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gumb- (it-) id. DED(S) 1444.

1737 *Ta.* kuppai-mēni *Acalypha indica* (mēni id.). *Ma.* kuppai-mēni id. *Ka.* kuppe, kuppe-gida id. *Te.* kuppēṇṇa, (acc. to some authorities also) kuppi id. DED 1445.

1738 *Ka.* gubu gubu ḡgu to stand up in a tumultuous or noisy manner; gubāru noise of a crowd. *Te.* gubagubalu hubbub, tumult; gubagubal-ādu to be in great excitement or uproar. Cf. 1744 *Ta.* kumuḡu. /Cf. H. gubār outcry. DED 1446.

1739 *Ta.* kumaṭṭu (kumaṭṭi-) to retch, have vomiting sensation, keck, vomit, eject, detest; *n.* vomiting with loathing, kecking. *Ka.* kumuṭu loathsomeness, nauseousness, mustiness, damp smell, decay. /Cf. Mar. kubaṭ rank, musty, mouldy. DED 1447.

1740 *Ta.* kumari cultivation in hills. *Ka.* kumari, (PBh.) kummari a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only; (Hav.) kummēri forest cultivation. *Tu.* kumēru a waste land cleared for cultivation. DED 1448.

1741 *Ta.* kumi (-v-, -nt-) to be heaped up, accumulate, crowd; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, accumulate, gather; (Koll.) kumiyaḡ pile; kuvi (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, press up (as people), be piled up (as sand, grain), be accumulated, stored up; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, pile up conically, accumulate, hoard up; kuvavu (kuvavi-) to be piled up; heap up, gather;

n. heap, pile, assemblage, mound; kuvāl, kuvai heap, pile, collection, mound; kuviyal, kuvivu heap, pile; kumpu crowd, collection, group; kumpal id., heap, clump, cluster; kumpam, kumpi heap; kūppu (kūppi-) to heap up (as sand or grain); kūvai crowd, gathering. *Ma.* kumi heap (as of rice), stack, pile; kumiḡyuka to be heaped together; kumikka, kumekka to heap up; kuvika to be assembled; kuvikka to heap up; kūmpal a heap; kumpikka to heap. *Ko.* gub a division or group of people; gubl crowd, herd; gum a plant. *To.* kubil herd; kupy crowd, herd, bunch (of coins on neck-chain, or hanging from armpit). *Ka.* gumi, gummi, gummu, gumme, gumpu heap, crowd, multitude; gubaru, guburu thickness, crowdedness, thick foliage of a tree or shrub. *Tu.* gumugumu noise of a multitude; gumpu flock, crowd, multitude, heap. *Te.* gumi crowd, multitude; gumpu id., group; guhuru, gumuru thickness (as of foliage), a cluster; kuvā, kuvva heap, pile. *Kol.* gum assembly; gum er- to assemble. *Nk.* ghuma er- id. *Pa.* kum- to heap on to. *Go.* (Ma.) gum ki- to assemble, collect (tr.) (*Voc.* 1142). *Koṇḍa* kumba a small heap conical in shape; (BB) kuma a heap. *Kuwi* (Su.) kumbra clump of trees; (Su. P.) gumomi, (Su.) gombu heap; (S.) gompū gompū hō'nai to swarm; (Isr.) gōmbu heap; gumbra clump of trees. Cf. 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam and 1733 *Ka.* gumpu. DED(S, N) 1449.

1742 *Ta.* kumiḡ coomb teak, small cashmere tree; kūmpal coomb teak, *Gmelina arborea*. *Ma.* kumiḡ, kumpil *G. asiatica*. *Ka.* (Lush.) kumule, kumbudi, kūlle *G. arborea*. *Koḍ.* kummi, kumbiḡ id. *Te.* (Lush.) gummuḡu, gumuḡu *G. arborea* and *asiatica*; (Inscr.) kumaḡu *G. arborea*. *Kol.* (Kin.) kumre *G. arborea*. *Pa.* gumḡi id. *Go.* (Tr.) gummur marā the kumin tree, *Careya arborea* (*Voc.* 1149); (Koya Lush.) gumudu *G. arborea*; (LuS.) koomoree the koombhee tree. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) kumudā- *G. arborea*. DED 1450.

1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ knob (as of wooden sandals), stud, pommel, hump of an ox; kumiḡi boss, knob (as of wooden sandals); kuppī ferrule (e.g. on scabbard, horn of ox). *Ma.* kumiḡ knob, pommel; mushroom; kuppī brass knob on tip of bullock's horn. *Ka.* gubbi knob, protuberance; kuppū, guppu an abnormal globular excrescence of the body; gubāru swelling. *Tu.* gubbi, gubbē stud, ornamental knob, button. *Te.* gubaka knob, boss, stud; gubba id., protuberance, woman's breast; guburu protuberance; kuppe knob. *Koṇḍa* (BB) koparam hump of bullock. *Pe.* gomop hump of ox (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam). *Maṇḍ.* gupē id. (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam). DED(S) 1451.

1744 *Ta.* kumuḡu (kumuḡi-) to resound, trumpet, bellow, crash (as thunder), have confused uproar; kumuḡal roaring, resounding; kumiḡu (kumiḡi-) to resound, roar. *Ma.*

kumuḡuka to make thundering sound. Cf. 1738 *Ka.* gubu gubu ḡgu. DED 1452.

1745 *Ta.* kumuḡu (kumuḡi-) to gush out, as milk from the breast. *Te.* kummarincu to pour out (tr.); kummariḡ(ḡ) to flow out, gush out; gumma one spirt, jet or gush (of milk from the teat of a cow, etc.). From DED(S) 1443.

1746 *Ta.* kumai (-v-, -nt-) to be overboiled, be boiled soft to a mash, be destroyed, be distressed; (-pp-, -tt-) to over-boil, reduce to a mash by boiling, tread out into a mash, destroy, annoy; *n.* destruction, distress; kumuḡku (kumuḡki-) to mash (intr.). /*Tu.* kumevuni to decay, putrefy (as meat); kumetely putrid meat or fish. *Te.* (Merolu) kumuḡ nauseating smell. Cf. 1753 *Ka.* kumbu. DED (N) 1453.

1747 *Ta.* kumpam upper part of the back between the shoulders. *Ma.* (Tiyya) kumbi buttocks. /*Ko.* kipe id. *To.* kub back; behind. DED(N) 1454.

1748 *Ta.* kumpi mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell. *To.* kub, in: ku(b) baḡ- (two calves) take on the same smell (from a mixture of scented plants in mud) (for paḡ-, see 4034). *Tu.* gumma stench, stinking. *Te.* gummi mire, deep mud. Cf. 1822 *Ta.* kuḡai. DED(S) 1456.

1749 *Ma.* kumpi penis. *Tu.* kumbi id. DED(S) 1457.

1750 *Ta.* kumpiṭu (iṭuv-, iṭṭ-) to join hands in worship, make obeisance with the hands joined and raised, beg, entreat; *n.* worship. *Ma.* kumpiṭuka, kumm-iṭuka to bow down, prostrate oneself, worship. *Ko.* kub-iṭ- (iṭ-) to bow down, pray; kumiṭe-salutation used by Kota to Badaga or Kurumba. *To.* kub-iḍ- (iṭ-) to salute (not used of religious salutation); /*ku-ḍ-* (ku-ḍḍ-) to bow, bend down. *Ka.* kumbu bending, bowing down, obeisance; kumbiḍu to bow down, do obeisance. DED 1458.

1751 *Ta.* kumpiṭu-caṭṭi chafing-dish, portable furnace, potsherd in which fire is kept by goldsmiths; kumutam oven, stove; kummaṭṭi chafing-dish. *Ka.* kuppadiḡe, kuppate, kum-pate, kummaṭa, kummaṭe id. *Te.* kumpaṭi id. Cf. 1752 *Ta.* kumpu. DED(S) 1459.

1752 *Ta.* kumpu (kumpi-) to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water); kumpal smell of charred rice; kumpi hot ashes; kumuḡu (kumuḡi-) to burst with distress; kumai (-v-, -nt-) to be hot, sultry. *Ma.* kumpi, kumpiri mirage; kumpal inward heat; kummu expr. descriptive of heat; kummal sultriness, mustiness; kumuḡuka, kumiḡuka to be hot, close; kumuḡal oppressive heat; /*kuḡkuka* to be hot; /*kuḡpu* heat. *Ka.* kome to begin to burn, as fire or anger. *Tu.* kumbi mirage; gumulu fire burning in embers; gumuluni to be hot, feel hot as in a fit of fever. *Te.* kummu smouldering ashes; kumulu

to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame, be consumed inwardly, grieve, pine. *Go.* (Hislop) kum smoke (*Voc.* 763); (*Tr.*) gubri fine ashes of burnt-out fire (*Voc.* 1141); (Koya Su.) kumpōd smoke. Cf. 1751 *Ta.* kumpiṭu-caṭṭi. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) kumuli fire-plate. DED(S, N) 1460.

1753 *Ka.* kumbu decay (of dry trees or bamboos). *Koḍ.* kumbi dry rot, rust. *Tu.* kumbu rottenness; rotten, decayed. Cf. 1746 *Ta.* kumai. DED(N) 1461.

1754 *Ta.* kummaṭṭam a small drum. *Te.* gummēṭa, gummēṭa a kind of small drum. *Go.* (F.H.) gumela kind of drum (*Voc.* 1145). DED(S) 1462.

1755 *Ta.* kummāyam lime, mortar. *Ma.* kummāyam lime, chunam. *Tu.* kumāya, kummāya lime, mortar. DED 1463.

1756 *Ta.* kummi, kommi dance with clapping of hands and singing, esp. among girls; kummai clapping of hands, as in dancing; kumaṭṭai a merry dance. *Ma.* kummi clapping hands, a play of women. DED(S) 1464.

1757 *Koḍ.* kumme stomach. *Go.* (Ma.) kummi id. (*Voc.* 770). *Kui* kumba lower part of the abdomen. DED(S, N) 248.

1758 *Ka.* gumma bugbear, devil. *Tu.* gummē id. / ? Cf. Skt. kṣma-, kṣma- n. of an imp or goblin. DED 1465.

1759 *Te.* kummire-pāmu a sort of eel. *Nk.* kumre an eel-like fish. *Pa.* kumra min kind of fish called in Hi. bām [eel]. DED 1466.

1760 *Ta.* kuy seasoning with spices, spicy seasoned curry. *Te.* kūra a vegetable, garden-stuff or curry-stuff. *Koḍ.* (Br.) kuce curry. *Nk.* kucce cooked vegetables. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kucc id. *Pa.* kucca vegetables, greens. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuse, (S.) kuce vegetables. *Go.* (Tr.) kusri dal, i.e. cooked pulse; (W.) kusri vegetable; (Mu.) kusir, kusri, (Ma.) kusir(i) cooked vegetable; (L.) kusor herbs, vegetables (*Voc.* 812). *Koṇḍa* kusa edible greens and vegetables. *Pe.* kuca vegetables, curry. *Maṇḍ.* kuca id. *Kui* kusa edible leaves, greens, vegetables, herbs, addition to curry. *Kuwi* (S.) kuca curry; (Su.P.) kucca cooked vegetable. Cf. 1617 *Ta.* kirai. DED(S) 1467.

1761 *Koḍ.* (Nalknad dial.) kuyⁿ. (kuyyuvⁿ, kuyⁿñj-), (Mercara and Virajpet dial.) kuynd- (kuyndi-) to feel prickly. *Tu.* kuyuluni to inflame, as the eyes or a boil. DEDS 249.

1762 *Ta.* kuyam (kucam- first member of cpd.) potter caste; kuyavan, kucavan potter; fem. kuyatti, kucatti; kō potter. *Ma.* kuyavan, kuśavan potter; fem. kuyatti, kuyavi, kuśavi. *Ko.* ko-v Kota man; ko-ty Kota woman; ko- mog Kota child; ko- ka-1 Kota village (for ka-1, see 1484). *To.* kwī-f Kota man; kwī-ty Kota woman; kwī- ko-1 Kota village. *Ka.* kōva, kuvara potter. *Tu.* kusave id. DED (S) 1468.

1763 *Ta.* kuyil (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to bore, perforate, tunnel; n. hole, perforation. *Koḍ.* kuy- (kuyyuv-, kuyñj-) (hole) is bored; (kuyy-, kuyc-) to bore (hole), (fly, ant) bites; kuy pain felt from a fly's or bee's sting, a bee's stinging organ; (Mercara dial.) kuyli bee's sting. DED(S) 1469.

1764 *Ta.* kuyil koel, Indian cuckoo, *Eudynamis honorata*; (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to call, whoop, halloo; utter, tell; kuyirru (kuyiñri-) to tell, utter. *Ma.* kuyil, kuṭil Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus* or *E. orientalis*. *Ka.* kukil cuckoo; vb. to cry as a cuckoo; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) kūgula cuckoo. *Tu.* kūgile, kūjile, (B-K.) kuyil id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kuhu paṭa id. / Cf. Skt. kokila- Indian cuckoo; cf. Pkt. kuhila- id. DED(S, N) 1470.

1765 *Ta.* kuyil, kuyiñ cloud. *Go.* (Tr.) kuhkār fog, mist (*Voc.* 817); (Mu.) giṭha sky, cloud (*Voc.* 1169). *Kui* kutu kuṭci mist, fog. / Cf. Skt. kuhī-, kuhēḍī-, etc. id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3386. DEN 23.

1766 *Ta.* kurakam myna, starling, *Acridotheres tristis*. *Ka.* goravañka, goravañke the common maina, *A. tristis*, or the pastor. *Te.* goruvañka, gōra, gōrañka, gōriñka, gōruvañka myna. *Go.* (Koya Su.) gōrōḍ id. DED(N) 1471.

1767 *Ta.* kurañku (kurañki-) to bend, incline, droop, wither, hang down, dangle, repose, diminish; n. bending, inclining; kuñku (kuñki-) to decrease, diminish, sink, be humbled; kūr (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), contract with cold. *Ma.* kuñkuka to sink low; kuñcuka to stoop, bow. *Ko.* ku-g im / ku-g et buffalo/bullock with horns curving under chin. *To.* ku-x ir buffalo with horns curving under chin. *Ka.* kuggu, kuñgu, kuñcu, kurgu to sink, become low, be bent down, be depressed, crouch, decrease, cease or stop (as a voice or speech); kuggisu, kurgisu to cause to be depressed, etc.; kurgu state of being bent, etc., a hump; kurgu to contort, shrink. *Tu.* kugguni to be humbled, depressed, sink. *Te.* k(r)uñgu, kruñgilu to sink, fall down, fall in a heap; kuncu to depress (*tr.*). *Pa.* gurgip- (gurgit-) to bend. *Go.* (Ko.) kung- to be wrinkled or contracted (of the skin) (*Voc.* 717). ? *Maṇḍ.* grūc- to bend. *Kui* grōnga (grōngi-) to crouch over the fire; krōsu bending, bowed; krōsu inba to be bent, bowed, bending over, hanging over; ? (K.) krō- to bend (*intr.*); krōp- id. (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 1472, DED 1555.

1768 *Ta.* (DCV) kurañkam shingle tree (= Darjeeling red cedar, *Artocarpus fraxinifolius*); kurañkan id. *Ma.* (DCV) kurañham id. DEDS 250.

1769 *Ta.* kurañku monkey, ape; kurañkan mischievous fellow, as a monkey; kōnti ape (< *Te.*). *Ma.* kurañhu, (*hon.*) kurañhan monkey, chiefly macaco. *Ko.* korg black monkey. *To.* kwarg monkey. *Ka.* korañgi, kōti id. *Tu.* kurañga, kōti id. *Te.* k(r)ōti id.

Koḍ. ko-ti red-faced monkey. *Nk.* kōti id. *Ga.* (S) kōnti monkey; (S.²) kōti red-faced monkey. *Koṇḍa* kōnti monkey. DED(S) 1473.

1770 *Ta.* kuracu, kuracai horse's hoof. *Ka.* gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu hoof. *Te.* gorija, gorise, (B. also) gorije, korije id. / Cf. Skt. khura- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3906. DED 1474.

1771 *Ta.* kurappam currycomb. *Ma.* kurappam, kurappan id. *Ka.* korapa, gorapa id. *Te.* kurapamu, korapamu, gorapamu id. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3730, kṣurapra- ('scaper'-meanings). DED(S, N) 1475.

1772 *Ta.* kurampu artificial bank, dam, causeway, bund, ridge in a ricefield or garden, boundary, limit. *Te.* kurimiḍi, kurimiḍi-gaṭṭu a bank for retaining water in a field. DEDS 251.

1773 *Ta.* kurampai bird's nest. *Ma.* kurampu nest made by a sow before littering. DED 1476.

1774 *Ta.* kural voice, word, throat, windpipe; kuravai chorus of shrill sound made by women on festive occasions. *Ma.* kural, kural sound, voice, throat, neck of palm tree; kurava shouting (esp. of women). *Ka.* koral, koral, korlu, kol, kolḷu sound, voice, throat, neck; koralcu to call or cry out; kural to cry, shout. *Koḍ.* kora gullet, windpipe. *Tu.* kurely nape of the neck; (B-K.) kuraly, koralu humming a tune, responding to a call. *Te.* (K.) krōl(u)cu to sing, chirp, read out, recite. DED(N) 1477.

1775 *Ta.* kural corn-ear, spike, flower-cluster, link, tie, band, stalk, sheath of millet or plantain. *Tu.* koralu, koralu an ear of corn. DED(N) 1478.

1776 *Ta.* kural dim, tawny colour. *Ma.* kural, kiral brown. DED 1479.

1777 *Ta.* kural a kind of owl. *Te.* koraḍu owl. *Go.* (Mu.) kurval id.; (Ma.) kurval(i) sp. small owl (*Voc.* 790). *Pe.* kurva owl. *Maṇḍ.* kurva id. DEDS 252, 260.

1778 *Ka.* koragu to become deprived of juice or sapless, shrivel, be emaciated, wane, sorrow; n. sorrow; koraṭu, koraṇṭu the state of being checked in growth or stunted. *Tu.* kuraṇṭuni, kuraṇṭuni, kurluni to contract, shrivel, sink in; kuraṇṭu, kurlu contraction; (B-K.) koraguni to wane, sorrow. *Te.* (K., B.) kruiyuu to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1851 *Ta.* kuru). *Go.* kurumne ayañā (SR.) to wither, (Ph.) to dry up, perish; (Tr.) kurumne aiañā to dry up completely, of crops (*Voc.* 772). *Kui* kuru withered, sere. / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kurumāpa- faded, withered.

1779 *Ma.* kuriyan, kuriccan a matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves; kurutti basket for catching fish. *Ka.* (Hav.) kurve small basket. *Tu.* kurvē basket; kutturi wheel

for catching fish, basket-shaped cage for fowls; kūrī a kind of wheel for catching fish. ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* kik, *Ka.* kukke, and 1644 *Tu.* kūñjelu. DED(S, N) 1481.

1780 *Ta.* kuru pustule, blister, any eruptive disease such as smallpox, measles, boil, sore, prickly heat, horripilation; (-pp-, -tt-) to appear, break out (as prickly heat); kuruppu pimple. *Ma.* kuru pustule, boil, smallpox; kurukka to break out as smallpox; kuruppu smallpox. *Ka.* kuru, kuruvu a protuberance or excrescence on the body, a boil. *Tu.* kuri a boil; kumi sore on the eyelid. *Te.* kurupu a boil, abscess. *Nk.* kurup pimple. *Pa.* kur small boil. *Ga.* (P.) kūr boil. *Go.* (Ko.) kurpum id. (*Voc.* 781); (Koya Su.) kurpu id.; (ASu.) kurkūm pustule, blister, boil. *Koṇḍa* kōru a boil. *Kuwi* (S.) kōru id.; (F.) kōrū (*pl.* kūrka) bubo; (Isr.) kōru a boil. ? *Br.* kurāṇa inflamed swelling, esp. in the neck. Cf. 2130 *Kur.* xorōp (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561). DED(S, N) 1482.

1781 *Ta.* kuru nut. *Ma.* kuru kernel, nut, esp. of jackfruit. *Koḍ.* kuru seed (esp. of jackfruit); nellī kuru rice with husk, paddy. DED 1483.

1782 *Ta.* kuru brilliancy, lustre, effulgence; (-pp-, -tt-) to glisten; kuruku, kuruttu whiteness; kurumai lustre, brightness; ? kuricil illustrious person. *Ko.* kurj beautiful or handsome person. *Koḷ.* (Hislop) kuro silver. *Nk.* (Hislop) kuro id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) khura id. *Go.* (Hislop, L.) kuro id. (*Voc.* 777); ? (Hislop) kural king (*Voc.* 771). DEDS(N) 253.

1783 *Ta.* kuruku pith as of a tree or elephant's tusk; kuruttu pith as of elephant's tusk, brain matter; kurufi brain. *Te.* kottemu the pulp of palmyra fruit. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) gurju pith. *Kur.* guddā the pulp of fruits or of coconut, kernel (< 1A). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4197, *gudda- pith, core, and no. 4314, gorda- brain. DEDS 254.

1784 *Ka.* gurugulu sunflower, *Heliotropium indicum*. *Te.* (B.) gurugu, gurigi, (*VPK*) guraga, gunugu, gunaka, gunuku id. DED(S) 1484.

1785 *Koḷ.* (Hislop) kori antelope. *Pa.* kuri id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuruy deer. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) kurs (*pl.* -k) deer, antelope (*Voc.* 792). *Kui* kruhu (*pl.* kruhka), (P.) krusu (*pl.* kruska) barking deer, jungle sheep. *Kuwi* (S.) kuhu antelope; (Su.) kruhu (*pl.* kruska), (P.) kuru antelope. ? *Ma.* kōran hog-deer. / Cf. Skt. kurañga- a species of antelope, antelope or deer in general. DED(S) 1485.

1786 *Ka.* kuruju framework of bamboo slats covered with paper or cloth or leaves, used to put idols in, or by the bride and bridegroom to sit in. *Tu.* kuruji, gurji a temporary halting place for idols, decorated with leaves, flags, etc.; a temporary shed covered with awning for offering oblations to the manes of deceased Śūdras. ? *Ko.*

gurykaṭ funeral car (-kaṭ prob. with 1145, the bed on which the corpse is placed under the tall, storied framework). DED(S) 1486.

1787 *Ta.* kuruṭu (in cpds. kuruṭtu-) blindness, dimness in gems, wrong side of a cloth; kuruṭaṇ blind man; *fem.* kuruṭi. *Ma.* kuruṭu blindness; kuruṭaṇ blind man; *fem.* kuruṭi, kuruṭicci. *Ko.* kurd, ku-ṛ blindness; kurdṇ, ku-ṛṇ blind man; *fem.* kurdṇ, ku-ṛy. *Ka.* kuridu, kuraḍu, kuḍḍu, kuruṭu blindness; kuraḍa, kuraḍa, kuḍḍa blind man; *fem.* kurudi, kuraḍi, kuḍḍi. *Koḍ.* (Shannugam) kurid blind; kuridē a blind man; *fem.* kuridi. *Tu.* kuruḍu, kuruḍa, kurḍu blind; kuruḍe, kurḍe, kurute blind man. *Te.* g(r)uḍḍi blindness, blind man, blind; gruḍḍu, guḍḍitanamu blindness. *Koḷ.* guḍḍi id. *Nk.* guḍḍi blind. *Go.* (SR. Y. S.) guḍḍi blind (*Voc.* 1115). *Malt.* qoṭri a blind person; qoṭre to become blind. DED(S) 1487.

1788 *Ta.* kuruti blood, red colour. *Ma.* kuruti blood. *Ka.* (Hav.) kurudi coloured red water. *Tu.* (BRR) kurdi, (Bhattacharya) kurudi red liquid prepared by mixing turmeric and lime, used for auspicious purposes. DED(S) 1489.

1789 *Ta.* kuruntu wild lime, *Atalantia*; *A. racemosa*; *A. missouriensis*. *Ma.* kurunnu *Trichilia spinosa* [= *A. monophylla*]. DED 1490.

1790 *Ta.* kurumpi comb of white ant's nest. ? *Ka.* (Nanj.) guge an insect in the snake hole. *Pa.* gurma comb of white ant's nest. ? *Go.* (Mu.) gareṁ, (Ma.) garuṁ(i) nest inside anthill (*Voc.* 1050). *Koṇḍa* kuru white ant's nest. DED(S) 255.

1791 *Ta.* kuruku young of an animal; kurumaṇ the young of certain animals and birds; kuruttu, kuruntu sprout, white tender leaves of a tree, shoots of grain; kuruṭai young of certain animals, young of a snake, child; kurumpai immature coconuts or palmyra nuts, fruit buds; (NTD) kurumpa immature coconut or palmyra nut. *Ma.* kurukka to sprout, shoot; kurikka breaking out like efflorescence; kurikku, kurukku young fruit; kuruttu, kurunnu sprout, shoot; kuruppu sprouting; kurumpa tender young coconut. *Ko.* kurl young cow (up to three years). *Ka.* kurupe tenderness; kurube, kurbume a tender young coconut; (Bark., *LSB* 11.8; Hav.) kuruḷe plantain sprout. *Tu.* kuruḷē, kuruḷē a tender plantain tree, a young pig, the fresh shoots of grain, (B-K.) a baby. *Pe.* kurnja young male child; *fem.* kurnji. *Kur.* kurū colt. / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) kurumbo 'kurah. DED(S, N) 1491.

1792 *Ta.* kurumpai bow-string hemp, *Sansevieria zeylanica*. *Ma.* kurumpa id. DED 1492.

1793 *Ta.* kuruvi, kurii small bird. *Ma.* kuruvi, kurikil, kūrī sparrow. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.12) kibbi id. *Ka.* gubbi, gubbil, gubbacci

a small bird, esp. a sparrow. *Tu.* gurubi, gurbi, gubbi sparrow. DED(N) 1493.

1794 *Ta.* kuruḷ (kuruḷv-, kuruḷṇ-) to curl (*intr.*); *n.* curl, lock of hair, woman's hair; kural, kūral woman's hair, feathers. *Ma.* kuruḷ, kuruḷ curls. *Ka.* kuruḷ, kurḷu curl, lock of hair, hair. *Tu.* kurumbily curled hair. *Te.* kuruḷu hair, curls or ringlets of hair. Cf. 2684 *Ta.* euri. / Cf. Skt. kurala-, kurula- curl or lock of hair; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3327. DED 1494.

1795 *Ka.* gumiḷe, gulli, gulle bubble, blister, pustule, small round shell. *Tu.* gulle, gullē bubble, blister, pustule; gulla a kind of small mollusk. *Te.* gulla a shell, a white pustule; gulaka shell, pebble. ? *Koḷ.* (Kin.) gurgela snail. *Pa.* gulli shell, cowrie; gula snail. *Kui* gola, goli shell (said to be < Or.). ? *Ta.* kuruḷai tortoise. / Cf. Halbi ghula snail. DED(S, N) 1495.

1796 *Ta.* kurai (-pp-, -tt-) to bark, jubilate, shout; *n.* noise, roar, shout; kuraippu noise; kukkal, kukkaṇ dog. *Ma.* kura disagreeable sound, enough, barking; kurekka to cough, bark, hem; kūrkka, kūrkam, kūrkku snoring, war-ery, roar. *Ko.* kurv- (kurv-) to snore; kerv- (kert-) to bark. *To.* kwarf- (kwart-) to snore, bark. *Ka.* kure an imitative sound; kure kure a sound used in calling a dog. *Koḍ.* kora- (korap-, korat-) to bark; ku-ke a snore; k. bali- to snore (cf. 5282 *Ta.* vali). *Tu.* korapuni, korepini, korepuni to bark, roar; korejuni to make a noise. *Te.* kukka dog. *Pa.* kūr- to groan; (S.) kuri- (owl) hoots. *Go.* (Tr.) kuhascānā to bark, growl, groan (as in lifting a heavy weight) (*Voc.* 815). *Malt.* kūr-kūr call to a dog. *Br.* xurrukā a snore. Cf. 1901 *Ta.* kūraṇ and 2122 *Ma.* kora. / Cf. Skt. kurkura-, kukkura-, kukura-dog; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3329. DED(S, N) 1496 (and from 1538).

1797 *Te.* gurigi a very small earthen pot. *Go.* (A. Y. Ma.) kurvi earthen cooking pot; (W.) kurvi earthen jar; kurvi piteher (black, for cooking) (*Voc.* 791). *Kui* (K.) kuri pot. *Kuwi* (Gramophone Records of the Languages and Dialects of the Madras Presidency, Text of Passages, p. 72, Vizagapatam Kōndh) kurri, (Mah.) kur'i pot. DEDS 256.

1798 *Pa.* kurṭubi leech. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kur-ṭum id. DEDS 257.

1799 *Pa.* kurḍa root, tuber. *Ga.* (S.²) kure id.; ? kurḍ a kind of vegetable. DEDS 258.

1800 *Mand.* gurma spider. *Kui* kurma, gurma id. *Kuwi* (D.) kurma id. DEDS 259.

1801 *Koḷ.* (Kin.) kurra male calf. *Nk.* (Ch.) kurra id. *Pa.* kurra id. *Go.* (A. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kurra, (Tr. W. Ph.) kurā, (Y. M.) kura id., bull calf (*Voc.* 785). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kura male calf. *Kuwi* (S.) kurra ḍālu id. DED(S) 1497.

1802 *Te.* (K.) grucci kaṅṅilincu to embrace tightly. *Go.* (Tr. L-H.) guṭāna to seize, grasp (*Voc.* 1168). DED 1498.

1803 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to walk, move about. *To.* kwal- (kwad-) to go round and round (millet in mortar pit, buffaloes in pen), frisk about, run about wasting time. DEDS (N) 261.

1804 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to be on intimate terms, be friends. *Ma.* kulavuka to be bent on, converse with. DED 1499.

1805 *Ta.* kulukkai, (loc.) kuluppai, kulumai circular earthen bin for storing grain. *Ma.* kulukka receptacle of rice, made of bamboo mats or twigs. *Koṇḍa* kolki a big basket to store grain, kept on a terrace below the roof. *Kuwi* (T.) kolki receptacle for storing paddy. DED(N) 1500.

1806 *Ta.* kuluṅku (kuluṅki-) to be shaken, agitated, tremble, shudder, quake with fear; kulukku (kulukki-) to shake up and down (*tr.*), agitate, shake together in a mass, mix by shaking together; walk with affected gestures, put on airs; *n.* shake, jolt, affected gestures, foppish airs; kulukki gay, dressy, mincing woman; kulai (-v-, -nt-) to tremble, shudder, shake, be deranged, upset, thrown into confusion, be dishevelled, become loose, be destroyed, lose one's heart, become softened; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake, agitate, disturb, disorganize, scatter, untie, loosen, destroy; kulai-kulai- to tremble, be agitated greatly; kulalecal destruction, ruin; kulaiappai, kulai-ppu shivering fits. *Ma.* kuluṅṅuka to shake, quake, be agitated; kulukkuka to shake, agitate; kulukkam a shock; kulukku a shaking; kulayuka to jolt, shake, be agitated (as a branch under a monkey); kulavu hesitation; kulekka to shake (*tr.*). *Ka.* kulg- (kulgy-) to shake (*intr.*); diviner, angry man, man with fever, jog up and down (like horse); kul- (kuly-) to shake (*tr.*); kolv- (kold-) to suffer because of disease; (kolt-) to make to suffer by beating or wounding, mash up (berries) with plunger in hollow bamboo. ? *To.* kwal- (kwalt-) to become emaciated; kwalf- (kwalt-) to make to be emaciated (by starving). *Ka.* kuluku, kulaku, kuliku to shake (*tr.*, as a bottle, as the body in dramatic action or in putting on foppish airs, as the voice in singing); kuluku, kuluku, kukku shaking, a shake, jolting, trotting; kulukugāti a woman of affected gestures, lewd woman; kulikisu, kulakisu, kulukisu to cause to shake by another, shake, agitate; (Hav.) kurksu to shake. *Koḍ.* kuling- (kulinggi-) to shake (*intr.*); kulik- (kuliki-) id. (*tr.*). *Tu.* kurkuni to shake (*intr.*, as a tree); kurkāvuni to shake (*tr.*), agitate. *Te.* kuluku to move the body in a graceful and affected manner; (K. B. also) move, shake (*tr.*); *n.* a graceful and somewhat affected movement or shake of the body, trembling, trill; kulukulāḍi woman affecting graceful movements of body. *Kui* kul(u) inba to be scattered, unloosed, released; kulu kulu inba hair to be untidy, falling round the head. *Br.* xuling (xuli-) to fear; xulis fear; xulkun soft, soft-hearted, tractable, submissive, worn away. DED(S) 1501.

1807 *Pa.* kulun (pl. kulungu) stalk of leaf, handle of spoon. *Kui* klūju (pl. klūska) handle, haft, stem, shaft. DED 1502.

1808 *Pa.* kulur a kind of crane; kolor a kind of crane or heron. *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 93) kulur a crane; (BB.) kuluri id. *Kui* kuluri crane, heron. DED 1503.

1809 *Koṇḍa* (BB) kuler gruel, pej; (K., Sova dial.) kuleri porridge made of ḍera (*Eleusine coracana*). *Pe.* kuler gruel, pej. DEDS 262.

1810 *Ta.* kulai (-pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth in a bunch (as a plantain); *n.* cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers); kuluṅku (kuluṅki-) to be full, abundant (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 65). *Ma.* kula bunch (esp. of coconuts and plantains, also of flowers); kulekka to bear fruit. *To.* kwin bunch of fruit, esp. plantains. *Ka.* gole, gone cluster or bunch of fruits (plantains, mangoes, grapes, coconuts, etc.); konar(u) to get shoots, sprout; *n.* shoot, sprout, new branch. *Koḍ.* kola- (kolap-, kolat-) (plant) shoots against (one who planted it; in a proverb); kole bunch of plantains. *Tu.* gonē a bunch of fruits (as plantains, coconuts); (B-K.) kile, kile a bunch. *Te.* gola a bunch, a cluster; gela a bunch. *Kuwi* (F.) gella bunch (of plantains). DED (S, N) 1504.

1811 *Ta.* kulai (-pp-, -tt-) to bark (as a dog), talk incoherently; kulaiappai barking, snarling; kulavai chorus of shrill sounds. *Ma.* kulākulā imit. of barking. DED 1505.

1812 *Ta.* kulai notch in a bow to keep the string in check; bow-string. *Ma.* kula noose of bow-string, end of bow or arrow; kulekka to draw the bow. *Ka.* gole notched extremity or horn of a bow. DED 1506.

1813 *Ka.* gullu loud noise, hubbub. *Tu.* gullu a great noise, shout, uproar. *Te.* gollu noise, hubbub, uproar; kolakola noise, tumult; golagola a confused noise; gōlu loud noise or outcry; (Merolu) gulgu to grumble. Cf. 2252 *Ko.* go-l. DED(S) 1507.

1814 *Go.* (Tr.) kullum, (other dialects) kulum pus in a boil (*Voc.* 804). *Koṇḍa* kul- (it-) to rot (as an ulcer), fester. *Pe.* kūl- (t-) to suppurate; kūlpenj pus. *Kuwi* (S.) kulh'nai to ulcerate. ? *Pa.* culj- (pus) to form; culjukud pus. ? *Ga.* (P.) suluskur id. DED(S) 1508.

1815 *Ta.* kullai wild basil, sacred basil, scarlet ixora. ? *Tu.* kula, kulavu a kind of creeper. DEDS 263.

1816 *Ta.* kuvai, kukai crucible. *Ma.* kuva id. *Ka.* kōve id. *Tu.* kōvē id., mould. DED 1509.

1817 *Ta.* kuṛampu (kuṛampi-) to become mixed, stirred up, be troubled, confused, be agitated, boisterous (as the sea); *n.* mixture, liquid of thick consistency, mud; kuṛappu (kuṛappi-) to mix, stir, confuse, disturb, bewilder, disconcert; *n.* act of mixing, agitat-

ing; kuṛappam confusion, agitation, disturbance, storm, hurricane; kuṛappan quarrelsome fellow; kuṛaru (kuṛari-) to be mingled, be mixed up; kuṛāmpal any liquid of thick consistency; kuṛai (-v-, -nt-) to be troubled; kuṛai-kuṛai- to be confused. *Ma.* kuṛampu thickened fluid, ointment; kuṛampikka to grow thick; kuṛappam intricacy, danger, misery; kuṛappuka to be hurried; kuṛakku intricacy (as of thread), confusion; kuṛaṇṇuka to be troubled, be entangled; kuṛakkuka to disable, trouble, perplex; kuṛayuka to be perplexed; kuṛekka to confuse, perplex by meddling. *Ka.* kuṛa confusion, disorder, perplexity; kuṛamba, kuṛe hindrance; (Nanj.) kuṛku to stir with the hand. *Pe.* gṛok- (-t-) to mix and stir dera meal with water; gṛoka turbid. *Kui* glōnga (glōngi-) to be muddy, turbid, impure; *n.* turbidity; glōpka (< glōk-p-; glōkt-) to make muddy or turbid, adulterate, use bad language against; *n.* act of making turbid, adulteration. *Kuwi* (S.) gōna ēyu muddy water; gōno puddle; (F.) gōffo/gorro/gorro muddy; (Isr.) gnok- to stir things in hot water. DED(S, N) 1510, DEDS 347.

1818 *Ta.* kuṛal any tube-shaped thing, flute, pipe, tubularity, curling hair, woman's hair dressed by coiling and tying up behind in a roll; (kuṛalv-, kuṛaṇ-) to curl (*intr.*); kuṛaṇci curling (as of a woman's hair); kuṛai, kuṛay tube, pipe; kuṛi pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well; (-v-, -nt-) to be hollowed out (as a hole, pit, cavity), sink hollow; (-pp-, -tt-) to form pits, hollows, cavities, sink, excavate, inscribe, engrave; kuṛici pot, hub of a wheel; kuṛiṇ-kai palm of the hand; kuṛippu forming pits, a hollow, depression; kuṛivu hollowness; kuṛumpu pit. *Ma.* kuṛal tube, flute, women's hair tied in a knot; kuṛali woman with fine hair; kuṛa what is hollow, eye of a needle, aperture in the head of an axe or hoe, bone in forearm or foreleg; kuṛi hollow, hole, excavation, pit, grave; kuṛiyuka to become hollow, deepened; kuṛikka to dig a hole, dig out. *Ko.* korl, koṭa-y tube; koṭ clarinet; kuy pit; kup pit, dimple; kupn man with dimples; *fem.* kupy; go-b deep hole in ground; goṭ hollow between two sloping hills. *To.* kwe-ṭ tube, Kota clarinet, tune of clarinet, curl; kuṣ small valley, ditch; ku-ṭ ravine, dry pit. *Ka.* koṛal flute, fife; koṛavi, koṛave, koṛayi, koṛivi tube, blow-pipe (esp. used to blow fires with), tubular stalk; kuṛi, guṛi, kuṇi, guṇi hollow, hole, pit, grave; kuṛi to make a hole, dig; kupike a hollow, cavity; (K.²) kuṭumpe a hollow place where water accumulates; (Bark.) gumme a deep pond; (Gul.) gumma depth; kōvi tube, flute, gun (< Te.). *Koḍ.* koṭa flute. *Tu.* koṭavē, kolavē, kolāyi a hollow tube; guṛi, guṛi hole, pit; (B-K.) nelakkuri, nelakkuri mortar for pounding rice; kurepini, kurepuni to bore, scrape, excavate, drill; korepini, korepuni to bore; koṭalu fife; kolambē a drain; gurmbe anything hollow; gurmpe, gurmbe pond, pool, puddle; gurmpe

puddle, temporary reservoir in a dry field; (B-K.) gurumpu a low-lying place where water accumulates; gurkē, (B-K.) kurikke, kuṛike, gurike, gurke a close-mouthed big copper vessel used to heat water for bathing, etc. *Te.* kōlu, (B.) krōlu tube, hole; krōvi tube, flute; goyyi, (B. also) groyyi pit; (B.) groyyu to be formed into a hole or pit; groccu, (K. also) kroccu, (Inscr.) kroccu to dig; (Inscr.²) krōce, kroce be engraved; kukki pit, hollow; (VPK) goppu digging out weeds. *Pa.* kuṛub (*pl.* kuṛbul) pit. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuṛup a well; (P.) kuṛub hole in the ground, pit; (S.) gummi pit. *Go.* (G. Ma.) koṛi ditch, hole, grave (Voc. 933); (Mu.) korpanj (*pl.* korpahk) pit to trap animals (Voc. 941); gumiya (D. Mu.) pit, (M.) grave; (L.) gumiya tomb, grave (Voc. 1143). *Koṇḍa* kuṛi- (-t-) to be hollowed out, (floor) to form pits; kuṛk- (-t-) to hollow out, make pits; gumi pit, hole in river. *Pe.* kroy pit, hole, ditch. *Manḍ.* kray id. *Kui* krōdu (*pl.* krōṭka) tubc, quiver; krāu (*pl.* krānga) pit, hole, cave; krūpa pool, spring, place for washing clothes. *Kuwi* (F.) graiyu (*pl.* grānga) hole; (S.) glāyu a well; (Su. P.) grāyu hole, pit. *Br.* xurum grainpit. Cf. 1660 *Ta.* kuṛai, 1669 *Ta.* kuṭtam, and 2059 *Ta.* koṭtam. DED(S, N) 1511.

1819 *Ta.* kuṛavi grinding pestle. *Ma.* kuṛavi small rolling stone to grind with. DED 1512.

1820 *Kol.* kuri- (kurit-) to start, protrude from hole, come forth, (sun) rises; (SR.) kurṭy- to start; (W) kurs- (kurut-) to escape; kursip- (kursipt-) to inake to escape. *Nk.* kur- to come out, emerge, (sun) rises. *Nk.* (Ch.) kuy- to come out, appear (star), rise (sun) (< *kuṛ-). DED(S) 1480.

1821 *Ta.* kuṛu assembly, flock, herd, heap; kuṛumpu, kuṛām herd, crowd; kuṛumu (kuṛumi-), kuṛuvu (kuṛuvi-) to collect in large numbers (men, animals), gather together; kuṛumal, kuṛuval, kuṛūtu, kuṛāṭal assembling, crowding, crowd. *Ka.* guṇḍu, guṇḍu assembly, crowd, heap. *Pa.* kuṛayp- (kuṛayt-) to heap up. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuṛap- (kuṛat-) id. DED 1513.

1822 *Ta.* kuṛai (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, mashy, pulpy (as well-cooked), be over-boiled (as rice), melt, become tender (as the mind), fade, languish; (-pp-, -tt-) to macerate, mash, reduce to pulp, make soft by mixing with water, mix (as powder with a liquid), cause to melt; *n.* soft mud, mire; kuṛaiyal that which is mashed or softened, as over-boiled rice; kuṛaiyu mashy condition, tenderness of mind, fading, languishing; kuṛai mud. *Ma.* kuṛakura slimy, soft; kuṛayuka to be macerated, kneaded, mixed as pap; kuṛekka to mix, macerate, knead; ? kuṭumpuka to rot, putrefy; ? kuyumpu, kuyimpu, kuṣumpu, kuṣumpal mustiness, damp smell, decay; kūr what is rotten; kūṛa rottenness. *Ko.* kolv- (kold-) (flesh) putrefies so as to fall apart; ku-v- (ku-d-) (grain) gets soft and

spoils because it got wet; (ku-t-) to cause (grain) to get, etc.; ? ko-b feverish place, grazing lands in feverish river valley. *To.* kwad- (kwadθ-) to rot; kwa-w decayed dead body. *Ka.* kōre to decay (as a corpse), rot (as fruit, fibres, wood), become putrid, grow pap-like, wear out (as cloth), pine away on account of grief; *n.* anything worn out, rotten, putrid, corrupt, excretion of the body, dirt, mud; kōr state of being rotten or pap-like; kōraku state of being worn out, decayed, rotten, putrid, stinking, state of being languished, pined away; that is putrid, etc.; kōrakutana putrescence; kōraci, kōrace state of being putrid, impure, pap-like, soft, or mummy; soft mud; kōcce mud, mire, bath-drainage. *Tu.* kureyuni, kurevuni, kuripuni, kuriyuni to decay, rot, putrefy; (B-K.) kuṛi = kuri to decay; kuṛē filth, dirt; swamp, pool; kūrte, kūrte dirt, filthiness; dirty; kurtele a filthy man; korambē, kolambē swamp, marshy ground; kolambē decayed, putrid, stinking; kolakū filth, dirty. *Te.* k(r)ullu to rot, putrefy, decay; sorrow, grieve; *adj.* rotten, putrid, decomposed; krullagincu to grieve, sorrow; krullaginta grief, sorrow. *Ga.* (S.) kuṇḍu- wooden posts to be rotten inside the earth and shaky. *Go.* (Tr.) kukkānā to go rotten, useless, as san fibre after heavy rain; (Ph.) to rot; *caus.* (Ph.) kuksatānā; (SR.) kukkānā to rot, of hemp (Voc. 713). *Kur.* xossnā (xussayā) to become weak or soft, hence: decay, rot, moulder away, be worm-eaten, be worn, wasted. Cf. 1748 *Ta.* kumpi. / Cf. Skt. kuṇapa- dead body, corpse; mouldering, smelling like a carcass; Pkt. kupima- corpse; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3257. DED(S, N) 1514.

1823 *Ta.* kuṛai ear-ring, ear. *Ma.* kuṛa id. *Ka.* (Bark.) koḍige ear-ring, normally used by non-brahmins. *Tu.* koḍaṅc ear-ring; (B-K.) kuḍka, kuḍki female's ear ornament. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) kuḍka ear-ring in upper ear. *Go.* (A.) kuṛka ear-ring (Voc. 798). ? Cf. 1686 *Ta.* kupukku. DED(S, N) 1515.

1824 *Ta.* kuṛaiccu, kuṛaicei, kuṛaccu, kuṛacu loop, noose, knot, joint of the body. *Ka.* kupike, (PBh.) kuṛike loop, noose, clasp, link, knot. *Kuwi* (S.) klōlu hasp; (Ṭ.) koṛlu door-fastening. DED(S) 1516.

1825 *Ma.* koṛiyuka to fall out, drop (as fruits, leaves, hair); koṛikka to cause to fall. *Go.* (Tr.) kuṛuttānā to take off skirt; (Ph.) kuṛatānā, (Ma.) kur²-, (S.) kuṛ- to take off clothes; (SR.) kuḍṣānā to undress (Voc. 802); kussānā (Tr.) to drop off or out (e.g. a nose-ring), fall (of leaves), (Ph.) drop off, (SR.) drop; (Mu.) kus-, gus- to fall off (hair, feathers, etc.); (Ko.) kusp- to take off (skirt); (S.) kusam slough of snake (Voc. 813); (ASu.) kus- to drop (feathers, as a peacock). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kuṛv- to become loose. *Pe.* kruz- (krust-) (serpent) to slough skin. *Kui* kṛuḥpa (kṛuht-), (S.) kṛuspa (kṛust-) to unloose, unbind, undo, pull off, take to pieces, tear out; *n.* act of undoing, releasing; kṛoḥo inba to become

undone, become loose; kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to fall to pieces; *tr.* kṛuppa (kṛupt-). DED(S, N) 265.

1826 *Te.* kruṅku, (K.: modern) guṅku, guku to sink, plunge, set (as the sun), die; *n.* a plunge; ? (K.) kṛu to sink, be drowned (or with 1767 *Ta.* kuraṅku). *Pe.* kṛug(g-) (kṛuṅt-) to sink, submerge (*intr.*); kṛuk- (-t) id. (*tr.*); kṛu- (-t) to sink into (mud). *Manḍ.* kṛugg- to sink; kṛuk- to submerge, make to drown. *Kui* kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to sink beneath, divc, plunge into; *n.* diving; kṛūva (kṛūt-) to sink down, sink into, (sun) sets; *n.* subsidence, sinking into, setting of the sun. *Kuwi* (F.) kṛūyali (kṛūt-) to sink; verā kṛūpū sunset; (P.²) kṛugg- (-it) to be submerged; (Su.) kṛu- to be deep; (S.) klūpu depth. From DED(S) 1472.

1827 (a) *Ta.* kuṭakam a dry or liquid measure = $\frac{1}{4}$ nāṇi. *Ma.* kuṭakam a measure of 50 lḍaṅgāris in Wayanādu. ? *To.* kwa-x (when numerated, kwa-w) a large measure. *Ka.* kolaga, kuṭa a measure of capacity = 4 boḷlas. *Koḍ.* (Shanumgam) kolaka a measure of capacity. *Tu.* kolaga a measure of grain. *Te.* (Inscr.) kolagamu water-vessel. / Cf. Skt. kuḍava-, kuḍapa, kuṭapa- a measure of grain or of wood or of iron, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3246.

(b) *Te.* kola measurement; kolādi limit, extent, measure, count; kolagaḍu one who measures grain; kolāta measurement, measuring; kolucu to measure. *Kol.* kul- (kult-) to count; (Pat., p. 163) kulleng to measure. *Nk.* kull- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kul- id. *Go.* (M.) kolśānā, (Ko.) kols- id. (< Te.) (Voc. 949). *Koṇḍa* koli- (-t) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōla a measure (< Tc.). Since all occurrences of *Te.* (kolucu, etc.) have l in early inscriptions, there is doubt whether (b) belongs with (a). However, change of *l > l may have been earlier than the record (so K.). If so, *Koṇḍa* koli- also is borrowed from *Te.* Otherwise, (b) should be in position *kol-. DED(S, N) 1517.

1828 *Ta.* kuṭam tank, reservoir, lake. *Ma.* kuṭam tank. *Ka.* koṭa, koṭahe, koṭa pond. *Tu.* kuṭa tank, pond. *Te.* kolanu, kolāku, kolā-kuvu id.; (VPK) kollu deep pond dug or built near the outlet of a tank, in which water is collected before supplying it to fields; kollu guṇṭa pond into which water from irrigation wells is baled out. *Go.* (Mu.) kol tank (Voc. 946). *Kui* glūnju a small pool, puddle. / Cf. Skt. kuṭa- pond, pool. DED(S) 1518.

1829 *Ta.* kuṭampu hoof. *Ma.* kuṭampu id. *Ko.* kolḍ id. *To.* kwīḷ lower joints of calf's leg down to hoof, wrist. *Ka.* kolaga, kolaga, kopaga hoof; (eastern dialects; *LSB* 1.3) kolbu id. *Kor.* (O.) kolanci, (T.) kolnci. (M.) kolci id. DED(N) 1519.

1830 *Ta.* kuṭavi wasp (*Sphegidae*), carpenter bee (*Xylocopa tenisocapa*). *Ma.* kuṭavi wasp, hornet. Cf. 1833 *Ta.* kuṭi. DED 1520.

1831 *Ta.* kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to stammer (through fear, anger, confusion), howl, yell; kuḷiṛu (kuḷiṛi-) to sound, rattle; *n.* sound, rattling noise; kuḷiṛ kettle drum; contrivance to scare away parrots; kuḷaku (kuḷaki-) to prattle, wheedle; kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to babble (as an infant), talk indistinctly, crow; kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to make incoherent or indistinct sounds as when affected by strong emotions). *Ma.* kuḷaṛuka to stammer. ? *To.* ku-ṛ the cries or twittering of birds, buzzing of bees, tinkling of silver chain (*TS:* ir fiḷi-xu-ṛ the cry of a buffalo bird, ku-ṛ ke-fily tinkling silver chain). *Ka.* kiḷiṛ, kiḷiṛ to sound, neigh; kelar to cry out, roar (or with 2017(b), esp. *Ta.* kiḷavi). DED(S) 1521.

1832 *Ta.* kuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to bathe, wash one's body up to the neck, take purificatory bath after menstruation, dive for pearls; *n.* bath, ablution, diving; kuḷippu, kuḷiyal washing, bathing. *Ma.* kuḷi bathing, ablution; kuḷikka to wash, bathe, plunge into water. *Koḍ.* kuḷi- (kuḷip-, kuḷi-) to take bath; kuḷipēki menstruation (lit. need to bathe); kuḷi mane menstrual hut; (Shanmugam) kuḷip bathing; kuḷiyame pregnancy (lit. need not to bathe). *Tu.* kuḷuṅkuni to wet, moisten; kolambē bath (comm. by K.). DED(S, N) 1522.

1833 *Ta.* kuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce (as an arrow). *Tu.* kuḷipuni to sting (as an ant). *Br.* kuḷling to pierce, stab. Cf. 1830 *Ta.* kuḷavi. DEDS 266.

1834 *Ta.* kuḷiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to feel cool (as breeze), be cool, refreshing, get numbed (as in death); *n.* coldness, chilliness, ague, shivering; kuḷiṛci, kuḷiṛti, kuḷiṛti coolness, cold, act of cooling or refreshing, numbness (as in death); kuḷirippu, kuḷiṛmai, kuḷumai coolness, kindness; kuḷiṛi a fan; kuḷa-kuḷiṛi to be intensely cool and refreshing. *Ma.* kuḷiṛ, kuḷiṛ coldness, cool, refreshing; kuḷiṛuka to be chilly, refreshed; kuḷiṛma freshness; kuḷiṛppu, kuḷuppam chilliness; kuḷiṛppikka to chill, quiet, refresh, comfort; kuḷukulu intense cold. *Ko.* kuḷak in-, kuḷuḷ in- (hands, feet, body) feel cool, (mind) feels calm and peaceful. *Ka.* kuḷiṛ to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness, coolness, cold, snow, frost. *Koḍ.* kuḷi- (kuḷip-, kuḷi-) cold feeling is; kuḷiṛi ka-la cold season. DED 1523.

1835 *Ta.* kuḷiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to sit, rest; *n.* sitting, resting. *To.* kuḷiḷ- (kuḷiḷd-) to hatch (< Badaga). *Ka.* kuḷiṛ, kuḷiṛ, kuḷu, kuḷuḍu, kuḷuḍu, kuḷuḍu, kuḷuḍu to bend, stoop, squat, sit down. *Tu.* kuḷiḷuni to sit, sit down, lodge, dwell; (B-K.) kuḷupu to sit. *Kor.* (O.) kuḷali, (T.) kuḷli, (M.) kuḷliani id. *Go.* (Ph.) kuḷsā stool (*Voc.* 805). DED(N) 1524.

1836 *Ta.* kuḷuvaṇ fowler's attendant, (DCV) hillman; kuḷivai fowler's attendant. *Ma.* (DCV) kuḷuvaṇ hillman. DEDS 267.

1837 *Ma.* guḷugulū sound of fruits falling into water. *Ka.* guḷugulū murmuring or

gurgling sound produced by running or rippling water. *Tu.* guḷuḷuḷu a noise made as in filling a pitcher with water. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 10, for areal etymology; the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL:* Skt. guḷuḷita- roaring of an elephant, guḷuḷa-thunder, guḷuḷaṭṭa thunders, and Pali and Pkt. items. DED 1525.

1838 *Ka.* guḷḷa a stout herb, *Solanum ferox*. *Tu.* guḷḷa a kind of round brinjal, *S. Jacquinii*; guḷḷa-badanē *S. ferox*. DEDS 268.

1839 *Ta.* kuḷḷam, kuḷḷal shortness in stature, dwarfishness; kuḷḷa-nari jackal; kuḷḷan short, undersized man; *fem.* kuḷḷi; kuḷḷi dwarfishness, shortness. *Ma.* kuḷḷan short man, dwarf; *fem.* kuḷḷi; kuḷḷan young, short, stunted. *Ko.* kuḷḷ shortness and broadness of figure; kuḷ(n) short man; *fem.* kuly. *Ka.* kuḷḷu shortness; kuḷḷa a short man. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) kuḷḷē a short man; *fem.* kuḷḷi. Cf. 1851 *Ta.* kuṛu; prob. contracted from *kuṛaḷ-. DED(S) 1526.

1840 *Ta.* kuṛaṅku thigh. *Ma.* kuṛaku, kuṛavu quarter of animals, ham, thigh, loins. *Ko.* korg thigh. *Te.* kuṛuvu id. *Koḷ.* kudug (obl. kudg-) id. *Pa.* kudu (pl. kudul), (NE.) kudu id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuyug (pl. kuygul) id. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) kurki, (SR. Mu. S.) kurki, (M.) kurk, kurki, (G. Ko.) kurku, (Ma.) kohki id. (*Voc.* 779). *Koṇḍa* kuṛgu (pl. kuṛkū) id. *Kuḷi* kuḷu (pl. kuska), kuḷ(uḷu) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kūḍuḷ lap, thigh; (S.) kudugu calf of leg (sic); (Su. Isr.) kudgu thigh. *Kur.* xoṣṣa leg, thigh. *Malt.* qoṣṣe thigh. DED 1527.

1841 *Ta.* kuṛaṅku a branch channel. *To.* kwar small thicket (with stream running through). *Ka.* kuṛakalu a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream. DEDS 269.

1842 *Ta.* kuṛaṭu small flock or clump of wood, plank. *Ma.* kuṛaṭu, kuṛaṭu piece of wood; kuṛana log, stump, gnarled wood; kuṛaṇṇi board used as seat, stump; kuṛaṇṇu log. *Ko.* kuḍ club, bar of door, log. *To.* kuḍ large stick, club. *Ka.* kuṛaḍu trunk of a lopped tree, stump, piece of wood; (Hav.) kodanṇi log of wood. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭi small piece of wood. *Tu.* kuṛaḍu log, stump; kodanṇu chopping-block; (B-K.) kodanṇi, kodanṇi a small log of wood. *Te.* kuṛaḍu the trunk of a tree of which the branches are lopped off, a stump. DED(S) 1528.

1843 *Ta.* kuṛaṭu pincers, forceps, crab. *Te.* kuṛaḍu a kind of pincers. DED 1529.

1844 *Ta.* kuṛam Kuṛava tribe, palmistry as practised by Kuṛava women; kuṛavaṇ man of a caste of fowlers, snake-catchers, basket-makers, and fortune-tellers; *fem.* kuṛatti, kuṛavi, kuṛavaṇci; kuṛavaṇar the Kuṛava tribe of the mountain; kuṛiṇci hilly tract; kuṛicci village in the hilly tract; village; kuṛumpar petty chieftains; an aboriginal tribe; hunters; a caste of shepherds who

weave blankets; kuṛumpu petty chieftains; a class of savages supposed to form a part of the aborigines of south India; village. *Ma.* kuṛavan wandering tribe of basket-makers, snake-catchers, and gipsies; kuṛicci hill country; kuṛicciyan a hill tribe; kuṛumpān shepherd; caste of mountaineers in Wayanaḍu; kuṛuppu a chief. *To.* kurb (r, not ṛ) man of Kurumba tribe living in the Nilgiri jungles; *fem.* kurē, kurbē. *Ka.* kuṛava, kuṛama man of a now settled tribe who make blankets, mats, etc., are musicians, etc.; *fem.* kuṛavaṇṇi, kuṛavati, kuṛaviti (commonly fortune-tellers); kuṛaca a thievish wandering hill tribe that sell wooden combs, etc.; kuṛuba man of the shepherd caste; kuṛumba a caste of mountaineers; kuṛike village. *Koḍ.* kurubē shepherd; (Shanmugam) Kuruba caste man; *fem.* kurubati. *Tu.* kuṛage man of a tribe that feeds on carrion and whose women wear leaves; *fem.* korapalu; koraji, koraju a serpent charmer; kurube shepherd. *Te.* kuṛava name of a tribe of mountaineers; *fem.* kuṛavata; kuṛavaṇṇi a gipsy; kurupa, kuruma a caste of shepherds who weave blankets. *Go.* (Pat.) kurmal shepherd (*Voc.* 783). Cf. 1864 *Ta.* kuṛam. DED(S) 1530, DED 1534.

1845 *Ta.* kuṛavai black murrelet, *Ophiocephalus striatus*; *O. punctatus*. *Te.* kuṛa a kind of fish, (B.) *Silurus boalis*; (B.) koramuttu *Gobius lagocephalus*. DED 1531.

1846 *Ta.* kuṛaḷai calumny, backbiting. *Ma.* kuṛaḷa, kuṛaḷa talebearing, slander, backbiting. ? *Go.* (LuS.) kurcha backbiting. DED(N) 1532.

1847 *Ta.* kuṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to design, intend, think, draw, sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; *n.* mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark to shoot at, goal, motive, omen, generative organ; kuṛippi (-pp-, -tt-) to call to mind by sign or hint; kuṛippu intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign. *Ma.* kuṛi a mark, sign, aim; kuṛikka to mark, note, write, point at, refer to; kuṛippu memorandum, abstract; kuṛicci pudendum muliebri. *Ko.* guryv good aim; kur broad strip of embroidery. *To.* kury aim; kuṛp a mark (made by a person to show he was there). *Ka.* kuṛi to mark, take note of, regard; kuṛi, kuṛipu, kuṛi a mark, sign, aim, object of aim; kuṛupu, kuṛuvu, kuṛuhu a mark, sign, token, characteristic; kuṛikāṇa marksman; gurutu, guratu, guruta, gurta, gurtu, guttu, gottu a mark, sign; knowledge, acquaintance; (Hav.) gontu knowledge; ? kūn, kūnu, kūna a mark, sign; acquaintance. *Koḍ.* kuri- (kurip-, kuric-) to paint, decorate; announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses; kuri drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark, embroidery, act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage; guri an aim; gurti a mark; gotti ma-d- to know; gotti(i) upḍi/ille it is/is not known (*dat.*, to a person); gotti(i) a-g- to become known (*dat.*, to a person). *Tu.* guri an aim, mark, butt, responsibility; gurta a mark, sign, token, recognition;

gottu, gontu knowledge, understanding, acquaintance. *Kor.* (O.) gottu knowledge. *Te.* guri an aim, object aimed at, design, purpose, sign, token, esteem; gurincu to intend, have in view; gurinci, gurici concerning; gurikāḍu a good marksman; gurutu a mark, sign, token; (K.) gurt(u) upḍu to be remembered (*dat.*, by a person); *neg.* gurtu lēdu. ? *Kuḷi* gorpa (goṛ-) to aim at, hit the mark; *n.* an aim, hitting the mark. *Kuwi* (S.) gurri kinai to observe, point; (Isr.) gur- (it-) to aim at. *Malt.* kurke to write. DED(S, N) 1533.

1848 *Ma.* kuṛicci a kind of fish with many sharp bones. *Tu.* kurci a kind of fish. DEDS 270.

1849 (a) *Ta.* kuṛiṇci conehead. *Strobilanthes*; (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* and *Barleria* species; kuṛuṅkai *Strobilanthes*. *Ma.* kuṛiṇṇi (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* species. *Ka.* (Lush.) kuṛige various *Strobilanthes* species.

(b) *Ta.* kuṛaṇci, kuṛiṇci, kuṛaṇṇam, kuṛaṇṇakam, kuṛaṇṇam henna, *Lawsonia alba*; common yellow nail dye, thorny nail dye, *Barleria prionitis*. *Ma.* kuṛiṇṇi various *Barleria* and *Justicia* species. *Ka.* goraṇṇe, gōraṇṇe, gōraṇṇa, gōraṇṇi, gōraṇṇe, kuṛuṇṇa(ka), kuṛaṇṇa(ka) *B. prionitis*. *Tu.* gōraṇṇe, gōraṇṇe id. *Te.* gōraṇṇa, gōraṇṇa *L. alba*. / Cf. Skt. kuṛuṇṇa(ka), kuṛaṇṇaka, kuṛaṇṇaka, kuṛuṇṇa- yellow *Barleria*; kuṛaba(ka)- a red kind of *Barleria*; Pkt. koriṭṭa- *Barleria*; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3322, 3326. DED 1535.

1850 (a) *Ta.* kuṛu (kuṛuv-, kuṛ-) to pound in a mortar, husk; kuṛu (kuṛi-) to pound, strike, hit, crush (as lice). *Ko.* kur- (kuṛ-) to pound (clay in preparation for making pots). *Ga.* (S.) kurk- (kuruk-) to beat like a carpet. *Go.* (A.) kurkal stone pestle (*Voc.* 778). *Kur.* kussnā to strike by thrusting the head against, butt (Pfeiffer).

(b) *Ta.* kuttu (kutti-) to strike with the fist, cuff, pound (as in a mortar), peck, afflict, injure; *n.* blow with the fist, cuff, pounding (as in a mortar); kuttal hitting. *Ma.* kuttuka to cuff, beat in a mortar; kuttu a blow. *Ko.* kut blow with fist; gud- (gudy-) to strike with fist, nudge with elbow; gud fist, blow with fist, nudge, distance from elbow to knuckles. *To.* kud- (kudy-) to hit with fist, box; kud fist. *Ka.* kuttu to beat, strike, bruise; *n.* beating, etc., a stroke; kuttuge act of striking or state of being struck; kuttuṅguḷi (also read: kuttuṅguḷi) person engaged in beating; guddu, gurdū to strike with the fist, cuff, box, beat in a mortar, pound; guddu a blow with the fist; gudduvike pounding; guddarisu to cuff, push (as a calf or a milker pushes the udder); gudige a club, bludgeon. *Koḍ.* gudd- (guddi-) to pound with fist; kutt- (kutti-) to thrust with fist. *Tu.* gudduni to box, cuff, beat; guddu a blow, cuff; gudige a club, cudgel; kūtūni to peck, strike with the beak. *Te.*

g(r)uddu to give a blow with the fist; *n.* a blow with the fist; gudiya, gude a club, cudgel. *Ga.* (S.) guddap- to pound with fist, butt. *Go.* (Ph.) khuddā a blow, push, knock (*Voc.* 1007); (A.Su.) gudd- to quarrel. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kut- (-it-) to ram; gud- (-it-) to punch. *Malt.* gutyē to give a blow with the fist. / Cf. *Mar.* guddā a blow with the fist.

(c) *Ta.* kummu (kummi-) to pound in a mortar gently, knead, (also kumukku [kumukki-]) to beat with fists, pommel, wash cloth by wetting and gently pressing it with hands; kumi (-pp-, -tt-) to overpound (as rice); kumai (-pp-, -tt-) to beat or pound in a mortar; *n.* blow, stroke. *Ma.* kummu to beat in a mortar or gently; kuma bruising, beating; kumekka to beat, bruise. *Ko.* kum- (kumy-) to pestle (grain) with slow strokes to remove husks. *To.* kum- (kumy-) to pound (grain) with light strokes; kumf- (kumf-) to beat (drum), kill, cut (bark with a stone, in a ceremony); kuf- (kufy-) to pound (clothes in washing), load (gun). *Ka.* kummu to beat with a pestle, pound; *n.* pounding, a beat with a pestle; kummasu, kummisu to cause to pound; gummu to cuff, box, strike. *Kod.* kummu- (kummi-) to churn. *Tu.* kumpuni to peck, strike with the beak; gummuni to blow, cuff; gumuṭu fighting, cuffing; gumusu a stroke, cuff, box; gumusuni to box, strike; (B-K.) kumpu to pierce. *Kor.* (O.) kumpu to box. *Te.* kummu to mix or beat mud, chunam or any other thing with a pestle or the feet, (also krummu) to butt, gore, pierce (as an animal with head or horns, a man with the elbow, fist, etc.); *n.* a butt, goring, a trouble, difficulty; gummu to butt, pierce, gore; *n.* a butt, thrust; gumuku, gubuku to strike with the fist, pommel; (K.) guppu to butt with head (as calf while suckling), pound heavily with pestle; guppiṭi the fist, closed hand; kuppaliṇu to beat clothes. *Go.* (Tr.) kurumānā (kurmsi) to grind or pound grain in a mortar (*Voc.* 773); (Y.) gup- to pierce (*Voc.* 1134). *Konda* (BB, 1972) gumsa fist. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gup- (-it-) to knock against; grup- (-h-) to bang against. DED(S, N) 1536.

1851 *Ta.* kuru short, dwarfish, defective; (-pp-, -tt-) to become short, contract, shrink; kurumai shortness, dwarfishness, defectiveness; kuruku (kuruki-) to grow short, stumpy, dwarfish, shrink, be reduced, decrease; kurukku (kurukki-) to shorten, reduce, abbreviate; *n.* shortness of distance, contraction; kurukkam shortness, abbreviation; kurukkal reduction, contraction; kurukal that which is short; kurai (-v-, -nt-) to diminish, dwindle, be reduced, prove insufficient, be defective, droop in affliction, languish from worries, lose courage, suffer defeat; (-pp-, -tt-) to lessen, shorten; *n.* deficiency, defect, poverty; kuraiṇal deficiency, scarcity, disparagement; kuraiṇu lack, deficiency, defect, small quantity, poverty; kurai (-v-, -nt-) to stoop, bend low; kurai, kuril short-

ness, dwarfishness, smallness; kuraiṇal dwarf; *fem.* kurai; kuraiṇal dwarfishness, poverty; kuraiyōṇ person of short stature; kuram fault, defect, reproach; kurri stump; kurruyir state of being half-dead; kurru (kurri-) to decrease, become reduced, droop, languish, become stunted; *n.* deficiency; kurral diminishing; kurcam, kurcan a dwarf. *Ma.* kuru short, little, brief; kurutu, kuruyatu what is short; kuru nari, kurukkan jackal; kuruka to grow short, be abridged, thicken by boiling; kurukku what is short; kurukkuka to shorten, diminish, boil down, contract, pull in; kurupam shortness; kurumpu infant; kura want, defect, blemish, disgrace; kurayuka to dwindle, sink in price, be deficient, short, little; kuracal want, scarcity; kuravu deficiency, disgrace; kuraya, kurē little, less, minus; kurēkka to diminish, lower, disgrace; kurai shortness; kuraiṇal dwarf; kurram defect, fault, crime; kurri stump, peg. *Ko.* kurg- (kurgy-) to become small, diminish; kurk- (kurky-) to make small, diminish; korv- (kord-) to be reduced in size or number, (voice) becomes hoarse; kornj- (kornj-) to become reduced in size; korc- (korc-) to reduce (tr.) in size; korv deficiency, want, fault; kor (kor per waxing or waning moon; kor go-ṛ defective horn); ku-ṛ shortness of stature; ku-ṛn short man; *fem.* ku-ṛy; ? korv- (kord-/kord-) to become numb; ? korv shortness (of person, tail); short man; kony short woman. *To.* kurx- (kurxy-) to be short; kurk- (kurky-) to shorten (tr.); kur-ēs *Eugenia calophyllifolia* (i.e. short-leaf); kwar- (kwarṭ-) to be reduced in size or esteem; kwar defective in physique, character, status; kwarciṭ a lack; kwarṭas adolescent girl, young adult woman (cf. 4616 moxṭas). *Ka.* kuru smallness; kurukuli a detractor; kurugani state of being diminished, grown short, or worsted; kurucu, kuraci, kicu, guccu, guju, gujja smallness, dwarfishness; gujja a dwarf; kurai shortness, littleness; korate, korante state of being curtailed, deficiency, want, defect, fault; kore to grow little or less or short, diminish; *n.* smallness, shortness, deficiency, defect, remainder; kutta defect, deficiency, fault, trouble, disease; kuttu that is small, etc.; kundu to become small, little, less, become lean, decrease, wane, sink under affliction, faint, cease; *n.* decrease, deficiency, defect, want, fault, dejection; kundaka defect; kunduvike, kundula decreasing, etc.; (Hav.) kudka jackal. *Kod.* koru, koravu defect, deficiency; korate diminishing; kurkē short, small; kutta sickness; kudya, kudya shortness; short, small, dwarfish; (B-K.) kudke fox; kundu deficiency, defect, fault, want, loss; kunduni to decrease, be reduced, fade, be boiled down; kundavuni to reduce, boil down, repress; kundaly deficiency (as in the measurement of grain, etc.); kundri little, small, short; koṭakota deficient, short,

little. *Kor.* (O.) kudke fox; kudde dwarf. *Te.* kuruca, kuru- short, dwarfish, small; kurra, kurraḍu, kurraḍu child, boy; kurru- usuru slight remaining breath at the point of death; kurada deficiency; korā defect, want; korāṭa deficiency, want, incompleteness; koda, kodava deficiency, defect, want; kundakamu defect, want, loss, damage; kundu to sink, decrease, become short (life-span), be dejected, grieve; *n.* grief, repentance; guju a dwarf; (K., B.) kruiyū to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1778 *Ka.* koragu). *Go.* (Ph.) kurra short of stature (*Voc.* 787). *Konda* kurri short, shortness; kurikan short man; koro naka jackal (small in size, opposed to peri naka; see 3606 *Ta.* nari); (BB) guRi short, small, little. *Pe.* guhu, guhuṭi, guspa, guspaṭi short. ? *Kui* krōpka (< krōkp-; krōkt-) to lower, reduce; *n.* reduction; kōga (kōgi-) to become small, be less, smaller, decrease, shrink; *n.* decrease, diminution; kōpka (< kōkp-; kōkt-) to make less, decrease, diminish, reduce; *n.* reduction. Cf. 1839 *Ta.* kuḷam and 1854 *Ka.* kurūje. DED(S, N) 1537.

1852 *Ta.* kurukuruppu, kurukuruppai snoring, stertorous breathing; kuraiṇal snoring, snorting; kurukkal snoring. *Ma.* kurukurukka to breathe with difficulty, the sound in the throat of a dying person; kurukuka, kuruh-ṇuka to purr, coo as a dove; kuruttuka to grunt; kuruttuka to purr, coo, rattle in the throat; kurummuka to coo; kurku a snore. *Ka.* guru, guru guru a sound in imitation of snoring or purring; guruguttu to snore, purr; gurake, guruku, kuruke, goraku, gorike, goruku, kore snoring; gura gura sound emitted by an angry bandicoot; gurru an imitative sound; guruguttu to growl, snarl (as dogs, bears, tigers); gurru guru sound of growling, snarling, etc.; (Gowda) guru to snore. *Tu.* guranē the snarling of a dog; guraguttuni, gurkuttuni to grunt; gurukuttuni to snore, purr, coo, phlegm to rattle in the throat, to roar; guruguttu snoring; guruguru id., rattling of phlegm in the throat; gurru-korepuni to bark, growl, snore; gurrāyisuni, gurrāyisuni to grunt, growl, snore; gurku, gurkugurku roar of a tiger, grunting of a pig. *Kor.* (O.) guru to cry (owl). *Te.* guraka snoring; gurru snoring, growling, snarling, gruff speaking, anger; gurumanu to snore, growl, snarl; kurru to cry, yell, groan. *Kol.* gurgadil- (gurgadil-) (dog) growls, (pig) grunts. *Pa.* gur- to hiss, hoot; gurj- (mice) to squeak. *Go.* (L.) gurrānā to snore, sleep; (Ma.) gur- (dove) to coo (*Voc.* 1156). *Konda* gōr- (-t-) to snore; gōru snoring. *Kui* drōka snore, snoring; drōka piṇpa to snore. *Kuwi* (F.) drēki-kialī id.; (S.) drukinai to snore, snort; gurinai to wheeze; (F.) gurāli to coo. *Kur.* gurrānā to roar (as a tiger), snarl or growl fiercely, utter angry words or shouts of anger. *Br.* ghurring to growl; ? gurring to gurgle (of camels), groan loudly (Bray compares Si. gur- to growl). Cf. 2122 *Ma.* kora. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 12, for areal ety-

mology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4207, *guragura-, no. 4486, ghuragurā-yate, and no. 4489, ghurghurā-. DED(S, N) 1538 (and from 1496).

1853 *Ka.* gukku to draw a deep breath whilst speaking, so that a faltering of speech takes place; *n.* drawing a deep breath and emitting an inarticulate, suppressed sound; a mouthful. *Te.* g(r)rukka, g(r)ukkili, g(r)uk-keḍu a gulp; (K.) grukku to gulp liquid. *Pe.* gūh- (gūst-) to swallow. *Mand.* guh- (-t-) id. *Kui* guḥpa (guht-) id.; *n.* act of swallowing; (P.) goḥpa (goht-) to swallow. *Kuwi* (F.) gūssali (gūst-) id.; (S.) guh'nai to devour, swallow, gulp; ghoh'nai to drink; (Su. Isr.) guh- (gūst-) to swallow; goh- (gost-) to drink. DED(S) 1539.

1854 *Ka.* kuruje, kujje an unripe fruit of the jack tree. *Tu.* gujje a tender or half-ripe jack fruit. Cf. 1851 *Ta.* kurū. DEDS 271.

1855 *Ta.* kurumpi ear-wax; excretion of the body, as urine and faeces. *Ka.* kurugani, kṛkaṇi, kūgaṇi, kūgaṇe, koggu, gugge ear-wax. *Tu.* kimbily, kimbilly id. *Te.* gubili, gulibi, gulimi id. *Pa.* girub id.; ? korā- to scrape wax out of ear. *Go.* (W. Ph.) koraged, (Ch.) korngel, (Ma.) kornguli, (A.) korekal, (Mand.) korveli ear-wax (*Voc.* 924); ? (S.) gūnju id. (*Voc.* 1170); (Koya Su.) kornjūl id. DED(S, N) 1540.

1856 *Ta.* kurumpu wickedness, mischief, battle, war; kurumpan mischief-maker. *Ma.* kurumpu haughtiness, insolence; kurumpan insolent, stubborn. *Ka.* kurumbu, kurumbi stubbornness, foolishness; kuruba a stubborn, foolish man. DED 1541.

1857 *Ta.* kurumpu stronghold, fort. *Ka.* kurumba a man belonging to a fort. DED 1542.

1858 *Ta.* kuruvai a dark species of paddy maturing in two months; an inferior reddish paddy maturing in three months. *Ma.* kuruva a sort of black paddy. DED 1543.

1859 *Ta.* kurai (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, reap; *n.* piece, section; kuru (kuruv, kurv-) to pluck. *Ma.* kurēkka to cut off. *Ko.* korv- (kort-) to make fallen branch into club. *To.* kwarf- (kwart-) to cut; kwic- (kwič-) to chop up (wood, etc.). *Ka.* kore, kori to cut (as wood with a saw, the throat with a sword, stalks of millet), break (as a hole in a wall), bore, excavate (as running water the soil), pierce (as cold; or with 2168 *Ko.* korv-); kori a large branch cut off from a thorn-bush; kore cutting, a cut-off piece (as of sugar-cane); koreyuvike cutting, etc.; korēta, korēta act of cutting, etc., the piercing of cold; korecu, koccu to cut away, up, or to pieces (as thorn-bushes); koccu act of or an instrument for cutting to pieces, state of being cut into pieces; koccike act of cutting or cutting up. *Tu.* kudupuni to cut, reap; kudē piece of wood; kujimbu, kujumbu a chip, fragment; kojapuni, kojepuni, kojāluni,

kojiluni, kojeluni, kojelpuni to break, cut in pieces; (B-K.) kocu to cut in pieces. *Kor.* (T.) kudi to saw. *Te.* (Inscr.) kōra a cut-off portion. *Nk.* (Ch.) kutuk-/kut- to cut (meat); kutup- to cut with axe. *Pa.* kud- (kutt-), (NE.) kud- (kutt-) to cut; kud-, (NE.) kud- to kindle fire by bamboo stick. *Ga.* (S.³) kuy- to cut. *Kui* krāpa (krāt-) to cut, saw; *n.* act of sawing. DED(S, N) 1544.

1860 *Ta.* kurai small island. *Ka.* kuruva, kurava, kurva island. *Go.* (LuS.) koorta an island. DED(N) 1545.

1861 *Ta.* kurru (kurri-) to puncture, prick, pierce. *Te.* gr(juccu to thrust, push, insert (as a stick, needle or the like into something or through a hole), pierce, prick, thread together (as beads), thread a needle. *Go.* (Mu.) guhc- to pierce, poke; (Ma.) gu'c- to poke with finger, punch with elbow (*Voc.* 1167). From DED 1392.

1862 *Pe.* kuna heel. *Manq.* kune id. *Kuwi* (Su.) gu'na id. DEDS 272.

1863 *Ta.* kuṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to dance; kuṇippu dance. *Ma.* kunikka to dance, jump. *Ko.* kony- (konc-), konc- (konc-) (calf or other animal) frisks. *To.* kwiḍz- (kwiḍ-) (calf) frisks. *Ka.* kupi to move in a hopping, skipping, or jumping manner, dance; *n.* dancing; kuṇiyuvike, kuṇiha dancing; (K.²) konaku to jump, leap; *n.* a leap, jump; (Hav.) kopī to dance; kopippe dancing child (small girl). *Kor.* (T.) kopī to dance. *Te.* guṇiyu, guṇucu to dangle, dance; gunupu a dance. DED(N) 1547.

1864 *Ta.* kuṇam, kuṇu hill, mountain; kuṇuvar mountaineers. *Ma.* kunnam mountain; kunnu hill, mountain; conical heap, hill-fort; kunnan mountaineer; kunnikka to pile up, heap up; kuṇu hill. *To.* küḍ-xaṣ, küḍ large rock standing by itself. *Ka.* kopda hill, mountain (< Te.). *Koq.* kundī mountain. *Te.* kopda, (Inscr.) konḡa mountain, hill, rock; kopdavaḍu a mountaineer; kuruva, (Inscr.) kuruva a raised ground, footpath on a hill. *Nk.* (Ch.) kod hill. *Pa.* kondi (pl. kondkul) mountain. *Ga.* (S.²) kondekor the Gadbas near Salur; (S.³) konḡavan a hill-man. *Go.* (W.) kuṇu hill; (Ph.) kuṇu mountain, forest (*Voc.* 795). *Konḡa* goṇon (pl. goṇoku/gorokku) hill, mountain, forest on a hill. Cf. 1844 *Ta.* kuṇam. DED(S) 1548.

1865 *Ta.* kuṇri crab's eye. *Abrus precatorius.* *Ma.* kunni id. *Ka.* kunni, kunne, guru-guṇji, guru-guṇje, guru-gaṇji id.; nasu-guṇni *Carpopogon pruriens* Roxb. = *Mucuna pruriens* DC. [a near relative of *A. precatorius*]. *Tu.* gurguṇji, gurguṇji seed of *A. precatorius*. *Te.* gurija, gurivenda *A. precatorius*; guri-ginja, (B. also) guru-ginja seed of *A. precatorius*. / Cf. Skt. kuṇchikā, guṇjā-*A. precatorius* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4176); cf. H. ghūghci, ghūghci id. DED 1549.

1866 *Ko.* kuḍ bundle. *Te.* kuḍ bundle of firewood or grass. DED 1550.

1867 *Ir.* (Bhattacharya 1958; Z) kunni bee. *Paiku.* kunni id. *Ko.* kupy id. ? *Tu.* kopī, kopḍi a sting. DED(S) 1403.

1868 *Ta.* kū cooing, as of a dove; kū-kū clamour, outcry; kū-kūy-enal, kū-kāv-enal bawling, screeching, complaining, lamenting; kūccal outcry, clamour, hue and cry; kūval crying aloud, bawling, crowing; kūvu (kūvi-) to crow, scream (as a peacock), cry (as a cuckoo or birds in general), call out, whoop, trumpet, cry out for help, call; summon; kūvuvān cock; kukku (kukki-) to whoop; kukkal whooping cough. *Ma.* kūkuka, kūvuka to cry aloud, crow, call; kūkkuka to cry, bawl, esp. of men; kūkki a bawler, (Tiyya) a whistle; kūkkiri a bawler, coward; kūkal, kūval, kūvu, kūppu a cry. *To.* ku- (iṇ-) (iṇ-) (woman) shouts to a distance; ku-x- (ku-xy-) to crow; kub- (kuby-) to shout, bawl out. *Ka.* kū a cry, call, clamour; kūgu to cry aloud, cry out; kūgu, kūku a cry, clamour, shout; kūkalu crying, shouting; kūguvike crying aloud; kuvi to cry out; kububu, kubibi a kind of outcry. *Koq.* ku- (ku-v-, ku-nd-) to crow; ku-ti a shout, noise; (Shanmugam) kūpaḍe a roar. *Tu.* kūguni to cry out; kūgu a cry, exclamation, outcry. *Te.* kūka a cry, shout; kūta id., the cry of any animal; kūkarincu to scold, reprove; kūyu to cry out, shout, clamour, howl; kūyi, kuyi, kuyyi a cry, outcry, shout. *Kol.* ku-g- (ku-kt-) to call; kuy- (kuyt-) (cock) crows. *Nk.* kūg- to call. *Pa.* kūy- to crow, call; kūp- (kūt-) to whistle. *Ga.* (Oll.) kūy-, kūy- to crow, call. *Go.* (Ph. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kūs- to crow; (Tr.) kōr-kusānā, kor-kussānā cock to crow (*Voc.* 837); (ASu.) kūs- to coo. *Konḡa* kūk- (-t-) to call, invite, shout at; *caus.* kūpis- to summon, make (somebody) call, send word. *Pe.* kūk- (-t-) to call, summon. *Kui* kūpka (< kūkp-; kūkt-) to shout, hail, call aloud; *n.* a shout. *Kuwi* (S.) kuperi potha cuckoo. *Malt.* kūkre to call out. Cf. 1871 *Ta.* kūkai and 1930 *Ta.* kumuṇi. / Cf. Skt. kū-, kūj-; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3390, *kūkkati screams. DED(S, N) 1551.

1869 *Manq.* kū- to be unwilling. *Kui* kūva (kūt-) to refuse, abstain from, abjure; *n.* refusal. *Kuwi* (F.) kūiyali (kūt-), (S.) kūnai to refuse; (F.) kūnōmi we do not want. Cf. 1420 *Konḡa* ke-. DEDS 273.

1870 *Pa.* kū (pl. kūvul) shaft of axe. *Ga.* (P.) kūḍ handle (e.g. of knife). DEDS 274.

1871 *Ta.* kūkai rock horned owl, *Bubo bengalensis*; kūṇ owl. *Ma.* kūman id. *Ko.* gumn id. *To.* kū-x id. *Ka.* gūge, gūgi, gūbe id.; (Gowda) gumma id. *Koq.* gu-mi id. *Tu.* gūge, gummē id.; gūṅgu the cry of an owl. *Te.* gūba owl. *Kol.* (Br.) gu-pa id. *Go.* (Ch.) gugva owl (*Voc.* 1101); (S.) gupa id. (*Voc.* 1135). *Kui* muska gumberi a large owl. / Cf. Skt. ghūka-owl, Mar. ghubāḍ id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4494. DED(S) 1552.

1872 *Ta.* kūkai, kūvai East Indian arrow-root, *Curcuma angustifolia.* *Ma.* kūva. *Ka.* kūve, kuvve. *Tu.* kūvē, kuvē. DED 1553.

1873 *Tu.* ku-x girl, daughter. *Ka.* kūsu infant, babe; maiden, young virgin. *Tu.* kūkru young, small. *Kor.* (O. T.) kūje small boy; kūji girl; (M.) kūji boy. *Te.* kūsu low, base, trifling, insignificant; kūtturu, (B. also) kūtu, (Inscr.) kūntur daughter; (Inscr.) kūvita id. ? *Go.* (Tr.) kūcō, (Ch.) kūcō mother's younger sister; kuci (Mu.) id., (Ma. M.) father's younger brother's wife; (Ko.) kusi id., mother's sister (*Voc.* 821). Cf. 1646 *Ta.* kūncu and 2030 *Go.* koko. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kūkuda- one who gives a girl in marriage. DED(S, N) 1554.

1874 *Kol.* gu-ge butterfly. *Nk.* gūge id. *Pa.* gogavāla id. *Ga.* (P.) kukavare id. *Go.* (Hislop) kuge, (L.) guge, (Ma. M. Ko.) gūge id.; (Mu.) guge moth (*Voc.* 716). DED(S) 1556.

1875 *Kol.* (Wagh.) kūku mushroom. *Nk.* kuku-mugral mushrooms. *Pa.* kūki (pl. kūkul) mushroom. *Ga.* (P.) kukun (pl. kūkul) id. Cf. 1893 *Ma.* kūn. / Cf. Skt. kukunḍaka- mushroom. DEDS 275.

1876 *Ta.* kūcu (kūci-) to be shy, coy, be ticklish, be tender (as an eye), recoil, shrink back; kūcam, kūcal shyness; kūccam shyness, ticklishness, hesitating, timidity; kūccu horripilation. *Ma.* kūcuka to be shy, dread; kūśal, (Kauf.) kūccam timidity, shyness; mayir-kūccu horripilation. ? *Ko.* koyed timidity, terror (or with 2250 *Ta.* kūḡai). *Tu.* kusu-runi to be afraid; kūruni to hesitate. *Te.* (K.) kosaru to hesitate, shrink, fear. *Kui* kūja shame, bashfulness, shyness. DED (S, N) 1557, DED 1367.

1877 *Ko.* gu-c- (gu-c-) to lie or fall in a mass, (rain) pours down; put down in a mass; gu-cl heap of fuel. *To.* ku-s- (ku-sy-) to be hicaped up; ku-sil a heap. *Tu.* gūcuni, gūsunī, gūssuni to pour, shed, spill; gūjuni to ooze. DED(S) 1558.

1878 *Ta.* kūccam small-sized post used in building. *Ka.* kūcu, kūca post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; guju queen-post, strut. *Tu.* guji, guju pole or post fixed in water. *Te.* kūcamu, gunja pillar, post; kūrūju queen-post; guju one of the small vertical posts by means of which short beams are supported upon longer ones in the construction of a shelving roof. *Go.* (Ko.) gunje post, pillar (*Voc.* 1107); (Koya T.) gūnji post. *Pe.* gūj (pl. gūcku) pillar, post. DED (S, N) 1559.

1879 *Pa.* kūci, kūcu (pl. kūckul) crowbar. *Ga.* (P.) gusi id. *Go.* kūnj (pl. kūsk) (Mu.) hoe, (Elwin) shouldered digging stick; (Ko.) kūnj crowbar (*Voc.* 822); (ASu.) kūysā id., ploughshare. DEDS(N) 276.

1880 *Ta.* kūcci pulp of wood-apple. *Ma.* kūṇnu, kūṇni, kūṇṇal centre of a fruit, stalk

in the midst of a jackfruit. *Ka.* kusuri, kusuru the pulp of some vegetables and fruits; (Hav.) gūṇji stalk inside a jackfruit or pineapple. *Tu.* kūṇji, gūṇji the stalk in the midst of a jackfruit, the germ-matter of a boil; kusri pulp of a fruit. *Te.* gujuvu, guju, guṇju id.; (Merolu) gojuju pulp. *Ga.* (S.³) gurju juice, pulp. *Go.* (Tr.) guṇji sweet inner fibre of sugar-cane (*Voc.* 1106). *Kuwi* (P.) gurju pith. Cf. 1519 *Ka.* gijaṭi and 2179 *Ko.* ko-g. DED(S) 1366, 1560.

1881 *Ta.* kūṭāram tent. *Ma.* kūṭāram tent, camp. *Ka.* guḍāra, guḍāre, guṇḍāra, guḍāra tent. *Tu.* guḍāra id. *Te.* guḍāramu, guḍāru, guḍāramu id. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kūṭāra-, Pkt. guḍḍāra- id., Mar. guḍhār id., howdah. DED 1561.

1882 *Ta.* kūṭu (kūṭi-) to come together, join, meet, assemble, combine, become conciliated, be stored up, happen, associate, cohabit, arrive at, be possible, be fit, proper, be achieved; kūṭa together with, in addition to; kūṭal joining, sexual union; kūṭal, kūṭalalai success; kūṭtu (kūṭti-) to unite (tr.), join, combine, mingle, add, convoke (an assembly); *n.* fellowship, assistance, relationship, throng, illicit intercourse, mixture; kūṭṭam union, meeting, crowd, group, association, kindred, companions, battle, sexual intercourse; kūṭṭar companions, members of same clan or tribe; kūṭṭal uniting, seeking the alliance of powerful kings; kūṭṭālan, kūṭṭāli associate, partner in trade. *Ma.* kūṭuka to come together, meet, join, befall, be added, be possible; kūṭa, kūṭi along with; kūṭṭuka to bring together, join, heap up, add, acknowledge as belonging to the caste or family, make to pass; kūṭṭu joining, fellowship, mixture, agreement; kūṭṭam assembly, flock, heap, caste, assembly, court, quarrel; kūṭṭar companions, of the same class; kūṭṭālan, kūṭṭāli associate, one of a crowd. *Ko.* ku-ṭ- (ku-c-) to join (intr.), gather, meet, assemble, (cows) enter shed, (day) comes close at hand, (wound) heals; ku-ṭ- (ku-c-) to make to join, summon (a meeting), gather (tr.), shut in (cattle); ku-ṭm (obl. ku-ṭt-) meeting, conversation; ko-ṭ a-ṭ intimate male friend, woman's lover, man who has a mistress; ko-ṭa-c intimate female friend, man's mistress. *To.* ku-ṭ- (ku-ṭy-) to join (intr.), have intercourse with, finish (doing so-and-so); ku-ṭ- (ku-ṭy-) to join (tr.), close (eye); ku-ḍ- (ku-dy-) (others than Todas) marry; ku-ṭm (obl. ku-ḍt-) meeting of assembly, dispute; mu-ku-ṭ- (mu-ku-ṭy-) to meet (of persons, rivers); mu-ku-ṭ- (mu-ku-ṭy-) to cause to meet (see 5031). *Ka.* kūdu to join (intr.), unite, come together, be endowed with, be possible, be fit, take place, have sexual intercourse, add; *n.* joining, association, company; kūda along with; kūḍal state of being joined with or endowed with, junction; kūḍike, kūḍuvike joining, meeting, junction; kūḍuha meeting, union; kūḍudale success, prosperity; kūḍisu, kūḍasu

to join (*tr.*), mix, amass; *kūta* joining, connexion, assembly, crowd, heap, fellowship, sexual intercourse; *kūrisu* to join (*tr.*, as two pieces of wood); *kūru* a tenon. *Koḍ. ku-d-* (*ku-d-*) to join with others, gather, be inserted; *ku-ṭ-* (*ku-ṭ-*) to join (others) with oneself, insert; *ku-ṭa* quarrel, dispute, pan-chayat; *ku-ṭi* gathering, assembly. *Tu. kūduni* to join (*tr.*), unite, copulate, embrace, adopt; meet (*intr.*), assemble, gather, be mingled, be possible; *kūdisuni* to add; *kūḍavuni*, *kūdisavuni* to join, connect, collect, amass, mix; *kūṭuni*, *kūṭuni* to mix, mingle (*tr.*); *kūḍa* along with; *kūḍigē* joining, union, collection, assemblage, storing, mixing; *kūṭa* assembly, meeting, mixture. *Te. kūdu* to meet (*tr.*), join, associate with, copulate with, add together; meet (*intr.*), join, agree, gather, collect, be proper; *kūḍali*, *kūḍika* joining, meeting, junction; *kūḍa* along with; *kūḍani* wrong, improper; *kūḍami* impropriety; *kūṭamu* heap, assembly, conspiracy; *kūṭava*, *kūṭuvu* heap, collection, army; *kūṭami* meeting, union, copulation; *kūṭakamu* addition, mixture; *kūr(u)cu* to join, unite, bring together, amass, collect; *caus. kūrpincu*; *kūrpū* joining, uniting. *Kol. (Kin.) kūṛ* pav meeting of ways (pāv way, path). *Pa. kūṛ* er- to assemble. *Go. (S.) kūṛ-* to join; (*Mu.*) *gūḍ-* to assemble (*Voc. 833*); (*M.*) *gūṇā* to swarm (*Voc. 1160*). *Koṇḍa kūṛ-* (*-it-*) to join, meet, assemble, come together; *kūṛp-* to mix (cereals, etc.), join or put together, collect; *kūṛaṇa* together. *Pe. kūṛā-* (*kūṛā ā-*) to assemble. *Kuwi (Su.) kūṛ-* id.; (*Isr.*) *kūṛā ā-* to gather together (*intr.*); *kūṛi ki-* to collect (*tr.*); (*S.*) *kūḍi kinai* to gather; *kūṛcinai* to collect. *Kur. xōḍnā* to bring together, collect into one place, gather, wrinkle (e.g. the nose), multiply in imagination; *xōḍnā* to meet or come together, be brought into the company of. DED(S) 1562.

1883 *Ta. kūtu* nest, birdcage, coop, hive, pen, sty, kennel, receptacle for grain, dome, cupola, quiver, sheath, envelope; *kuṭampai* nest; *kuṭappu* plaited coop for fowls, etc.; (*RS*, p. 141, item 190) *kūṇu* hen-coop; (*PPTI*) *kūṇu* cage; (*Koll.*) *kūṇ* nest. *Ma. kūtu* receptacle, nest, cage. *Ko. gu-ṛ* (*obl. gu-ṭ-*) nest, large hollow, belly (of man or animal), cupboard, shelf; *gu-ṛa-m* body cavity. *To. ku-d* nest; *kva-ṭa-ṣ* calf-shed; cowshed of Badaga village. *Ka. guḍu* nest, dove-cot, fowl-house, lodging, trap for catching wild animals, cage, pit of the stomach, hollow in bones. *Koḍ. gu-d* nest, pig-pen, fowl-house. *Tu. guḍu* nest, cocoon, bird-cage, hollow; *koḍandely* a snare set up for birds. *Te. guḍu* nest, cage, niche in the wall, sheath. *Pa. guḍa* nest, wooden trap. *Go. (Oll.) guḍe* (*S.*) *guḍu* nest. *Go. (Tr.) guḍā* bird's nest; (*A. Ch. D. Mu. S.*) *guḍa* nest, (*Mu.* also) pigsty (*Voc. 1171*); (*Tr.*) *kūṇj* a stone-fall trap for birds (*Voc. 826*); ? (*W. Ph.*) *godā* nest (*Voc. 1197*). *Koṇḍa gūru* a fowl-shelter fixed on the top of a floor in a house. *Pe. guḍa* nest. *Kui kiṇenji* cage, cage-trap. *Kuwi*

(*F.*) *kūda* cage (made of bamboo); *kūḍa* (*T.*) hen-coop, pig-sty; (*Isr.*) cage. *Malt. kūṭgle* the hoop or spring of a kind of mouse-trap. /*Cf. Skt. kūṭa-* trap for catching deer, *Pkt. kūḍa-* snare; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3397. DED(S, N) 1563.

1884 *Ta. kūṭai* basket made of rattan, ola, or bamboo, palm-leaf rain-covering; *kūṭu* basket for catching fish. *Ma. kūṭa* id. *Ko. ku-ṛ* winnowing basket, a winnowing-basket of grain. *To. ku-ṛ* contribution of a measure (*kwa-x*) of grain, given by each Badaga house to Toda. *Ka. gūḍe*, *gūḍa* basket, basket used as a bucket; *kūḷe*, *kūḷi* basket for fishing. *Koḍ. ku-ṭe* basket. *Tu. gūḍē* a kind of basket. *Te. gūḍa* triangular basket used as a bucket, flower-basket, mat hood or head-covering against rain. *Go. (M)* *gūḷa* basket; *gūḷa* (*S.*) big basket, (*Ko.*) basket (*Voc. 1166*). DED(S) 1564.

1885 *Tu. kūtu* hip. *Pe. kuṭa* thigh. *Manḍ. kuṭe* id. *Kui kūṭi* hip. ? *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *kruṇḍu* id. DEDS 233, 277.

1886 *Kol. ku-ṭe* cow. *Nk. khūṭe* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kūṭe* id. DED(S) 1565.

1887 *Ta. kūṭṭu* (*kūṭṭi-*) to gather up with a broom. *Ka. guḍasu*, *guḍisu*, *guḍsu*, *guḍiyisu*, *guḍisu* to sweep; *guḍisalu* sweeping. *Tu. guḍsu* a kind of broom. DED 1567.

1888 *Ta. kūti* pudendum muliebre. *Ma. kūti* posteriors, membrum muliebre. *To. ku-ṭy* anus, region of buttocks in general. *Tu. kūdi* anus, posteriors, membrum muliebre. DED 1568.

1889 *Ka. kūturu*, *Bryonia scabra* Rottl. *Te. kūturu-buḍamu* *B. scabrella* (*buḍamu B. callosa*). DED(S) 1569.

1890 *Ta. kūttu* dance, dramatic performance, strange event; *kūttan* dancer, actor; *kūtti* female actor, dancer, prostitute. *Ma. kūttu* dance, drama; *kūtti*, *kūtticci* harlot; (*Kauṭ.*) *kūttan* dancer. *To. ku-t* Tamil dance, unusual thing. *Ka. kūtu* dance, play. DED(S) 1570.

1891 *Ka. gūde* prolapsus of the anus. *Tu. gūde* id. *Te. gūda*, (*low*) *gudda* id. DED 1571.

1892 *Ta. kūntal* long flowing tresses of a woman. *Ma. kūntal* woman's hair. *Ka. kūḍal* hair (of the head or body). *Tu. kūjalū* the hair of the head. *Kor. (M.) kūḍlu* hair. /*Cf. Skt. kuntala-*. DED(S) 1572.

1893 *Ma. kūn*, *kūpu* mushroom. *Ko. ki-n* id. *To. kyu-n* id. *Ka. (Kupumba dial.; Bhattacharya, 1959)* *kūnu* id. *Tu. gūnu* id. *Go. (Ma.) kūnji* (*pl. kūhku*) id.; (*G. Mu. Ko.*) *kūhk* (*sg. and pl.*) mushroom(s) (*Voc. 839*). *Koṇḍa* (*B.*) *kūnd* mushroom. *Pe. kūnd* (*pl. kūtku*) id. *Manḍ. gūnd* (*pl. gūtke*) id. *Kui kūndu* (*pl. kūtkā*) id. *Kuwi* (*Su. P. Isr.*) *kūndu* (*pl. kūtkā*) id. *Cf. 1875 Kol. kūku*. DED(S) 1573.

1894 *Ta. kūmpu* (*kūmpi-*) to close, shut (as a flower), contract, shrink, lose courage; *kūppu* (*kūppi-*) to close, contract, shut in (as an umbrella), draw in (as the sun its rays), join hands as in worship; *n.* joining hands as in worship; *kūvi* (*-v.*, *-nt-*) to close (as flowers by night); (*-pp.*, *-tt-*) id., draw in (as the sun its rays in setting); *kuvalai* blue nelumbo [which closes by day]. *Ma. kūmpuka* to close as flowers; *kūppuka* id., salute by joining both hands, worship; *kūppu* closing; *kuvala* waterlily. *Ka. kōval*, *kōhal*, *kōle*, *kōmale* blue waterlily. *Kur. komboṭ*, *kombrṭ*, *kumbruṭ* half-open as a bud. /*Cf. Skt. kuvalaya-*, *kuvala*, *kuvela-* blue waterlily; ? *kumuda-* white waterlily [both close by day]. DED 1574.

1895 *Ta. kūmpu* mast of a vessel, cone-shaped pinnacle of a chariot, bud; (*Koll.*) *kūmp* cone-shaped hut. *Ma. kūmpu* mast of ship, peak, bud, cabbage of palm tree, spiral end of plaintain bunch. *Tu. kūvē*, *kūvē* mast. /*Cf. Skt. kūpa(ka)-*, *Pali kūpa(ka)-*, *Pkt. kūva(ya)-*, *kūvaga-* mast; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3401. DED 1575.

1896 *Kur. kūm* a large cylindrical basket in bamboo-work for catching fish. *Malt. kūme* a fishing coop. DED 1576.

1897 *Ta. kūṛ* (*-v.*, *-nt-*) to covet, hanker after. *Ma. kūṛuka* to love, mind; *kūṛ, kūṛu* love; *kūṛṇā* friend, lover, protector. *Ka. kūṛ* to mind, be attached to, love; *kūṛpa*, *kūṛpa* loving, beloved; lover, husband; *kūṛpu*, *kūṛme* love. *Te. kūṛimi*, *kūṛmi* friendship, love, affection; (*K.*) *kūṛ(u)cu* to be lovable, be coveted, be attached. DED 1577.

1898 *Ta. kūṛ* (*-pp.*, *-tt-*) to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument), be keen (as the intellect); *n.* sharpness, pointed edge, cutting or sarcastic speech, pivot on which door swings; *kūṛeci*, *kūṛppu*, *kūṛmai*, *kūṛiyam* sharpness, keenness, pointedness; *kūṛccu* id., pointed stick; *kūṛiyan* sharp, clever person; *kūccu* sharp point. *Ma. kūṛ* sharpness, point of an arrow; *kūṛuka*, *kūṛikka*, *kūṛkka* to be sharp; *kūṛppikka* to sharpen; *kūṛppu*, *kūṛccam* sharpness; *kūṛmma* id., edge of sword, wit. *Ka. kūṛ* sharpness, acuteness; *kūṛike* sharpness, pointedness; *kūṛitu*, *kūṛittu* that which is sharp; *kūṛahu* sword; *kūṛida* a sharp, acute, or brave man; *kūṛpu* sharpness, valour, a keen, penetrating look; (*Bark.*) *kūṛpi* a barber's knife. *Koḍ. ku-ṭ-* (*ku-ṭi-*) to sharpen. *Tu. kūṇi* id.; *kūṛpu* sharpness as of a cutting instrument. *Te. kūṛu* sharp; *kūṛi* sharp, pointed, tapering; *kūcamu* a peg. DED(S) 1578, DED 1566.

1899 *Ta. kūṛ* (*-v.*, *-nt-*; *-pp.*, *-tt-*) to be abundant, excessive; *n.* exuberance, abundance; intense, excessive; *kūṛppu* abundance, excess. *Te. (K.) kūṛu* to be abundant, excessive, occur, obtain, be filled with. *Kur. xōṛnā* (*xūryā*) to thrive, be prosperous, increase in honour. *Malt. qōre* to be enough,

be much, be in excess; *qōrtte* to supply or provide for abundantly. DED 1579.

1900 *Ka. kūṛ* to sit down; *kūṛisu* to cause to sit. *Te. kūṛ(u)cuṇḍu* to sit, be seated. *Pe. kuc-* (*-c-*) to sit. *Manḍ. kuh-* (*-t-*) id. DED(S) 1580.

1901 *Ta. kūṛaṇ* dog. *Tu. (B-K.) kūṛa* id.; *kūṛi* bitch. *Cf. 1796 Ta. kurai*. DED(S, N) 1581.

1902 *Tu. kūṛuni* to be drowsy, sleepy; *kūṛaṇḡelu* drowsiness, sleepiness; *kūṛele* a sleepy fellow, sluggard. *Te. kūṛ(u)ku* to sleep; *n.* sleep; (*K.*) *kūṛu* to sleep, doze; *kūṛuku* to nod with sleep, doze, slumber. *Nk. gūṇi* sleep. *Pa. kūṛk-* to nod in sleepiness; *kūṛukūḍ*, *kūṛukukūḍ* drowsiness; (*S.*) *gūṛgal* sleep, night. *Go. (P.) kūṛk-* to doze; (*S.*) *kūṛk-* (*kūṛuk-*) to sleep briefly, take a nap; (*Oll.*) *kūṛkal* sleep. *Go. (SR. Tr. Ph.) kūṛkāṇā*, (*W.*) *kūṛkinā*, (*Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.*) *kūṛk-* to doze, nod in sleepiness; (*Y. S.*) *kūṛkā* sleepiness; (*Ph.*) *kūṛki* id., drowsiness; (*W.*) *kūṛki*, (*S.*) *kūṛmuṭ* sleep (*Voc. 831*). *Kuwi* (*F.*) *kūṛikali* to nod with sleep. *Kur. kūṛnā* to doze, slumber (out of time). *Malt. kūḡe* to slumber. ? *To. kwixy-* (*kwixc-*) to take a nap. DED(S, N) 1582.

1903 *Ka. gūru* phlegmatic and asthmatic disease. *Tu. gūru* asthma, cough, DED 1583.

1904 *Ta. kūrai* sloping roof (commonly thatched with grass or palm leaf), small hut; *kurampai* small hut, hovel, shed. *Ma. kūṛa* hut, thatch. ? *Kol. (Pat., p. 59)* *kūṛōḍi* hog-house. DED 1584.

1905 *Ta. kūli* wages, pay, freight; *kūlik-*, *kūliy-ā* hired labourer, cooly; *kai-kūli* daily wages; bribe, cash payment, money paid by parents of bride to bridegroom. *Ma. kūli* hire, wages (esp. daily); *kūlikkāṛan*, *kūliy-ā* hired labourer, coolie; *kai-kūli* bribe, fine upon a lease and its renewal. *Ko. ku-j* daily wages paid in money; *ku-jga-m*, *ku-j a-l* day-labourer, coolie; *ku-lyka-m* cooly (only applied to Tamil and other coolies). *To. kōkwily* bribe, payment made by bridegroom to bride's father. *Ka. kūli* hire, wages (esp. daily); day-labourer, coolie; *kūlikāṛa*, *kūligāṛa* day-labourer; *kay-kūli*, *key-gūli* working as a day-labourer. *Koḍ. ku-li* wages. *Tu. kūli* hire. *Te. kūli* wages, hire, working for wages; *kūli* hired labourer, coolie. *Pa. kūli* labourer's wages. *Go. (Ko.) kūli* wages (*Voc. 836*). *Kuwi kūli* (*S.*) payment, (*F.*) present. DED(S) 1586.

1906 *Koṇḍa kūli* paddy. *Pe. kūli* id. *Manḍ. kūli* id. *Kui kūḍi* grain, paddy, seed. *Kuwi* (*Su. P. F. S.*) *kūli* paddy. ? *Ta. kūlam* grains, esp. of 18 kinds, viz. nel, pul, etc. ? *Br. xōlum* wheat (or with *DBIA* 123, < *Skt. godhūma-*). (*Ta. Br., comm. by Kamaleswaran.*) DEDS(N) 278.

1907 (a) *Ka. kūlu* to fall down, be overturned, be destroyed, ruined; *kūlisu* to cause to fall, destroy. *Te. kūlu* to fall down, sink, drop, die, fall dead; *kūl(u)cu* to cause to fall, fell, bring to the ground, knock down, kill; *kūlabadu* to fall down suddenly, sink, drop.

(b) *Go. (Tr.) kūṛānā* to topple over (of a vessel, boulder on hillside), founder (of a bullock); (SR.) *kūḍānā* to topple down; *kūṛānā* to roll over; *gūr-* (Mu.) id., spill, (Ma.) lie down to sleep; (Ko.) *kūr-* tree to fall; *kūr-* to fell (*Voc. 834*).

(c) *Koṇḍa gūr-* (-it-) to lie down, sleep, roll on floor. *Pe. gūr-* (-t-) to fall down; *grūt-* (-t-) to fell. *Kui kūra* (*kūri-*) to fall over, fall down, tumble, prostrate oneself, lie down; *n.* a fall, tumble, prostration. ? *Te. kuriyu* to rain, shower, fall, (K. also) leak, rain down (fire, arrows). Cf. 1636 *Ka. kusi* DED(S, N) 1587.

1908 *Ka. kūlu* a sloping flight of stairs leading down to the water of a tank. *Pa. kūl* stair, ladder. DED 1588.

1909 *Ta. kūval* a well, hollow, hole, pit. *Koḍ. ku-va* shallow well (where water can be dipped by hand). *Tu. guvelu* a well. *Kor. (T.) kuyeli* id. / Prob. < Pkt. *kūva* < Skt. *kūpa*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3400. DED 1590.

1910 *Ta. kūvilam, kūvilai, kūvīram* bael, *Aegle marmelos*. *Ma. kūvalam A. marmelos*; *Crataeva religiosa*. *Ka. kumbala-mara A. marmelos*. DED(S) 1591.

1911 *Ta. kūṛ* thick gruel, porridge, semi-liquid food, food; *kūṛ ā-* to be overboiled (as rice). *Ma. kūṛ* boiled rice; *kūṛam* rice, as eaten in temples. *Ko. ku-* cooked rice. *To. ku-* food (in song-unit: oṭṭ k/xu- e-ḍ two lots of cooked food); *ku- ōwī-* cooked rice from which water has been drained. *Ka. kūṛ* boiled rice, food. *Koḍ. ku-ḷi* cooked rice; *ku- kala, ku- kudike* rice pot; *ku- padi* food carried in a plantain leaf as a lunch. *Tu. kūru, kūlu, kūlu* boiled rice. *Te. kūḍu* boiled rice, food. *Maṇḍ. kūṛ* gruel. *Kuwi (S.) kūdu* rice. / Cf. Skt. *kūra-*, *kuru-* boiled rice; Pali Pkt. *kūra*-id. DED(S) 1592.

1912 *Koṇḍa kūṛam* (BB) knife, (K.) small knife. *Kui kūṛe* knife. DEDS 279.

1913 *Ta. kūṛai* dullness of intellect, stupidity; *kūṛaṇ* one who is devoid of clear understanding; *kūṛaiyan* dolt, booby. ? *Ko. ku-kn* foolish man; *fem. ku-yk. Ka. kūṛa* a vulgar, rude, stupid, useless, mean, or vile man; vulgar, etc.; *fem. kūṛe*; *kūṛ, kūṛa* fierce, cruel; *kūṛa-nāyi* a ferocious, mean dog. *Tu. kūḷa, kūḷa* bad, mean, cruel; *kūṛ-nāyi* a fierce dog. *Te. kūḷa, kūḷḍu* a wicked man, a cruel man. DED(S) 1593.

1914 *Ta. kūṛai* that which is short; dwarf snake, *Calamariidae*; *kūṛai-kkaṭā, kūṛai-kkiṭā* tailless he-buffalo; *kūṛai-kkai, kūṛaṇ-kai* maimed hand; *kūṛai-kkompan* ox with blunt horns; *kūṛai-nari* short-tailed fox; *kūṛaiyan*

short, stunted person. *Ka. kūṛe, kūḷc* stump of joḷa left in the ground to push out new shoots, stubble in general. ? *Br. kūṛi* hornless. DED(N) 1594.

1915 *Ta. kūḷ* (*kūḷv-*, *kūḷt-*) to crowd together, assemble, muster; *kūḷi* company, multitude, family. *Ka. gūḷe, gūḷevu, gūḷya, gūḷe, gūḷya* people leaving a place *en masse* from invasion or famine. *Tu. gūḷe* id. DED 1595.

1916 *Ta. kūḷam* broken pieces of straw or hemp, chaff, sediment. *Ma. kūḷam* chaff of corn, etc. ? *Go. kūrmi* (Tr.) the harder part of rice, kodon, etc. which remains after grinding. (W. Ph. *LSI* [Betul, p. 499]) chaff (*Voc. 784*); (ASu.) *kūrmi* id. DED(N) 1596.

1917 *Ta. kūḷi* ox, covering bull. *Ko. gu-ly* bull belonging to a dead man, that is released from work until its death. *To. ku-ly* stud bull. *Ka. gūḷi* bull, esp. a bull allowed to roam at liberty and dedicated to a deity. *Koḍ. gu-ly* a bull. DED 1597.

1918 *Ta. kūḷi* devil, demon. *Ma. kūḷi* demon, ghost. *Ka. (Iḷav.) kole* ghost. *Tu. kulē* id., apparition. *Kor. (T.) kolnari* devil. Cf. *Ka. peṅkuḷi, peṅkuḷi*, s.v. 4438 *Ta. pey*. DED(S) 1598.

1919 *Koḷ. ku-l-* (*ku-ḷ-*) (water) run from punctured vessel or tap; *ku-lp-* (*ku-lupt-*) to puncture (vessel) so that water runs out. *Nk. kul-* to leak. DED 1599.

1920 *Ta. kūḷi* large species of eagle. *Te. gūḷi* vulture. DEDS 280.

1921 *Ta. kūru* (*kūri-*) to speak, assert, cry out the price, cry aloud, proclaim; *kūṛam* word; *kūṛu* utterance, proclamation, word. *Ma. kūṛika* to speak, proclaim; *kūṛu* call, cry of men, noise; *kūṛam* cry (as for help). *Ka. gūṛnisu, gūṛmisu* to murmur or roar (as water of a river or the sea), sound (as a trumpet), roar or bellow, cry aloud. *Tu. gūṛuni* to hoot. *Te. ghūṛṇillu* to sound, resound (gh- from Skt. *ghūṛ-* to move to and fro > *Te. ghūṛṇillu* to whirl, turn round). DED 1600.

1922 *Ka. gūru* to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks. *Te. guṭi* a hog. Cf. 2257 *Ta. kūṛai*. DEDS 281.

1923 *Ta. kūru-kol* to stuff, cram. *Ma. kūṛummuka* to eat greedily, cram in. ? *Ka. kuluku* to fill with force, cram into, stuff. *Te. kūru* to stow into an insufficient space, cram, stuff, thrust; *k(r)ukku* to stuff, cram, pack or stow too closely, push, thrust; *krukkuḍu* stuffing, cramming. *Ga. (S.³) kukkap-* to stuff in (< *Te.*); *kūrap-* id. (< *Te.*). DED 1601.

1924 *Ta. kūru* section, division, part, share; *kūṛam* species, class; *Yama*; that which ruins or destroys; *kūṛraṇ, kūṛu, kūṛuvaṇ* *Yama*. *Ma. kūru, kūṛ* part, share, division of time, party, partnership; *kūṛraṇ* partner; *kūṛraṇ,*

kūṛam enemy, destroyer. *Ko. ku-r* (*obl. ku-ḷ-*) share. *To. ku-r* share, share inherited from father. *Ka. kūru* a part, portion, share in cultivation, etc. *Te. (B.) kūru* a share, the king's or government portion. DED 1602.

1925 *Ta. kūrai* cloth, clothes. *Ma. kūṛa* a set of cloths, thick cloth. *Ka. kūre* clothes. Cf. 2255 *Ma. kūṛa*. DED(S) 1603.

1926 *Ma. kūṛa, kūṛaṇ* insect, moth, cockroach. *Ka. kūṛe* a kind of cloth-louse. DED 1604.

1927 *Ta. kūṛ* bend, curve, hump on the back, humpback, snail; *kūṛu* (*kūṛi-*) to curve, become crooked, bend down, become hunchbacked; *kūṛal* bend, curve, hump; *kūṛaṇ* humpback; *fem. kūṛi*; *kuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to bend (as a bow), bow, stoop; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*), curve; *n.* curvature, bow (weapon); *kuṇippu* bending. *Ma. kūṛuka* to stoop, be crookedbacked; *kūṛa* a humpback; *kūṛal, kūṛal* bending; *kūṛaṇ* humpbacked; *fem. kūṛi, kūṛi*; *kūṛi* semicircle, curve; *kūṛiyuka* to bow, stoop, bend; *kūṛikka* to make a curve, cause to stand stooping. *Ko. ku-n-* (*ku-nd-*) to bc in bowed position (looking down, bent with pain, tiger crouching), become bent with age. *To. ku-n* hunchback. *Ka. kūṛ* (*kūṛi-*), *kūṛu* to be bent or bowed, bend, stoop; *n.* a hump; *kūṛa, kūṛa* a humpbacked man; *fem. kūṛi, kūṛi*; *kūṛu* bending, bent state; *gūṛu* a hump; *kūṛi* to bend, bow, stoop, shrink; *n.* a bent or curved ground; *kūṛuṅgu* to bend, stoop, crouch, contract oneself, shrivel up. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam)* *kūṛ* hunchback; *gūṛe* hunchbacked man; *gūṛi* hunchbacked woman. *Tu. gūṛu* a hump; *gūṛe* a hunchback. *Te. gūṛu* a hump, a crooked back; *gūṛi* humpbacked; *gūṛivāḍu* a humpback; *fem. gūṛidi*; (B.) *kūṛi* angle, bit of land. *Go. (S.) gūṛ-* to bend (*Voc. 1128*). *Kuwi (Su.) guṛ* hump of cow. DED (S, N) 1605.

1928 *Ta. kūṛ* cauldron; *kūṛai* large earthen boiler, baling bucket. *Ma. (DCV)* *kūṛa* earthen vessel. *Ka. kūṛi* earthen basin used by oilmen. *Te. gūṛa* large earthen pot. *Kuwi (Isr.) gūṛa* a large pot. DED(S) 1606.

1929 *Pa. kūḍ*, (NE) *kūḍ*. leaf cup for drinking pe. *Go. kūṇi* (Tr.) large leaf platter, (W. Ph.) plate of leaves; (SR.) *kūḍi*, (G. S.) *kūṇi*, (M.) *kūṇi*, (Ma.) *kūṇ* ḍapa leaf-plate (*Voc. 829*). DEDS 282.

1930 *Ta. (Devanesan, p. 3) kūṇi* a kind of pigeon. *Ka. gūva* dove. *Te. kūḷi* id.; *gūva* dove, pigeon. *Go. (Tr.) gūmmal, gūmmul* the grey dove with a ring round its neck (*Voc. 1148*). *Koṇḍa gōvāṇḍa* pigeon. *Kui gūguri* dove. *Kuwi (Su. P. Isr.) kūguri*, (F.) *kūḷi*, (S.) *kūḷi* id. Cf. *Ko. gūṛ, gūṛgūṛ*... pigeon's noise; *gūṛgūṛ* pigeon (for -cety, see 2763). Cf. 1868 *Ta. kūṇ*. DED(S) 1589.

1931 *Ta. ce-*, *cem-*, *cevv-*, *ceyya*, *cētakam*, *cēttu* red; *cekkam*, *cekkar*, *cekkal*, *cekil*, *cemmai*, *cey*, *cevu*, *ceval*, *cever-ēnal*, *ce,*

cēkkai, *cēku*, *cēkai*, *cēntu*, *cēppu*, *cēy*, *civv-ēnal*, *civappu*, *civē-ēnal* redness; *ceccai* id., *Ixora coccinea* (with scarlet blossoms); *ceppal* red colour (as of dawn); *ceyyavan*, *ceyyan*, *ceyyōṇ*, *ceyyāṇ*, *ceyyāṇ*, *civappan* person of red or brown complexion; *ceval*, *cevalai*, *civalai* ruddy person or animal; *cival* Indian partridge; *cē* (-pp-, -nt-) to reddening, get angry; *cēkil* tawny-coloured bull; *cēt-ā* tawny-coloured cow; *cēyttu*, *cēytu* that which is red; *civa* (-pp-, -nt-) to reddening, blush, become angry; *cekkaciva* (-v-, -nt-), *cekkacēku* to be deep red; *cekkacivē-ēnal*, *cekkacēver-ēnal* deep redness; *cen-nāy* brown-coloured dog, *Canis dukhunensis*; *kempu* ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ma. ce-*, *cem-*, *cēya* red; *cemma*, *ceva*, *cona*, *cova* redness; *cekkal* dawn; *cekki-ppu*, *cetti-ppu*, *cecci-ppu* *I. coccinea*; *ceṇṇuka*, *ceṇṇikka*, *ceṇṇikka*, *cuvakka* to be red; (Tiyya) *cemappu* redness; *cemakkuva* to reddening; *cuvappu*, *cōppu* red; red colour; ruby; *cecca* a kind of ruby; *cen-nāy* wolf or rather *C. primaevus*; *kempu* ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ko. ken*, *ke-t* red; *kep* red, redness; *ke-a-v*, *ken-a-v* red cow; *ke-na-y* wild dog; *keky* red clay; *keb gal* flint; *ke-kaṭy* clinkers (i.e. red lumps) from smithy fireplace; *kepn n.pr.* red bullock or male dog; *fem. kepy*; *kempn n.pr.* man; *kempy n.pr.* woman. *To. kō-* red (e.g. *kō* mon red soil; *kōmo-ṣ n.pr.* reddish buffalo); *ke-no-y* wild dog. *Ka. ke-*, *kem-* red; *keṇka*, *keṇgal*, *keccane*, *keccu*, *keṇkace*, *keṇkane*, *kendu*, *kebbe*, *kempu*, *kēsu*, *kisu* redness; *kekkaṛisu*, *keṇṇalisu* to become red; *keṇka* a red man; *fem. keṇci*; *kembāra*, *kembāre* redness of evening; *kēpala*, *kevala*, *kisgāra I. coccinea*; (a few cpds. with *ce* and *ca-* are to be taken as < *Ta.* or *Te.*). *Koḍ. co-* (co-p-, co-nd-) to become red; *co-ndē* red; *co-pi* red, redness; ? *co-mē* bullock (in song) (all the preceding < *Ma.*); *kem-* red (in a few cpds.: *ken-denge* brown coconut; (in song) coconut; *ken-na-y* wild dog; *keṇ-jeri* red squirrel; *kem-butti* red anthill (in song); *keṇ-jo-pi* a dull red). *Tu. kem-*, *keṇka*, *keṇci* red; *kempu* redness; ruby; *kēpala*, *kepala*, *kēpala I. coccinea*; *genda* reddish; *gende* a reddish-coloured ox; *fem. gendi*; *canna* red; *canna-nāy* wolf. *Te. cem-* red (in a few cpds.); *ceṇṇavi* reddish colour; reddish (kavi id.); *ke-*, *kem-* red (in a few cpds.); *kempu* red; redness; a ruby. *Pa. key* dark red, reddish brown. *Kur. xēso* red; blood; *xēso* blood; anger. *Malt. qēso* red; *qēso* reddish; *qēso* blood; *qēsolāre* to reddening (as the eyes, face, or fruit when ripening). *Br. xisun* red; gold. [The wild dog or red dog (which is neither dog nor wolf) is classified by R.I. Pocock, *Fauna of British India, Mammalia*, 2nd ed., vol. ii (1941), in the genus *Cuon*, which consists of one species only, *C. alpinus*, with a number of races, including *C. a. dukhunensis*, Sykes (habitat the Deccan) and *C. a. primaevus* Hodgs. (habitat Kumaun to Bhutan). One race, *C. a. infuscus* (habitat Tenasserim), was formerly *C. rutilans* Blanford, but *C. rutilans* has been

used also for *C. a. dukhunensis*.] DED(N) 1607.

1932 *Kui* keeri arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) gi'erri arrow shaft. DEDS 283.

1933 *Ta*. kekkattam loud laughter; kekkali (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh violently; *n.* loud laughter. *To*. (all in songs) kek smile, laughter; ke(k) kisad laughing; köks/kekš in- to make noise of laughter (uncertain which is correct). *Te*. (B.) geggili, geggalu derision. DED(S) 1608.

1934 *Konda* (BB) keñ a kind of pulse, *Cajanus indicus* (= *Te*. kandulu; see 1213). *Pe*. keñ id. *Mañd.* kañ id. *Kui* (Mah.) ka'angā id. (arhar). *Kuwi* (Isr.) kāyu (*pl.* kānga) beans; (F.) khāga rahe (dhal); (Mah.) kāngā, kāngu id. ? Cf. *Tu*. kāmāngāyi a wild species of green gram, *Phaseolus rostratus*. DEDS 284.

1935 *Ka*. kesavu mushroom. *Malt.* qejo a kind of mushroom. /Cf. *Skt.* kacaka- id. DEDS 285.

1936 *Ka*. key (Hav.) crop, (Bark.) paddy plant; (Hal.) këyyu id. *Tu*. (B-K.) keyi the crop of paddy. *Go*. (Mu.) keja paddy (*Voc.* 841). *Kur*. xess paddy (rice in the husk or standing in the field). *Malt.* qesu paddy. DED(S, N) 1609.

1937 *Konda* kezeri clka mouse, muskrat (?) *Pe*. keja orli a kind of rat. *Kuwi* (D.) kecca or'i id. DEDS 286.

1938 *Ko*. ked belly from navel to groin. *To*. keθ lower belly (of man). *Ka*. geije the groin between the belly and the thigh. *Te*. galja id. DED(S) 1611.

1939 *Ta*. keñcu (keñci-) to beg humbly, entreat, crave, beseech with supplicating gestures. *Ma*. keñcuka to beg, supplicate, emulate in vain; kiñcuka to beg. *Ko*. kenj- (kenj-) to beg. *Go*. (Ko.) kesup- to ask, request (*Voc.* 849). *Malt.* këwəcjare to entreat. Cf. *Go*. kēnj-, s.v. 2017(a) *Ta*. keñ, DED(S) 1612.

1940 *Konda* kinz- (-it-) to be torn, as a cloth, etc.; kis- (-t-) to tear. *Pe*. kenj- (kenc-) to be torn; kec- (-c-) to tear. *Mañd.* kenj- (kene-) to be torn; kec- (-c-) to tear. *Kui* genja (genji-) to be separated from, divided from, depart from secede; *n.* separation, secession, schism; *pl. action* geska (geski-); gespa (gest-) to separate, make a division between; *n.* act of separating; geji frayed, split; geji inba to be frayed, worn out, split. *Kuwi* (Su.) genj- (-it-), (F.) genjali to be torn; (Su.) geh- (gest-), (F.) gessali (gest-) to tear; (S.) gespinal to laniate [i.e. tear to pieces]. DEDS 287.

1941 *Ta*. ceñi shrub, bush; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow bushy, shoot out (as sprays, foliage). *Ma*. ceñi shrub, small tree. *Ko*. girv plant; gevñ thick bushy tree; gevñ va-lm bushy tail (of peacock, wild dog). *To*. kiñf shrub. *Ka*. gida, giñu, ceñtu plant as of chili, briñjal, pulse, shrub, small tree, tree in general;

siñdumbu, siñdumhe a (thorny) tree, bush, thicket. *Koñd.* gida plant. *Tu*. gida shrub. *Te*. ceñtu tree, plant, bush, creeper. *Kol*. (Kin.) señt, ceñt bush, small tree. *Nk*. señt tree. *Nk*. (Ch.) señt, sañt tree. *Go*. (Ko.) kañta, (Mu.) gañta shrub, small tree (*Voc.* 475). *Malt.* kiñu a young plant. DED(S) 1613.

1942 *Ta*. kepu (keñuv-, keñt-) to perish, be destroyed, decay, rot, become damaged, spoiled, fall on evil days, degenerate, be reduced, run away defeated; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, squander, extinguish, damage, spoil, corrupt, defeat, lose; *n.* peril, poverty; keñta bad, spoiled, ruined; keñtavan a bad, immoral person; *fem.* keñtaval; keñt ul evil fate; keñtutal ruin, damage, danger, degeneracy; keñtuti ruin, loss, damage, thing lost, danger, affliction, evil; keñtumpu ruin, evil; keñtu ruin, loss, damage, adversity, death, evil; keñtan ruined, miserable man, he who ruins; *fem.* keñti. *Ma*. keñtu ruin; keñtuka to be extinguished, be ruined, spoilt, damaged; keñtuti ruin, danger, weakness, misery; keñtumpu depravity, rottenness; keñtumpikka to be spoiled by drying up; keñta lost, bad; keñtuka to quench, do away with, damage, ruin; keñtu destruction, loss, damage, hurt; keñtan a rogue. *Ko*. keñ- (keñ-) to die, be ruined, be lost; keñ- (keñ-) to ruin, destroy, lose; ke-ñ (*obl.* ke-ñ-) ruin, harm, danger, loss, funeral, corpse. *To*. kōñ- (kōñ-) to be spoiled, become bad in conduct, be extinguished, die (others than Todas); kōñ- (kōñ-) to kill by witchcraft, extinguish, make to go wrong way and lose property; kōññil misfortune, evil; kōñ- (kōñ-) to destroy (< Badaga); kō-ñ (*obl.* kō-ñ-) dead person (corpse at first funeral, relies at second funeral); funeral; kō-ñ o-x- to die (used of Todas). *Ka*. keñu, kiñu (keñt-) to be destroyed, be ruined, be spoiled, become bad, become vicious, be extinguished, cease (as sorrow, etc.); keñisu, kiñisu to destroy, ruin, spoil, extinguish; keñta ruined, spoiled, foul, bad; keñte evil, misfortune, ruin; keñtana a bad, wicked, lewd disposition or conduct; keñdaka, kedika, keduka, kiñduka man who destroys, one who is ruined, a bad, wicked, mean man; *fem.* keñdaki, kedike, keduki; kedakatana, kedakutana, kedukutana a corrupt, bad, lewd nature or conduct; kedaku, keduku corruption, ruin, evil; keduvike being destroyed, etc.; keduha ruin, disappearance; kiñd man who is ruined, etc.; kiñdi, kiñduka one who ruins or destroys; keñdu ruin, destruction, evil, loss; keñdi, keñdiga, keñduga one who ruins or is ruined; keñditana, keñdigatana state of being a destroyer or being destroyed; kiñdiki a vile, unchaste woman; kiñakatana, kiñale mischief-making. *Koñd.* keñ- (keñt-) to be spoiled, ruined, extinguished; keññit- (keññiti-) to spoil, ruin, extinguish; ke-ññi ruin, rottenness. *Tu*. keñdaguni to ruin, spoil; keñduku, keñda, kedaku damage, loss; keñdake oppressor; keñta bad, vile; keñdu, keñdu mischief, evil, danger, disaster, loss, perdition; keñdage, keñdinge mischief-maker. *Te*. eeddu to

be spoiled, destroyed, become bad, useless, be a loser or sustain a loss; cedda, ceñu bad, wicked, wrong, spoiled, damaged; ceñta evil, harm; wicked; ceñipa an unchaste woman; ceñugu evil, harm, calamity; ceñdatanamu badness, vice, enmity, odium; ceñtu ruin, misfortune, destruction; keñdayu to die; keñdayika death; keñdapu to kill; kiñdu evil, harm, danger (but see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.560 f.); giñtu to die, perish; ceñucu, ceñucu, ceñupu, ceñapu to spoil, destroy, ruin, ravish, rape (cf. 1981 *Ta*. ceñu). *Kol*. kiñ- (kiñt-) to be extinguished; kiñip- (kiñipt-) to extinguish. *Nk*. kiñ- to be extinguished; kiñip- to extinguish. *Nk*. (Ch.) kiñ- (kiñt-) fire to go out; kiñup-/kiñp- to put out fire. *Pa*. ciñ- (fire) goes out; ciñip- to put out (fire). *Ga*. (Oll.) siñ- (fire) goes out; siñp- (siñt-) to make (fire) go out; (S) ciñt- to be put out as fire. *Kuwi* (S) heñdina to mar; hersina to destroy, pollute (< *Te*). /Cf. *Nahali* keñto-kama- to put out (fire) (kama- to do, make). DED (S) 1614.

1943 *Te*. giñta, (VPK) giñte, geñte, getike, goñte hoof; geñdekañlu long slender legs. *Kol*. geñta foot, leg, hoof. *Nk*. geñta foot. *Pa*. geñta leg from knee to ankle; claw of crab. *Go*. (Ko.) geñta hoof (*Voc.* 1182). *Konda* (BB) giñta id. *Kur*. xedd foot, leg. *Malt.* qedu the legs, the feet. DED(S) 1615.

1944 *Ma*. kiñayuka to quarrel, become angry. *Ka*. keñaku to irritate, provoke, by words or deeds. *Tu*. keñakuni, keñkuni, keñakuni to provoke, irritate, kindle. *Te*. cenaku, ceñuku to touch, stir up, provoke; *n.* a touch; cenaku, cenayu to touch, oppose, rush against, (K. also for cenaku) have sexual intercourse with another woman. *Kur*. xennā (xinnyas) to have intercourse with (a female). DED 1616.

1945 *Ka*. geñtu remoteness, distance, removal; (PBh.) to remove oneself to a distance. *Te*. geñtu to push, turn out, drive out, expel; geñtincu to cause to be pushed or turned out. DED 1618.

1946 *Ta*. keñtai ankle. *Ma*. keñippu joint, articulation. *Ka*. giñpu, geñpu knot, joint, as of sugar-cane, finger, etc.; gañtu knot of cord, joint of reed, bamboo, cane, joint or articulation of body. *Koñd.* giñpi joint in wrist or fingers, knot in sugar-cane; ka-li-giñpi ankle. *Tu*. gañtu, gañtu knot in string, ankle, knot or joint of reed or cane. *Te*. gañtu, (VPK) gañta a knot. *Nk*. kande joint in bamboo. Cf. 1160 *Ta*. kañ joint. /Cf. *Skt.* gañda- joint; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3998 (also *geñda-). DED(S) 1619.

1947 *Ta*. keñtai a freshwater fish, *Barbus*. *Ma*. keñta a carp, *Cyprinus*. *Ka*. geñde-min a sort of fish. *Te*. gañde, geñde a fish; (B.) geñdi, geñdiya, geñde the carp, *C. fimbriatus*. *Kur*. kiññō a species of fish; (Ilahn) kindō inñō carp fish. DED(S) 1620.

1948 *Ta*. keñtai ridicule, mockery, banter. *To*. kiñdy abuse. DED 1621.

1949 *Ko*. geñd kañ- (kac-) dog's penis becomes stuck in copulation. *Ka*. geñde penis. *Go*. (Tr. Ph.) geñāñā, (Mu.) geñ- to have sexual intercourse; (Mu.) geñ sexual intercourse (*Voc.* 1181). DED 1622.

1950 *To*. ködm (*obl.* ködt-) live coal. *Ka*. keñda id.; keñdavisu to put live coals on (for blasting rocks). *Tu*. keñda, geñda live coal. DED 1623.

1951 *Konda* ked- (kett-) (BB) (water) to be heated, (K.) to boil; (BB) ket- (-t-) to heat (water). *Pe*. ked- (kett-) to become hot; kedi ki- to heat (water). DEDS 288.

1952 *Kui* gredi, greji soft, pulpy, festering; gredi inba to be soft, pulpy; gredna in a manner determined by pulpiness or softness; gredna duñda to step into soft mud. *Kur*. gedlā (of fruits) overripe, having a soft and decaying appearance, falling to pieces; having lost all consistency (of over-cooked food). *Malt.* gidi pulp of fruit. DEDS 289.

1953 *Ta*. eettu (cetti-) to eut with adze, chisel, pare off; *n.* cutting, chiselling; cetukku (cetukki-) to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel; *n.* paring, chiselling; kettu (ketti-) to split asunder by driving in and turning the hatchet, chop, mince, cut off, make an incision; strike the stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma*. cettuka to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground, dig slightly; cettal chipping, planing, etc.; cettu cutting, parings, rind or peel. *Ko*. ket- (kety-) to dig with hoe or other digging tool. *To*. köñ- (köty-) to smooth (plank with adze), dig (earth with hoe). *Ka*. kettu to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; kettike act of chipping, etc.; kettisu to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip, etc.; kette a chip, paring; kedaku to stir, scratch (as fowls), dig up or loosen earth. *Koñd.* kett- (ketti-) to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); ketti a cut, blow. *Tu*. kettuni to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly; kettē a piece, slice, chip; kettigē carving, engraving. *Kor*. (O.) kederpu to dig. Cf. 1547 *Ta*. citar. DED(N) 1624.

1954 *Ta*. kettu-kkett-eñal, ketañ-ketam-eñal palpitation of the heart through fright. *Ka*. kettu to quiver, shiver, tremble. *Koñd.* kett- (ketti-) to gore with horns (said of buffaloes and bison, which sway the horns from side to side). *Tu*. kittuni to flutter, be in agitation. *Kur*. xettñā (xittiyas) to shake off or out by imparting jerks, clean (viz. by shaking, beating, or similar forcible action); xettñā to be thrown off or out by knocks or by a jerk. *Malt.* gete to dust; beat the jungles when hunting. DED(S) 1625.

1955 *Ta*. ceppu (ceppi-) to say, speak, declare, tell; *n.* speech, word, answer, reply; ceppal saying, replying, declaring. *Ma*. ceppuka to say, (dog) growls when snatching at some-

thing. *Te*. ceppu to say, tell, relate, narrate, recite, (K. also) scold, reprove. *Kur*. kebnā (keppas) to scold, lecture. DED 1626.

1956 *Kur*. xeppas a visitor or friend entertained in the house, guest; fellow-villager, neighbour; (Hahn) xepā inhabitant of a village; xepār inhabitants, population. *Malt*. qepu village; qepo inhabitant of a village, neighbour. Cf. 1990 *Ta*. cē, DED(S, N) 1627.

1957 *Ta*. cey (-v-, -t-) to do, make, create, cause; *n*. deed, act, action; ceykai deed, act, action, work, conduct, that which is manufactured; ceyti deed, act, action, occupation, conduct; ceyyal conduct, work; ceyyul, ceyarkai action; ceyvatu that which ought to be done; ceyal act, action, work, conduct. *Ma*. ceyka to do, act; ceyal action; ceyti doings, news; ceyykkā to cause to do. *Ko*. gey- (gec-), key- (kec-; in a few constructions) to do, make; kek, kcky work. *To*. kij- (kis-) to do, make; kök, kek an art. *Ka*. key, kai, gey to perform, do, make, work; be serviceable, fit; keyta, geyta doing, an act; kcyeme, geyme, gēme doing, work, achievement. *Koḍ*. key- (kcyuv-, keji-) to work. *Tu*. gaipini, geyipini to do, fulfil. *Te*. cēyu to do, perform, make, create, (K. also) occur, happen, (body of child) grows; (K. B.) cēta doing, act, action; (inscr., Nellore, 6th cent. A.D.) kēsiri they did, kēsina that he did; (*Kunūtrasambhava* 10.198) sēgi action. *Kol*. kak- (kakt-; also ka- instead of kak- in the present) to do, make; have sexual intercourse (on this meaning, Kuiper, *IJ* 2.239) (? for the form, contamination with a form like *Nk*. akk-, s.v. 333 *Ta*. ā). *Nk*. (Ch.) kak- to do. *Go*. (Oll.) key- (ked-, ken-), (S.) key- to do. *Go*. (Tr.) kiānā (neg. kēw-), (W.) kiyanā, (Ph. SR. M. L.) kiyānā, (D. Mu. Ma. S.) ki- to do, make, prepare; *caus*. (Ph.) kiāhtānā, (Mu.) kiāh-; (S.) kimu doing (Voc. 703). *Koḍa* ki- (-t-) to do, make. *Pe*. ki- (-t-) id. *Maṇḍ*. ki- (-t-) id. *Kui* kiva (kit-), giva (git-) to do, make, perform, cause; *n*. action, performance; *pl*. action gipka (gipki-). *Kuwi* (S.) kinaī (kitt-), (Isr.) ki- (-t-), (F.) kcpali, (S.) kēpinai, pēkinai, (Su. Isr.) kēp- (-it-), pēk- (-it-) to do, make; (also Su. F. S. ki- causative auxiliary). *Br*. kanning (kar-, ka-, ke-) to do, make, feign oneself, be able (all stems but kē-, and the appearance of k- instead of x- in all stems, are due to borrowing and contamination from Bal. kan- and St. Jātiki kar-; BDCG, §§3.19 and 26). ? Cf. 2023 *Ta*. kai. DED(S, N) 1628.

1958 *Ta*. cey field, esp. wet field; kaitai paddy field. *Ma*. ceyi rice-field. *Ka*. key, key(yi), kay field. *Koḍ*. kette wet mud, mire. *Te*. cēnu (*pl*. cēlu) field; (inscr.) kayya a rice-field; kaili field. *Kol*. (Kin.) kēn, (SR) kēn id. *Nk*. kēn id. *Pa*. (S) kēn field for shifting cultivation. *Kur*. xajj earth, mould, clay, mud, corpse. *Malt*. qaju earth, mud. Cf. 2020 *Ta*. cēru; cf. 3630 *Ta*. nanai, esp.

Ta. nanney, *Te*. nanja; ? cf. 1993 *Kur*. xēxel. DED(S) 1629.

1959 *Koḍa* ker- (-t-) to take handfuls or small quantities out of a mass (of grain, etc.), take into a ladle before serving, collect into a heap and pick up. *Pe*. gre- (-t-) to scoop up with the hand. *Maṇḍ*. grepa- to scoop up. *Kui* grāpa (grāt-), (P.) grēpa (grēt-) to scoop up, shovel into with the hands, scrape together. *Kuwi* (F.) grecali (gret-) to gather up, take handful. DEDS 290.

1960 *Ta*. cirāṇu (cirarri-) to shout, call loudly. *Ka*. keraḷ to cry, utter loudly, shout. *Tu*. kēre sound, noise; kerepē a prattler. *Te*. kēru to cry out, be jubilant; *keralu* to cry out from alarm; (K) *ceralu* to be in great glee, be jubilant; *n*. jubilation. ? *Kol*. kē-ri noise, shout. *Nk*. kerki- (kerkiṭ-) to shout. *Koḍa* kre- (-t-) (cock) to crow. *Kui* gerṅga (gerṅgi-), grenga (grengi-) to groan, moan; *n*. groaning, moaning; grēnja (grēnji-) to groan, moan, gasp with pain; *n*. groaning, moaning. *Malt*. qerge to sound (in e.g. 3236 dim-qerge to sound as when larger objects fall). Cf. 2009 *Ta*. kēru and 2006 *Ga*. keraḷ. DED(S, N) 1630.

1961 *Ta*. ceru battle, fight, love-quarrel; cirāṇu (cirarri-) to sulk, disagree; cirarri (cirarri-), cirattu (ciratti-) to be angry with. *Ma*. ceru battle. *Ka*. keraḷ to become angry, begin to rage; *keralu* to make a noise by slapping or clapping the arms (as done by combatants); enrage (or *keraḷ* and *keralu* in the last meaning with 1597 *Ta*. ciṇṅku); (PBh.) *kelar* to become angry. *Te*. ciraku anger, displeasure, crossness; *ciranara* sullenness, moroseness; a disagreement; *keralu* to be angry, enraged (or with 1597 *Ta*. ciṇṅku). DED 1631.

1962 *Ta*. ceruttal udder. *Ma*. cerunnal, cerannal, curannal, corunnal (cf. 2883 *Ta*. cōr). *Ko*. kecl. *To*. keṭṭ. *Ka*. keccal. *Tu*. keṇjely, kerndely. *Kor*. (M. T.) kencili DED(N) 1632.

1963 *Ta*. ceruppu sandal, slipper, shoe. *Ma*. cerippu id. *Ko*. kevr id. *To*. kerf id. *Ka*. kera, keravu, kerahu, kerpu id. *Te*. ceppu id. *Kol*. kerri shoe. *Nk*. kerri shoe, slipper. *Pa*. eerup, cerpu sandal. *Go*. (A.) serpum, (Tr.) sarpum, (W.) sarpo, (Ph.) sarpu (*pl*. -lk), (D.) herpunj, (Mu.) harpunj (*pl*. harpuhk), (M.) harpunj, (Ma.) erpunj (*pl*. erpusk), (Ko.) erpum shoe, sandal (Voc. 3474). *Koḍa* (BB, 1972) sepu shoe. *Kuwi* (Su.) seppu, (F.) seppu shoe; (S.) cepunga sandals. *Kur*. kharpā straps (without sole) crossed over and worn round the ankle. / Cf. H. cappū, cappel; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. caporā. DED(S) 1633.

1964 *Ta*. eerumu (cerumi-) to hem, cough; eerumal clearing the throat; eerumu (cerumi-) to hem, grunt, sob agitatedly. ? *Ma*. cuma cough; eumekka to cough. *Ka*. kemmu to

cough; *n*. coughing. *Koḍ*. kemm- (kemmi-) to cough. *Tu*. kemma a cough, cold; (B-K. also) temmo, hemmo cough; temilu, semilu sneezing (cough). ? *Te*. (K) krēṭu to clear the throat by coughing. ? *Pa*. kom- to cough. ? *Ga*. (P. S.) kodm- to cough; kodumkur a cough, coughing. DED(S) 1634.

1965 *To*. kec linking the hands in dancing. *Ka*. keceu the knot which is formed by twisting; *vb*. to join the end of two threads by twisting them with the fingers. *Tu*. kerci a knot. DED 1635.

1966 *Ko*. kerc flat basket for drying grain, placed in rack over fireplace. *Ka*. kerase, gerase, gerise, gerese a kind of flat bamboo basket square in form. Cf. 1261 *Ta*. karacai. DEDS 291.

1967 *Pa*. kerj- to warm oneself by the fire; kercip- (kercit-) to warm somebody else. *Koḍa* (BB) rēs- to warm by the fire (aphacresis of k-). *Kui* grehpa (greht-) to warm, warm by the fire, broil, foment; *n*. act of warming by the fire, fomentation. *Kuwi* (F.) kērnjali to warm oneself in the sun; (Su.) krenj- (-it-) to warm oneself; kreh- (krest-) to warm another. DED(S) 1636.

1968 *Pa*. kerij (*pl*. kerijl) leaf hat-umbrella. *Ga*. (Oll.) kerij (*pl*. kerijl; j = dz) id., mushroom. DED 1637.

1969 *Ka*. kela side, vicinity, the right or left side; keladan a man who is on one side, or on both sides. *Koḍ*. kela belly. *Tu*. kila id.; kelly brink, edge, vicinity. *Te*. kalaṅku, kelāku, kelau side, part, region; (inscr.) kelavaga vicinity. *Pa*. kela side (in: ā kela, akla that side; i kela, ikla this side). DED(S) 1638.

1970 *To*. kelc outdoor work. *Ka*. kelasa work, business, affair, deed, advantage; kelasi person who works. *Koḍ*. kelasa work (< Ka.). *Tu*. kclasa business, work, affair, advantage. *Te*. kelasamu business, work. DED 1639.

1971 *Ka*. kelasi, kclasi, kelasya barber. *Tu*. kelasi, kelesi, kelese id. DED 1640.

1972 *Ta*. keli (-pp-, -tt-) to conquer, overcome; kelippu winning, success, victory. *Ko*. gel- (ged-) to win; gelc- (gelc-) to win and secure something; get a goal, test, objective in race, a win in a game. *To*. kelc- (kelc-) to be successful. *Ka*. get (geld-), geli/ gelu/ gellu (gedd-), geli (geli-, gelid-) to win, gain, conquer, overcome, triumph; *gela*, *gelavu*, *gelu*, *geluvu*, *geluha*, *gella* gain, victory; a winning, happy, sprightly air; *gelisu*, *gellisu* to win, etc.; *geluge*, *geluvike*, *geluvike* winning, etc. *Koḍ*. gell- (gdlluv-, gedd-), (Kar.) gēll- to win; *Tu*. gelipuni, *gelpuni*, *genduni* to win, conquer; *gelkayi* victory, winning, victorious; *gelpu* victory, gain; *gelavu* sprightliness, liveliness, courage; (B-K.) *geto* victory, success. *Kor*. (O.) geddu to win. *Te*. gelucu to win, gain, conquer,

overcome, succeed; *gelipincu* to cause to succeed or win; *gelupu*, *gelpu* victory, success, gain, winning; *geluvamu* victory, success; *gelivi*, *gelividi* joy, gladness, cheerfulness. *Kol*. (SR) gēll- to win. *Nk*. ghel- id. *Koḍa* gels- (-t-) to win, escape from danger; *gelpis-* (-t-) to save, rescue, cause to win or become eminent. *Kuwi* (S.) gelhinai to win; (F.) *gelpali* to save. ? Cf. 5493 *Te*. vel. DED(S, N) 1641.

1973 *Go*. (many dialects) kel (*pl*. -k) hair, feather (Voc. 847). *Koḍa* kelu (*pl*. kelku) feather. *Pe*. kel (*pl*. -ku) id. *Kui* kelu (*pl*. kelka), keḍu (*pl*. keṭka) large feather, quill. *Kuwi* (F.) kellu (*pl*. kelka) feather; (Su. P.) kelu (*pl*. kelka) (large) feather. *Kur*. kalga plumes. DED(S) 1642.

1974 *Pa*. kelngam yoke. *Ga*. (Oll.) kelman, kelman id. DED 1643.

1975 *Ta*. cuvar, cevar (*coll.*; R. P. Sethu Pillai, *Tamil-Literary and Colloquial*, p. 10; *Annals of Oriental Research of the University of Madras*, vol. ii, 1937-8). (Koll.) cevr wall. *Ma*. cuvar, cumar. *To*. kō-f. *Ka*. kēr. *Koḍ*. kevaṅ, *Kor*. (T.) kibari. DED(N) 1644.

1976 *Ka*. gebaru to scratch, as the ground; gebbu id., loosen a stone by scratching or digging with the nails. *Go*. (S.) giv- (dog) to scratch up earth (Voc. 1092); (Koya T.) givv- to scratch. DEN 24.

1977 (a) *Ta*. cevi ear; ceviṭu cheek; ceviṭu tragus; cevuḷ gills; ceviyan hare. *Ma*. cevi ear, the outer ear; cevikka to hear; ceviṭu, eekiṭu ear, chiefly the inner part; cevi-ppī, ceppi earwax; ceviyan hare; ceppi ear: koviṭu, (Tiyya) ceviṭu cheek. *Alku*. kevi ear. *Ko*. keyv, (Kurgō-j dialect) kev ear. *To*. kiṭy id. *Ka*. kivi, kimi, (Hav.) kemi id. *Koḍ*. keviṭ id. *Tu*. kebi id. *Kor*. (M.) kemi id. *Te*. cevi id., the handle of a vessel; cevuḷapilli, cevuḷapōṭu hare. *Kol*. kev ear. *Nk*. kev id. *Nk*. (Ch.) kev (*pl*. -ul/-ulgu) id. *Pa*. kekol (*pl*. kekol) id. *Ga*. (Oll.) kekol (*pl*. kekosul), (S.) kekkol id. *Go*. (A. G. Ma.) kevi (*pl*. kevk), (Tr.) kawī (*pl*. kauk), (W.) kawī, (Ph.) kavvi (*pl*. kauk/kavk), (Mu.) kavi (*pl*. -n), (M.) kev, (S.) kevvu (*pl*. kekvu), (Ko.) kev (*pl*. kekv) id. (Voc. 848). *Koḍa* gibi, (Gurī dial.) kibi, (Sova dial.; BB) gitoni id. *Pe*. kitul id. *Maṇḍ*. giy (*pl*. -ko) id. *Kur*. xebdā id. *Malt*. qethwu id. *Br*. xaf id.

(b) *Tu*. ceraḍu ear. *Kui* kriū (*pl*. krika), kriū id.; (K.) kriū pejaṅa earwax. *Kuwi* (F.) kiryiṭ (*pl*. krika), (S.) kriyu, (Su.) kriyyu, (P.) kiru, (Isr.) kriyū (*pl*. krika) ear; (F.) kirpejja, (Su.) kirpejja, (Mah.) kirkūru earwax. For separation from (a), see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562.

(c) *Ta*. ceviṭu deafness, deaf person or animal; ceviṭan, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ma*. eeviṭu deafness; ceviṭan, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ko*. kev deafness; kevṇ, kevṇ deaf man, woman. *To*. kyu-d deafness. *Ka*. kivuḍu, kivaḍu, keppu id., a deaf person; kivuḍ a deaf

person; kivuda, kivada, kcpa deaf man; kivudi, kivadi, keppe deaf woman. *Koḍ*. (Shammugam) kivd deafness; kivdē deaf man; kivdi deaf woman. *Tu*. keppu, keppatana deafness; keppe, keppe deaf man, woman; kebbure deaf man. *Te*. cevudu deafness; ceviji deaf. *Kol*. (SR.) sewaḍk deaf. *Go*. (SR.) cevda, (Ko.) cevta, (Ma.) evda deaf; (Ko.) cevta, (Ma.) evdal deaf man (*Voc*. 1363). / Cf. Mar. kivaḍa deaf. DED(S, N) 1645.

1978 *Ka*. kevvane with the hissing sound of a stone, etc., thrown away with great force. *Te*. kevvuna resoundingly, loudly. DED 1646.

1979 *Ta*. keguvu (keguvi-) to unite, embrace; *n*. friendship; keguvu (keguvi-) to attain, join, unite; kegi friendship; kiramai friendship, alliance, relationship; day of the week, as related to each of the seven planets; kirāṇ owner; kirāvan, kirāvōn owner, master, husband; kirāvi wife, mistress; kirāl, kiratti proprietress. *Ma*. kiramā day of the week. *Ka*. kēgi line, series, group, flock, troop, heap. DED(S) 1647.

1980 *Ta*. ceṛi (-v-, -nt-) to be thick (as foliage, hair), crowded, be in close union, be tight (as bangles), be controlled, keep within bounds; (-pp-, -tt-) to join together, tighten, shut, close, block up, secure, store up, pack closely; ceṛi, ceṛivu denseness, abundance, union, self-restraint; ceṛu (ceṛuv-, ceṛr-) to control (as the senses), hinder, prevent, overcome; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, subdue, resist, prevent, prevent the passage (as of water), overcome; *n*. tank, field, garden plot; ceṛuppu restriction; ceṛuvu field; ciṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to restrain, imprison, dam up; *n*. guard, confinement, prison, captivity; dam, bank, tank, boundary; ciṛaivan captive, slave; ceṛrai thicket, crowd. *Ma*. ceṛiyuka to be thronged; ceṛukkuka to dam up, enclose, oppose, prevent; ciṛa enclosure, dam, limit, tank, reservoir. *Ko*. ker tank; cer imprisonment; obstruction in labour; girm, grn in a dense crowd (of people gathering). *To*. kerf- (kerf-) (water) is dammed, (crowd) gathers; to dam; ker party, side; ser imprisonment; ked- (kedy-) to be stuck in (spear in tree, stick in hand or foot); to fix in position (waistcloth, sticks at end of ridgepole to hold thatch); ter paḍ- (paty-) to arrest, seize, and confine (in song phrases). *Ka*. kir (kett-) to confine, close, shut, block up, make a fence, cover; kere tank; giraku state of being strait (as a gate), of being firmly fixed (as a door), of being close, pressing (as a crowd); seṛe to contract, confine, harass; *n*. confinement, bondage, prison. *Koḍ*. kere tank. *Tu*. kerē, kirē, kedu an artificial tank; kide cowpen, stall; seṛe imprisonment, prison, obligation, liability; gediyuni to be rammed, stuffed; gediyuni, gedipuni to stuff, push in, ram. *Te*. ceṛa prison, imprisonment; ceṛa-gonu to seize, capture, carry off by force; ceṛuvu, ceṛuvu artificial lake, tank; (B) kiriyu to be tight.

Kol. get- (gett-) to close (door) firmly, lock up; (Kin.) ceru tank. *Nk*. (Ch.) saru tank. *Pa*. kedp- (kedt-) to shut (door), lock up; ceru tank. *Go*. (P. S.) keṭ- to shut. *Go*. (A. Y. G.) keli-, (Tr.) kehtānā, (Ph.) kahtānā to shut; (Mu.) kah-, keh- id., fasten up, secure (a bund); (Ko.) keh- to shut, dam (stream); *caus*. (Ph.) kahehtānā; (Ma.) keṭ-mar mat-door (mar mat, 4760) (*Voc*. 852); (Ko.) eru pond, tank (*Voc*. 348); (Koya T.) gebb- to gag. *Koṇḍa* keR- (-t-) to close, shut (as a door, box, etc.), build a wall (as enclosure); (BB) keRpi door; seṛu tank (< Tc.). *Pe*. geh- (gest-) to close; gespi door. *Maṇḍ*. geh- (-t-) to shut; gepi door. *Kui* gebga (< geg-b; gegd-) to be connected with (by ties of friendship, love, common cause), associate with, be united, reconciled, live together as husband and wife, have faith in, believe; set side by side, intertwine bamboos so as to build a fence; *n*. act of associating with, being connected with or having faith in, faith. *Kuwi* (Isr. T.) ker- to fence. Cf. 1509 *Ka*. kikkariṣu. DED(S, N) 1648.

1981 *Ta*. ceṛu (ceṛuv-, ceṛr-; -pp-, -tt-), ceṛi (-pp-, -tt-), ceṛru (ceṛri-) to kill, destroy; ceṛuppu, ceṛal, ceṛal killing; ceru (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin. *Tu*. kerpini to kill, murder, slay; kerpinaṇe murderer. *Malt*. qermē to destroy, massacre; qermre to die in numbers. Cf. *Te*. ceṛucu, etc., s.v. 1942 *Ta*. keṭu. DED (N) 1649.

1982 *Ko*. ker NE. monsoon (Sept.-Dec.). *To*. keṛ id. DED 1650.

1983 *Ko*. kernḡl, kernḡ feather, wing. *Tu*. kedi feather; keduhkē, kedahkē tip of a bird's wing; thin layer. *Go*. (Ko.) gēṇ(g) feather (*Voc*. 1179); (Koya T.) girru id. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) gūṇḡ(i) id. Cf. 2591 *Ta*. eiṛai, iṛai. DED(S, N) 1651.

1984 *Pa*. kedub, (S) kerub, (NE) keḍub knife. *Go*. (Oll.) kiyub; (S) kiyūb (*pl*. kiyūb) id. DED 1652.

1985 *Ta*. ceṛru (ceṛri-) to set (as a jewel); ceyal setting work in jewelry. *Ka*. kettu, keccu to enclose, set (as precious stones); kettane, ketne, kettike, kettige act of setting, state of being set. *Tu*. kettuni to set (as jewels); kettige setting (as jewels). / Cf. Skt. kaḥcita- set, inlaid with jewels (*in cpd*. maṇi-kaḥcita-), Pkt. kḥasia- set, inlaid (of jewels) (cf. esp. *Ka*. keccu; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3766. DED(S) 1653).

1986 *Ta*. ceṭtu having thought; having resembled. *Ka*. giṛ (gett-) to conceive, think, imagine, take for. DED 1654.

1987 *To*. ken moz, (in song) moze xen, eze xen thick buttermilk, thick mass of buttermilk (see 430 and 4630). *Ka*. kene cream of milk. Cf. 1404 *Ta*. kaṇa. DEDS 292.

1988 *Go*. (Ko.) kene kene gently; (L.) kcnck silent (*Voc*. 842). *Kui* kin silence;

kin inba to be silent; kin ispa to silence. DEDS 293.

1989 *Ta*. ceṇṇi head, summit, elephant's temple; ceṇṇi, ceṇṇai cheek. *Ma*. ceṇṇi, keṇṇi temples; keṇṇi cheek; ceṇṇam jaw, cheek; ceppi cheek; ?ceṇṇa id.; ?ceṇṇila, ceṇṇukka, ceṇṇa gills. *Ko*. keṇṇ cheek just in front of ear. *Ka*. keṇṇe the upper cheek; kekke cheek; keṇṇāre temples; (Tipt.) keppe temple; (Ilav.) keppaṇe cheek. *Tu*. keṇṇi, keṇṇē cheek; keppē, kebbu cheek, temples; keppaḍē swelling of the cheeks; gebbu temples. *Te*. cekku, cekkili, cehka, cempa, ceṇṇa cheek; (Brown, *Eng-Tel. Dict.*) cēpa cekku gills. *Kol*. (Kin.) cempa temple. *Go*. (Tr.) kōrwi, (W.) korwi, (A. Y. Ch. D. Mu.) korvi cheek (*Voc*. 929); (Ko.) cempa temple (*Voc*. 1361; < Tc.). *Kuwi* (F.) kreteri, (Mah.) kreteri, (T.) kerteri jaw. / Cf. Skt. keṇṇāre temples, upper part of cheek; (Wilson) kanda- the cheek (or the cheek and temple). DED(S, N) 1655.

1990 *Ta*. cē (-pp-, -tt-) to dwell, lie, remain, sleep; cēppu (cēppi-) to abide, remain; cēkkai cot, bed, roost, dwelling place, nest. *Ma*. cēkuka, cēkkuka to roost; cēkal, cēyal, cēkka, cēkku a roost. *Ka*. kē (kēd-) to lie down, repose, copulate with; kēvu, (K.) kēdu copulation. *Tu*. kedonuni to lie down, rest; (B-K.) ketonū, katonū to lie down; kerapāvu to cause to lie down; kēḷu abode of a Pariah. *Kol*. ke-p- (ke-pt-) to make (child) to sleep. *Kur*. kidnā, kid'nā to allow or invite one to lie down for rest or sleep, put to bed (a child, a sick person), lay in the grave. *Malt*. kide to lay down. Cf. 1956 *Kur*. xēppas. DED (S, N) 1656.

1991 *Ka*. kēkarisu to hawk in spitting; kēkarike hawking, spitting out. *Tu*. kaṇkariyuni, kaṇkariyuni, kaṇkariyuni, kaṇkariyuni, (B-K.) kēkaripu, kēkaripu, kēkaripu, kēkaripu to hawk, force up phlegm with a noise, hem. *Te*. kēkarincu to hawk in spitting; kēkarinta act of hawking in spitting. DED (S) 1657.

1992 *Ka*. kēgu to cry as a peacock; *n*. the cry of a peacock; kēku, kēke the cry of a peacock; kekku to shout in training cattle. ?*Koḍ*. ka-k- (ka-ki-) to call, invite, summon, take (person) with oneself. *Tu*. kēkē shout of joy, loud laughter. *Te*. kēka a cry or shout, the cry of a peacock; kēkarincu to cry or shout out; kēkarinta a cry or shout; kēkarāmu the cry of a peacock. *Go*. (many dialects) kēy- to call, (peacock) to cry, (owl) to hoot, (animal) to call; (Tr.) kēiānā to summon (*Voc*. 856). *Kuwi* (T.) kekeri kiali to cackle. / Cf. Skt. kekā- cry of a peacock; kekin- peacock; Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kekka- cry of peacock; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3458. DED(S) 1658.

1993 *Kur*. xēḇ ground, earth we tread on, soil, floor. *Malt*. qēḷu the earth, the world, land. ? Cf. 1958 *Ta*. eey. DED 1659.

1994 *Pa*. (S) kēya snipe or similar bird. *Kui* kēga magpie. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kēya shrike bird. DED 1661.

1995 *Pa*. kē- to shave; kēma razor. *Go*. (Oll.) kēs- to shave; kēsāl razor. DEDS 294.

1996 *Kur*. xēsēr (xēs-) neck, shoulders. *Malt*. qasru neck. ? Cf. 1366 *Ta*. kaṛuttu. DED 1662.

1997 *Go*. (Tr.) kēṣā marā, (Ma.) kēṣā, (SR.) keṣa marā, (Mu.) keḷā, (M.) keḷela *Grewia tiliaefolia* (dhāman tree) (*Voc*. 863). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kējra, kējla id. *Pe*. kējla id. *Kui* (K.) keḷel deḍḍi id.; (W.) keḷeli sp. tree, the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools. DEDS 295.

1998 *Ta*. kēpi small tank, well, ditch, trench; kiṇaru well. *Ma*. kēpi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed, a mine; kiṇaru well. *Ka*. kēpi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed. DED 1663.

1999 *Ka*. gēpi rent, contract. *Tu*. gēpi id. DED 1664.

2000 *Te*. gēde a she-buffalo. *Koṇḍa* geyda id. *Kuwi* (F.) gedde id. DEN 25.

2001 *Kur*. xēndnā (xindyas) to buy, purchase. *Malt*. gēnde to take along with, have with, possess. DED 1665.

2002 *Pa*. kēndid (*pl*. kēndil) feather. *Go*. (P.) kēndiṭ, (S.) kēnduṭ (*pl*. kēndukul) id.; (S., Krishnamurti) kēndi (*pl*. kēndikil, kēndikūl), (S.) kēndiṭ hair. DEDS 296.

2003 *Ma*. kēmam strength, solidity. *Ka*. kēma callosity, as that of a wart. DED 1666.

2004 *Ta*. cēmpu, cēmpai Indian kales, *Colocasia antiquorum*; a garden plant, *C. indica*. *Ma*. cēmpu, cēmpa *Caladium esculentum*. *Ka*. kēsava, kēsū, kēsū, kēsavu taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, *Arum colocasia* L. *Tu*. cēvu, tēvu a kind of yam, *A. colocasia*; *Caladium esculentum*. *Te*. cēma *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Pa*. kibi (*pl*. kibul) *A. colocasia* (so correct voc.). *Go*. (P.) kiyub *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Kur*. kisgō yam. / Cf. Skt. kemuka-, kecuka-, keṇvuka, kacu-, kacvi- *A. colocasia*, *Colocasia antiquorum*. [*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott = *Caladium esculentum* Vent. = *Arum colocasia* Linn.] DED(S) 1667.

2005 *Ta*. cēr marking-nut tree, *Semecarpus anacardium*; cēr-kottai, cēr id., marking-nut; cēr-pālam marking-nut. *Ma*. cēr marking-nut tree, *S. orientalis*. *Ka*. kēr, gēr *S. anacardium* Linn. *Tu*. gērū-kāyi, gērē-kāyi, jērū-kāyi marking-nut; tēreda-mara marking-nut tree, *S. anacardium*. ? *Te*. jidi id.; jidi-ginja marking-nut. *Koṇḍa* (p. 418) siṇi cashew. *Kur*. kiṛō *S. anacardium*. *Malt*. kiṛō the Malacca bean. DED(S, N) 1668.

2006 *Go*. (P.) keral story, tale. *Pe*. kēr- (-t-) to sing; kērkonḍ song. *Maṇḍ*. kēr- to sing. *Kui* kēronḍi story, tale, fable. *Kuwi*

(Su. Isr.) kēr- (-h-), (S.) kēr'h'nai, (D.) krē- (-t-) to sing. *Kur.* khiri tale, fable, legend, riddle. *Malt.* qēri tale. Cf. 1960 Ta. *ciraru* and 2009 Ta. *kēru*. DEDS 297.

2007 *Ta.* cēri town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs. *Ma.* cēri assemblage, village street. *Ko.* ke-ry, ke-r street, exogamous division in Kota village. *To.* ke-ry street of Badaga village. *Ka.* kēri street. *Kođ.* ke-ri hamlet. *Tu.* kēri street, lane. *Te.* (B.) gēri street, passage. /Cf. Pkt. sēri-street, quarter; Mar. sēri lane, alley. DED(S) 1669.

2008 *Te.* krēva a side; krē-, as in krēgannu outer corner of the eye. *Pa.* keri side. *Kui* kēri the side, flank. ? *Br.* xēr behind (*prep.*, *adv.*); xēr kanning to show one's back, run away (BDCG, § 2.16). DED(S) 1670.

2009 *Ta.* kēru (kēri-) to cackle (as a hen), speak in a low and tremulous voice, breathe with effort (as with phlegm in the throat). *Te.* kēru to chuckle with joy, (B. also) warble, cluck (as a laying hen), make a low inarticulate sobbing sound of joy or grief. *Kol.* ke-ri noise, shout; ke-ri kak- to shout. Cf. 1960 Ta. *ciraru* and 2006 Ga. keral. ? Cf. 2013 *Kur.* xēr. DED(S) 1671.

2010 *Te.* kēru to deride, ridicule; kēraḍamu ridicule, derision; krēḍincu to slight; krēḍincu to jeer, ridicule. *Go.* (W) kīri derision (*Voc.* 708). *Kui* grēspa (grēst-) to mock, mimic, ridicule, deride; *n.* mockery, derision, ridicule. *Kuwi* (F.) grespali to imitate; (T.) greh- (grest-) to mock. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* kayng-. DED(S) 1672.

2011 *Ta.* cērai, cārai rat snake, *Ptyas mucosus*. *Ma.* cēra rat snake, *Amphisbaena* or *Coryphodon*. *Ko.* ke-r va-b sp. harmless snake. *To.* ke-r, ke-r fo-b sp. snake. *Ka.* kēre rat snake, whip-snake, *P. mucosus*. *Kođ.* ke-re pa-mbi sp. non-poisonous snake; kariḅ ge-re pa-mbi rat snake (kari 'black'). *Tu.* kēre a kind of harmless snake. Cf. 2816 *Te.* pen-jera. DED(S) 1673.

2012 *Ko.* ke-d- (ke-dy-) to lean one's back against support. *To.* kō-r- (kō-θ-), sō-r- (sō-d-) to lean against (*intr.*); kō-št- (kō-šty-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* kendu to lean on. *Tu.* kerpuni to prop, support; kerpuduni to cause to lean against, place against; kerpū, kerbu a kind of ladder; kēpa a slope; sloping. *Te.* cēru to lean upon or against; cērābaḍu id. *Kol.* se-r- (se-rt-) to lean (*intr.*); se-rp- (se-rept-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (P.) kērp- to lean (*intr.*); kērp- (kert-) id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (SR.) kēskud steps (*Voc.* 851); (ASu.) kēskūr ladder. *Konda* (BB) gēk- to lean on, rest the back on (wall, etc.). *Pe.* gēnd- (-t-) to lean against; gēra ladder. *Manđ.* gēnd- to lean. *Kui* kēka (kēki-) to lean, lean upon or against. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) gēnd- (-it-) to lean (*intr.*); (Isr.) gēf- (-h-) id. (*tr.*); (F. S. T.) gēra ladder. DED(S) 1674.

2013 *Kur.* xēr fowl. *Malt.* qēru id. ? Cf. 2009 Ta. *kēru*. DED 1675.

2014 *Kur.* xēl tomtom. *Malt.* qēle a small drum; qēlwa a drummer. DED 1676.

2015 *Ka.* kēl a large earthen waterjar. *Kor.* (O.) kēli rice-pot. *Konda* kēlu (*pl.* kēlku) earthen pot. *Kui* kēdu (*pl.* kēka) earthenware pot. /Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kēla- a vessel for liquor; Mar. kēli a small vessel. DEDS(N) 298.

2016 *Ir.* kē-le, ko-le, kō-le barking deer. *Alku.* (Z.) kē-yi id. *Ko.* ke-y wild goat (?). *To.* kō-g barking deer. *Kođ.* ke-mē id. DED 1660.

2017 (a) *Ta.* kēl (kētp-, kētp-) to hear, listen, learn, ask, inquire, question, investigate, require, request, be informed of, obey; be heard (as a call), reach (as a sound); kēlā to no purpose, vainly; kēlvi, kētpu hearing, question, learning, sound, word, rumour, ear. *Ma.* kēlka to hear, perceive, listen to, obey, ask; kēlpikka to cause to hear; kēlvi, kēli hearing, obeying, report. *Ko.* ke-l- (ke-t-) to hear, (noise) is heard; ke-lyv question, words, speech. *To.* ke-l- (ke-f-) to hear; ke-lf news, word; ke-oṣy not listening (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* kēl (kēld-), kēlu (kēli-) to hear, listen to, heed, ask, beg, demand; kēlisu to cause to hear, cause to ask, cause oneself to be heard, cause to be heard, sound or play on, be heard, hear, sound; kēlike, kēluvike, kēlyvike, kēluha hearing, hearsay, asking. *Kođ.* kē-l- (kē-p-, kē-t-) to hear, ask; kē-ṭa- (kē-ṭapd-) to take from another (i.e. ask for and take); kē-ṭi fame, renown (in songs). *Tu.* kēpuni to hear, be attentive to, obey, ask, inquire, request. ? *Kol.* kel- (kelt-) to be understood; kelip- (kelit-) to make to be understood. ? *Nk.* kayil-, keyil-, kēl- to be understood. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kēnj-, (Tr. W. Ph. M.) kēnjānā to hear; *caus.* (W. Ph.) kēncatānā to make to hear, preach, teach; (ChD.) kēncutānā to inform (*Voc.* 854). *Malt.* qēge to ask. Cf. 1939 Ta. kēncu.

(b) *Ta.* kiḷa (-pp-, -nt-) to express clearly, make special mention of, state specifically; kiḷattu (kiḷatti-) to express clearly; kiḷappu speech, utterance; kiḷavu word, speech, language. *Ka.* kiḷir, kiḷir to sound, neigh; kēlar to cry out, roar (or with 1831 Ta. kuḷaru). *Go.* (Ko.) kel-, (KoyaSu.) kēll- to tell. *Konda* (BB) kē- (-it-) (cock) to crow. *Pe.* kre- (-t-) id. *Kui* klāpa (klāt-) to crow, coo, lament; *n.* call of a male bird, lament (or with 1574 Ta. cilai); kēpa (kēpi-) to invoke, petition a deity, repeat incantations; *n.* incantation, invocation; klēga (klēgi-), klēha (klēhi-), kēpa (kēpi-) to bewitch, enchant, exert magical powers; *n.* sorcery, witchcraft. *Kuwi* (Su.) kre-/kren- (krent-), (F.) krēcali (krēt-; r = ṛ) to crow. DED(S, N) 1677, DEDS 299.

2018 *Ta.* kēl kindred, friendship, friend; kēlvān, kēlān friend; kēlir friends, relations; kēpmai friendship, intimacy, kindness, relationship; kiḷai (-pp-, -tt-) to ramify, multiply (as families); *n.* kindred, relations, group,

herd, flock, family. *Ko.* kēl economic partnership between Kota and Toda. *To.* kēl economic partnership between members of various Nilgiri communities. *Ka.* kēle to draw or attract towards oneself; kēle, geḷe, gene, geṇi union, companionship, friendship, companion, friend; kēleya, geḷeya, gēliya, geṇiya, geṇeya male friend; *fem.* kēladi, gēlati, gēlate, genati; kēletana, gēletana, geṇitana, geṇetana friendship; kēla companion. *Tu.* geṇe coupling; geṇegāre an associate. *Kui* klāmbu (*pl.* klāpka) family, lineage, kin, tribe, sort, species, kind. /Cf. OMar. (Master) kēlavili betrothed. DED(S) 1678.

2019 *Ta.* cēṭṭai winnowing fan or basket (< *Te.*) *Ma.* cēṭuka to winnow, fan, and clean pounded rice. *Ko.* ke-r- (ke-ry-) to winnow with up-and-down motion. *To.* kō-r- (kō-ry-) to winnow. *Ka.* kēru, (Hal.) gēru id.; (Hav.) kēsi winnowing basket. *Kor.* (M.) gēsi id. *Te.* cerugu to winnow; cēṭa winnowing basket. *Kol.* ke-d- (ke-tt-) to winnow with up-and-down motion; ke-t winnowing basket. *Nk.* kēd- to winnow; kēṭ winnowing basket. *Nk.* (Ch.) kēd- (kētt-) to winnow; kēṭ (*pl.* -ku) winnowing fan. *Pa.* kēd-, (NE.) kēd- to winnow; kēti, (NE.) kēti winnowing basket. *Ga.* (Oll.) kēy- to winnow; kēṭi, kēṭin winnowing basket; (S.) kēy- to winnow; (S.) kēṭen (*pl.* kēṭkil), (S.) kēṭiṅ winnowing basket. *Go.* (G. Mu.) hēc-, (Mu.) hēh-, (Ma.) ēṭc-, ēc-, (S. Ko.) ēc- to winnow (*Voc.* 3588); (Tr. W. Ph.) sēti, (A. Y. Ch.) sēti, (G.) hēti, (Mu.) hēti(i), (S.) hēti, ēti, (Ma.) ēti, (Ko.) ēt winnowing fan (*Voc.* 3478). *Konda* sēri winnowing basket. *Pe.* jēc- (-c-) to winnow; hēcī winnowing fan. *Manđ.* hēcī id. *Kui* sēsi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F.) hēcī id. *Kur.* kēsā (kēsya) to winnow with up-and-down jerks of the shovel-basket; kēṭer winnowing basket. *Malt.* kēse to sift; kēṭnu winnowing basket. Cf. 915 Ma. ekaṛuka, *Te.* ēru. DED(S, N) 1679.

2020 *Ta.* eēru (*in cpds.* eēru-) mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency; ceṇyal mire, slush; cēval mud, mire. *Ma.* eēru (*in cpds.* eēru-) mire, wet soil (for transplanting rice). *Ko.* ke-r shallow tank, puddle; ce-r mud. *To.* kō-r (*obl.* kō-ṭ-) lake, tank formed by dam; sōṭ mud. *Ka.* kesar wet soil, mud, mire; kesariḅ drain of a bathroom. *Tu.* kēḍu mud, soft clay; kesaru mud, mire, dirt. ? *Br.* xēr open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (BDCG, § 2.16). Cf. 1958 Ta. cey. /Cf. Skt. kedāra- a field esp. one under water, Pali kedāra- (often spelled ketāra-), Pkt. keāra; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3463. DED(S, N) 1680.

2021 *Ta.* kēṇai craziness, insanity; kēṇap crazy fellow. *Ko.* ke-n foolish man; *fem.* ke-ny. *Pa.* geyal simple, simpleton. DED(S) 1681.

2022 *Ta.* eēṇai *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. *Ma.* cēna yam, *Arum campanulatum*. *Ka.* kēne (*DCV*) Tahiti arrowroot, (Hav.) an itchy root. *Tu.* kēnē a kind of yam, *Arum*

campanulatum. [*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume = *Arum campanulatum* Roxb.] DED(S) 1682.

2023 *Ta.* kai hand, arm; elephant's trunk; handle; (-pp-, -tt-) to feed with the hand. *Ma.* kai, kayyi hand, arm; trunk of elephant; handle; kayyu the hand; kayyāl an assistant, helper. *Ko.* kay hand, arm. *To.* koy id. *Ka.* kay, kayi, kayyi, key hand, fore-arm; elephant's trunk; handle. *Kođ.* kay hand, arm. *Tu.* kai hand; handle. *Te.* cēyi (*obl.* cēti; *pl.* cētulu), ceyi, eeyyi hand, arm; elephant's trunk; kēlu, kai the hand; kēkisalū clapping of the hands. *Kol.* ki- (*pl.* -i), (Kin. SR.) key, (Haig) ki-y, (Hislop) ki-yu hand, arm. *Nk.* ki (*pl.* kiḷ) id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ki (*pl.* kiḷku, kiḷut) hand. *Pa.* key id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ki (*pl.* kiḷ), (S.) kiyyū (*pl.* kiyyūḷ, kiyyūḷ), (S.) ki-y id. *Go.* (Y. Ch. G. Mu. S. Ko.) kay, (Tr. W. SR.) kai id. (*Voc.* 519). *Konda* ki-yu (*pl.* kiku), (Sova dial.) ki-yu id. *Pe.* key (*pl.* -ku) id. *Manđ.* ki-y id. *Kui* kaju, kagu (*pl.* kaka) hand, arm; elephant's trunk; (K.) kaju (*pl.* kaska) hand. *Kuwi* (F.) keyū (*pl.* keska), (S.) keyū, (Su.) keyūy, (Isr.) keyū (*pl.* keska), (P.) kayyu hand, arm, (Su. also) handle. *Kur.* xekkhā hand, arm. *Malt.* qeqe hand. ? Cf. 1957 Ta. cey. DED(S) 1683.

2024 *Ta.* kai (-pp-, -tt-) to adorn, decorate; *n.* decoration, dressing. *Ka.* kai, kay, key trim, decoration; keydi state of being dressed or decorated. *Te.* kai-sēyu to adorn, ornament; kai-sēta adornment, ornamentation. ? *Kui* kiya (kit-) to put on (clothes, shoes, ring); *pl.* action kīpka (kīpki-). DED(S) 1684.

2025 *Kui* kai rust. *Kur.* (Hahn) kaiyā id., moss. DEDS 300.

2026 *Ta.* kaital, kaitai fragment screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Ma.* kaita id. *Ka.* kēdage, kēdige id. *Tu.* kēdai, kēdayi, kēdayi flower of the tree *P. odoratissimus*. *Te.* gēḍāgi *P. odoratissimus*. /Cf. Skt. ketaka-, ketaki-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3462. DED 1685.

2027 *Ka.* kaidu, keydu weapon; keydu-kāra soldier. *Tu.* kaidu, kaidu sword. *Te.* kaiduvu weapon. DED 1686.

2028 *Ta.* kaintalai, kayiṇi, kaiṇi widow; kaimmai widowhood, widow, lovelorn condition; kai-kkilai unreciprocated love. *Tu.* kai-pojjavu a single woman. *Pa.* kētal, (NE.) kētal widow; kēṭub widower; kēṭub eind orphan. *Ga.* (Oll.) kēṭal widow. DED(S) 1687.

2029 *Ta.* kaivāram encomium; kaivāri panegyrist. *Ka.* (PBh.) kaivāram praise. *Te.* kaivāramu praise, encomium, flattery. DEN 26.

2030 *Go.* (SR.) koko child (*Voc.* 869). *Konda* koko small, little (of quantity); kōgi younger, small; kōgi mother's sister, father's younger brother's wife (comm. by K.). *Pe.* koki father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister; kōge woman (? originally

'girl'); *koy(i)* (*pl. koyik*) (small) girl, daughter, sister. *Kui koganju* a small man or boy, lad; *kogari* a small woman, girl, animal, or thing; *kogara mogara* a small piece; particle; *kogeri*, *kogi* small, tiny, little; *göl* (*pl. goiska*) girl friend (a term of endearment used by one woman or girl to another). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kokasi*, (F.) *kökäsi* boy; (S.) *kokkasi* boy, pupil, child; (Mah.) *kakkayū* boy. *Kur.* *kukkos* boy, lad, young man, male child; *kukoy* girl, lass, young woman; *koy* abbreviated form of the vocative *kukoy*. Cf. 1873 To. ku-x. DEDS(N) 302.

2031 *Ta.* *kukkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to shout in triumph; cluck, cackle (as goose), chuckle (as crow); *n.* shouting. *Ma.* *kokku* cackling, chuckling; *kokkuka*, *kokkikka* to cackle (as a hen), cluck, pipe, cry as a deer. *Ka.* *kokkok ennu* to cackle or cluck as a hen; *kokkarisu* to threaten, menace, abuse, deride, shout; chuckle, giggle. *Te.* (B.) *kokkarincu* to mock, ridicule; shout, cluck. ? *Br.* *kakaring* to cackle. DED(S, N) 1688.

2032 *Ta.* *kokki* hook, clasp (as of a necklace or ear-ring); hooked knife attached to a long bamboo; *kokkarai* crookedness, deformity, rake; *kokkuvāy* the hook of a clasp in an ornament; ? *kurañku* hook, clasp, link in jewelry; ? *kurañtu* (*kurañti*-) to be crooked or bent (as horns, fingers, limbs, fruits), be convulsed, have spasms, coil up (as a small reptile). *Ma.* *kokka* clasp, hook, crook (as for plucking fruits), neck-clasp; *kokkara* crooked, bent backwards. *Ko.* *kok-* (*koky-*) to become very bent with age; *koky* crook, hook; *konk* crooked. *To.* *kwikey* crook, hook. *Ka.* *kokki*, *kokke* crookedness, perverseness, a crook, bend, hook; *kogga*, *kokkari*, *koñga*, *koñgari* crookedness; *koñki* a hook, fish-hook, angle; *koñku* to be bent, get crooked, curved, distorted, deformed, or curled, become perverse, untrue, etc.; *n.* (also *koñgu*) state of being bent, crooked, etc.; *koñkisu* to make crooked, distort. *Kođ.* *kokke* crook, hook, anything bent; *kokk-* (*kokki-*) to be bent. *Tu.* *kokkē* a hook, clasp; *koñkē*, *kuñkē* a hook, crookedness; crooked, curved, bent; *koñgu* irregularity, crookedness; bent, curved, arched, irregular. *Te.* *kokki*, *koñki* a hook; *kokkemu* buckle or hook in a jewel, etc.; *koñkara* crookedness; *goggi* uneven, irregular, (K.) not straight; (K.) *goggipannu/pallu* a crooked tooth. *Kol.* *gog-* (*gokt-*) to bend over; *gogip-* (*gogipt-*) to make to bend over, bend (*tr.*) at a sharp angle; (SR.) *konkđi*, *kokđi* crookedly. *Nk.* *ghogg-* to bend; *konki* curved hoe. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *koñga*, *kohonga* elbow. *Pa.* *kokor-* to be bent, curved; *kokoro* a curl; *kokta* crooked, zigzag; *kokr-*, *kokrayt-* to contract (arm, etc.). *Go.* (Mu.) *kikor* *kokor* zigzag (*Voc.* 667); (A.) *kokki* hoe (*Voc.* 871); (Tr.) *kōkōci* large wooden fork or hook used for hanging ploughs on (*Voc.* 963); (Tr.) *gingōn-gongōn* aīnā to be crooked, as a snake's progress (*Voc.* 1076); (Ko.) *gongor* *keser* sickle (*Voc.* 1183). *Koñda* *koñga* a hook fixed on a wall

used as a hanger. *Pe.* *goñ(g)-* (*goñt-*) to be bent; *gok-* (*-t-*) to bend, twist; *gomga-* (road) to go crookedly (motion base only). *Kui* *kongoni*, *kongori*, *kengeri*, *kingiri*, *kengoni* bent, curved, crooked, zigzag. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *koñkañā* crooked, bent; (Isr.) *koñgōni* crooked; *gōñkoñi* bent, crooked; (Mah.) *kañgani* elbow; (S.) *kongoni* arm. *Kur.* *xōnghnā* to bend (*tr.*: forward, backward, or to and fro), curve, deflect, force down someone's head or back; *refl.-pass.* *xōnghnā*; *konkō*, *konkōrō* shaped like a hook, curved, winding; *konkōrā* to be crooked, curviform; *kenkōrō*, *kenkō-benkō* crooked, curved or shaped like a hook. *Malt.* *qonq* to indent, notch, bend the knees slightly in dancing, form the ridge of a thatched roof; *kokre* to stoop down; *kokro* bent, curly; *kongori* concave. DED(S, N) 1689.

2033 *Ta.* *kokku* mango tree (recorded as a Tulu word). *Tu.* *kukku* a mango. Cf. *DCV*, no. 269. DEDS 201.

2034 *Ma.* *kokku* long beak, bill. *Ka.* *kokku* beak, bill. *Kođ.* *kokkī* beak. *Tu.* *kokku*, *kokkāyi*, *kōkāyi* bill, beak. DED 1690.

2035 *Ka.* *kokke-gīda* *Tabernaemontana coronaria* Br. *Tu.* *kokke-kāyi* fruit of the tree *T. coronaria*. DED 1691.

2036 *Tu.* *goñga* a large cowrie, shell. *Kui* *gongo* prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gokori* shrimp (or with 2044). ? Cf. 2044 *Ta.* *koñcu*. / Cf. Skt. *gāṅgaṭa-* etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4109. DEDS 303.

2037 *Ta.* *koñku*, *koñkam* the Tamil country comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, and a portion of Mysore; *koñkan* inhabitant of the Koñku country. *Ma.* *koññu* *n.pr.* of the Chēra or Kēraja country, esp. the country about Coimbatore; *koññan* the king of Koñgu, a king of Kēraja. *Ko.* *kong* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris; *kong* may be the NE. monsoon. *To.* *kwiḡ* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris. *Ka.* *koñgu* the Koñgu country (Cēra or Kēraja, esp. the country about Coimbatore); *koñga* an inhabitant of the Koñgu country. *Tu.* *koñga* the Cēra or Kēraja country. DED 1692.

2038 *Ta.* *koñkai* woman's breast, protuberance of a tree. *Ma.* *koñka* woman's breast; *koñkacei*, *koñkice* woman with full breasts. *Kui* *kanguri* nipple, teat. DED 1693.

2039 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kojañti* refuse (as of fruits). *Tu.* *kujañti*, *kojañti* the refuse of vegetables from which the juice has been expressed.

2040 *Ta.* *koccu* thick mess of boiled brinjals, mangoes, etc., seasoned with tamarind, chillies, salt, etc. *Ka.* *goñju* id. *Tu.* *goñji* boiled juice or pulp of any fruit, mixed with coconut, salt, chillies, etc., and eaten with boiled rice. DED 1694.

2041 *Ta.* *koccai* meanness, despicableness; mean, despicable person; *koccu* small, young;

koccan young boy; *koñcam* little, small quantity; *koñcan* mean person. *Ma.* *koccu* short, small, young, mean; (also *koccan*) little boy, stunted fruit; *kocci* girl; *koñcam* a little; *koññu* a young stunted coconut. *To.* *kwič* humbled, low (comm. by PSS). *Ka.* *koñca*, *koñce* a little, littleness, inferiority. *Te.* *kōncemu* a little, a few; deficiency, contempt; little, few, slight, mean, deficient. *Pa.* *koṣṣal* lean. *Kuwi* (S.) *kocceka*, (Isr.) *koceka* a little. DED(S) 1695.

2042 *Kur.* *xossnā* (*xussyā*) to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches; *xossta'anā* to ignite, cause (fire) to catch. *Malt.* *qose* to be burnt, burn; *qostre* to burn (*tr.*), inflame. DED 1696.

2043 *Ta.* *koñcu* (*koñci-*) to prattle (as children), talk amorously (as young women), fondle; *koñcal* childish prattle, amorous talk, fondling; *koñnu* (*koñpi-*) to stammer, stutter, babble; *koñnai* stammering, babbling. *Ma.* *koñcuka* to prattle, fondle, caress (as a child), flirt; *koññuka* id., stammer, hesitate in speaking; *koñcal* fondling, coquetry; *koñña* id., prattle, inarticulate speech; *koññan* stammerer. *To.* *kwiž-* (*kwiž-*) to ridicule; *kwižil* ridicule. *Ka.* *koccu*, *koreu* to speak much or braggingly, utter in ostentatious language; *koññe* (Gowda) babble, (Hav.) prattle. *Tu.* *kocconi* to prate, brag; *kōca*, *kōcē* boasting; (B-K.) *koñña* prattling; (BRR) *koññe* stammering. *Kur.* (Hahn) *kurea'anā* to stammer, speak like a child. DED(S, N) 1697.

2044 *Ta.* *koñcu* a kind of fish. *Ma.* *koñcan*, *koñcu* prawn, lobster. *Koñda* *kōnto* shrimp, prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gokori* shrimp (or with 2036 *Tu.* *goñga*). ? Cf. 2036 *Tu.* *goñga*. DED(S) 1698.

2045 *Ka.* *koḍata* a stick tied to a dog's neck, by which it is fastened at home or led about. *Te.* (B.) *koṇata*, *koṇatamu* a stick to tie a dog to; (*VPK*) *koḍatam*, *kontam* a hooked stick on which are hung ropes and other accessories of the plough; a stick 2 feet long, at right angles to the harrow, to which the animals are attached by a rope. DED(S) 1699.

2046 *Ma.* *koṭanna*, *kuṭanna* both handsful. *Kođ.* *koḍande* *douhle* handsful (with two hands together). *Te.* *koṇidili* a handsful. *Go.* (Tr.) *koṇop* a double handsful; (Ma.) *koṇ* *menḍu* a full double handsful; *koṇop* double handsful; folded hands; (Mu.) *koṇ* ar- to worship with folded hands; (Tr.) *karwē* *kīānā* to beseech, pray to a god; (SR.) *karve* *kiyānā* to worship (*Voc.* 938). *Kui* *grōḍa* the scoop or receptacle made by holding both hands together. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gro'li*, *gro'leka*, (S.) *glo'oli*, *glo'oleka*, (Isr.) *gro'leka*, (T.) *gorli* a double handsful; (Isr.) *gro'li* cupped hands. DED(S, N) 1700.

2047 *Ka.* *koḍame*, *koḍambe* a double basket for catching fish. *Te.* (B.) *koḍama*

a basket in which fish are snared. DED 1701.

2048 *Ka.* *goḍave* connexion, concern with. *Tu.* *goḍavē* id. *Te.* (K.) *goḍava* bother, worry, fuss. DED(S) 1703.

2049 *Ta.* *koṭi* banner, flag, streamer; *koṭu* summit of a hill, peak, mountain; *koṭai* mountain; *koṭar* peak, summit of a tower; *kuvaṭu* mountain, hill, peak; *kuṭumi* summit of a mountain, top of a building, crown of the head, bird's crest, tuft of hair (esp. of men), crown, projecting corners on which a door swings. *Ma.* *koṭi* top, extremity, flag, banner, sprout; *koṭu* end; *kuvaṭu* hill, mountain-top; *kuṭuma*, *kuṭumma* narrow point, bird's crest, pivot of door used as hinge, lock of hair worn as caste distinction; *koṭṭu* head of a bone. *Ko.* *kory* flag on temple; *koṭ* top tuft of hair (of Kōta boy, brahman), crest of bird; *kuṭ* clitoris. *To.* *kwiṭ* tip, nipple, child's back lock of hair. *Ka.* *kuḍi* pointed end, point, extreme tip of a creeper, sprout, end, top, flag, banner; *guḍi* point, flag, banner; *kuḍilu* sprout, shoot; *koḍu* a point, the peak or top of a hill; *koṭṭu* a point, nipple, crest, gold ornament worn by women in their plaited hair; *koṭṭa* state of being extreme; *koṭṭa-kone* the extreme point; (Ilav.) *koḍi* sprout; *Kođ.* *koḍi* top (of mountain, tree, rock, table), rim of pit or tank, flag. *Tu.* *koḍi* point, end, extremity, sprout, flag; *koḍipuni* to bud, germinate; (B-K.) *koḍipu*, *koḍipelu* a sprout; *koḍirē* the top-leaf; *koṭṭu* cock's comb, peacock's tuft. *Te.* *koḍi* tip, top, end or point of a flame; *koṭṭa-kona* the very end or extremity. *Kol.* (Kin.) *koṭi* point. *Pa.* *kūṭor* cock's comb. *Go.* (Tr.) *koḍḍi* tender tip or shoot of a plant or tree; *koḍḍi* (S.) end, tip, (Mu.) tip of bow; (A.) *koḍi* point (*Voc.* 891). *Malt.* *qorgo* comb of a cock; ? *qōru* the end, the top (as of a tree). Cf. 2081 *Ta.* *koñjai* and 2200 *Ta.* *koṭu*. DED(S) 1704.

2050 *Ta.* *koṭi* creeper, umbilical cord. *Ma.* *koṭi* creeper, what is long and thin, umbilical cord, etc. *Ko.* *kory* creeper; *koc* binding (for firewood, etc.) made from plant. *To.* *kwiṭy* creeper. *Kođ.* *koḍi* ele betel leaf. *Pe.* *goḍi* creeper. *Mad.* *kuṭi* id. Cf. 1678, esp. *Kur.* *kuḍḍa*. DED(S) 1705.

2051 *Ta.* *koṭicci* jaws; *koṭiru*, *koṭuppu* cheek, jaw. *Ma.* *koṭiñña* temples. *Tu.* *koḍēñji* the inside of the cheeks. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūḍru*, (Isr.) *kūḍru* jaw (of human beings). DED 1706.

2052 *Ta.* *koṭiru* pincers. *Ma.* *koṭil* tongs. *Ko.* *koṭ* hook of tongs. / Cf. Skt. (P. 4.4.18) *kuṭilika-* smith's tongs. DED(S) 1707.

2053 *Ta.* *koṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to give (to 3rd person; *Tolk. Coll.* 30), bring forth, allow; *koṭuppu* giving; *koṭai* giving away as a gift; *koṭaimai* munificence; *koṭaiyōn* munificent person. *Ma.* *koṭukka* to give (to 3rd person); *koṭuppikka* to cause to give. *Ko.* *koṭ-* (*koṭ-*)

to give to 3rd person. *To.* kwīr- (kwīrt-) id.; kvar fine levied by assembly. *Ka.* koḍu, kuḍu (koṭṭ-) to give, allow, emit (as a sound); kōḍu, koḍu, koḍuvike, koḍuha giving; koḍage, koḍige gift, grant; koḍisu, kuḍisu to cause to give; koḍisuvike causing to give. *Koḍ.* koḍi- (koḍip-, koḍit-) to give to 3rd person. *Tu.* koṭpini to give; koṭpāvuni to cause to give, give through another; koṭpāta giving; (B-K.) kōru, kōlu to give, grant. ? *Kur.* kurpi what is given to a servant above his yearly pay. DED(N) 1708.

2054 (a) *Ta.* koṭu curved, bent, crooked; koṭumai crookedness, obliquity; koṭukki hooked bar for fastening doors, clasp of an ornament; koṭuṅ-kāy cucumber; koṭuṅ-kai folded arm; koṭu-maram bow; koṭu-vāy curved or bent edge (as of billhook); koṭu-vāl pruning knife, billhook, sickle, battle-axe; kuṭa curved, bent; koṭakkam bend, curve, crookedness; koṭakkai that which is crooked; koṭakkiyan humpback; kuṭaṅku (kuṭaṅki-) to bend (*intr.*); kuṭaṅkai palm of hand; kuṭantai curve; kuṭavu (kuṭavi-) to be crooked, bent, curved; *n.* bend, curve; kuṭā bend, curve; kōṭu (kōṭi-) to bend, be crooked, go astray, be biased; *n.* crookedness, obliquity; kōṭal bending, curving; kōṭi bend, curve; kōṭam bend, curve, warp, partiality, crookedness (as of mind); kōṭṭu (kōṭṭi-) to bend (*tr.*); koṅku crookedness. *Ma.* koṭuṅ-kai bent arm; koṭu-vāl hatchet, large splitting knife; kōṭuka to be crooked, twisted, awry, warp (of wood); kōṭṭuka to bend (*tr.*); kōṭṭam crookedness, distortion; kōṭṭal what is crooked, turn, way of escape. *Ko.* kōry crick in neck from sleeping crooked or lifting heavy burden. *To.* kwīr fo- billhook; kwīr magoy elbow; kwī-r curve (in: kwa-r xwī-r fīr rainbow, lit. curved bow of the monsoon). *Ka.* kuḍu, kuḍa, kuḍi state of being crooked, bent, hooked, or tortuous; doṅku to bend, be crooked; doṅku, doṅka state of being bent, curved, crooked; crookedness, a bend, a curve. *Koḍ.* koṭṭi katti billhook. *Tu.* guḍke a crooked man; doṅky, doṅku crookedness; crooked, curved, perverse; doṅkely crookedness; (B-K.) daṅgāvu to bend, incline. *Te.* koḍavali, (VPK) koḍali, koḍēli, koḍvali sickle; gōḍi-vadu to bend (*intr.*); gōḍi-veṭṭu id. (*tr.*); doṅku curvature; doṅkena a sort of spear with a bent or curved head. *Koḷ.* koḍval (*pl.* koḍvasil), (Kin.) koṇya sickle; (Pat., p. 119) koṭe false. *Nk.* koṇyal sickle. *Pa.* kūdaṅgey elbow; koḍka billhook. *Ga.* (Oll.) koṇḍke id. *Go.* (G.) kunamkay, (Ma.) kunanḱay, (Ko.) kunagay elbow (*Voc.* 755); (LuS.) koondakaiyoo id.; (ASu.) kōr- to bend in dancing. *Kōṇḍa* koṇveli sickle. *Kui* koṇḍori, koṇḍoni bent, winding, zigzag; kōṇḍa (kōṇḍi-) to curl, be curly, bent, twisted; gōṭori, (P.) gōṭoni hooked, bent like a hook. *Kuwi* (P.²) ḍoṅg- (it-), (Isr.) ḍōṅg- (it-) to be bent, crooked; (P.²) ḍōk- (h-), (Isr.) ḍōk- (h-) to bend (elbow, wrist, finger); (Su. Isr.) ḍōveli, (I.) ḍōvellu (*pl.* ḍōvelka) sickle; (S.) ḍōveli knife. *Br.* kōṇḍō on all fours, bent double.

Initial ḍ of some forms is < *kḍ- (*kḍōṅg-, *kḍōk-; *kḍōveli < koḍavali); ? cf. also 2983 *Kol.* tōṅge. / Cf. *Mar.* ḍōṅg curved, bent. DED(S, N) 1709(a), DED(S, N) 2418. (b) *Ta.* kōṭi corner. *Ma.* kōṭi, kōṭu id. *Ko.* ko-ṇḍ a bend; ko-ṇṭ gi-r rainbow (ki-r line). *To.* kwī-ty direction (in songs). *Ka.* gōṭu angle, corner, point of the compass, edge; gōṭṭu corner, etc., point of the compass. *Tu.* kōḍi corner; kōṇṭu angle, corner, crook. *Nk.* kōṇṭa corner. *Pa.* kōṭa id. *Go.* (G.) kōṇṭa corner (*Voc.* 969). Cf. 2209 *Ta.* kōṇ. DED(S) 1709(b).

2055 *Ta.* koṭu cruel, severe; koṭumai cruelty, tyranny, severity, roughness, uncouthness, villainess; koṭuku (koṭuki-) to be cruel, ruthless; koṭuṅkai, koṭumpu severity, harshness, oppression; koṭuvai wickedness, mischievousness; koṭuram cruelty, severity; kōṭu hardship, oppression. *Ma.* koṭu extreme, steep; severe, intense, cruel; koṭuṅkai oppression; koṭuppam severity, intensity; koṭuma tyranny; (Kauṭ.) koṭiyan a fierce, angry man. *Ka.* kuḍudu steepness. *Te.* (B.) gōḍiga id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) koṭ- (it-) to be hot, fierce (of sun). DED(S) 1710.

2056 *Ta.* koṭuku (koṭuki-) to shrink or shiver with cold. *Ma.* kōṭuka to feel very cold; kōṭṭam coldness, stiffness. *Ka.* kōḍu to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness; kōṭa, koḍata coldness. Cf. 2203 *Ta.* kōṭai. DED 1711.

2057 *Ta.* koṭu-vēli, koṭu-vēri, koṭi-vēli Ceylon leadwort, *Plumbago zeylanica*. *Ma.* koṭu-vēli, koṭu-vēri id. DED 1712.

2058 *Ta.* koṭṭakai shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall; marriage pandal; koṭṭam cattle-shed; koṭṭil cow-stall, shed, hut; (STD) koṭambe feeding place for cattle. *Ma.* koṭṭil cowhouse, shed, workshop, house. *Ka.* koṭṭage, koṭṭige, koṭṭige stall or outhouse (esp. for cattle), barn, room. *Koḷ.* koṭṭi shed. *Tu.* koṭṭa hut or dwelling of Koragars; koṭya shed, stall. *Te.* koṭṭāmu stable for cattle or horses; koṭṭāyi thatched shed. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) koṭka, (SR.) kōrkā cowshed; (Pat., p. 59) koṭṭodi henhouse. *Nk.* kōṭa cowshed. *Nk.* (Ch.) koṭka id. *Go.* (Y.) koṭa, (Ko.) koṭam (*pl.* koṭak) id. (*Voc.* 880); (SR.) koṭka shed; (W. G. Mu. Ma.) koṭka, (Ph.) kōrka, kurka cowshed (*Voc.* 886); (Mu.) koṭorla, koṭorli shed for goats (*Voc.* 884). *Malt.* koṭa hanilet. / Influenced by Skt. goṣṭha-. DED(S) 1713.

2059 *Ta.* koṭṭam hollow piece of bamboo for giving medicine to cattle. *Ka.* koṭṭa, goṭṭa bamboo tube for administering food or medicine to cattle. *Tu.* koṇḍē a hollow piece of bamboo. *Te.* (B.) goṭṭāmu tube, cylinder. *Go.* (SR.) gliṭṭang (*pl.*) pipe (*Voc.* 1257); (Mu.) goṭṭa small wooden case for carrying tobacco (*Voc.* 1188); (Ph.) ghoṇṭa a section of bamboo used as a receptacle for oil or salt (*Voc.* 1258); (ASu.) goṭṭa quiver. *Kōṇḍa* goṭem a bamboo pipe to keep a cigar in. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* kuṭal. DED(S, N) 1714.

2060 *Ta.* koṭṭam small ola basket; koṭṭu basket made of rattan. *Ma.* koṭṭa basket. DED 1715.

2061 *Ta.* koṭṭi an aquatic plant, *Aponogeton monostachyum*. *Ma.* koṭṭi id. *Te.* (DCV) koṭṭi an aquatic plant. DED(S) 1716.

2062 *Ta.* (DCV) koṭṭil kokra laurel. *Ma.* (DCV) koṭṭili id. DEDS 304.

2063 *Ta.* koṭṭu (koṭṭi-) to beat (as a drum, tambourine), hammer, beat (as a brazier), clap, strike with the palms, pound (as paddy); *n.* beat, stroke, drumbeat, time-measure; koṭṭāṇ, koṭṭāṇ mallet; koṭṭi time-measure; koṭṭāṇam pounding or husking paddy; koṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to thrash, abuse roundly; koṭai blows, round abuse. *Ma.* koṭṭuka to beat so as to produce a sound (as drum, metals, bells), clap hands; koṭṭu beating a drum, clapping hands, buffet, knocking of knees against each other; koṭṭi mallet; koṭṭāṇam beating the husk from paddy in a slovenly manner; koṭṭukka to flog. *Ko.* koṭk- (koṭky-) to strike (with small hammer), knock on (door), strike tipcat in hole in ground. *To.* kwīṭk- (kwīṭky-) to tap (on door, something with stick); kwīṭ fīl woodpecker. *Ka.* koḍati, koḍanti a wooden hammer; koṭṭāṇa beating the husk from paddy; koṭṭuṅha beating; kuḍu to beat. *Koḷ.* koṭṭ- (koṭṭi-) to tap, beat (drum). *Tu.* koḍapuni to forge, hammer; koḍapavuni to weld, forge together; (B-K.) kuḍapu to hammer metallic objects; koṭpini to beat. *Te.* koṭṭu to beat, strike, knock; strike (as a clock); *n.* a blow, stroke. *Pa.* koṭṭ- to strike with axe. *Ga.* (Oll.) koṭ- id. *Go.* koṭ- (Mu.) to cut with axe, (Ko.) strike with horn (*Voc.* 888); koṭela (A.) mallet, (Mu. Ma.) drumstick (*Voc.* 882); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) kohkāṇa to crush, pound, butt, gore; kohk- (Mu.) to gore, (G.) thresh with flail; (Ma.) koṭk- to butt (*Voc.* 959); (ASu.) kohk- to grind into a paste, pound (in a mortar), beat stalks of millet, wheat, etc. on the ground so that the seeds fall down. *Pe.* koṭ- to thresh with flail. *Kuwi* (Isr.) koṭoli mallet. *Kur.* xoṭṭnā (xuṭṭyas) to break, smash, pierce, break open; xoṭṭnā to be broken. *Malt.* goṭe to break, knock, strike; goṭre to be broken; goṭure to knock or dash against. Cf. 1671 *Ta.* kuṭṭu. / Cf. Pali koṭṭeti to beat, smash, pound; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2). Cf. Nahali koṭṭo- to pound, beat. DED(S) 1717.

2064 *Ta.* koṭṭu (koṭṭi-) to sting (as a scorpion, wasp); *n.* stinging; hoe with short handle, weeding-hoe, spade; koṭṭuku sting of a wasp, hornet, scorpion, claws of a crab, lobster; tēṭ-koṭṭāṇ a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting; tēṭ-kuṭṭici a black bee (for tēṭ-, see 3470 *Ta.* tēṭ). *Ma.* koṭṭuka to sting (of scorpion); koṭṭukka scorpion's sting. *Ko.* koṭk- (koṭky-) (snake) strikes, bites; ? kako-ṭ hoe with sharp, broad blade (for ka-, see 1265). *Ka.* kuṭuku to sting (as a scorpion);

kuḍuku to peck; kukku to peck, strike something with a stone, etc., in a pecking manner, dig up the ground slightly with a hoe; (Hav.) koḍappu to peck. *Tu.* koḍapuni, (B-K.) kuḍapu to bite (as a serpent), peck, strike with the beak; kukkuli pecking; kukkuliyani to peck; koṭṭu, koṭṭe spade; (B-K.) kuḍṭolu a hornet. *Nk.* koṭk- to peck. *Pa.* koḍk- id.; koṭṭ- id.; dig; koṭal hoe. *Ga.* (Oll.) koṭ- to dig, (fowl) to peck; koṭal hoe, spade; (S.) koṭ- to bite (as a snake). *Go.* koṭṭāṇā (SR. Tr.) to peck, pierce leaves and sew them for platters, (Ph.) to pierce, thrust; (A.) koṭṭ- to hoe; (M.) koṭṭāṇa to sew; (Tr.) goṭṭāṇā to poke or thrust with a stick or finger; kōṭṭāṇā to have one's ears pierced (*Voc.* 888); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) kohkāṇa to prick, puncture, tattoo; (Mu. Ko.) kohk-, (Ma.) koṭk- to peck (*Voc.* 959). *Pe.* koṭ- (t-) to dig, hoe, (snake) to bite; koḍgi hoe. *Mand.* kuṭ- (t-) (snake) to bite, (hen) to peck. *Kui* (K.) koḍi hoe. *Kuwi* (Su. Mah. Isr.) koṭgi, (F.) kūrgi, (S.) korgi hoe, maddock. *Malt.* kodkare woodpecker. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* kuṭṭu, 2080 *Ka.* koṇḍi, and 2126 *Pa.* gorka. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2) (forms with meanings 'prick, hoe'). DED(S, N) 1718, DED(S) 1720.

2065 *Ta.* koṭṭu (koṭṭi-) to pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket or sack, throw into a vessel; drop (as leaves), fall off (as hair); *n.* pouring, emptying; koṭṭam flowing, pouring. *Ma.* koṭṭuka to shoot out, empty a sack. ? *Te.* koṭṭukoni-pōvu to be carried along by stream or air current. DED(N) 1719.

2066 *Ta.* koṭṭam arrogance, mischievousness, petulance. *Ka.* goṭṭu state of being hard to get or very scarce; obstinacy. *Te.* goṭṭu hard, difficult; stubborn; goḍḍa stubborn. Cf. 2079 *Ta.* koṭṭi. DED(S) 1721.

2067 *Go.* (Ph.) ghoṇṭo turbid (*Voc.* 1259). *Kui* (P.) goṭri muddy, dirty. *Kuwi* (Mah.) groṭā turbid. DEDS 305.

2068 *Pa.* koḍel el, (S.) kōḍel bandicoot. *Go.* (Mu.) koṭel, (Ma.) koṭeli, (Ko.) koṭel uppe sp. rat (*Voc.* 883). DEDS 306.

2069 *Ta.* koṭṭai seed of any kind not enclosed in chaff or husk, nut, stone, kernel; testicles; (RS, p. 142, items 200, 201) koṭṭāṇ-kacci, koṭṭācci coconut shell. *Ma.* koṭṭa kernel of fruit, particularly of coconut, castor-oil seed; kuṭṭaṭa, kuṭṭaṭa kernel; kuraṇṭi stone of palmfruit. *Ko.* keṭ testes; scrotum. *Ka.* koṭṭe, goṭṭe stone or kernel of fruit, esp. of mangoes; goṭṭa mango stone. *Koḷ.* korandī id. *Tu.* koṭṭe kernel of a nut, testicles; koṭṭāṇji a fruit without flesh; koṭṭayi a dried areca-nut; korantū kernel or stone of fruit, cashew-nut; goṭṭu kernel of a nut as coconut, almond, castor-oil seed. *Te.* kuridi dried whole kernel of coconut. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) goṇya stone of fruit. *Nk.* goṭage stone of fruit. *Kur.* goṭā any seed which forms inside a fruit or shell. *Malt.* goṭa a seed or berry. / Cf. words meaning 'fruit, kernel,

seed' in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4271 (so noted by Turner). DED(S, N) 1722.

2070 *Ta. koṭṭaiy-ilantai* woody-fruited jujube. *Zizyphus xylopyrus*; koṭṭai jujube tree. *Ka. koṭṭa*, kodaci-gida, godaci-gida *Z. xylopyrus* Willd. *Tu. koṭṭe-mullu* id. *Te. goṭṭi*, (VPK) goṭṭie id. *Go. (M.) ghotia* id.; (Tr.) ghaṭol marā id., the ghont tree [Z. x.] (*Voc.* 1260). /Cf. Skt. ghoṇṭā- a kind of jujube; (Schmidt, Nachträge) goṭā- *Zizyphus jujuba*. DED(S) 1723.

2071 *Kol. koṭṭe* small stick, match, (Kin.) arrow. *Nk. koṭṭe* small stick. *Go. (ASu.) koṭṭēyā* stick. DED 1724.

2072 *Kur. xottā* the bēl fruit, *Aegle marmelos*. *Malt. qote* id. DED 1725.

2073 *Ka. godḍa* peril, jeopardy. *Te. godḍamu* peril, evil; godāba, godāva danger, calamity. DED 1726.

2074 *Ta. koṭṭu* barren woman. *Ko. godḍu* man who has no children; godḍ barren woman. *Ka. godḍu* state of being barren, sapless; a barren cow, etc.; godḍi barren woman. *Tu. godḍu* barren. *Te. godḍu* barren, empty; barrenness, a barren woman or animal; any beast; (B.) godḍu a beast; godḍu (*pl.*) kine, horned cattle; (Šaṅk.) godḍurālu, godḍrālu barren woman. *Go. (S.) god (pl. goṭku)*, (Ma.) godu, (Ko.) god(u) (*pl. godk*) cow; (M.) god(u) cattle, cow (*Voc.* 1189); (Koya Su.) godḍu (*pl. godku*) cow. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) godu barren; (K.) godu godḍa cattle, etc. DED 1727 (Go. from DED(S) 1823).

2075 *Tu. koṇajē* a fly infesting the eyes. *Te. koṇuju*, koṇusu a tick. *Ga. (S.) koṇsul* a tick (? *pl.*). DEDS 307.

2076 *Ka. koṇapi* a flail. *Te. gunapamu* iron erowbar. *Koṇḍa* gunpam spade. Cf. 1684 *Ta. kupil* and 2210 *Koṇḍa kōpa* /Cf. Skt. kupapa- spear. DED(S) 1729.

2077 *Kol. gōṇḍa* man of Gond tribe; *fem. gōṇḍotad*. *Nk. (Ch.) gōṇḍ* man of Gond tribe; *fem. gōṇḍā*. *Pe. gōṇḍ* Gond. *Kui gōṇḍa* the Gond tribe; *gōṇḍenju (pl. gōṇḍenga)* a Gond man or boy; *fem. gōṇḍali (pl. gōṇḍaliska, gōṇḍasaka)*. /Cf. Skt. gōṇḍa- a man of low tribe (in the Vindhya mountains), a mountaineer, Pkt. (DNM) gōṇḍa- a forest, jungle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4276. DEDS(N) 308.

2078 *Ta. koṇṭal* cloud, rain. *Ma. koṇṭal* cloud, sky. *Te. (VPK) beda-gōṇḍalu* big massive rainy clouds. DED(S) 1730.

2079 *Ta. koṇṭi* insubordinate, naughty person or animal; prostitute, concubine. *Ma. koṇṭi* a stray cow, unruly woman. *Ka. koṇṭu* a shameless man. *Tu. koṇṭa* viciousness, stupidity; vicious, stupid. *Te. koṇṭe* a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; cunning, etc.; *goṇṭu* a wicked man; *fem. goṇṭi*; *goṇṭari* a cruel man. *Kur. koṇṭō* fornication. Cf. 2066 *Ta. koṇṭam*. DED(S) 1731.

2080 *Ka. koṇḍi* the sting of a scorpion. *Tu. koṇḍi* a sting. *Te. koṇḍi* the sting of a scorpion. Cf. 2064 *Ta. koṇṭu*. DED 1732.

2081 *Ta. koṇṭai* tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, crest of a bird, head (as of a nail), knob (as of a cane), round top. *Ma. koṇṭa* tuft of hair. *Ko. goṇḍ* knob on end of walking-stick, head of pin; *koṇḍ* knot of hair at back of head. *To. kwiḍy* Badaga woman's knot of hair at back of head (< Badaga *koṇḍe*). *Ka. koṇḍe*, *goṇḍe* tuft, tassel, cluster. *Koḍ. koṇḍe* tassels of sash, knob-like foot of cane-stem. *Tu. goṇḍe* topknot, tassel, cluster. *Te. koṇḍe*, (K. also) *koṇḍi* knot of hair on the crown of the head. Cf. 2049 *Ta. koṭi*. /Cf. Skt. kuṇḍa- clump (e.g. *darbha-kuṇḍa*), Pkt. (DNM) *gōṇḍi* = mañjari-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3266; cf. also Mar. gōḍā cluster, tuft. DED(S) 1733.

2082 *Kur. xōṇḍā, xōṇḍā* deep; a pit, abyss. *Malt. qōṇḍe* deep, low lands. Cf. 1669 *Ta. kuṇṭam*. DED 1734.

2083 *Ka. goṇṇevuṇu* an insect found in timber (cf. 4312 *Ta. puṇu*). *Kui gungu* a large wood-boring insect. /Cf. Skt. ghuṇa- wood-worm; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4482. DEDS 309.

2084 *Ta. koti* (-pp-, -tt-) to boil, bubble up from heat, effervesce, be heated (as the body, ground, etc.), be enraged, be offended, burn with desire; *n.* bubbling up (as of boiling water or oil), heat (as of fire, weather, etc.), fever, rage, grief, desire; *koti-koti*-to bubble up (as boiling rice); *kōṭippu*, *kōṭiyal* boiling, bubbling up, heat, fever, rage, grief; *kōṭiyan* one who hankers after food; *kutampu* (*kutampi*-) to boil up, bubble up (as boiling water), get angry; *kutukutu* (-pp-, -tt-) to desire eagerly; *kutukutippu* eagerness, desire. *Ma. koti* eagerness, greediness; *kōṭikka* to be greedy, envious, covet; *kōṭiyan* glutton. *Ko. kode-* (kode-) to quiver (of water about to boil, flesh of animal just killed, eyelid). *To. kwiṭy-* (...) (water) approaches boiling-point; *kwiṭyē-*, *kwiṭyē-* to make (water) boil; ? *kwiṭy-* (kwiṭy-) to bubble, boil. *Ka. kudi* to boil, bubble up, boil up, suffer pain or vexation in the mind; *n.* boiling, etc., grief; *kudisu*, *kudiṭisu*, *kudasu* to boil (tr.); *kudige*, *kudiḥa* boiling, etc.; *kutakuta*, *kotakota* the noise of boiling water; *kudakal*, *kudapal* state of being (partially) boiled; (K.) *kudugulṭi* glutton, greedy person; (Hav.) *kodi* to boil; desire to eat; *n.* boiling; *kodippāṭu* greedy. *Koḍ. kodi* (kōḍip-, kōḍic-) to boil (intr.) with bubbling noise, feel love for, kiss, feel concerned for; *kodi* love, desire. *Tu. kodipuni*, *kodiyuni* to boil (intr.), seethe; *kodipāvuni* to cause to boil; *kodipelu*, *kodupelu* act of boiling; *kodi* greediness, eagerness; *kudipuni*, *kudyuni* to repent, regret; *kudipēvuni* to be desiring, wishing, be anxious. *Te. goda* hunger; *goda-goda* anger; *goda-konu* to be excited, be in haste, be hungry; *kutakuta* bubbling, simmer-

ing, the sound produced in boiling; *kutakuta-lāḍu* to hubble, simmer, boil. *Kur. xodōxnā* (xudxyā) to be reduced to pulp by unskilful cooking; to get discouraged, despair; (xodxas) to reduce (by excessive cooking) to a soft uniform mass, cook until they fall to pieces; to worry, deprive of self-confidence, dishearten; (Hahn) *xodxnā* to burn (tr.) by overheating; (Pfeiffer). *Malt. qōṭḡe* to excite, incline. /Cf. Skt. *kutuka*- curiosity, eagerness, desire for; *kutūhala*- id., impetuosity. DED(S, N) 1735.

2085 *Ka. (Hav.) kodilu* curry. *Tu. koddēḷu*, *koddyēḷu* a highly seasoned soup or pulse.

2086 *Ta. kotuku*, *kocu*, *kocuku* mosquito, gnat, fly. *Ma. kotu*, *kotuku* mosquito, gnat, *Ir. kucune* mosquito. *To. kwiṭf* sp. biting insect. DED 1736.

2087 *Ta. kotumpu* coconut fibre; *kutampai* roll of palmyra leaves or cloth worn in the ear-lobe to widen the perforation; *katampai* coconut husk or fibre that covers the nut, ends and bits of palmyra leaves cut for writing; *kōṭu* refuse, waste, empty kernels, etc.; *eovering*, *capsule*, pod; fibrous structure of flowers. *Ma. kotumpu*, *kotumpil* strong fibrous fruit-stalk of coconut, used for strings; husk of corn before the ears burst, *eovering* of coconut blossoms; *kotampa* fibres used as string; *katampa* husk of coconut. *Tu. kodumbu*, *kudumbu* the cymbiform sheath of a bunch of coconuts. Cf. 2224 *Ta. kōmpai*. DED 1737.

2088 *Ta. kotuvai* a pledge, pawn, mortgage. *Te. kuduva*, *koduva* id. DED 1738.

2089 *Ka. (Hav.) kottalige* stalk of a coconut branch. *Tu. kottalige*, (B-K.) *kottalige* a palm branch stripped of its leaves. *Kor. (M.) kotalgi* stalk of a coconut branch.

2090 *Ta. kottalām* bastion. *Ma. kottalām*, *kotalām* bulwark, bastion; trough, stone pavement. *Ka. kottala*, *kottala* bulwark, bastion. *Tu. kottala*, *kottala* id.; trough, stone pavement. *Te. kottalām*, *k(r)ottalām* bastion. DED 1739.

2091 *Ta. kottu* (kotti-) to grub up, hoe, peck (as a bird), bite (as a snake), chop, hack, mince, carve; *n.* grubbing, mincing, pecking, biting (as a serpent), gashing, a small hoe for rooting out weeds; *kottal* pecking; *kottan* a mason; *kontu* (konti-) to peck, mince, gnaw, gore, pierce; pick up shells, etc., from the floor before a thrown-up shell comes down (as in game played by girls); *kontal* picking, nibbling. *Ma. kottuka* to dig, carve, peck, pick up, bite (as snakes), strike, cut; *kottu* stinging, digging, pecking, picking up; *kotti* pick-axe, stone-digger, carver. *Ko. kot-* (kōty-) to peck, bite, hook (small stick) in playing tipcat; *kot* a peck. *To. kwiṭk-* (kwiṭky-) to peck, (snake) bites. *Ka. kottu* to chop, mince. *Koḍ. kott-* (kotti-) to pick up with single sharp motion, peck; *kotti para* game of jackstones. *Tu. godduni*

to pick or devour, as a fowl. *Te. kondu* to mince, cut or chop into small pieces. *Nk. gondip-* to taftoo. *Go. (Mu.) gond-* to cut with axe (*Voc.* 1199); *gōṇḍa* (Mu.) piece, (Ma.) log of wood (*Voc.* 1230); (LuS.) *gōṇḍa* bit, piece. *Koṇḍa* kot- (-t-) (BB) to peck, (K.) hammer, hit hard on the top. *Pe. gōṇḍa* piece, piece of wood, log. *Kui kōspa* (kōst-) to beat, strike with stick or mallet; peck, bite, sting; *n.* a beating, bite, sting. *Kuwi kot-* (-h-) (Su.) to dig with hoe, (Isr.) peck, hoe; (F.) *kōthali* to hoe; (S.) *kōthnai* to pick (with pickaxe); *kōṭṭinai* to haggle, hash (i.e. mince: *pl. action*). *Kur. xotnā/xosnā* (xottas) to cut by striking, slash, inflict a gash, wound by a blow from any heavy and sharp-edged instrument, decapitate; *kōṭṭgnā* to peck at; *kōṭṭā* a hunting bludgeon. *Malt. kothke* to peck or strike with the beak, sear with a hot iron. Cf. 2148 *Ta. koṭutu*. DED(S, N) 1740, DED(S) 1748.

2092 *Ta. kottu* bunch, eluster, assembly, family; *kontu* cluster of flowers, gathering, multitude. *Ma. kottu* bunch of leaves or flowers, cluster. *Ka. kottu* bunch, eluster; *kottani*, *kottari* multitude, flock, assemblage; *gondani*, *gondapa*, *gondala* mass, assemblage, concourse of people, crowd; *gondanisu* to assemble; *gutti*, *gudi* bunch or cluster of fruits or flowers. *Te. gutti*, *gudi*, (B.) *gottu* bunch, cluster. Cf. 1639 *Ta. kuccu*. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *kunti* = mañjari-; (DNM, Norman) *gutti*-garland. DED(S, N) 1741.

2093 *Ta. kottukkāraṇ* head of a company of labourers. *Ko. gotga-rn* treasurer of the village. *Ka. gottu* appointment, rule, regulation; *gottugāra* headman. DED 1742.

2094 *Ta. kottai* rottenness, blot, blemish, fibrous rising on cloth, scab, scale. *Ma. kotta* dust, dirt as on the clothes of a traveller. *Tu. kottē* trash, dirt; *gottē* sweepings, rubbish. DED(S) 1743.

2095 *Kur. (Hahn) xotor injō* a kind of fish. *Malt. qōtro minū* id. DEDS 310.

2096 *Ka. godda* a kind of black ant, the bite of which is painful; ? *korale* a kind of ant. *Te. (B.) gorre-cedalu* (Kitt. *gorre-cedalu*) soldier ants (cf. 1548 *Ta. eital*). ? *Kol. (Kin.) kaṇḍa* a big ant (with *Ga.*, *Kamaleśwaran*). ? *Ga. (S.) kondki*, (S.) *kōṇḍke* large black ant. ? *Go. (Mu. Ma.) gōḍe*, (Ko.) *gōḍo* id. (*Voc.* 1226). DED(S, N) 1744.

2097 *Pa. kondal*, *kōṇḍal* dumb. *Go. (M.) kondal*, (L.) *kāṇḍal* id. (*Voc.* 905). *Kuwi (T.) kōṇḍa* id. *Kur. kōṇḍa* dumb, deprived of the power of speech; *fem. kundi*. DEDS 311.

2098 *Ta. kotalām* confusion, perturbation, turmoil; *kontali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough or boisterous, swell (as the sea), be stormy, tumultuous. *Ka. gondala* confusion, bustle. *Te. kondalāmu* sorrow, perturbation. /Cf. *Apabhraṃśa (Mahāpurāṇa)* *gondala*- a battle

gathering, clamour or tumult and confusion (cf. Shriyan, pp. 220-2). DED 1745.

2099 *Ta.* kōṭaḷam a kind of dance; konti mask, masquerade dance. *Te.* gōṇḍili, gōṇḍli dancing. / Cf. Skt. gaṇḍali- a kind of dancing (Mandakranta Bose, *Classical Indian Dancing*, p. 9, etc.). DED 1746.

2100 *Ka.* gōṇḍi, gōṇḍu alley, lane, narrow passage in the ocean, strait. *Te.* gōṇḍi corner, lane. DED 1747.

2101 *Tu.* kōṇḍra small, little. *Te.* kōḍḍi a little, a few; mean, vile, low, base; a small quantity, a trifle; kōḍḍigā a little, slightly; kōṇḍa some, a little, a part; kōṇḍaru some, a few persons; kōṇṇi some, a few; kōṇṇāḷu a few days. *Kui* gōṇḍe, gōṇḍeka some. DEDS 312.

2102 *Go.* (SR.) kōpa small earthen vessel; (Tr.) kōpā small earthen pot. (*Voc.* 906); (LuS.) kōppa an earthen pot; (ASu.) kōpā mud vessel. *Pe.* kōpel small pot. DEN 27.

2103 *Ta.* kōppam keddah for elephants. *Ma.* kōppam pitfall for catching elephants. DED 1749.

2104 *Ta.* kōpparai brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron. *Ma.* kōppara a boiler, chiefly of copper. *Ka.* kōppara, kōpparige a metal boiler, used also for keeping oil or ghee in. *Tu.* kōpparigē cauldron, boiler with a wide mouth. *Te.* kōppera a metal cauldron or boiler. / Cf. Mar. kōpā small iron pot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3519. DED(S) 1750.

2105 *Ta.* kōpparai, kōppari dried coconut nut kernel, copra. *Ma.* kōppāra id. *Ka.* kōbbari, kōbari id. *Tu.* kōppara, kōppari, kōbbari, kōbari id. *Te.* kōbbari, kōbbera kernel of the coconut; pertaining to the coconut; kōbbari-kāya, kōbbēra-kāya a coconut. *Kuwi* (Su.) kōbri id. ? Cf. 2146 *Ta.* kōru. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kūrpaśa- the inner part of a coconut. Cf. H. khōpā, khōpā, Mar. khobrē; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3936. DED(S) 1751.

2106 *Ta.* kōppaḷam, kōppuḷ, kōppuḷam bubble; pustule, blister; kōppaḷi (-pp-, -tt-), kōppuḷi (-pp- -tt-) to blister, rise in bubbles (as water), puff out the cheeks and blow; kōppūḷ pustule, blister; kumir (-pp-, -tt-) to be spherical or conical, form into bubble; kumirippu bubbling up; kumiri bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble, rise in bubbles or pustules. *Ma.* kōppuḷ bubble, pustule; kumaḷa, kumila, kuvaḷa bubble; kumalekka to bubble up. *Ka.* kuppaliṣu to blister; (Tipt.) gōbbe bubble. *Tu.* gōbbuli id. Cf. 4455 *Ta.* pokuḷṭu. DED(S, N) 1752.

2107 *Ta.* kōppaḷi (-pp-, -tt-), kōppuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle. *Ma.* kōppuḷikka id. *Tu.* kōppaḷipuni to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Pa.* kupulp- (kupult-) id. Cf. 2114 *Kol.* kōpli. DED 1753.

2108 (a) *Ta.* kōppi a game of young girls attended with clapping of hands, singing, and

dancing (< *Te.*). *Tu.* gōbhu a play, dance, game; gōbbuni to play, trifle with, mock; gōbbāvuni to make one play; gōbbāṭa amusement. *Te.* gōbbi a dance of young women, accompanied with clapping of hands to a song by all; gōbbiḷu dancing, capering.

(b) *Ta.* kūravai dance in a circle prevalent among the women of sylvan or hill tracts. *Pa.* kural, kurval a kind of dance. (In (a) -bb- is probably assimilated from -rv-) DED (S) 1754.

2109 *Go.* (Mu.) kōppir (pl. kōppihk) leveller (for breaking sods) (*Voc.* 911). *Pe.* kōpur id. DEDS 313.

2110 *Ta.* kōppu chignon, coil of hair. *Ka.* kōppu female's hair tied in a tuft. *Te.* kōppu chignon. *Go.* (SR. Ch. G. Ko.) kupar, (Ma.) kuparī chignon; (Tr.) kūpar topknot of hair (*Voc.* 759); (LuS.) koopagai the tuft of hair left on the head. *Kōṇḍa* kōpu (pl. kōpku) hair (of men or women). *Kui* kōpa coil of a woman's hair; kupuli crest of a bird, tuft of feathers. *Kuwi* (I:) kūbbū coiffure (female); (Mah. Isr.) kubbu chignon, woman's hair-bun. *Kur.* (Grignard, Bleses, Tiga) khōpā young people's back hair when raised and folded up, chignon; (Hahn) xōppā ehignon. / Cf. H. khōpā, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3939. DED(S) 1755.

2111 *Ta.* kōppu women's ear-ornament worn at top of helix. *Ma.* kōppu upper ear-ring of women. *Ka.* kōppu ornament for the upper part of the ear, worn by women. *Kōḍ.* kōppumbi long straight ornament worn through top of ear. *Tu.* kōppu a female's upper ear-ring. *Te.* kuppe an ornament worn by women on the plaited hair. DED 1756.

2112 *Ta.* kōpp-eṇal onom. expr. of moving quickly, swiftly or suddenly; kupp-eṇal expr. signifying suddenness. *Te.* gōbbuna quickly, swiftly, at once. *Kui* gupna, gopna fitfully, suddenly, hastily. DED 1757.

2113 (a) *Go.* (Mu.) kōpc, marka kōpc a kind of insect (marka mango; *Voc.* 977). *Kui* kōpaṭṭa, (P.) kōpolōsi grasshopper, locust. *Kuwi* (T.) gōp'iri, (Kasipur) gōp'eri, (S.) gōperi, (Isr.) gōp'eri grasshopper. *Malt.* qōpō id., locust.

(b) *Ta.* kōṇḍi grasshopper. *Go.* (ASu.) khōṇḍa id. DEDS(N) 314.

2114 *Kol.* kōpli mouth. *Nk.* kōpli id. *Pa.* kuplong cheek. Cf. 2107 *Ta.* kōppaḷi. DED 1758.

2115 *Ta.* kompu branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; kompan tusked or horned animal, clever man (used ironically); kompu branch. *Ma.* kompu horn, tusk, musical horn, branch, pole, mast, spear; kompan horned, male of cattle; a valiant, arrogant person; kompikka to grow arrogant, angry. *Ko.* kōb branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; kombn man who thinks well of himself, boastful man; fem. komby. *To.* kuh horn blown by Kota musician. *Ka.*

komhu branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk, root; kombe, (Nanj.) kome branch. *Kōḍ.* kōmbi branch, horn of an animal. *Tu.* kombu id., musical horn, tusk; (B-K.) kombe a buck deer; kōmbelū a horn used by a toddy-tapper. *Te.* kommu horn, musical horn, tusk; komma branch. *Kol.* kom branch of tree, horn. *Nk.* komm horn, *Go.* (S²) kommu horn. *Go.* (Ko.) koma branch of tree (*Voc.* 912). *Kōṇḍa* kōma (pl. kōmēn) branch of tree; komu (pl. komku) horn. *Pe.* koma, komo id. *Mand.* kumu id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 103) gōpkā branches. *Kuwi* (Su.) komma (pl. -ṇa), (F.) kōma (pl. kōmanga), (S.) komma branch; (Su. P.) kommu (pl. komka), (F.) kōmū (pl. kōmka), (S.) kommu horn. DED (S, N) 1759.

2116 *Nk.* (Ch.) kombar far: (*LSI* 4.572; Chanda) khōmbāḍ distant. *Pa.* komaḍ id. DED(S) 1760.

2117 *Ta.* kommai clothes-basket. *Ma.* komma a little bag of straw or cloth, purse. *Ka.* komme corn-bin. *Kōḍ.* komme basket for storing things. *Te.* kummi, gummi a high basket for holding eorn. *Nk.* ghummi large bamboo receptacle for storing grain. DED(S) 1761.

2118 *Ta.* kommai rampart, bulwark. *Ka.* kumbe wall on a flat roof that serves for a balustrade. *Te.* komma, kōṭa-komma the upper part or coping of a fort-wall. DED 1762.

2119 *Ta.* koy (-v-, -t-) to pluck (as flowers), cut, reap, shear (as hair), snip off, choose, select; kuyam sickle, reaping-hook, curved knife, razor; kuvil reaping, cutting. *Ma.* koyka to cut, reap, crop, mow; koyyal, koyttu reaping; koyil the hire of a fruit-gatherer. *Ko.* koy- (koc-) to cut; koyl harvest, reaping. *To.* kwīy- (kwīs-) to pluck (fruits), (bee) sucks. *Ka.* koy (koyd-, kōd-), kuy to cut, saw, crop, reap, pluck (as fruit); *n.* cutting, etc.; koyilu, kuyilu cutting, reaping, plucking; koyita, koyikatana, kuyuyivik cutting; koyika man who cuts; fem. koyke; koyki woman whose (ears, etc.) have been cut. *Kōḍ.* koy- (koyyuv-, kōij-) to pluck, harvest. *Tu.* koipini, koyipini, koyyuni to cut, reap, mow; koyily, koily reaping, harvest, a small paddy field; koyyelu harvest. *Te.* kōyu to cut, sever, divide, reap, pluck; kōṭa cutting, reaping. ? *Kol.* (SR.) kayipen to cut (tir hair; Kamaleswaran). *Pa.* koy- (kōñ-) to reap, harvest; kōval stubble. *Ga.* (Oll.) koy- (kōd-, kōn-) to reap; (S) koy- to cut. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko. etc.) koy- to reap, cut, pluck (fruit); (Tr.) kōiānā, kōiyānā to gather berries, mangoes, etc., harvest wheat or crops; (M.) kōidānā to reap; (Ko.) koyal stubble (*Voc.* 914). *Kōṇḍa* koy- (-t-) to reap, harvest, cut, pluck (flowers, etc.); (Sova dial.) kō'er, (BB) kō'er (obl. kō'er-) sickle. *Pe.* koy- (-t-) to cut (grass, weeds, etc.); koyes, koves sickle. *Kui* kōva (kōt-) to reap, cut off; *n.* reaping, harvesting; kōeri harvest, reaping. *Kuwi* (F.) kōiyali (kōt-) to pluck. *Kur.* xoynā (xoss-) to cut down grass and the like with the sickle, mow, reap. *Malt.* qoye to reap; qoytre to have the crop reaped. / Cf. Mar. kōyṭā grass-sickle; kōyṭi small knife. DED(S, N) 1763.

2120 *Te.* koyya stick, rod, staff, ship's mast, wood; wooden; *Nk.* koyya stalk of jowar. *Pa.* koyya stick, drum-stick, thorn, sting. *Ga.* (S²) koyya quill of porcupine. *Go.* (Ko.) koyye id., thorn (*Voc.* 916). *Kōṇḍa* koya a wooden piece, log. DED(S) 1764.

2121 *Ko.* koyk *Rhamnus Wightii*. *To.* kakakoy id. DEN 28.

2122 *Ma.* (Kanikkar dial.; Bhattacharya) kora asthma. *Ko.* kor kor in- to make the sound of a death-rattle. *Ka.* kora, gora sound produced in the throat by hoarseness, the purr of a cat; kora kora cnu that sound to be produced in the throat; kore to snore. *Tu.* korape, korapele one who snores; korapely snoring. Cf. 1796 *Ta.* kurai. DED 1765 (and from 1496, 1538).

2123 *Ma.* kuraññi mire, mud, fine clay. *Ko.* kor manure, filth, mud. *To.* kwar mud. DEDS(N) 315.

2124 *Ka.* koraḍu, kōḍḍa a kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form. *Te.* koraḍu a red streak in the clouds; (B.) a gleam or streak of a rainbow in the clouds; (*VPK*) koraḍu, korru rainbow. *Kōṇḍa* (BB) kurveli id. DED(S) 1766.

2125 *Ta.* kokku common crane, *Grus cinerea*; stork, paddy bird; kuruku heron, stork, crane, bird, gallinaceous fowl, aḷḷi bird. *Ma.* kokku, kokkan, kōcca, kuriyan paddy bird, heron; kuru heron. *To.* koṣk heron. *Ka.* kokku, kōkkare crane; kukku heron, crane. *Tu.* kōṇḍu crane, stork. *Te.* kōṇḍa, kōkkera, kōkkarāyi crane; pegguru, begguru (< peru-kuru) adjutant crane. *Kol.* (Kin.) kōnga crane. *Pa.* kōkkal (pl. kōkkaciḷ) id. *Ga.* (S) kōkkāle (pl. kōkkāṣil) heron; (S²) kōṇḍalin (pl. kōṇḍasil), (S³) kōkalin crane. *Go.* (L.) koruku id. (*Voc.* 921); (Mu.) kōkōḍal heron, duck (*Voc.* 870); (Ma. Ko.) kōṇḍa crane (*Voc.* 874). *Kui* kōhko paddy bird. *Kuwi* (S.) kōngi, (T.) kōkoṇḍa crane. *Br.* xāxūr demoiselle crane. / Cf. Skt. kaṅka-heron; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2595. DED(S) 1767.

2126 *Pa.* gorka spear. *Go.* (SR. Mu. M. S. Ko.) gorka, (Ma.) gōhka id. (*Voc.* 1205); (LuS.) gōhka id. Cf. 2064 *Ta.* kōḷṭu. DED 1769.

2127 *Pa.* kōkl- to cough; kōkli a cough. *Go.* (A.) khokla, (Ph.) khōki id. (*Voc.* 1012); (ASu.) khōklā, khōkli id. *Kōṇḍa* kōk- (-t-) to cough; kōki a cough, phlegm. *Pe.* krok- (-t-) to cough. *Mand.* kruk- (-t-) id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōkhali id.; gōki cough; (S.) gōghnai to

cough; goghi cough; (Isr.) gok- to cough; goki a cough. /Cf. the 1A words in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3926, *khōkh-, e.g. H. khōkh-, to which add Halbi khokhl-. Pa. and Go. are probably < 1A. DED(S) 316.

2128 *Ka.* koreu, koccu stench of urine. *Tu.* kujaru id., any bad smell. *Kor.* (O.) kotte urine. Cf. 1635 *Konda* kus-. DED(N) 1362.

2129 *Ga.* (S.²) gorpa shell of tortoise. *Kuwi* (Su.) gorpo id., shell of egg; (Isr.) gorpa shell of tortoise; skull. DEDS 317.

2130 *Kur.* xorop pus; xoropnā (xurpyā) to ripen as a boil, suppurate. *Malt.* qorpu pus. Cf. 1780 *Ta.* kuru (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561). DED(S) 1771.

2131 *Pa.* (S.) gorba saphi tree, *Caryota urens*. *Go.* (Mu.) gorga, (S.) gorge, (Ma.) gorga, (M.) hurga id. (*Voc.* 1206). DEDS 318.

2132 *Ta.* kol (kolv-, konr-) to kill, murder, destroy, ruin, fell, reap (as the heads of grain), afflict, tease; *n.* act of killing, affliction; kolli that which kills; kolai killing, murder, vexation, teasing; kolaiñan, kolainan, kolai-vañ murderer, hunter. *Ma.* kolluka to kill, murder; kollikka to make to kill; kolli killing; kola killing, murder. *Ko.* kol act of killing. kol gal thief; kolga-rñ murderer. *To.* kwaly murder: murderous (in song, of buffalo, kite, dry season); who has died or is near death (in song, old man or woman); kwalyxo-rñ murderer; koñ the messenger of the god of death (lit. the killer). *Ka.* kol, kolu, kollu (kond-) to kill, murder; kolisu, kollisu, kolsu to cause to kill; kole killing, murder, slaughter; kolega murderer; kolluviike killing; kuli a killer. *Kod.* koll- (kolluv-, kond-) to kill. *Tu.* kolē murder. *Kor.* (M.) koru, (T.) kori, (O.) korru to kill. *Te.* (B.) kollu id.; (Šank.) kola sin, (K. also) murder, holocaust, enmity. *Br.* xalling to strike, kill, fire (gun), throw (stone); ?xalh pain, labour pains, colic (cf. *Ta.* kol affliction). DED(S) 1772.

2133 *Ta.* kol working in iron, blacksmith; kollan blacksmith. *Ma.* kollan blacksmith, artificer. *Ko.* kole-l smithy, temple in Kota village. *To.* kwala-l Kota smithy. *Ka.* kolime, kolume, kulame, kulime, kulume, kulme fireplace, furnace; (Bell.; U.P.U.) konimi blacksmith; (Gowda) kollā id. *Kod.* kollē blacksmith. *Te.* kolimi furnace. *Go.* (SR.) kollūsānā to mend implements; (Ph.) kolstānā, kulsānā to forge; (Tr.) kölstānā to repair (of ploughshares); (SR.) kolmi smithy (*Voc.* 948). *Kuwi* (F.) kolhali to forge. DED(S, N) 1773, 1774.

2134 *Ta.* kolucu gold or silver chain for arm or ankle. *Ka.* golasu, gonasu a link of chain. *Tu.* gonasy, gapasu id. *Te.* golusu a chain. *Kol* (SR.) golsā id. (< *Te.*; Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 1775.

2135 *Kur.* xolā tail. *Malt.* qoli id. DED 1776.

2136 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to bend, curve; *n.* bend, curve. *Kui* klōnga (klōngi-) to be contracted, drawn in, bent up; klōpka (< klōk-p; klōkt-) to contract, draw up, depress. *Kur.* xolkhnā, xolxōnā to cause one to bend the head; xolkhnā, xolxōnā to bend the head, bow, stoop. *Malt.* qolgru below, beneath, underneath; kolge to curve, bend; kolgro bent, curved. DEN 29 (Pfeiffer for Kur. Malt.)

2137 *Ma.* kolli valley, corner. *Ka.* kolli, kolle a bend, corner, gulf, bay. *Kod.* kolli small stream with rocky bed. *Tu.* kolli a bay. DED 1777.

2138 *Ka.* golli pendulum muliebre. *Tu.* koyilē id. *Te.* (B.) golli id. DED 1778.

2139 *Ma.* kolli a [kind of] fish. *Tu.* koleji id. DEDS 319.

2140 *Kur.* xollnā to serve (rice, meat, potatoes, etc.) out of the cooking vessel, transfer by means of a ladle from the cooking pot into the plates or bowls ready for a meal. *Malt.* qole to take up liquids (as with a spoon). DED 1779.

2141 *Kur.* xollā razor. *Malt.* qole id. /For a similar word, cf. Santali hola'd razor (Pinnow, p. 174). DED(N) 1780.

2142 *Pa.* kovva red-faced monkey. *Ga.* (P.) kove id. *Go.* (A. Ko.) kove, (Y. Ph. D. Mu. S.) kovve, (Tr.) kowwē, (Ch. Ma.) kōve, (M.) kōye id. (*Voc.* 950); (ASu.) kōvē id. DED(S, N) 1781.

2143 *Ta.* kuvalai socket. *Ma.* (DCV) kuvala id. *Ka.* (DCV) gōle id. *Tu.* gōlē hollow-ness; hollow; (DCV) socket; kōlē, kōlē hollow, sunken. *Te.* (DCV) gōle socket. DEDS 264.

2144 *Ta.* koḡi (pp-, -tt-) to sift in a winnowing fan; koḡippu sifting. *Ma.* korikka to sift, winnow; koḡi sifting. *Ko.* kod- (kody-) to separate broken from whole grains (by winnowing with several side-to-side movements followed by sharp upward movement, the process being repeatedly done). *To.* kwie- (kwič-) to separate grain from stones, etc., with winnowing basket; ? kwašt bran. *Ka.* koccu to shake flour, as it comes from the mill, on a small fan so as to separate any impurities. *Te.* kōḡu to separate the broken from unbroken grain, or the smaller particles from dhall or split pulse, etc. *Kol.* gonjip- (gonjipt-) to winnow with side-to-side motion. *Nk.* gonjip- id. *Go.* (Tr.) kossānā (*Gramm.*; *Voc.* kōssānā) to sift in a supa with a sideways motion; (Ch. Mu. Ma.) koss- to sift with sideways motion; (Ph.) kussitānā, kossānā to winnow (*Voc.* 953); (Tr.) gōenjē kīnā to swing grain in a flat basket with a sideways sweep (*Voc.* 1220); (Tr.) kuḡhuttānā to shake roasted mahua in a basket to get rid of the fibrous part (*Voc.* 802). *Konda* korṣ- (t-) to winnow. *Kui* kṛohpa (kṛohit-) id., sift. *Kuwi* (F.) korssali to winnow; (S.) kloh'nai to sift; (Su. P.) kṛoh- (krost-), (Isr.) kṛoh- to winnow. DED(S) 1782.

2145 *Ta.* koḡiñci, koḡuñci purple wild indigo, *Tephrosia purpurea*. *Ma.* koḡiññil *Galega Colonila*. *Ka.* koggi, koggidi, koggili, kogge a very common undershrub, *Tephrosia purpurea*. [*T. purpurea* Pers. = *G. Colonila* Ham.] DED(S) 1783.

2146 *Ta.* koḡu fat, flourishing, prosperous; *n.* fat; (pp-, -tt-) to prosper, flourish, be rich or fertile as soil, grow fat, be plump, be of thick consistency as sandalpaste, be saucy, insolent; koḡuppu richness, fat, grease, plumpness, thickness in consistency, sauciness, impudence; koḡumai plumpness, luxuriance, richness, fertility; koḡ slippery, oily, fat, thriving, luxurious, rich. *Ma.* koḡu fat, thick, solid; koḡukka to grow thick, solid, stiff by boiling, grow fat, stout, arrogant; koḡuppu solidity as of broth or curry, fatness, stoutness, pride. ? *Ko.* kol- (kod-) to be well in health. *To.* kwalp fat, in good circumstances; kōw fat, stoutness, broadness, honeycomb; kwa-w proudness; kog ir old buffalo; kog folly big dairy at To-ro-r village. *Ka.* korvu, korbu, kobbu to grow fat, thick, stout, increase, grow, be rank in growth, become proud, presumptuous, insolent; *n.* fat, fatness, rankness, pride, arrogance; kobbiṣu to fatten; kobbiga a proud man. *Tu.* kōmmē corpulence, fatness; corpulent, fat. *Te.* k(ri)ovvu to become fat, fatten, (K. also) become proud; *n.* fat, grease, lust, pride, arrogance; krovina fat, plump, headstrong, ungovernable. *Kol.* (Kin.) koru fat (*n.*). *Nk.* koru id. *Pa.* koḡ-, (S.) koḡv- to be fat; koḡukud fatness, fat. *Ga.* (P.) koḡkuḡ, (S.²) koḡukuf, (S.³) koḡukud fat. *Go.* (A.) koḡvinj, (W.) kurwinj, (Mu.) korvenj, (Ma.) korvonj, (Ko.) korvos fat; (Mand.) korū- to become fat (*Voc.* 944); (L.) koduvasaka, koselā fat (*Voc.* 951). *Konda* koḡvu fat of animals; (BB) kōpes fat. *Pe.* krō- (t-) to be fat; koḡva fat. *Mand.* kṛuva (*pl.* -ṇ) id. *Kui* krōga fat, tallow, suet; (K.) krōga fat. *Kuwi* (F.) korowa fat (of animals); (Su. P.) koḡva fat; (S.) klōwa candle. ? Cf. 2105 *Ta.* kopparai. DED(S) 1784.

2147 *Ta.* koḡu bar of metal, ploughshare. *Ma.* koḡu ploughshare. *Ko.* kov iron point of plough. *To.* ku- ploughshare (< *Badaga* gū-, *Language* 15.47; the word occurs only in one passage and the meaning is arrived at by etymology). *Ka.* kuḡa, kuḡu, guḡa, guḡu ploughshare, iron used in cauterizing. *Tu.* koru a bar of metal. DED(N) 1785.

2148 *Ta.* koḡutu (koḡuti-) to peck, drill through, hollow out (as beetles in wood or flowers), pluck, cull out, rend, tear; kōtu (kōti-) to peck and adjust with the beak (as feathers), disentangle (as the hair) with the fingers, pick (as food in eating), tear in strips (as tender leaves), hollow, excavate, scoop out; kōtuvi (pp-, -tt-) to remove, root out, exterminate; kōtai woman's hair. *Ma.* kōtu dressing hair, cutting a fence; kōtuka to dress (hair, feathers, trees), cut planks so as to fit into each other. DED(S) 1786.

2149 *Ta.* koḡuntu tender twig, tendril, tender leaf, shoot, anything young, tenderness; koḡumai freshness (as of shoots), beauty; koḡuntan husband, husband's younger brother; koḡunti wife's sister, brother's wife; koḡunan husband; kuḡa young, tender; kuḡakan youth, beautiful person, Skanda; kuḡaku youthfulness, beauty, infant; kuḡantai infant, childhood; kuḡavi infant, young of certain animals, young of the vegetable kingdom; kuḡavu tender age, juvenility; kuḡai (pp-, -tt-) to cause to sprout or shoot forth; *n.* tender leaf, sprout, shoot. *Ma.* koḡunnu, koḡuntu tender twig, young shoot, new-grown hair. *To.* kwiz, twig. *Ka.* kōḡa tenderness, tender age, youth; kōḡasu young one of wild beasts. *Tu.* korē weak, small. *Kor.* (O. T.) korayi, (M.) kori husband; (O. M. T.) korti wife. *Te.* krotta (in cpds. kro-) new, fresh; koḡuku son; kōḡika child; kodama the young of any animal; young; komma maiden, female; kōḡalu daughter-in-law; kōḡramu, kōḡantram, kōḡantrikamu, kōḡarīkamu the position and duties of a daughter-in-law, daughter-in-lawship. *Kol.* kovve young of bird or animal; koral younger brother's wife; kommal (*pl.* kommasil) daughter. *Nk.* kovve young of bird or animal; koral daughter-in-law, bride; kommal (*pl.* kommasil) daughter. *Nk.* (Ch.) komma daughter; kola bride, son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Pa.* koḡ very young; koḡung new shoot, sprout; koḡe- to sprout; koḡol bride. *Ga.* (Oll.) koral son's wife, younger brother's wife; (S) koḡus, koḡe- to sprout; (P.) koḡung young shoot. *Go.* (Tr.) kōḡsānā, kōḡsānā to sprout, grow (of trees, plants, etc.); (A. Mu. Ma. S.) koḡs- to sprout (*Voc.* 945); (Mu.) koḡk-ila new leaf; (Ko.) koḡi leaf-shoot (*Voc.* 934); (Ma.) kōḡa month of Bhadrā (Aug.-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped (*Voc.* 940); (Tr.) kōḡiār son's wife; tammur-kōḡiār younger brother's wife; (W.) kōḡiār daughter-in-law; (Mu.) kōḡiār id., sister's daughter, younger brother's wife (*Voc.* 936); (Koya Su.) kōḡiār daughter-in-law, sister's daughter (of a male); (ASu.) koḡkēla tender, young. *Konda* koḡo (*pl.* -k) female child, (*pl.* -r) male child; kōḡonali a nursing mother; kōḡya daughter-in-law, younger brother's wife; kōḡesi daughter-in-law (when referring to the 3rd person); (BB) kodma male buffalo calf (< *Te.*). *Pe.* kōḡiya gār son's wife, younger brother's wife; kōḡi fresh, new (of leaves). *Mand.* kṛugdi id.; kuḡiya gār son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Kui* kōḡi newly sprouted, green, immature, unripe; kōḡari (*pl.* kōḡari) new shoot, fresh stalk, something green, immature, or unripe; kōḡu new shoot, fresh stalk, stem, or bud; new, green, immature; kōḡa a shoot, sprout, first sprout (of paddy after planting); kōḡa kōḡa to sprout (of paddy); kōḡa bud; gōḡi sprout, offshoot; kuḡa, kṛua, (Letchmajee) kṛuha wife. *Kuwi* (P.) kuḡia, (F.) kṛia daughter-in-law; (D.) kuḡa younger brother's wife; (F.) kṛhogi kōma a soft twig (i.e. soft, young,

tender; for kōma, see 2115); (T.) kōṟgi young (of children); (Isr.) kōṟgi immature, young. *Kur.* xōr leaf-bud, new leaves, fresh and tender leaves of vegetables; xōrnā (xūryā) to shoot out new leaves; kōṟā fresh (recently made, prepared, or obtained), pure. *Maḥ.* qōro infant, Indian corn when green; qōroce to sprout. *Br.* xarring to sprout; xarrun green, blue, black and blue; fruitful; xarrun greenness; wife. Cf. 3650 *Ta.* nāy, for -kūṟi, etc., in *Koṇḍa*, *Kui*, *Kuwi*. /Cf. Skt. kōra-, koraka- bud (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3527); kuṇaka- a new-born animal; kuḍaka- child (epic); Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 6f.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3245); kuḍmala-, kuḥmala-filled with buds, bud (epic, kāvyā; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3250); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3249, *kuḍma- bud. DED(S, N) 1787.

2150 *Koṇḍa* koṟokla the Adam's apple. *Kui* gōrenji id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) gōṟkḷā id.; (Kasipur) gōṟkḷā throat. DED(S, N) 320.

2151 *Ta.* koḷ (koḷv-, koṇṭ-) to seize, receive, buy, acquire, marry, abduct, contain, learn, think, regard, esteem; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷkai taking, accepting, opinion, doctrine; koḷvōṇ buyer, student; koḷṇunar buyers, learners; koḷḷai robbery, plunder; koḷuttu (koḷutti-) to cause to hold, apply, explain, teach; *n.* clasp of a jewel, joint of the body; koḷuvu (koḷuvi-) to cause to hold, clasp, buckle up, hook on; koḷuvi, koḷukki hook, clasp; koḷai hold as of a string in a bow, determination; koṭpu intention, idea; koṭṭal receiving, taking; koṭṭi getting possession of, theft, plunder; corner pin of a door on which it swings, clamp, cleat of a doorlock, the pin that holds the share to the plough; koṭṭāṭu to enjoy a person's society, praise, appreciate, celebrate (as a festival), solemnize; koṇā- to bring, take, fetch, conduct; koḷ taking, receiving, accepting, holding, opinion, tenet, decision; koḷi receiver; koṭṭal taking, buying, taking lessons, thinking; kolu royal presence, durbar, presence of the deity in a temple; decorations in a Hindu house at the Navarātri festival (< *Te.*). *Ma.* koḷka (koṇṭ-; *imper.* kō) to hold, contain, receive, acquire, marry; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷḷikka to make to hold or receive; koḷuttuka to make to hold, hook, clasp, fasten a rope to a load; koḷuttu what holds, hook, link, stitch; koḷḷa, koṇṭi plunder; koṇṭāṭuka to be interested, celebrate, praise; koḷ holding, taking, purchase; kolu service, king's presence; magnificence, prosperity (cf. *Ta.* kolu). *Ko.* koḷ-/koṇ- (koḷ-) to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral); koḷ robbery, state of being robbed; koḷ gaḷ thief; *fem.* koḷ geyl; koṇḍ-a-r- (a-c-) to praise (god). *To.* kwil- (kwil-) to carry (corpse), wear (bell); aux. with continuative-durative meaning; kwil- (only in negative) not to want, not to heed; kwily loot (in songs). *Ka.* koḷ, koḷu, koḷlu (koṇḍ-; *present relative ppl.* kombā; *medieval and mod. imper.* kō)

to seize, take away, take, accept, obtain, buy, undertake; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷ, koḷuḷa, koḷḷuvike scizing, preying, taking; koḷi holding, seizure; koḷiṣi, koḷiṣu to cause to seize, etc.; koḷiṣuvike causing to seize, etc.; koḷḷe pillage, plunder; koḷḷike, koḷḷike, kulike a clasp, hook; koṇḍi hook projecting from a wall, semicircular link of a padlock; koṇḍāḍu to lay hold of one mentally and speak, praise, respect highly; koḷ seizure, pillage, plunder. *Koḍ.* koḷ- (koṇv-, koṇḍ-) to take; koḷit- (koḷiti-) to fasten (rope on horn, loop on shoulder); koṇḍa- (koṇḍap-, ko-nd-), (Mercara dialect) ko-nda- (ko-ndap-, ko-nd-) to bring. *Tu.* koṇuni (koṇḍ-) to take, hold, keep; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷikē a clasp, hook and eye; koḷavē, koḷāyi, koḷtālē, koḷtālē, koḷtālē a clasp; koṇḍi hook, staple that holds the latch of a door, clasp of a bracelet; koṇḍāḍuni to praise, applaud, glorify. *Te.* konu (koṇṭ-) to buy, take, hold, take up, rob, (K. also) care for (advice), consider, suppose; aux. with refl. meaning (in this use, *imper.* kō); (inscr.) koṇ- to take (koṇiri, etc.); koṇiyāḍu to praise; koṇiyāṭu praising; koṇḍi a hook, catch; koṇḍāḍu to praise, celebrate; koṇḍāṭamu praise; koḷiki, koḷki hook or clasp of a necklace; koḷla plunder, pillage; (B.) koḷlari bandit, plunderer. (Sāṅk., K.) koḷupu to cause to do, prompt, set on; be agreeable, (ideas) suggest themselves, be inclined; *n.* festival of a god or goddess; koḷucu to serve, worship; koḷuvu an assembly; service, employment; (K.) royal presence or the presence of a deity; koḷuvu-kāḍu servant; koḷu *v.b.n.* of konu; (B.) taking, plunder. *Koḷ.* kor-/ko- (kott-; *imper.* kota, kotar) to bring (*imper.* ko-, kor give!); koṣ- (kost-) to carry away, take; koṣi- (kosit-; < ko-si-, with si- to give) to take and give (to someone). *Nk.* koy- (kor-) to bring; kos- to take. *Nk.* (Ch.) kor-/ko- (kott-) to bring. *Pa.* (S.) koṇṭub a hook. *Koṇḍa* koṟ- (koṇ-, koṭ-) to purchase; (SE dial.) koḷ- (koṭ-) to take. *Pe.* koṟ- (-t) to buy. *Maṇḍ.* kṟag- (kṟakt-) id. *Kui* koḍa (koḍi-) to buy, take, take away, take off, pull off, pull up, pluck; *n.* buying, taking, plucking. *Kuwi* (F.) kōḍali, (S.) kōḍḍinai to take, buy; (Su.) koḍ- (-it-) to buy; (Isr.) koḍ- (-it-) id., bring; (F. S. Su. Isr.) reflexive auxiliary. DED(S) 1788.

2152 *Ta.* koḷ (koḷv-, koṇṭ-) to strike, hurt; koḷ killing, murder. *Ma.* koḷka (koṇṭ-) to hit, take effect, come in contact; koḷḷikka to hit; koḷ hitting, wound, damage. *Ko.* koḷ-/koṇ- (koḷ-) to pain, trouble. *To.* kwil- (kwil-) to quarrel, (urine) troubles (i.e. one wishes to urinate). *Tu.* koṇṭini to hit; koḷpuni, koḷpuni to come into collision. *Te.* (B.) konu to be pierced as by an arrow. *Koḷ.* go-l- (goḍḍ-) to beat, shoot with bow; (P.) goḍ- to cut with axe. *Nk.* goṟ- (goṭ-) to strike, beat, kill. DED 1789.

2153 *Ta.* koḷ horse gram, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma.* koḷḷu horse gram, *Glycine tomentosa*. *Tu.* kuḍḍu horse gram. *Kor.* (M.) koṇṇe dried plants of horse gram. *Pa.* koḷ (pl. kolkul) *D. uniflorus*. *Ga.* (S.²) kolut, (S.³) kolup horse gram. *Go.* (Mu.) koṟē, (Ma.) koṟi, (Ko.) koṟe id. (*Voc.* 937). *Kui* (K.) koṟaka (pl.) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṟa (pl. -ṟa), (S) kōḍa id. /Cf. Skt. kulattha- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3335. *D. biflorus* Linn. = *D. uniflorus* Lam. = *G. uniflora* Dalz. *G. tomentosa* not in Hooker.] DED(S) 1790.

2154 *Ka.* koḷake, koḷke the third crop of rice. *Tu.* kolakē, kolakē id. DED 1791.

2155 *Ta.* koḷai melody, song. *Ko.* koḷ tune, song. ? *To.* koṇ words of songs, words used in dance-song. DED 1792.

2156 *Ka.* koḷpu, koppu, koppaṭa the notched extremity or horn of a bow. *Te.* koppu tip or end of a bow, ridge or crest of a roof. DED 1793.

2157 *Ka.* koḷḷa a deep place, a depth, the cleft in a rock, a cave, etc. *Tu.* kolamē a very deep pit, abyss, hell. DEN 30.

2158 *Ta.* koḷḷi firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person; koḷuttu (koḷutti-) to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (*intr.*); koḷuntu (koḷunti-), koḷuntu (koḷunti-) to burn, be kindled; koḷuvu (koḷuvi-) to kindle (as fire). *Ma.* koḷḷi firebrand, firewood; koḷuttuka to set on fire, light, kindle. *Ko.* koḷḷi burning firewood, faggot; koḷḷi a-1 man who carries new fire round at ceremonies. *To.* kwily firebrand, glowing ember. *Ka.* koḷḷi, koḷḷe firebrand. *Tu.* koḷḷi, koḷḷi id. DED(S) 1794.

2159 *Ka.* goḷḷe the anus of males. *Koḍ.* goḷḷe anus. DED 1795.

2160 *Koḷ.* kor (pl. koḷi) hen, (SR.) cock, fowl. *Nk.* kor (pl. koḷi) hen. *Pa.* kor (pl. -ul) cock, hen, fowl. *Ga.* (Oll.) kor, (S.) korru (pl. korgūl) cock. *Go.* (Tr.) kor fowl; (A. Y. G.) kor, (Mu. Ko.) kor, (Ma.) koṟ id., hen (*Voc.* 917). *Koṇḍa* koṟu (pl. koṟku) hen. *Pe.* kōzu (pl. kosku), kuzu (pl. kuskū) fowl. *Maṇḍ.* kuy id. *Kui* koju (pl. koska) id. *Kuwi* (F.) koḷyū (pl. kōska), (Su. P.) koyu (pl. koska) id., hen. DED(S) 1768.

2161 *Ka.* kora-muṭṭu tool, instrument (muṭṭu id.). *Te.* koṟa usc, profit; useful, profitable; koṟa-muṭṭu tool, instrument. DED 1796.

2162 *Tu.* kojapu sour milk, curds; (B-K.) kujely, in: nirkujely to curdle, coagulate. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu.) korop, (Ch. Tr.) korrop, (W. Ph.) kurrop, (S.) korrop buttermilk (*Voc.* 926). DEDS 322.

2163 *Ta.* kural Italian millet. *Ko.* koyl *Setaria italica*; korly id. (< Badaga). *Ka.* korale, korle a kind of millet, *Panicum italicum* Lin. *Te.* koṟḷalu (pl.) id.; koṟḷa the cereal yielding koṟḷalu. *Pa.* koyla *P. italicum*. *Go.* (Tr.) kōhala, (W. Ph.) kohala,

(S.) kohala, (Ma.) koḷa *Panicum miliare* (*Voc.* 957); (Mu.) gorraṇ (pl.), (Ma.) goṟa (pl. -ṇ), (Ko.) korra maṇḍeya corn, *Eleusine coracana* (*Voc.* 1207). *Koṇḍa* (BB) koṟeṇ (pl.) a grain (= Or. kaṅgu). *Kui* kueri millet. [*S. italica* Beauv. = *P. italicum* Linn.] DED(S) 1797.

2164 *Ta.* koṟi (pp-, -tt-) to nip off the husks of grains, nibble grain, graze, pick up food here and there (as cattle). *Ma.* koṟikka to nibble (as a mouse), eat grains, nipping off the husk. *Ka.* koṟuku, koṟaku, kuruku, kuṟuṅku to bite, gnaw, nibble. *Koḍ.* kori- (korip-, koric-) (snake) strikes, (rat) eats grain by cracking husk; (Kar.) kurik- (kuriki-) to munch. *Tu.* (B-K.) koḷaly to gnaw as rats do with grains and fruits. *Te.* koṟuku to bite, gnaw; *n.* a bite. *Koḷ.* kōrk- (korokt-) to bite, sting, (Kin.) nibble. *Nk.* kōrk- to bite. *Pa.* kōrk- to cut with the teeth or scissors, gnaw, nibble. *Ga.* (S.³) kōrk- (koruk-) to gnaw. *Go.* (many dialects) kōrk-, (Tr.) kōrkānā id.; (Ma.) kōh- id., bite, nibble (*Voc.* 927). *Koṇḍa* koṟk- (-t) to crush with the teeth, bite. DED(S, N) 1798.

2165 (a) *Ta.* koṟi sheep. *Ma.* koṟi a small kind of sheep. *Ko.* kōry a-1 sheep (a-1 goat). *To.* kury sheep. *Ka.* kuṟi, koṟi sheep, ram; kuṟitana a sheepish, foolish disposition. *Koḍ.* kori sheep. *Tu.* kuri id. *Te.* goṟe, goṟre, goṟṟiya, (Inscr.) goṟiya, (B.) goṟre, goṟṟiya id. *Koḷ.* (Kin. SR.) goṟre id. *Nk.* (Ch.) goṟre id. *Go.* (A. Ma.) goṟre id.; (SR.) goṟre goat (*Voc.* 1208). *Koṇḍa* goṟe id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōri, (Isr.) gorri, (P.) goṟe id.; (S.) gorri id., sheep.

(b) *Te.* goṟre, in: (B.) kukka-gorre barking deer, *Cervulus muntjac* [also 'jungle sheep']; (Sāṅk. SAN) koṇḍa-gorre, (B.) koṇḍa-gorre deer, antelope. *Koḷ.* goṟia deer, (Kin) antelope. *Go.* (Ko.) goṟre four-horned antelope; (L.) goṟe deer (*Voc.* 1209). DED(S) 1799, and from DED(S) 1485.

2166 *Ta.* koṟukōru (pp-, -tt-) to bubble with anger; koṟu-koruv-enal onom. expr. signifying anger. *Te.* koṟakōra angrily; anger, angry look; koṟakōraḷ-āḍu to be angry, have an angry look; (K.) koṟalu to grow angry. DED 1800.

2167 *Ta.* koṟukku, koṟukku syphilis, chancre. *Tu.* koṟkalu a kind of sore. *Te.* koṟuku chancre. DED 1801.

2168 *Ko.* korv- (kord-) to be cold; kor, korv coldness. *To.* kwar- (kwarṭ-) to feel cold; kwar cold; kwar- (kwarṭ-) to be cold (in songs; ? < Badaga or Ko.) *Ka.* koṟe, koṟi to pierce (as cold); koṟeta, koṟata the piercing of cold; (or with 1859 *Ta.* kuṟai). *Tu.* (B-K.) koṟale cold. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 23) karvun id. *Go.* (Ph.) kharā frost (*Voc.* 995); (L.) karing, koring cold. DED(S, N) 1802.

2169 *Ta.* koṟṟam victory, success, bravery, power, sovereignty; koṟṟavan king, victor; koṟṟavi queen; koṟṟavi goddess of war and victory (George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, pp. 23-4), Durgā; koṟṟi

Durgā. *Ma.* korran victory, royalty; korranvan king, headman. DED 1803.

2170 *Ma.* korran ram, boar, tomcat; korri ewe, female cat, bandicoot; kuriññi, kuriññi she-cat. *To.* kwaty cat. *Ka.* kotti male or female cat. *Tu.* kuttiri a civet cat. DED(S) 1804.

2171 *Ta.* korru food, means of subsistence; (inscr.) kottu cooked rice. *Ma.* korru food, rice. ?*Kuwi* (D.) kohpe pej of maṇḍeya. DED(S) 1805.

2172 *Konda* koRo- (-t-) to doze in sleep, sit and doze. *Kui* koṭrongi āva to be drowsy, sleepy. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṭṭoni, (S.) kotōni dozing, sleepiness; (F.) kōtori-lōcali, (S.) kōthōn-hōnai to nod with sleep. ?*Cf.* *Ta.* koṭṭāvi, (Koll.) koṭṭāy, koṭṭāyuf yawn. *Ma.* koṭṭāvi yawn, gaping. DEDS 321.

2173 *Ta.* koṇ fear. *Te.* koṇku to be timid or shy, fear, hesitate; *n.* timidity, fear, shyness, hesitation; koncu, konju, koneineu to hesitate, draw back, be afraid; kōca a coward. DED 1806.

2174 *Ta.* koṇai tip, end (as of a needle); kunai sharp point or tip of a thing. *Ko.* kot side (a kotl on that side, i kotl on this side); kōty trigger of gun. *Ka.* kone extremity, point, tip, end, corner, sprout. *Koḍ.* kottī tip, nipple, joint where flower and stem are joined. *Tu.* konē point, end, extremity. *Te.* kona end, extremity, point, tip, summit; konaka, in: eevi-konaka tip of the ear. *Konda* kona pointed end (as of a leaf, etc.). DED(S) 1807.

2175 *Ta.* koṇrai Indian laburnum, *Cassia fistula*; red Indian laburnum, *C. marginata*; Siamese tree senna, *C. stamea*. *Ma.* konna *C. fistula*. *Ka.* konde id. *Tu.* kondē pudding-pipe tree, *C. fistula*. DED 1808.

2176 *Ta.* kō (-pp-, -tt-), kōr (-pp-, -tt-) to string (as beads, flowers), insert, thread (as a needle), arrange, reduce to order; kōppu stringing, threading, inserting, arrangement, order, decoration; kōvai, kōrvai stringing, filing, arranging, string of ornamental beads; kōtai garland. *Ma.* kōkka, kōrkka to string together (as a garland, pearls, beads), thread a needle; kōccil what appears like a string, pod, legume; kōppu order, arrangement; kōva, kōrva what is strung together; kōmpal, kōmpu string of pearls, bunch of things. *Ko.* ko-v- (ko-t-) to string, thread; ko-d long strip of dried meat. *Ka.* kō (kōd-, kōt-) to string (pearls, beads, etc.) upon a thread, thread; be threaded, be entered. *Koḍ.* koya- (koyap-, koyat-) to string. *Tu.* kōpē a string of fruits, fish, etc.; gōpuni to hold fast, join; gōpu a thin girdle; gōmpē a string of fruits, fish, etc. *Te.* k(r)ōva a string, as of pearls, etc. *Kol.* ko-nz- (ko-nst-) to string, thread; (Pat., p. 171) gōnzeng to thread. *Nk.* kōnj- (j = dz) to string, thread. *Pa.* kōp- (kōt-) to string. ?*Go.* kēc- (Ch. Tr. W. SR.) to thread needle,

(Mu. Ma.) to string (garland, beads); (Ko.) kās- to string beads (*Voc.* 622). ?*Malt.* kunye (kunc-) to string (as beads). DED(S, N) 1809.

2177 *Ta.* kō, kōṇ, kōmān emperor, king, great man, leadership; kōvil palace, temple; kōyīmmai, kōvīmmai, kōṇmai royal dignity, arrogance; kōvil temple; kōṇāṭu a division of the Chola country; kōcar name of certain chieftains mentioned in the Sangam literature and connected with the Tulu country. *Ma.* kō, kōn, kōmān king; kōvil, kōvil palace, temple; kōvilakam palace; kōnma, kōyma royal authority. *Ko.* ko-na-ṛ the plains; ko-na-ṭo-n, ko-na-ṭo-r man, men of the plains. *Te.* kōyila, kōvela temple. *Pa.* kōc king. *Ga.* (S) kōsu id. ?*Kur.* kōhā great, big, haughty, important, eminent in rank, etc.; kōhar elders, grandees, chiefs; (Hahn) kōghā great one, elder relative; kōghar elders. DED 1810.

2178 *Ta.* kō mountain. *Te.* kōdu, kōduvāḍu a Khond, man of a certain hilltribe; kōya name of a certain tribe of mountaineers. *Go.* (Tr.) kōitir (pl. kōitōrk) a Gond male; *fem.* kōitār; (Y. G.) koy, (SR. Ch.) koya Gond man; (Ko.) koytand (pl. koytar) Koya man (*Voc.* 913). *Konda* kōbi the Konda Dora (the speakers of this language). *Kui* kui the Kond tribe or language; kuenju a Kond man or boy; *fem.* kūali; kui above, aloft, over; atop, upon; kuiki to the place above; kuiji from the place above. *Kuwi* (F.) kūviga the Parja Khonds; (S.) kui up, above, west; kūita in the west. DED(S) 1811.

2179 *Ko.* ko-g stone of olive. *To.* kwī-g seed inside fruit. *Ka.* (Hav.) kōgile seed inside mango stone. *Go.* (Ma.) goṛi stone of mango (*Voc.* 1183); (Mu.) gohi pulp of fruit (*Voc.* 1215). *Kuwi* (Isr.) gohṛ cashew nut tree. *Kur.* kogō mango stone; kulū kernel of the mango stone. Cf. 1880 *Ta.* kūcci. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3525, *kōya- inside of fruit (H. kōyā pulp of jackfruit, Mar. koy mango stone, etc.). From DED(S) 1560.

2180 *Konda* kok- (-t-) to raise and project the head (while seeing a distant object). *Kui* gōpka (< gōk-p-; gōkt-) to stretch forth, stretch the neck in order to observe something, crane the head out, put forth the ear (corn). *Kuwi* (Isr.) gōk- to look up, await; (F.) gōkhmū look up! DEDS 324.

2181 *Te.* kōka a woman's garment or cloth, a cloth. *Nk.* (Ch.) kok(k)ē cloth (for women). DEDS 323.

2182 *Kur.* xōxā behind (of time or place), afterwards; xōxantā last in a series, following in time, future, unfavourable; xōxna to throw behind one's back, cast aside, turn one's back upon, arrive before another. *Malt.* qōq behind, at the back; qōqe the back; qōqeye to turn one's back; qōqte, qōqwa the latter or last one. DED 1812.

2183 *Ka.* gōgi Deckanee hemp, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. *Te.* gōgu, gōnu id.; gōṅgūra leaves of *H. cannabinus*. DED(S) 1813.

2184 *Ko.* keygl *Rumex nepalensis* (the long oblong leaves are used by girls to make dolls); keyg van girv *Polygonum rude* and *chinese* (closely related to *R. n.*; for pap, see 4004). *To.* kwa-gil *R. n.* and *P. r.* and *c.* *Ka.* kōgilē gida a plant of which the leaves are used instead of plates, etc.; kōgiley ele = kuvvey ele leaf of k. (the leaves are dried to make raincoats; kuvve is not identified botanically – it is not the same as kuvve in 1872).

2185 *Ta.* kōṅku common caung. *Hopea wightiana*; ironwood of Malabar, *H. parviflora*. *Ma.* kōṅku, in: (Lush.) neduvār gōṅgu *H. parviflora*. DEDS 325.

2186 *Ka.* kōsu, kōcu state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.). *Tu.* kōsu oblique, squint (of eye). *Te.* kōsu obliqueness; oblique, not at right angles. DED 1814.

2187 *Ma.* kōccuka to be contracted, shudder; kōccal contraction, cramp. *Ko.* ko-j- (ko-j-) (leg or arm) becomes asleep. DED 1815.

2188 *Kur.* xōcol bone. *Malt.* qoclu id. DED 1816.

2189 *Kur.* xōsnā (xūsyas) to pulverize by pounding with a heavy instrument which beats vertically, harass. *Malt.* qōse to pound, smash. *Br.* xōshking, (*loc. var.*) xōshing to rub; tene xōshking to consort with, interfere with. DED 1817.

2190 *Ka.* gōju to entangle, be entangled (as thread); *n.* state of being entangled, of being embarrassed; guñju to entangle, be entangled; *n.* state of being entangled. *Te.* gōju, gōjādu to pester, harass, trouble. DED 1818.

2191 *Kol.* (SR.) kojā cup. *Go.* (ASu.) khōjā bowl. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 31.

2192 *Go.* kōsur (Mu.) a government servant or paik; (Elwin) outsiders and strangers, a paik; (Ph.) kosur, (W.) koshur Hindu man; (Ph.) kōstār, (W.) kōstār Hindu woman; (Ph. W.) kōshi the Hindi language (*Voc.* 991). *Konda* (BB) kōslaen (pl. kōska) a peon. *Pe.* kōsku (pl.) peons. *Kuwi* (S.) kōheesi constable, (pl. kōska police); (T.) kōh'i (pl. kōska) peon; kōhu haḍa the Oriya language. DEDS 326.

2193 *Kui* kōnja (kōnji-) to stretch something from one point to another, string a bow; *n.* an arch; kohpa (koht-) to stretch up the arm, hold out the hand; kohpondi the highest reach of the hand or arm. *Kuwi* (F.) gōjali to string a bow; gōssali (gōst-) to offer; (S.) gōh'nai to outreach, spread (hand); (Isr.) gōnj- (-it-) to string (bow), stretch (wire, etc.); gōh- to hand over, pass. DEDS 327.

2194 *Konda* (BB) kōnza red-faced monkey. *Kui* kōnja black-faced monkey. *Kuwi* (F.) kōnja monkey (small); (S.) kōnja ape; konzu monkey; (P.) kōnja black-faced monkey. DED(S) 1819.

2195 *Ko.* ko-j spider. *Te.* kōca, in: puli-kōca a large venomous spider. *Ga.* (P.) kovāse spider. *Konda* gōnzru, gōnzur(i), (BB also) gōndru id. *Pe.* kōndru id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōchuti, (S.) kōcudi, (Isr.) kōcoḍi id. DEDS 328.

2196 *Ta.* kōṭaram monkey. *Ir.* kōḍa (small) monkey; kōḍag monkey. *Ko.* ko-ṛn small monkey. *To.* kwi-ṛn monkey. *Ka.* kōḍaga monkey, ape. *Koḍ.* ko-dē monkey. *Tu.* kōḍānji, kōḍānja, kōḍāngu baboon. DED 1820.

2197 *Ta.* kōṭi weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water. *Ka.* kōḍi a passage to carry off excess of water, outlet of a tank. *Te.* (VPK) kōḍi outlet of tank. DED(S) 1821.

2198 *Ta.* kōṭi newly purchased cloth; kōṭikam cloth; kōṭikar weaver. *Ma.* kōṭi new unbleached cloth, shroud for burying. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kōṭi loincloth. DED(S) 1822.

2199 *Te.* kōḍiya, kōḍe young bull; *adj.* male (e.g. kōḍe dūda bull calf), young, youthful; kōḍekāḍu a young man. *Kol.* (Haig) kōḍē bull. *Nk.* khōre male calf. *Konda* kōḍi cow; kōre young bullock. *Pe.* kōḍi cow. *Manḍ.* kuḍi id. *Kui* kōḍi id., ox. *Kuwi* (F.) kōḍi cow; (S.) kajja kōḍi bull; (Su. P.) kōḍi cow. DED(S) 1823.

2200 *Ta.* kōṭu (*in cpds.* kōṭṭu-) horn, tusk, branch of tree, cluster, bunch, coil of hair, line, diagram, bank of stream or pool; kuvaju branch of a tree; kōṭṭān, kōṭṭuvān rock horned-owl (cf. 1657 *Ta.* kuṭṭānai). *Ko.* ko-ṛ (*obl.* ko-ṭ-) horns (one horn is kob), half of hair on each side of parting, side in game, log, section of bamboo used as fuel, line marked out. *To.* kwi-ṛ (*obl.* kwi-ṭ-) horn, branch, path across stream in thicket. *Ka.* kōḍu horn, tusk, branch of a tree; kōṛ horn. *Tu.* kōḍu, kōḍu horn. *Te.* kōḍu rivulet, branch of a river. *Pa.* kōḍ (pl. kōḍul) horn. *Ga.* (Oll.) kōr (pl. kōrgul) id. *Go.* (Tr.) kōr (*obl.* kōt-, pl. kōhk) horn of cattle or wild animals, branch of a tree; (W. Ph. A. Ch.) kōr (pl. kōhk), (S.) kōr (pl. kōhku), (Ma.) kōṭu (pl. kōhku) horn; (M.) kōhk branch (*Voc.* 980); (Lu.S.) kogoo a horn. *Kui* kōju (pl. kōska) horn, antler. Cf. 2049 *Ta.* koṭi. DED (N) 1824.

2201 *Ko.* ko-ṇṭl pocket in outside edge of cloak. *To.* kwi-ṣ id.; kwi-ṭy id. (in songs). *Ka.* gōṭu border or hem of a garment; fringe, edging, trimming. *Tu.* gōṭu embroidery, lace. *Te.* gōṭu an ornamental appendage to the border of a cloth, fringe, hem, edging. / Cf. Mar. goṭ hem of garment; H. goṭa edging of gold lace. DED 1825.

2202 *Ka.* gōṭu state of being full-grown, but hard; (also gōṭ-ālike) a hard, inferior kind

of areca-nut. *Koḍ.* go-ṭ-aḍake full grown, tough areca-nut. *Tu.* gōṇṭu dried (as the kernel of a coconut), (BRR, also gōṭu) state of being full-grown, dried and hard. *Te.* gōṇṭu-pōka, (B. also) gōṭu-pōka an inferior kind of areca-nut. DED(S) 1826.

2203 *Ta.* kōtai west wind; summer, intense heat of summer. *Ma.* kōta west wind, cool wind, west. *Ko.* ke-ṭ SW. monsoon. *To.* kwa-ṭ monsoon, year. *Ka.* kōde west wind, cool wind (i.e. the hot land-wind for the Mysore, Telugu, and Tamil countries), the hot season ['cool wind' is a quotation from Gundert]. Cf. 1649 *Ta.* kuṭakam and 2056 *Ta.* koṭuku. DED 1827.

2204 *Ta.* kōṭṭalai distress, torment; kōṭṭi trouble, vexation, annoyance. ? *Ma.* kōra violence, *Ka.* kōṭale, kōṭle trouble, affliction, pain; kōṭaliga man who causes trouble. *Tu.* kōṭalē pain, sickness, hardship; ? kōra measles. ? *Te.* (B.) kōḍaḍu to suffer pain. DED(S) 1828.

2205 *Ta.* kōṭṭi larger stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma.* kōṭṭi a stick for play. *Ko.* ko-ṭy gal big marble used with a lot of small pebbles in one form of jackstraws. DED(S) 1829.

2206 *Ta.* kōṭṭi pleasantry, joke, mimicry, grotesque gestures; kōṇaṅki clown in a play. *Ma.* kōṭṭi, gōṣṭhi grimaces, pranks; kōṭaṅki buffoon, harlequin. *Ka.* kōḍaṅgi id. *Tu.* kōḍaṅge id. *Te.* kōṇaṅgi buffoon; kōḍigamu, kōḍi ridicule; kōḍigūdu one who ridicules. / The kōṭṭi forms may be from Skt. DED 1830.

2207 (a) *Ta.* kōṭṭai fort, castle; kōṭu stronghold. *Ma.* kōṭṭa fort, residence; kōṭu fort. *Ko.* ko-ṭ castle, palatial mansion. *To.* kwa-ṭ bungalow. *Ka.* kōṭe fort, rampart; (PBh.) kōṭe fort. *Koḍ.* ko-ṭe palace. *Tu.* kōṭe fort. *Te.* kōṭa, (Inscr.) kōṭṭamu id. *Kuwi* (S.) kōṭa palace, fort. / Cf. Skt. kōṭṭa-, kōṭa-fort, stronghold. DED 1831.

(b) *Ko.* go-ṭ (obl. go-ṭ-) wall. *Ka.* gōde id. *Tu.* gōde id. *Te.* gōda id. *Kol.* (SR.) gōda id. *Kuwi* (S.) kōda wall, prison; (Isr.) kōda wall. DED 1833.

2208 *Ta.* kōṭṭai measure of capacity = 21 marakkāl; abundance, plenty. *Ma.* kōṭṭa much, plenty. DED 1832.

2209 *Ta.* kōṇ crookedness, angle, crossness of disposition; kōṇu (kōṇi-) to be bent, curved, be crooked, deviate, be perverse; kōṇam curve, curvature, scimitar, angle, corner; kōṇal obliquity, hump, crookedness (as of mind); kōṇaṅ humpback; kōṇai curvature, crookedness, cruelty; kōṇaku (kōṇaki-) to become bent, crooked; kōṇakku (kōṇakki-) to bend (tr.); n. crookedness, curvature, crossness; kōṇalai bending of the body through bashfulness; kōṇukku (kōṇukki-) to bend (tr.). *Ma.* kōṇ corner, angle; kōṇuka to bend (intr.); kōṇam corner; kōṇi corner of a piazza. *Ko.* go-ṇ corner of room.

Ka. kōṇ, kōṇa, kōṇe, kōṇa anglc, corner. *Tu.* kōṇa, kōṇē id.; kōṇgaṇṇu a squint eye. *Te.* kōṇamu angle, corner; kōṇa corner. *Ga.* P.) kōṇe corner. *Koṇḍa* (BB) kōṇa id. Cf. 2054 (b) *Ta.* kōṭi. / Cf. Skt. kōṇa-corner, angle, point of the compass; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3504. DED(S, N) 1834.

2210 *Koṇḍa* kōṇa a big long stick. *Pe.* kōṇa carrying-stick (for two people). *Kui* kōṇo rod, club. Cf. 1684 *Ta.* kupil and 2076 *Ka.* kopapi. DEDS 329.

2211 *Ka.* kōṇe an inner apartment or chamber, a kitchen. *Tu.* kōṇē a room, apartment. *Go.* (Mu.) kōṇaṭ (pl. kōṇahk) shed for hens (*Voc.* 971).

2212 *Ir.* (Bhattacharya 1958) ko-ṇe male buffalo. *Ka.* kōṇa id. *Tu.* gōṇe id. DEDS 330.

2213 *Ta.* kōṭaṇṭam a rope for punishment, suspended in schools, on which a boy is tied up with his hands clasped and which he is not permitted to loose. *Ma.* kōṭaṇṭam id. *Ka.* kōḍaṇḍa id. *Tu.* kōḍaṇḍa id. *Te.* kōḍaṇḍam id. DED 1836.

2214 *Ta.* kōtai woman (beautiful as a garland). *Te.* gōti woman. DEDS 331.

2215 *Ka.* kōṇēri, kōṇēru a stone-faced tank with steps on all sides. *Te.* kōṇēru, kōṇēru a square tank or pond with steps constructed on all sides.

2216 *Ka.* gōṇde bull, ox. *Te.* gōda ox. *Kol.* (SR.) kōṇḍa bull; (Kin.) kōṇḍa bullock. *Nk.* (Ch.) kōṇḍa id. *Pa.* kōṇḍa bison. *Ga.* (Oll.) kōṇde cow; (S.) kōṇḍē bullock. *Go.* (Tr.) kōṇḍā, (other dialects) kōṇḍa bullock, ox (*Voc.* 972). DED(S) 1837.

2217 *Pa.* kōḍi marking-nut tree. *Ga.* (S.) kōṇdu maren, (S.) kōṇḍu id. *Go.* (SR.) kōḍā marā, (Tr.) kōḍā marā, (W. Ph.) kōḍā, (Y. Ch. Mu.) kōḍā, (Ma.) kōḍā, (M.) kōḍā id. (*Voc.* 960). DEDS 332.

2218 *Te.* kōṇuramu ambush, lying in ambush. *Pa.* kōṇ- (kōṭ-) to tend (cattle). *Ga.* (Oll.) kōṇ- (kōṭ-) id. *Go.* (Ch. D. Mu. Ma.) kōṇal, (W. Ph.) kōṇal cowherd; (Tr.) kōṇal term of abuse applied to Gaiki graziers; (Ph. Mu.) kōṇe (pl. -ḥk) cowherdness (*Voc.* 975); (Mu. Pat.) kōḥ- to tend cattle; (Mu.) kōḥal cowherd (*Voc.* 955). *Kui* kōṇa (kōṇi-) to tend, herd (cattle, sheep); n. tending, herding. ? Cf. 1416 *Ta.* kā. DED(S) 1838.

2219 *Ma.* kōṇpu a feast. *Koḍ.* ko-ṇi festivity. DED 1839.

2220 *Ta.* kōmaṭṭi Telugu-speaking merchant caste. *Ma.* kōmaṭṭi a tribe of Lingaite merchants, e.g. in Wayanādu. *Ka.* kōmaṭṭi, kōmaṭṭiga a Vaisya shopkeeper. *Tu.* kōmaṭṭi, kōmaṭṭiga a class of merchants. *Te.* kōmaṭṭi a Vaisya. *Nk.* (Ch.) kōmṭi man of the trader caste; fem. kōmṭigra. DED 1840.

2221 *Kur.* kōmaṣā mann a tree, the leaves of which are edible, *Bauhinia purpurea*

(Sad. kōṇār); (Hahn) kōm aṣā a vegetable, the leaves of the kōṇār tree (for aṣā, see 59). *Malt.* kōmo a delicate vegetable obtained from the kachnar tree. DEDS 333.

2222 *Ta.* kōmālam romping as of fat bullocks; kōmāṭi buffoon, jester; kummālam jumping, romping, moving sportively (as children, calves, etc.); kummaṭṭi romping, jumping. *Ma.* kōmālam jesting; kōmāṭi jester. *Ko.* ko-ma-ṭy buffoon in drama. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) kōpāro jesting, buffoonery. DED(S, N) 1841.

2223 *Ta.* kōmpi chameleon, *Chamaeleo vulgare*; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata*. *Ka.* gōsumbe chameleon, gecko. DEDS 334.

2224 *Ta.* kōmpai shell of coconut or areca nut with the husk, young palmyra fruit after the edible kernel is removed. *Ma.* kōmpu a very small stunted coconut. Cf. 2087 *Ta.* kotumpu.

2225 *Ta.* kōy vessel for taking out toddy. *To.* kwa-y bamboo pot used at ti-dairy. *Br.* xō cooking-pot. DED(S) 1842.

2226 *Koṇḍa* gōyi smoke (of kitchen). *Pe.* koy smoke; kōḍ- (kōṭ-) to smoke (intr.); kōṭ- (kōṭ-) id. (tr.), burn incense. ? *Pa.* gūṇ- to smoke; gūṇi, gūṇjukud smoke. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) kusso smoke; (SR. Ch. Mu.) kosso, (Mu. Ma.) kosoy, (G.) kosoyi soot; (Tr.) kōssō soot on bottom of cooking-pot (*Voc.* 954). ? *Kui* kulula smoke. DEDS(N) 335.

2227 *Kur.* xōynā (xojjas) to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of; xōytānā to be measured. *Malt.* qoye to weigh, measure; qoytre to have anything weighed or measured. ? *Go.* kāhtānā (Tr.) to measure, count, (W.) to number, (Ch.) to count; (A. SR. Mu.) kah- to count; (Ma.) ka- to measure; (Ph.) kaḥcānā, kahtānā id. (*Voc.* 612). DED(N) 1843.

2228 *Ta.* kōram, kōrakam metallic dish or plate; kōrakai begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics. *Te.* kōra cup, tray. / Cf. BHS khorāmsbowl, khorakā- pot; Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) khoraya- a kind of round pot. DED(S) 1844.

2229 *Ta.* kōrāṇ torch tree, *Ixora parviflora*. *Ka.* goravi, goravu an evergreen tree which makes good torches, *I. parviflora* Vahl. *Te.* koravi, (B. also) korivi a firebrand, (B. also) touchwood tree, *Sapindus tetraphylla* or *Guarea molinosa* Roxb.; kōrakaneu, kōrakaccu firebrand, burning piece of wood. *Koṇḍa* koṇay a burning torch. DED(S) 1845.

2230 *Ka.* gōri-kāyi *Dolichos fabaeformis*. *Te.* gōru-cikkūdu id. DED 1846.

2231 *Ta.* kōru (kōri-), kōlu (kōli-) to bale, draw up (as with an ola bucket), gather with a sweep of the arm; kōrikai, kōrakai ladle. *Ma.* kōruka to draw water, gather up, ladle out, take in heaps; kōral vb.n.; a fishing basket; kōru-vala fishing-net; kōrika iron ladle. *Ka.* gōr to catch fish; gōru to draw, gather or sweep together, remove the im-

purities of a heap of grain by repeated piling, fish with a net to which a handle is attached, draw a plank to which a handle is attached with the hand over ploughed ground to level it, plunder; n. drawing, etc.; gōri drawing, drawing in, raking, a kind of rake, attracting, decoying; gōre a shovel for cleaning a boat. ? *Koḍ.* ko-t- (ko-ti-) to fill by scooping. *Tu.* gōruni, kōruni to gather, pile up, catch fish by a hand-net, level a ploughed field with a plank; gōralē small hand-net; gōra-balē large hand-net; (B-K.) kōri a kind of ladle to serve rice. *Te.* (B.) gōra a drill plough; gōra-cekka a drag with which rivers are cleared; (VPK) gōra-cekka, gōra-palaka a hand instrument for levelling a ploughed field. *Go.* (Ma.) kōr- to cast net (*Voc.* 981). DED(S, N) 1847.

2232 *Ta.* kōru (kōri-) to request, wish; kōrikai request, wish; kocuṇu, kucar anything extra obtained from a shopkeeper as a bargain. *Ma.* kōruka to wish, hope, purpose, think; kōru a wish. *Ko.* ko-ryk vow paid to god. *Ka.* kōru, kōru to purpose, think, wish, desire; kōrike wishing, desiring, kosaru to demand an article gratis or into the bargain; be greedy, desire, hanker; n. anything asked for and given to boot; eagerness, cupidity; kosarika hankering after, desire. *Tu.* kōruni to desire, hope, expect; kōrikē, kōrikē hope, desire, wish; kusuri, kusri, kosaru anything given to boot when a person buys commodities. *Te.* kōru to desire, request, want, choose; kōrika, kōrikai desire, wish, longing, selection; (K.) kōralu to desire, wish; kosaru to ask for a little extra quantity after purchasing any article, (K. B. also) be greedy, eager for; n. a little quantity of anything given by a trader over and above what has been paid for, (K. B. also) eagerness, greediness, lust. *Ga.* (S.) kōr- to desire. *Koṇḍa* kosor anything demanded gratis after purchasing vegetables, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) kōrinai to vote; (Isr.) kōsori bonus. DED(S) 1848.

2233 *Ma.* kōruka to eat greedily. *Ka.* (Hav. S., p. 78) kōllu to drink. *Te.* (K.) krōlu to drink, eat. *Kuwi* (Isr.) grōnj- (it-) to drink, guzzle. DED 1849.

2234 *Ka.* kōrinde a kind of fragrant plant. *Te.* kōrinde a prickly shrub, the bramble. DEDS 336.

2235 *Ta.* kōrai sedges and bulrushes, *Cyperus*. *Ma.* kōra *C. juncifolius*. *Ka.* kōranāri-gadde a kind of sedge, *C. hexastachyus* Rottb. DED 1850.

2236 *Kur.* kōrnā to enter, go in, (fever) seizes, be readmitted among. *Malt.* kore to enter, go in, enlist; kortre to let enter, thrust in. DED 1851.

2237 *Ta.* kōl stick, staff, branch, arrow. *Ma.* kōl staff, rod, stick, arrow. *Ko.* ko-l stick, story of funeral car. *To.* kwi-ṣ stick. *Ka.* kōl, kōlu stick, staff, arrow. *Koḍ.* ko-li stick. *Tu.* kōlu, kōlu stick, staff. *Te.* kōla

id., arrow; long, oblong; *kōlana* elongatedness, elongation; *kōlani* elongated. *Kōl* (SR.) *kōlā*, (Kin.) *kōla* stick. *Nk* (Ch.) *kōl* pestle. *Pa* *kōl* shaft of arrow. *Go* (A.) *kōla* id.; *kōlā* (Tr.) a thin twig or stick, esp. for kindling a fire, (W. Ph.) stick, rod, a blade of grass, straw; (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *kōla* handle of plough, sickle, knife, etc. (*Voc* 988); (ASu.) *kōlā* stick, arrow, slate-pencil; (LuS.) *kōla* the handle of an implement. *Kōnda* *kōl* big wooden pestle. *Pe* *kōl* pestle. *Mand* *kūl* id. *Kui* *kōdu* (pl. *kōka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōlu* (pl. *kōka*), (S. Su.) *kōlu* (pl. *kōka*) id. Cf. 2240 *Ta* *kōlam* (Tu. Te. Go.). / Cf. OMar. (Master) *kōla* stick. DED (S) 1852.

2238 *Ta* *kōl*, *kōlam* raft, float. *Ma* *kōlam* raft. *Ka* *kōl* raft, float. *Te* (B.) *kōlamu* id. / Cf. Skt., BHS *kōla*-boat, raft, Pali *kulla*-id. DED 1853.

2239 *Ka* *kōl*, *kūl* length, largeness. *Te* *kōlu* big, huge; much, very. DED 1854.

2240 *Ta* *kōlam* beauty, colour, form, shape, costume, attire as worn by actors, ornament. *Ma* *kōlam* form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses); idol, body, beauty. *Ka* *kōla* ornament, decoration, form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses, etc.). *Tu* *kōla* a devil-dance. *Te* (B.) *kōlamu* a dance, dancing. *Go* (Mu.) *kōla* the *ḍaṇḍar* dance [i.e. stick dance]; *kōla pāṭa* kind of song associated with the *ḍaṇḍar* dance (*Voc* 986). Or the *Tu*, *Te*, *Go* words with 2237 *Ta* *kōl*. DED (S) 1855.

2241 *Ta* *kōlā* flying fish, *Exocoetus*; garfish, *Belone*. *Ma* *kōlān*, *kōlā-min*, *kōli* needle-fish. DED 1856.

2242 *Ka* *kōli* a stubble of *jōla*. *Te* *kōle* a stub or stump of corn. DED 1857.

2243 *Ta* *kōlu* (*kōli*) to commence, effect, accomplish, consider, deliberate, ponder. *Ma* *kōluka* to have to do with, use, care for. DED 1858.

2244 *Kur* *kūl* belly, stomach, womb; *kūlas* offspring, descendant. *Malt* *kōli* abdomen. *Br* *xōl* womb, offspring, entrails, woof, weft; *xōlaxū*, *xōxū* entrails, woof and warp. / ? < IA. Cf. H. *kōl* breast, bosom; *kauḷa*, *kōlā*, *kauḷi* id., lap; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3607. DED (S) 1859.

2245 *Ta* *kōli* sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ka* (Lush.) *kōli* id., *L. neilgherrense*. ? *To* *kwi-sy* sp. plant. DEN 32.

2246 *Te* *gōlincu* to fry. *Go* (S.) *gōlis*-id. (*Voc* 1236). DEDS 337.

2247 *Ta* *kōvai* a climbing shrub, *Bryonia epigaea*; a common creeper of the hedges, *Coccinia indica* (also *kovvai*). *Ma* *kōva* *B. grandis*. *Ka* *kōve* the climbing plant *B. grandis* with beautiful red fruit. *Te* *krōvi*, (B. also) *kōvi*, *g(r)ōvi* *Galedupa indica* Lam. [*Corallocarpus epigaea* Hook. = *Bryonia epigaea* Rottler; *Cephalandra indica* Naud. = *B. grandis* Linn. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.;

Pongamia glabra Vcnt. = *G. indica* Lam. = *G. arborea* Roxb.] DED 1861.

2248 *Ta* *kōri* gallinaceous fowl. *Ma* *kōri* fowl. *Ko* *ko-y* id. *To* *kwi-ḍy* id.; *kwi-y* (in songs; either from *Ko* or from *Badaga kō-i*) id. *Ka* *kōri* a cock, a hen, a fowl in general. *Koḍ* *ko-ḷi* fowl. *Tu* *kōri*, (B-K. also) *kōli* id. *Te* *kōdi* id. *Nk* (Ch.) *gogōdi*, *gogōri* cock (< *Go*). *Go* (Tr.) *gōgōri*, (Ph.) *gugōri*, (Y.) *giogri*, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *gogor* id. (*Voc* 1184). / Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Jasaharacariu*) *koḍi*-id., fowl. DED (S) 1862.

2249 *Ta* *kōrai* phlegm, mucus, saliva. *Ka* *kōre* thick phlegm. *Kui* (K.) *groho* phlegm. *Kuwi* (D.) *krahu* ki-to spit out phlegm. *Kur* *-xō*, in: *tuppaxō* saliva, spittle (sec 3323; Burrow 1968, p. 67). DED (N) 1863, DEDS 343.

2250 *Ta* *kōrai* bashfulness, timidity; bashful person. *Ma* *kōra* bashfulness. ? *Ko* *koyed* timidity, terror (or with 1876 *Ta* *kūcu*). *Ka* *kōdu* to shrink, fear; *n* shrinking, fear; a wonderful thing, wonder. *Te* (B.) *kōḍ-ādu* to be amazed or confounded. DED (S) 1864.

2251 *Ta* *kōl* calumny, aspersion, tale-bearing, falsehood; *kōlān* tale-bearer; *koḷuttu* (*koḷutti*) to slander, calumniate; *koṇṭṭi*, *koṇṭṭiyam* tale-bearing, backbiting; *kuṇṭṭani*, *kuṇṭṭuni* slander, calumny. *Ma* *kuṇṭṭani* backbiting. *Ko* *ko-ḷ* laying information about something heard. *Ka* *kōl* calumny, false imputation; *koṇḍeya*, *koṇḍe*, *koṇḍega* backbiting, calumny, slander, abuse, an informer, slanderer, defamer; *koṇḍisu* to slander, defame. *Te* *koṇḍemu* backbiting, accusation, slander, calumny; *koṇḍekādu* tale-bearer, slanderer, informer; *fem* *koṇḍekatte*. *Ga* (Oll.) *gōler* (*gōlcu*-) to abuse; (P.) *gōle* abuse. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*; Norman) *koṇḍiya*-onc who creates dissension among villagers. DED (S, N) 1865.

2252 *Ko* *go-ḷ*, *go-ḷm* sorrow; *go-ḷo* excl. used in songs; *go...* in- (*id*.) to lament. *Ka* *gōl*, *gōḷ* sound of howling lamenting, wailing, or roaring; *gōḷō* the sound produced in lamentation and weeping. *Koḍ* *go-ḷi* struggling, agony. *Tu* *gōlu*, *gōlu* grief, lamentation. *Te* *gōdu* grief, affliction, a long and sad story or account; *gōla* wailing, loud outcry, howl; *gōlu* loud noise or outcry; *gōlu-gōlu* onom. crying or lamentation. Cf. 1813 *Ka* *gullu*. DED (S, N) 1866.

2253 *Go* (Tr.) *kōr* a sheaf in the field (*Voc* 983). *Kur* *xōl* rice-sheaf. DEDS 339.

2254 *Ta* *kōli* hanyan, fig, tree bearing fruit without outward blossoming; *kōpi* fig; *koṇṭṭi* trees or plants, as the figs, which bear without blossoming. ? *Ma* *kōli* an epidendron, grasping plant (some figs are of this nature). *Ka* *gōḷi* all kinds of fig trees which bear no apparent flowers; banyan; *Ficus elastica* Roxb.; *gōpi* *F. elastica*; *F. religiosa*. *Tu* *gōḷida* mara banyan tree, *F. indica*. DED 1867.

2255 *Ma* (Tiyya) *kōra* rough cloth. *To* *kwi-r* rag. *Ka* *kōri* id., worn-out blanket. *Tu* (B-K.) *kōro* rough cloth. Cf. 1925 *Ta* *kūrai*. DED (S, N) 1868.

2256 *Kōnda* (BB) *kōri* buffalo. *Pe* *kuḍru* id. *Mand* *kuḍru* id. *Kui* *kōru* (pl. *kōrka*) id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *kōḍru*, (F.) *kōḍrū*, (S.) *kōḍru*, *gōḍru* id. DEDS 340.

2257 *Ta* *kōrai* a scratch, as on the body. *Ma* *kōruka* to tear the flesh by thorns; *kōru* cutting, tearing. *Ka* *kōre* cutting, sharpness, pointedness; a tusk, fang; *gōru* to scratch. *Koḍ* *ko-r* tusk of elephant or boar. ? *Tu* *kōruni*, *gōruni* to dig out or up. *Te* *kōra* tusk, fang, tooth; *kōru* to scrape with a grater, (K. also) cut, scratch; *n* scrapings of coconut; *gōku* to scratch with nails or the like, scrape. *Kol* (SR.) *kok-* to itch, scratch; (Kin.) *kōk-* to itch. *Nk* *kōk-* to itch, scratch. *Go* (Koya T.) *kōru* tusk. *Kui* *grōpa* (*grōt*-) to claw, scratch; *n* act of clawing, scratching, a scratch. ? Cf. *Te* *gōru*, s.v. 561 *Ta* *ukir*; cf. 1922 *Ka* *gūru*. DED (S, N) 1869.

2258 *Te* *kōgu*, *gorugu* to shave. *Go* (A. Ch. G. S. Ko.) *kori*, (Ph.) *koritānā*, *korritānā*, *koritānā*, (Mu.) *kori*, *korri*, (Ma.) *koṇi*, (M.) *korānā* id.; (Tr.) *koritānā* to cut the hair, shave (*Voc* 918). DED 1870.

2264 *Kur* *cā(a)nā* (*cācas*) to stink, give forth an offensive smell; to smell in general. *Malt* *ceṇye* (*ceṇca*) to emit odour, *ceṇyro* scented, smelling. DEDS 348.

2265 *To* *oxy-* (*oxs-*) to chew. *Ka* *agi* to champ, bite, chew, eat; *avuḍu* to chew with the teeth, champ, chew the cud; *jagi*, *jegi*, *jigi*, (Bark. Hav.) *jagi*, (Hal.) *jagi* to chew. *Tu* *aggiyuni*, *aggyuni* id, bite. DED (N) 13.

2266 *Ta* *cakati* mud, mire, bog, puddle; (RS, p. 144, item 219, recorded from an early dictionary) *cavati*, (Tinn.) *cavaḍi* mud. *Ma* *cakati* clay, mire. DEDS (N) 349.

2267 *Pa* *cakur-tol* cattleshed. *Ga* (S.) *sakki* (pl. -l) bull; (P.) *sakkil* (pl.) bullocks. DEDS 352.

2268 *Ko* *cak* lean (of meat); *cakn* lean man; *fem* *caky*. *Tu* *cakku*, (B-K.) *cekku* stunted, short, lean; *cakkē* a weakling, lean person. DEDS 351.

2269 *Ta* *cakkaṭṭam*, *cakkantam* scoff, mockery, sport, censure. *Ka* *cakkanda* sportful, idle talk; happiness, pleasure, contentedness; *jakkulisu*, *jakkulisu* to amuse, divert, rejoice, play about, jeer at, make sport of, deride. *Tu* *cakkanda* plausibleness, speciousness. *Te* (B.) *jakkalimu* jeering, quizzing. *Go* (Ph.) *cakkā* *kiyānā* to deride,

2259 *Kui* (K.) *krāndu* mongoose. *Kuwi* (Su.) *krāndu*, (S.) *krāṇḍu*, (Isr.) *gāndra* id. DEDS 341.

2260 *Mand* *gri-* to be bitter. *Kui* *gripka* (< *grik-p*; *grikt*-) to irritate the throat, as when something briny or pungent is eaten; ? *gretenji* sour, unpleasant to the taste. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grik-* (-h-) to be bitter. DEDS 342.

2261 *Pe* *grih-* (*grist*-) to slip, slide; be slippery. *Kui* *gris* clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris inba* to be clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris ispa* to cleanse, make clear or shining, polish; *grisna* cleanly; *grihu* mucus, slime; (P.) *grihi* smooth, polished, slippery; *grihpa* (*griht*-) to be smooth, polished, slippery. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grih-* (*grist*-), (F.) *grissali* (*grist*-), (S.) *glih'nai*, (Mah.) *glis-* to slide, slip; (F.) *grihini* slippery. DEDS 344.

2262 *Kui* *grōpa* (*grūt*-) to surround, encircle; *grūsi* *grūsi*, *grūsisi* around, round about, encircling; *gurbā* enclosure. *Kuwi* (S.) *gluh'nai* to surround; *glū'nai* to rampart [sic]; (Isr.) *gru*? to fence or surround. ? *Kur* *gūṇā* to shut in, imprison. DEDS 345.

2263 *Kui* *tōnga* (*tōngi*-) to be melted, dissolved, melt (*intr.*) (? < **klōnga*). *Kuwi* (P.) *grōng-*, (S.) *glōnginai* to melt. DEDS 346.

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make fun of (*Voc* 1275). *Kōnda* *scakali* ridicule, satire. DED (S) 1871.

2270 *Ka* *cakkaḷa*, *cekkakka* a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work. *Tu* (B-K.) *cakkaṇṇa* a small mat.

2271 *Ta* *cakkaḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become oblate, flattened, compressed. *Ka* *cakkaṇṇi* that has become flat by pressure. *Tu* *cakku* flat. DED (S) 1872.

2272 *Ta* *cakkili* caste of shoemakers; *cakkiliyan* chuckler, worker in leather; *cakkilicci* woman of the Cakkili caste; *cekkili* cobbler. *Ma* *cakkiliyan* a Tamil shoemaker; *fem* *cakkilicci*. *Ka* *cakkaḷa* skin, leather. *Kuwi* (S.) *jaggelaasi*, (Isr.) *jākera* shoemaker. / Cf. Mar. *sāgaḷ* goat's skin leather. DED 1873.

2273 *Ka* *cakli* the Manilla tamarind, *Pithecolobium dulce* Benth. *Tu* *cakkulimara* the Manilla tamarind tree, *Inga dulcis*. [*P. dulce* Benth. = *I. dulcis* Willd.] DED 1874.

2274 *Ta* *akkuḷ*, *caṅkam* armpit; *akkuḷu* (-pp- -tt-) to tickle. *Ma* *akkuḷam* armpit, tickling; *ikkilī*, *kikkilī* tickling; *kikkilikka* to tickle. *Ka* *akala* a term used in tickling; *akala-cakala*, *akala-sakala* excessive tickling; *akkalike* tickling; *cakkalaguli*, *cakalaguli*, *cakkalaguli* tickling another; *jakkulisu* to tickle, touch; ? *jaṅguḍi* the region of the

arm. *Kođ.* kakkuli tickling. *Te.* cakkili arm-pit; cakkiligi, cakkiliginta tickling; cañka, cañkili armpit. *Kol.* (SR.) sañka, (Kin.) sañka, (P.) sakka id. *Nk.* sakka id. *Ga.* (S.) cañka id. *Kur.* cangrā to itch, be the seat of a titillation; cangrā'ānā to tickle, titillate, please (as a musical sound). *Malt.* céql-kuñde to tickle. DED(S) 1875.

2275 *Ta.* cakkai jackfruit, jungle jack. *Ma.* cacka big round fruit as of *Artocarpus* [*integrifolia*], *Ananas* (*kaita-* [*Pandanus odoratissimus*]), bread-fruit [*A. incisa*], wild *Artocarpus* [*A. hirsuta*]. *Ka.* (Lush.) jaka *A. integrifolia*. *Kođ.* cakke jackfruit. DED 1876.

2276 *Ta.* cakkai refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing, rind of fibrous parts of fruits, anything wanting in solidity or strength, anything useless, bark; cakkal rotten straw, muck, that which is withered, shrivelled, chaffy. *Ma.* cacka skin or rind of a fruit thrown away after pressing it out. *Te.* (K.) cekka oil-cake (refuse after pressing oil). Cf. 2751 *Ta.* cekil. DED(S) 1877.

2277 *Kur.* caknā to sharpen an edge instrument, whet. *Malt.* cake to sharpen, whet. DED 1878.

2278 *Kur.* cakkhnā (cakkhyas/cakkos) to pierce with a prick, prick, penetrate into, puncture, cause a prickly sensation, experience a prickly sensation; *refl.* cakkhnā (to get tattooed, etc.); cakkhta'ānā to cause to be pierced, tattooed. *Malt.* caqe to sting, pierce, stab; also applied to the sowing of certain grains for which holes are made in the earth; caqro worm-eaten roots; caqtne to have the ears bored; caqu shooting pains in the stomach. *Br.* jaxxing to run into, pierce. DED 1879.

2279 *Ka.* jagati, jagali, jagali, jaguli an artificially raised place, a kind of sacrificial altar, the pedestal of an idol, a seat of mud, stone, etc. *Tu.* jagali an open veranda. *Te.* jagati, jagile a pyal. DED 1880.

2280 *Te.* jaggu shining, brilliancy. *Pa.* jagjaga clean (of clothes), bright. *Go.* (S.) cakk- to dazzle (*Voc.* 1273). /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 13, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5076, Pkt. jagajaganta- shining, etc., and no. 5318, Skt. jhagajhagāyate flashes, sparkles, etc. DED(N) 1881.

2281 *Ta.* cañku (cañki-) to be dispirited. *Ko.* jag- (jagy-) to be afraid. *Ka.* jañkisu to scold, chide; jañkane, jañke scolding, chiding. *Tu.* hañgusañvuni, hañgipuni to upbraid, rebuke. *Te.* jañku to fear, be afraid, hesitate, shake; *n.* fear, hesitation; jañkincu to frighten, intimidate; jañke, jañkena threat; januku to fear. DED(S) 1882.

2282 *Ta.* cañku throat (*loc.*); cañku-katāital rattling in the throat, as of dying persons. *Ma.* cañku throat; cañku karayuka

to rattle in the throat, as of dying persons. *Pe.* hak neck; hak-naṭa throat. DED(S) 353.

2283 *Ko.* jañk slackness (of rope); jang- (jangy-) (rope or waistcloth) becomes slack or loose, (handle of tool) is loose. *Ka.* jañgala slackness, looseness; jagu to move off, slip, drop down. *Te.* (K.; classical) jañgālam a loose garment. DED(S, N) 1883.

2284 *Ka.* jañgali, jañguli, jañgala, jañguṛi mass, assemblage, herd, etc. *Te.* (B.) jañgili a herd of cattle. DED 1884.

2285 *Ka.* cañgu, ceñgu to jump, skip, frisk about, caper; *n.* a jump, etc.; cañgane in bounds, friskily, with agility; cigi, jigi to jump. *Tu.* cañga, cañganē, cañgamañga, cañgaimañgai a frolic, gambol; hoax, humbug, deceit. *Te.* ceñguna nimbly, agilely, quickly, suddenly, applied to leaping; ceñganālu leaping, frisking, gambol, capers; (B.) ceñgu, jañgu agility. *Nk.* (Ch.) cangay- to climb; caggap- to make to climb. DED(S, N) 1885.

2286 *Ka.* jañge a stride. *Te.* jañga, aña id. *Kol.* zanga pace. *Pa.* janga step, stride. /Cf. Skt. jañghā- lower leg (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5082), from which these words are probably derived (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.563). DED(S) 1886.

2287 *Nk.* (Ch.) jango moon. *Go.* (Y.) jango, (Hislop) jango (misprinted jagon) id. (*Voc.* 1379). DED(S) 354.

2288 *Konḍa* songorī basket that holds four seers of grain. *Pe.* hangon a kind of basket. *Manḍ.* hangun id. *Kuwi* (F.) hāngoñ basket (small); (T.) hangorī, (Isr.) hañmi id./Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4565, cañgērī- basket. DED(S) 355.

2289 *Kur.* cangrā to be on edge (of the teeth); cangrā'ānā to set (the teeth) on edge; cangcangrā to grate upon the ear, not to ring true, sound hollow or as a cracked plate, grate upon the throat, have a bad taste (said esp. of beer). *Malt.* cange to have the teeth set on edge. DED 1887.

2290 *Ka.* cajje, ccje, jejje, saije, seije *Holcus spicatus*. *Te.* saije, (*VPK*) saija, sadda (sodda) id. DED(S) 1888.

2291 *Ka.* cañca, cañcu a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a Śabara; *fem.* cañciti. *Te.* cencu, cencūda a certain savage tribe; a man of this tribe; *fem.* cenceta. DED 1889.

2292 *Ka.* cañcali, caricali a small tree commonly cultivated, *Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb. *Te.* cencali *Digera muricata*. DED 1890.

2293 *Ka.* sañcu to be full of artifices or act cunningly; *n.* expedient, means, artifice, strategem, trick, intrigue; a trace. *Tu.* sañcu intrigue, plotting, artifice, strategem, spying. *Te.* sañcu manner, way, artifice, strategem; a trace; (B.) cencu trim, delicacy, fashion, way, mode. ? *Ta.* camucu seditious or riotous assembly; evil counsel, plot. DED 1891.

2294 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) canju antelope. *Malt.* canju a deer. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) cañcu-deer. DED(S) 356.

2295 *Ta.* caṭṭakku speed, rapidity; caṭṭakk- enal onom. expr. signifying haste, rush; caṭṭa speedily; caṭṭ-enal onom. expr. signifying quickness, suddenness. *Ka.* caṭṭakane all at once, suddenly, used of rising or sneezing; caṭṭane suddenly, all at once, quickly, also of sneezing. *Tu.* caṭṭane suddenly. *Te.* caṭṭana soon, without delay, promptly. Cf. 3022 *Ko.* daṇn. /An areal etymology: Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, Beng. H. Guj. Mar. caṭ quickly, suddenly; no. 4969, Nep. chaṭtai quickly; no. 5327(2) *jhaṭ-, e.g. H. jhaṭ quickly, Mar. jhaṭ-jhaṭ smartly, Beng. jhaṭ-, jhaṭ-ṭa quickly. DED(S) 1892.

2296 *Ta.* caṭa-caṭ-enal onom. expr. signifying the sound of falling trees, report of a gun, rattling of stones thrown; caṭa-caṭav-enal onom. expr. signifying crash, peal of repeated sound; caṭa-ṭu-enal, caṭā-enal onom. expr. of crackling noise. *Ma.* caṭa-caṭa crash, peal, descriptive of battle noises. *Ko.* caṭa-r in- to make noise like whipcrack; caṭa-r ṭoṭa-r in-, caṭ ṭoṭ in- to make noise like whipcrack or loud crackling of fire. *Ka.* caṭ sound of wood when suddenly broken or that of an earthen pot when cracking on the fire, a term in imitation of the smacking noise of a whip or of the noise of a smart blow with a cane; caṭa-caṭa, caṭa-ṭaṭa the snapping sound of corn in being parched; caṭal, caṭil imitation of the loud crack of a whip; caṭirane, caṭuku, caṭaku with the noise of a smart blow with a cane or whip. *Kođ.* caṭ noise of cracking fruit or nut. *Tu.* caṭakka a slapping or cracking sound; caṭacaṭa, caṭapaṭa noise produced as in slapping or cracking a whip; caṭila a cracking sound; caṭyuka a snapping sound. *Kol.* saṭ- (saṭ-) to shoot with gun. *Kur.* caṭka'ānā, caṭga'ānā to slap in the face (also Bleses and Tiga; Hahn's caṭga'ānā has t mistakenly); caṭcaṭrānā to crackle, give forth a series of small explosions (as fire or loud slaps). *Malt.* caṭ-caṭre to crackle (as wood in the fire). /MBE 1969, pp. 291-2, no. 14, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, *caṭa-, caṭacaṭa-, caṭacaṭāyate. DED(S) 1893.

2297 *Ka.* jaḍi to use threatening language, menace, frighten, blame, urge on by cries. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to drive cattle; jaḍu fright, shyness; jaḍipuni to drive away. *Te.* jaḍiyu to fear, be afraid; jaḍipincu to frighten; jaḍupu fear, fright, dread, alarm. Cf. 2407 *Ta.* caḷai. DED 1895.

2298 *Ka.* jaḍi to wave, brandish as a sword, etc.; to move to and fro. *Tu.* jaḍipuni to shake off. *Te.* jaḍincu to flap or toss about, shake; (K.) jaḍiyu to fly, brandish as a weapon. Cf. 2403 *Go.* jaṛhutānā. DED(S) 357.

2299 *Ka.* jaḍipa the sound or cry of birds. *Te.* saḍi noise. *Kur.* saḍṇā to emit a sound,

ring, clank; saṛa sound, noise. *Malt.* saḍi a sound, voice. DED(S) 1896.

2300 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows, clinch, rivet; caṭu (cāṭi-) to beat, trample, gore, kill, destroy; caṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to beat, strike; caṭṭam beating. *Ka.* jaḍi to beat, pound, crush, beat into (as mud into a hole), force in, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail; *caus.* jaḍisu; jaḍata, jaḍita beating, ramming, forcing in as a cartridge, driving in as a nail. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to ram, stuff, load as firearms; caḍāyisuni to beat, strike, flog; caḍi a whip, stripe. *Te.* saḍincu to pound, beat; saḍimpu pounding, beating; saḍimpulu rice beaten and cleaned; (K.) jaḍiyu to beat, hit. *Pa.* caḍp- (caḍt-) to strike, beat, hammer. *Kui* jaṛsa a whip, scourge. *Malt.* jaṛe to shake down, beat down as fruits. DED(S) 1894.

2301 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to become weary, dispirited, be stunted in growth (as trees, plants); caṭaiyu wearisomeness, depression of spirits, dejection. *Ma.* caṭekka to grow thin, lean, weak. *Tu.* caḍpu leanness, thinness. *Kur.* camnā (Tiga camnā) to become flaccid, flabby (as a plant cut off from the stem), feel or look weak, enervated (through heat, exertion, illness, cares); camnā'ānā to weaken, debilitate, unnerve. *Malt.* camne to wither, be scorched. DED(S) 358, and from DED(S) 1930.

2302 *Pa.* caḍuṇ (*pl.* -gul), (S.) caḍum footprint, trace. *Ga.* (P.) sariṇ (*pl.* -il) footprint. From DED(S) 63.

2303 *Kol.* saṭṭa shoulder-blade, (SR.) shoulder. *Nk.* saṭṭa back. *Go.* (W. Ph.) saṭṭā, (Tr.) saṭṭā, (G. Mu. S.) haṭṭa, (M. Ma.) aṭṭa, (Ko.) aṭa jaba shoulder (*Voc.* 3326); (ASu.) seṭṭa shoulder-blade. ? *Ma.* caṭṭuvam shoulder-bone (or with 2309 *Ta.* caṭṭukam). Cf. 2764 *Ta.* ceṭṭai. DED(N) 1898.

2304 *Ta.* caṭṭam wooden frame, socket, plan, model, rule, order, regulation, exactness, precision; caṭṭa properly, rightly; caṭṭakam frame, framework; bed, couch; shape, figure, image, body. *Ma.* caṭṭam frame as of a door, window, cot; enclosure, mould, plan, order, proportion, nature, disposition, regulation, rule, law. *Ko.* caṭ rack, poles on roof parallel to roof-tree to hold tiles or thatch; caṭm rule, tribal custom. *Ka.* caṭṭa frame of a cart, bedstead, chair, or picture, bottom or platform of a cart, bier; plan, order, regulation, neatness, fineness; caṭṭu the bottom or platform of a cart. *Tu.* caṭṭa a litter, sort of palanquin, bier, window frame. *Te.* caṭṭamu a frame, a plan, system, arrangement, law, regulation, rule. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) saṭṭa- two pieces of timber at the side of a door; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13102. DED(S) 1899.

2305 *Ta.* caṭṭam sac or gland in the anal pouch of the civet cat. *Ma.* caṭṭam id. DED 1900.

2306 *Ta. catti* earthen vessel, pan. *Ma. catti* pot, pan. *Ka. catti, cetti* earthen pot or pan; *caṭṭe*, *caṭṭige* small earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Tu. catti* broad-mouthed spittoon, chamber pot. *Te. catti* earthen pot with a wide mouth. *Konda saṭi* cooking pot. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4736, 4738, 4739; the items in *DBIA* 158 are re-borrowings from *CDIAL* 4736. DED(S, N) 1901.

2307 *Ta. caṭṭu* destruction, injury, waste; *catti* (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin, kill. *Ka. caṭṭu* destruction. *Tu. caṭṭu* end, dissolution, death, ruin, extinction. DED 1902.

2308 *Ka. caṭṭu*, *caṭṭa*, *caṭṭe* flatness, levelness. *Tu. caṭṭe* flat, level; *caṭṭe-kallu* a flat stone. *Te. caṭṭu* rock. *Pa. caṭ* (pl. *caṭṭu*) id. *Konda saṭu*, *saṭu-panku* flat rock (panku stone). DED(S) 1903, 1904.

2309 *Ta. caṭṭukam*, *caṭṭuvam* ladle, metal spatula with a long handle for turning and removing a cooked cake. *Ma. caṭṭukam* ladle, metal spoon; ? *caṭṭuvam* shoulder-bone (or with 2303 *Kol. saṭṭa*). *Ko. catty* go-l iron ladle with flat, round blade, for taking rice from pot. *Ka. saṭuka*, *saṭṭu*, *saṭṭuga*, *soṭaka* ladle, spoon. *Koḍ. caṭṭuva* wooden spoon used for stirring. *Tu. saṭṭi* a kind of wooden ladle; *saṭṭuga*, *taṭṭuga* a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice. *Te. caṭṭuvamu* a sort of spoon with a shallow bowl having holes in it. *Ga. (P.) saṭve* ladle. *Konda saṭva* ladle made of wood for serving soup or curry. *Pe. laṭva* ladle; oar. *Kuwi* (Su.) *laṭva* ladle. /Cf. Skt. *caṭuka*- a wooden vessel for taking up fluid; Pkt. (*DNM*; Norman) *caṭṭu*- wooden spoon; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4575. DED(S, N) 1905.

2310 *Ta. caṭṭai* jacket, coat, gown, cloak, slough of a snake. *Ma. caṭṭa* jacket, bodice, mailcoat, armour. *Ka. caṭṭe* a garment adapted to the body after the European fashion. *Tu. caṭṭegāre* a native who assumes European dress. *Te. caṭṭa* a small sack, jacket, coat. DED 1906.

2311 *Kol. (Pat., p. 59) saṭṭe* mat. *Nk. saṭṭe* id. *Pa. caṭṭa* id. *Ga. (S.³) saṭṭe* id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4574, **caṭṭa*-bamboo matting; (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1907.

2312 *Pa. caṭṭi* to roast, set fire; *caḍip* (-caḍit-) to boil (tr.). *Ga. saṭ* (Oll.) to roast, (S.³) burn. DED 1908.

2313 *Ka. jaḍḍa* nearness, union; *jaḍḍakkara* one consonant written below another; *daḍḍa* closeness, union; *daḍḍakkara* a compound or double consonant; *daṇḍe* state of being adjoining or close by, vicinity. *Te. jaḍḍa* a compound consonant; (B. also) near, close by, connected with; *daṇḍa* nearness, proximity, side. DED(S) 1909.

2314 *Ka. jaḍḍu*, *jiddu*, *daḍḍu* callosity, a callous spot, wart, scar; *daḍḍa* a blockhead, a stupid, doltish, ignorant man. *Koḍ. daḍḍe* a dull man; *fem. daḍḍe*; (Shanmugam) *daḍḍi*

a dull woman. *Tu. jaḍḍu* callosity, hardness as of the skin of the hand, etc., from much use; *daḍḍu* id.; dull, stupid, idle; *daḍḍe* a stupid fellow; *fem. daḍḍi*. *Kor. (M.) jeḍḍi* mole (on skin). *Te. jaḍḍu* drowsiness, sluggishness. DED 1910.

2315 *Ta. aṇil*, *aṇilam*, (Ag., p. 175) *aṇiyal*, (Koll.) *annattān* squirrel. *Ma. aṇil*, *annal*, *annān* id.; *epuṇku* a variety of mountain squirrel. *Ko. e-ṇḍil* squirrel. *To. aṇil* id. *Ka. aṇal*, *aṇil*, *alale*, *aṇil*, *aṇul*, *aṇḍima*, *aṇḍaki*, *inaci*, (Bark.) *caṇila* id. *Koḍ. aṇekoṭṭi* id. *Tu. caṇilu*, *caṇily*, *tapily*, (B-K. also) *aṇily* id. DED(S) 1911.

2316 *Pe. haṇku* straight. *Kui sena* even, level, straight. DEDS 359.

2317 *Ta. caṇṭu* chaff, broken chips of spoilt straw; ? an insect damaging growing crops. *Ma. caṇṭu* chaff; *caṇṭi* sediment, husks, pepper amenta, dry leaves. ? *Ka. caṇṭa*, *caṇṭa* extraneous matter separated by straining, sifting, or filtering. DED 1912.

2318 *Ta. caṇṭai* conflict, quarrel, fight, war. *Ma. caṇṭa* quarrel. DEDS 360.

2319 *Pa. caṇḍp* (-caṇḍt-) to open. *Ga. (Oll.) sandup* (-sandut-) id.; (S.³) *saṇ* (-saṇḍ-) to open (intr.); *saṇp* (-saṇḍup-) id. (tr.). DED 1913.

2320 *Ma. caṇṇa* buttocks of animals, ham. *Koḍ. canne* buttocks. ? *Ta. caṇṇam* penis; *caṇṇu* (cappi-) to copulate. DED 1914.

2321 *Ta. cappakam*, *ccppakam* *Michelia champaca*. *Ma. cempakam*, *campakam*. *Ka. sampage*, *sampige*, *campaka*. *Koḍ. cappayē-mara* campaka tree; *cappayē-mu* campaka flower. *Tu. sampige*, *sampayi*. *Te. sampēga*, *campakamu* (c, not ts), (B. also) *canupakamu* (c = ts). /Cf. Skt. *campaka*; BHS *campaka* (Brough, *BSOAS* 16. 366); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4678. DED 1915.

2322 *Ta. cati* (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill; *catāvu* (catāvi-) to be shattered or broken, be rotten, decayed; *catai* (-v-, -nt-) to be bruised, crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, bruise, mash; *tatai* (-v-, -nt-) to be shattered, made fruitless; *tatar* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed. *Ma. cata* a bruise; *catayuka* to be bruised, squashed; *catekka* to squash, crush, pound, bray; *catuṇṇuka* to be crushed, compressed, beaten into another shape; *catukkuka* to bruise, macerate; *catukku* a bruise. *Ko. cady* a murder; pair word with *cudy* news (cudy *cady*); *cac* (-cac-) to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal); *cac* a blow. *To. toḍx* (-toḍxy-) to be squeezed or smashed flat, (person) gets into difficulties; *toḍk* (-toḍky-) to squeeze or smash flat; *toḍ* (-toḍ-) to beat (or with 3089 *Ma. taykkuka*). *Ka. sadaku* to beat; *sade*, *sadi* to pound to some extent, bruise, squash, crush; *caccu*, *ceccu*, *jajju* to strike, bruise, crush; *tadaku*, *taduku*, *tade* to strike, beat. *Tu. cade* severe fighting, destruction of life; *sadi* striking, beating;

sadevuni to get hardened, wear away as an earthen vessel; *jajjuni* to bruise, squash, pound. *Te. cadiyu* to be crushed or broken; *cadupu* to crush, kill; *cadumu* to strike; *cadunu* even, level. *Pa. catip* (-catit-), (S.) *cacip* (-cacit-) to trample, kick. DED(S) 1916.

2323 *Ta. cati* (-pp-, -tt-) to deceive; *n. treachery*, perfidy, wiles. *Ma. cati* deceit, treachery; *catikka* to cheat, circumvent, betray. *Ka. (Hav.) cadi* deceit. *Koḍ. cadi* (-cadip-, *cadic*-) to cheat. *Tu. (B-K.) cadi* deceit. /? < Skt. *chad* (-cf. *chadman*-deceit). DED 1917.

2324 *Ta. catir* cheapness, low price, frugality; *catur* cheapness. *Ma. catir* cheap. DED 1918.

2325 *Ta. catir* boundary, limit. *Ma. atir* id. *Ka. (Gowda) adiri* border. *Tu. adiru*, *adurya* a limit, boundary wall. DED 118, 1919.

2326 *Ta. catuppu-nīlam* bog, marshy ground; *catuval* swampy ground; *cetukku* mud, mire; *cetumpu* (cetumpi-) to become damp and moist, be soaked; *n. mud*, mire, thin current of water as of rivers in summer. *Ma. (Tiyya) catuppu* marsh. *Te. caduku* mud. DEN 33.

2327 *Ta. catur* ability, skill, dexterity; means, contrivance; *catir* ability, skill, dexterity; greatness, excellence; beauty, loveliness; *catiri* skilful woman. *Ma. caturam* dexterous, clever, lovely. *Ka. caduru*, *ceduru* cleverness. *Tu. cadupu* skill, ingenuity, cunning. *Te. cadurūdu* a clever, able, or capable man; *fem. cadurūdu*; ? *caduvu* to read, study; *n. reading*, learning, education; *caduvuri* scholar. /Cf. Skt. *catura*-dexterous, clever; charming, agreeable. DED 1920.

2328 *Ta. cantam* beauty, colour, shape, form, pleasure, happiness, manners, habits; *antam* beauty, comeliness. *Ma. cantam* beauty, elegance; *antam* beauty. *Ka. canda*, *cenda* pleasing, beautiful, lovely, charming, propriety, fitness, niceness, beauty; appearance, shape, form, kind, manner; and a fitness, beauty, pleasantness; suitable, nice or good form or manner, array, manner, form, nature, faculty. *Tu. canda* beauty, elegance; and a form, shape, beauty, elegance, handsomeness, symmetry; purport; beautiful, pretty; and a canda very handsome, pleasant. *Te. candamu* manner, way, state, condition; and a beauty; and aḍḍu a handsome man; *fem. andakatte*; and aḍḍu to look beautiful or nice, appear adorned, be beautiful; and aḍḍu adorning, ornamenting, beauty. Cf. 2423 *Ka. cannu*. /? Influenced by Skt. *chanda*. DED 1921.

2329 *Pa. cand*-to grow up; *candip* (-candit-) to make to grow up, bring up, rear. *Ga. (Oll.) sand*-to grow; *sandup* (-sandut-) to make to grow; (S.) *sand*-to grow (plants, etc.). DED 1922.

2330 *Ta. capam*, *cavam* bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea* (< *Ka.*). ? *To. tef* sp. bamboo used in building. *Ka. capa* bamboo cane. DED(S) 1923.

2331 *Ta. cappattai* flatness, anything flat; *cappai* anything flat; *cappai* (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, be crushed, pressed out of form; *cappu* (cappi-) to be bent, pressed in; *cappai* that which is flattened. *Ma. cappata* flat; *cippu* what is smoothed, flat. *Ka. cappaṭe*, *capaṭe*, *appaṭe* flatness, flat; *cappaḍi* a large flat stone; *cappe* that which is flattened or pressed down. *Te. cappi* flat, not projecting; *cappidi* flat, not projecting, snub. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115) sapai* flat. *Konda sapatam* ki- to crush. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *sapaṭa* flat. /Cf. Skt. *carpaṭa*, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4696. DED 1924.

2332 *Ta. cappal* refuse of food, leavings. *Ma. campu* leavings, refuse. *Kol. sap* (-sapt-) to pour away water from hand-washing. *Pa. capp*-to pour. DED(S) 1925.

2333 *Ka. sappala*, *sappul*, *soppal*, *soppul*, *soppula* a sound, a noise. *Te. cappudu* id.; *cappudincu* to make a noise. DED 1926.

2334 *Ta. cappu* (cappi-) to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco), mumble in eating, munch, sip, suck; *cavaṭṭu* (cavaṭṭi-) to chew, masticate, swallow down; *cavai* (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, munch, suck mother's milk. *Ma. cappuka* to smack the lips, suck, sip, eat whilst working; *cava* chewing, the sound of it; *cavekka* to chew; *cavaccal* chewing. *Ko. cap* (-capy-) to suck repeatedly (as when child sucks breast); *ayv* (-avc-) to chew. *To. sop* (-sopy-) to suck. *Ka. capparisu* to chuckle or cluck to an animal to urge it on, smack the lips in sipping or sipping, produce the peculiar sound of chewing, chew with a noise; *cappara* the peculiar smacking of the lips by which peasants stop their cattle, chuckling; *jabbu*, *jabbisu* to suck. *Koḍ. caveṭ* (-caveṭp-, *caveṭnt*-) to chew; (Nalknad dialect) *cayeṭ* (-cayeṭmp-, *cayeṭnt*-) id.; (Shanmugam) *caymp* chewing. *Tu. capparipuni* to smack the lips; *capacapa* a noise made with the mouth as a pig in eating. *Te. capparinu* to smack, suck with a noise; (K.) *cappu* to smack, suck, smack with noise. *Kol. (Pat., p. 171) savseng* to chew. *Nk. savs* id. *Pa. cavi*-, *cal*-, (S.) *calv* id. *Ga. (S.³) savl* (-savl-, *saluv*-) id. *Go. (Ko.) alv* id. (< **av*l-, with metathesis of -vl- to -lv- as in *Pa. Ga.*; *Voc.* 91); (ASu.) *jalu* id. *Malt. cap*-capre to smack, chomp; *copye* to chew (as sugarcane). *Br. cap*-cap kanning to smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4675, **cappayati*, Pali *cappeti* chews, *capucapukāra*-making the sound of chewing; MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 15, for areal etymology. DED(S, N) 1927.

2335 *Ta. cappāni* clapping hands. *Ko. capai* noise of hand-clap. *Ka. capparisu*, *cappalisu* to slap, pat; *cappaṭe*, *cappai*, *cappaṭe* clapping the hands; *tappalisu* to clap

the hands. *Tu. cappai* clapping the hands; *cappai* puni to clap the hands. *Te. cappā* a slap of the hand, the hand held with fingers fully extended, the flat of the hand; *cappāṇincu* to clap, slap; *cappāṭlu* (*pl.*) clapping of the hands; *camaru*, *camuru* to slap with the open hand; (*K.*) *capparinco* to pat, stroke with the hand. *Nk. capāṭ* a slap. *Go. (Ma.) capur*, (*A.*) *cāpṭa*, (*Ko.*) *cāpoṭ* a blow with the hand, slap (*Voc.* 1284). *Maṇḍ. hapāṭ* a slap. *Kui* japka japka vēpa to slap, beat with open hand. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *sapoṭ* a slap. Cf. 157 *Ta. appu*. / Cf. *Skt. capēṭā* a slap with the open hand; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4673, 4696. DED(S, N) 1928(a).

2336 *Te. cappuna* quickly, at once, promptly. *Go. (W.) japne*, (*Ph.*) *jhap*, (*Ko.*) *jappe*, *japi* quickly (*Voc.* 1390). *Kur. capnā* (*cappyas*) to hurry.

2337 *Ta. cappai* that which is insipid or tasteless; *capp-enal* onom. expr. signifying insipidity; *cappāṭai* flatness, emptiness, hollowness. *Ma. cappāṭa* vapid, flat, insipid. *Ko. cap*, capi-ly tastelessness of broth without salt. *Ka. capping*, *sapping*, *sappane* flat, vapid, insipid, dull, inert; insipidity, etc.; *cappe*, *sappe* flatness, insipidness, state of being spiritless, dull, flat, inert, etc. *Koḍ. cappe* tasteless, insipid. *Tu. cappāṭu* tasteless, insipid, bad, worthless; *cappē* tasteless, vapid, unsavoury; *jaulē*, *jembē* tasteless, insipid. *Te. cappā* tasteless, insipid, vapid, flat, dull; *cappāḡā* tastelessly, insipidly; *cappana* tastelessness, insipidity; *cappani* tasteless, insipid, flat, dull; *cappidi* insipid, tasteless, saltless. *Nk. sappe* tasteless, insipid. *Pa. capre* id. *Go. (Oll.) sapre* id.; (*S.*) *sapreṭṭi*, *sapṛā*, (*S.*) *sappan* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sapra* insipid. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *hapili*, (*Isr.*) *hapli* id., saltless. / Cf. *Skt. capāṭa*-*araṣaḥ* (*Hem. Uṇ.* 142), *Mar. sapak* insipid, unsavoury, wanting the requisite saltiness or sweetness, *Konk. cappo* flat, insipid. DED(S) 1929.

2338 *Ta. cappai* that which is weak, lean, emaciated, useless, despicable, mean; *cavu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to become tired, become weak, emaciated, fail (as a crop), fall flat (as a crop), lose crispness; *cavutam* fatigue (as of mind), weakness, emaciation. *Ka. jabbala*, *jabbalu* state of being weak, infirm or frail from old age, that of being soft or pulpy as of a ripe fruit, that of being relaxed or slack as of female's breast; *jabbu* weakness, frailty, softness, pulpiness, relaxed state, slackness. *Tu. jabbu* hollow, empty within, not solid, old, infirm; *jabbē* an old man; *jabbu*, *jabbu* an old woman, a hag; *jabbulu* slack. *Te. jabbu* illness, sickness, indisposition, weakness, backwardness, poorness, slowness, sluggishness; weak, poor, bad, no good, inferior, defective, meagre, shabby, slow, sluggish, flat, dull. *Go. (ASu.) sappur* lean, thin. *Koṇḍa* *sapur* being lean, skinny; *sapurti* lean, skinny. DED(S, N) 1930.

2339 *Ta. cappai* hips, haunch, shoulder blade; *ceppu* hip; *appu* thigh. *Ka. cappe* the hip bone; (*UNR*) *jabbē* the outer side of the thigh. *Te. jabba* shoulder, outer side of the thigh. *Pa. (S.) jabba* shoulder. *Go. (Ko.) jaba*, in: *aṭa jaba* shoulder (*Voc.* 3326). *Koṇḍa zeba* id. DED(S) 1931.

2340 *Ta. cappai* a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to run smoothly in a sandy road, rafter, a chip of wood. *Te. (B.) eappa* a wedge, a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to pass over in a sandy road. DED 1932.

2341 *Ta. avi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to ferment (as decayed fruit, vegetable matter, manure heaps); *avical* that which is decayed. *Ma. aviyuka* to rot, spoil (as fruits laid on a heap); *avikka*, *amikka* to produce rotting (as of fruits for distillation). *Ka. avi* to rot, be spoiled, damaged. *Te. (K.) aviyu* to rot. *Nk. (Ch.) sam-* to be rotten. *Pa. cam-* to go bad, become rotten; *camip-* (*camit-*) to make to go rotten. *Go. (Oll.) sam-* to become rotten; (*S.*) *cammi cen-* to rot (as fruit); (*S.*) ? *savur* rheum of the eyes. *Go. (Ch.) sav-*, (*Tr.*) *sowwānā*, (*Ph.*) *savānā*, *sauvānā*, (*SR.*) *sovānā*, (*Mu.*) *hav-*, (*Ma.*) *av-* to be rotten, go bad (food, eggs) (*Voc.* 3357). *Koṇḍa sab-* (*-it-*) to rot and produce an offensive smell (as cooked rice, etc.). *Pe. hab-* (*hapt-*) to go bad. *Maṇḍa hab-* to decay. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *hap-* to be rotten; (*Mah.*) *jabbar* *gandā* bad smell. *Kur. cāvārnā* to get an unpleasant taste. Cf. 267 *Ta. avi*, 2343 *Ta. camai*, and 2424 *Kur. canxnā*. DED(S) 1933.

2342 *Ta. camai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be made, constructed, formed, get ready, prepare (oneself), be suitable, commence, mature, attain puberty; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to create, do, perform, get ready, prepare, cook; *camai*ppu action, effort; *camaiyal* cooking, cooked food; *camaiyu* state, situation; *cavatari* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to acquire, get ready, believe agreeably; *cavarāṇai* preparedness. *Ma. camayam* getting ready for a grand occasion, equipment, dress and ornaments, preparation, mien and manner, stocking a garden; *camayuka* to get ready, dress well, assume a shape, be matured, grow, become; *camekka* to prepare, cook, produce an effect; *camayikka* to equip, stock a garden. *Ka. sama* getting ready, preparation, readiness; *samanisu*, *savanisu* to grow ready or prepared, be acquired, found, got or gained, be brought about, come about, occur, become; prepare, cause to get, apply to; *samanitu* beauty, grace; beautifully, nicely; *samaru*, *savaru* to make proper, fit, neat or beautiful, trim; *n. trim*, decoration; *savasu* to make ready, prepare; same, save to be made ready, be prepared, be carried out, be made; make ready, prepare, make; *savarane*, *samvarane*, *saurane* preparing, making ready, procuring of materials. *Te. sama-kaiṭṭu* to be ready; make ready; *savara* good, suitable, flat, level; *savarāṇa*, *savarāna*, *savarāṇamu* equipment, stuff, material, beauty, elegance,

neatness, correction, rectification, setting right; *savarāṇincu* to set right, put in order, rectify, equip; *savarāni* beautiful, elegant, neat; *savarincu*, *savarucu* to adjust, trim, put in order, arrange, correct; *savarinta*, *savarimpu* putting in order, etc.; *savarillu* to be proper or suitable. *Kol. savaril-* (*savarilt-*) to make oneself ready, (*SR.*) dress; *savarip-* (*savarip-*) to make ready (*tr.*). Cf. 162 *Ta. amar* and 271 *Ta. avucu*. DED(N) 1934(a).

2343 *Ta. camai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be consumed, destroyed, finish (*tr.*); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to kill, destroy; *camaiyu* destruction. *Ma. cavati* consumption. *Ko. cam-* (*camd-*) to be finished, spent; (*camt-*) to finish. *Ka. same*, *save*, *savi* to be destroyed, be consumed, wear away, be abraded, pass away (as time), decline in strength; *samisu*, *amayisu*, *savisu*, *savayisu* to make to wear away, etc.; *savar* to perish. *Tu. savipuni* to abrade. *Te. samayu* to die, perish, be destroyed; *samayincu* to kill, destroy; *camaru* to kill. *Go. (SR.) javukānā*, (*M. S.*) *havk-*, (*Mu.*) *havk-*, *hovk-*, (*Ma. Ko.*) *avk-* to kill (*Voc.* 1407); (*LuS.*) *houkto* id. Cf. 267 *Ta. avi* and 2341 *Ta. avi*. DED 1935.

2344 *Ta. campaṭam* cloth. *Ma. campaṭam* very dirty cloth. DED 1936.

2345 *Ka. jambāra* affair, business. *Tu. jambāra* id. DED(S) 1937.

2346 *Ta. campā* a superior kind of paddy. *Ma. campā* id. *Ka. sambe-nellu* id. *Te. sambavu*, (*VPK*) *sāmba* (*samba*, *sāmbam*), *sāmbaru* (*sambaru*, *sāmbhava*, *sāmbhavu*) a fine sort of rice. DED(S) 1938.

2347 *Ta. campu* elephant grass, *Typha elephantina*; *sola pith*; *campān-kōrai* elephant grass; *campu* elephant grass; a species of sedge grass. *Ka. jambu* a kind of reed or sedge, *T. angustifolia* L.; ? *apu* elephant grass, *T. elephantina* Roxb.; ? *jonḍu* elephant grass. *Te. jambu* a bulrush, sedge. DED(S) 1939.

2348 *Ta. campai* fish. *Ma. campā* a fish, hoat-load of fishes. DED 1940.

2349 *Ta. cammaṭṭi* smith's large hammer, sledge; *cammaṭṭi-kkūṭam* hammer for beating metal into plates or thin leaves. *Ma. cammaṭṭi-kūṭam* id. *To. somoty* hammer. *Ka. cammaṭṭi* (*pl.*) sledge hammer. *Tu. cammaṭṭe* id. *Te. sammēṭa* id. DED 1941.

2350 *Ta. cammapam*, *cappanāṃ* sitting cross-legged. *Ma. cammapam* id. DED 1942.

2351 *Ka. say* to cease, be quieted, be stilled; *saytu* cessation, ceasing from action, rest, ease, quiet, stillness, silence; *saypu* cessation, quiet, stillness; *saddu* (*sg.*), *saddi* (*pl.*) cease! stop! (verb used in the imperative only); *sasane*, *sasine* still, uttering no sound, motionless; *savagisu* to cease, become quiet, still. *Tu. (B-K.) sairu*, *hairu*, *tairu*, *airu* to wait, stop, be patient. Cf. 2458 *Kol. say-*.

2352 (a) *Ta. carakka* quickly, speedily. *Ka. sarakkane* swiftly; *sarasarane* quickly, hastily. *Te. saraga* quickly, rapidly, soon; *saragu* quickness, swiftness, speed. *Go. (Mu.) carṅne* immediately (*Voc.* 1289). / Cf. *Skt. srāk* quickly, speedily, instantly. MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 17, for areal etymology for *Ka. sarasara*, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, *sarasara*-moving hither and thither.

(b) *Ka. caccara* haste, with haste; *ceccara* quickness, quickly; *caccariga*, *ceccariga* a zealously active, restless, quick man. *Tu. caccara* haste, speed, hurry. *Te. ceccera* quickly, speedily.

(c) *Ta. caraiṭṭ-enal* onom. expr. of moving quickly; *caraiṭṭu-caraiṭṭ-enal* onom. expr. of swishing, rushing sound as of air in motion. *Ko. caraiṭ* pair-word with *cadm* sound, noise (*cadm caraiṭ*).

(d) *Ka. jarrane* quickly, rushingly. *Tu. jarra* suddenly, quickly. *Te. jarruna* quickly. DED(S) 1943.

2353 *Ta. carakku* goods, articles of merchandise, gold, solid worth, ability, currys-stuffs, spices, medicinal substances. *Ma. carakku* merchandise, cargo, different movable or valuable articles as cloths, jaggery, or drugs. *Ko. carṅ* spices for curry. *Ka. saraku*, *sarku* goods, things, commodities, merchandise, cargo, different valuable articles as cloths, minerals, etc.; *saraku* esteem, regard, care. *Tu. saraky* articles, goods, commodity; *caraky*, *caraku* merchandise, articles, goods, cargo. *Te. saraku* an article, commodity, thing, ornament, jewel, trinket; care, heed, regard. *Koṇḍa sarku* materials. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *harku* thing, instrument, furniture, jewels; *hārka* things (*pl.* also *harkunga*); (*F.*) *harkū* jewelry, thing; (*Isr.*) *harku* implements. DED 1944.

2354 *Ta. caracara* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be rough of surface; *caracarappu* roughness of surface or edge; *caruccarai* roughness, ruggedness; *caral*, *caral*, *caralai* gravel, laterite; *curacura* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be rough, have a rough surface; *curacurappu* roughness as of woollen cloth. *Ma. caral*, *carakkallu* gravel. *Ka. (Hav.) caralu* small rounded pebbles. *Tu. caraiṭ* what is coarse, leavings or stalks; *jari* grit, granule, sand. *Kui* srogu a rough surface, coarse sand or pebbles; rough, coarse, uneven; *jrogu* rough, gravelly; *srogu* srogu inba to be rough, coarse, uneven, pebbly; *srāmbu* gravel. Cf. 3097 *Ta. taricu*. DED 1945.

2355 *Ta. cara-car-enal* onom. expr. of (a) rustling, as of dry leaves, (b) gliding along, moving quickly without impediment; *caracara* to rustle, as dry leaves; *caracarappu* rustling; *caruku* dried leaf. *Ma. sara* a rustling sound. *Ko. car cur in-* to make noise as of a snake's motion; *carṅ*, *cari-l*, *curi-l* with the noise of a snake's motion, glidingly; *cor cor in-* (*id-*), *cork cork in-* (*id-*) to make noise in walking over fallen leaves. *Ka. sara sara* the sound of rustling (produced by snakes,

birds, etc., in leaves, bushes, etc.). /MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 16, for areal etymology, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, with other items added, e.g. Pali *sarasaram* a rustling sound, BHS *sarasarayate* rustles (of garlands). DED(N) 1946.

2356 *Ta. caraṭu* twisted thread, cord, twine, a necklet of plaited gold thread, gold, silver, or cotton thread, nose-ring of bullocks, chain as of mountains, row; stratagem, trick. *Ma. caraṭu* cord, string (esp. nuptial), bow-string, measuring line. *Ko. carḍ* flat neck-band closely fitting. *Te. traḍu* cord, rope, twine, string, thread. *Kol. ta-ḍ* rope. *Nk. tār* id. DED 1947.

2357 *Nk. jaran*, in: *tāk-jaran* father (cf. 3152). *Go. (Mu. G.) haral* a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to 3rd person, to denote respect; *fem. hari* (*Voc.* 3524; cf. 273 *Ta. avvai*, *Go. avharī*, etc.). DEDS 361.

2358 *Ta. carappaṇi* gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds; *carappaṇi* id., gold necklet. *Ma. sarappaṇi* a gold chain of several rows round the neck. *Ko. carpylg* woman's neck-chain. *Ka. sarappaṇi*, *sarappaṇi*, *sarpaṇi* a chain, a kind of collar or necklace. *Tu. sarappaṇi*, *sarappaṇi*, *sarpaṇi* a chain of any metal. *Te. (B.) sarappaṇi*, *sarappaṇi*, *sarapeṇi*, *sarappaṇi* an ornament of gold chains of two or more folds. DED 1948.

2359 *Ta. aravu*, *aravam*, *ara*, *arā* snake. *Ma. aravu*, *aravam* serpent. *Te. traḍu* id. *Ga. (S.) tāsu* krait. *Go. (Tr.) tarāsh*, (*W.*) *tarāsh*, (*Ch.*) *taranj* (*pl. taras*) (*M.*) *taras*, (*As. Mu.*) *taras*, (*M.*) *tārs*, (*S.*) *taras(u)* snake (*Voc.* 1665); (*LuS.*) *turashce* cobra. *Koṇḍa saras(u)* snake. *Pe. rāc* id. *Manḍ. trehe* id. *Kui srāsu* (*pl. srāska*), (*Malt.*) *srācu* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *rācu* (*pl. rāska*) id.; (*Su.*) *rācu* id., in: *nāgarācu* cobra; (*S.*) *rācu* snake, snail. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. /Cf. *Pkt. (DNM)* *sarāhaya*-snake. DED(S) 1949.

2360 *Ta. cari* (-v-, -ut-) to slip away, slide down, roll, tumble, stumble down, give way, yield, lean, incline, be aslant, slope; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to slip or roll, topple, pour down, make slant, incline; *n. declivity*, slope of a mountain; *carivu* sliding, rolling, slipping down, slope, declivity; *carukku* (*carukki*-) to slip; *caruvu* (*caruvi*-) to slip away, slide down; *n. declivity*, steep side of a rock; *caruval* sloping, slope. *Ma. cariyuka* to slide, slip, roll down, lean, bend; *carikka* to bend, make to lean sideways, lower a vessel, pour; *carippikka* to cause to lean; *carical* a low shed, side-room; *carivu*, *caru* inclination, slope, bending; *carukka* to glide, slide; *arikka* to creep as snakes, worms. *Ko. jarv-* (*jard-*) to slip and fall, slide down a slope; (*jart-*) to cause to slip and fall; *jag-* (*jagy-*) (solid thing) budges from place. *Ka. sari* to move, go, go or move to one side, move out of place, slide, go to the right or left, slip, fall down, run off, run

away; put on one side; *n. sliding*, etc., flight, state of being aside, precipice, deep ravine; *sari* steep precipice; *jari* to slip or fall, slide, collapse, slip away; *n. ravine*; *jaragu*, *jarigu*, *jarugu* to slip, slide, roll down, move aside, elapse (time); *saraku*, *saruku* to slip, slide, move aside, give place, yield; *jaggu* to bend down (as a tree with fruit), bend in (as a roof with weight), sink (as a wall); sink, be diminished, grow less (as the water of a river); *n. bending*. ? *Koḍ. tari-* (*tariv-*, *tariṇj-*) to bend to one side (*intr.*); (*tarip-*, *taric-*) id. (*tr.*). *Tu. saraku* get out of the way! step aside!; *sarki-yuni* to get out of the way, submit; *jarinyuni* to fall or slip down; *jari* precipice, slope; *jaggē* stooping, bending. *Te. jaragu*, *jarugu* to pass, elapse (time), occur, be current or usual, come to pass, slide, glide, slip, creep, crawl, move on, be slippery; *jarapu* to spend or pass (time), push or move forward; *jarigincu* to conduct, carry on, perform; *jarugudu* slipping, sliding; *carugudu* a sledge, hurdle, drag; ? *s(r)aggu* to decrease, grow less, be diminished, abate, sink, go down; *cari*, *cariya* cliff, precipice, side of a hill or mountain. *Kol. (SR.) jarāg-* to slip. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *jarginal* to occur. *Malt. jarqe* to be dropped, fall; *jarqtre* to drop, let fall. Cf. 2359 *Ta. aravu* and 2482 *Ta. cāru*. DED(S) 1950.

2361 *Ma. cariku*, *caru* a little fish. *Tu. caru*, *caruva* a small fish; *taru* a small kind of fish. DEDS 362.

2362 *Ko. art-* (*arty-*) to pursue (men, game, etc.). *Pa. carp-* (*cart-*) to drive. *Ga. (Oll.) sarp-* (*sart-*) to drive, chase; (*S.*) *sarc-* (*sart-*) to chase. DED(S) 1952.

2363 *Kui srahpa* (*sraht-*) to be acid, sour; *srapka* (< *srap-p-*; *sraht-*) to be brackish; (*K.*) *sraṇi* sour. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *hapne* pungent. DEDS 364.

2364 *Go. (Mu.) harva* udder (*Voc.* 3529); (*LuS.*) *rawa* id. *Kui jrāmbu* (*pl. jrāpka*) id.; *sraṅgu* (*pl. srāka*, *srākaka*) (*K.*) *sraṅgu* (*pl. srākaka*) breast. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *rāngu*, (*F.*) *rāngu*, (*S.*) *rāngu* id. ? *Kol. (SR.) sakkā* breast; (*kin.*) *sakk* chest; (*Kamalcswaran.*) DEDS(N) 365.

2365 *Ta. calakai* a grain measure = $\frac{1}{4}$ poti or a bullock load = 60 to 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one calakai of paddy. *Ko. calg* a grain measure. *Ka. solage*, *solige*, *sollage*, *sollige* a measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a kudava or of a baḷla. *Te. salaka* a small sack; $\frac{1}{2}$ times the measure called tūmu. DED 1954.

2366 *Ta. calacala* onom. expr. of purling as of water; *cala-cal-enal* onom. expr. of rustling as of dried leaves, sounding as of drizzling rain; *calacala* (-pp-, -tt-) to rustle, be talking incessantly. *Ma. calacala* the jingle of bells. *Tu. calacala* a noise in wading through water, as children make while playing. *Te. calacala* the rippling of a current or streamlet; the noise of falling leaves, etc. /MBE 1969,

p. 292, no. 18, for areal etymology, including also 2405 *Ta. cala-cal-enal*, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5002, *chala-, c.g. H. *chalchalāna* to move with a rustling sound, make a rippling sound, etc. DED 1955.

2367 *Ka. calame*, *calime*, *calume*, *calme*, *cilume* an orifice, a bore, small pit, hole dug in the dry bed of a river or a dried-up tank, spring of water or a fountain head. *Tu. cilimbi*, *cilimē*, *cilmē* a small tank. *Te. celama* hole or pit dug for water in the dry bed of a river or rivulet, etc. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *salma* well. ? *Br. kal* place where water collects, water-hole (or < H. *khāl* creek, inlet, canal, river, trench; cf. MBE 1961b, pp. 377-8). Cf. 2373 *Ka. jalugu*. DED(S) 1956.

2368 *Ta. calavai* bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth. *Ka. salave* washing and bleaching new cotton cloth. *Te. caluva* washing, bleaching, a washed or bleached cloth. DED 1957.

2369 *Ta. calāpam*, *cilāpam* pearl-fishery. *Ma. salāpam*, *silāpam* id. *Te. salāpamu* id. DED 1958.

2370 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-), *callu* (*calli-*) to sift; *callātai* sieve. *Ma. calikka* to sift; *callāta* a large sieve. *Ka. jallisu* to sift; *jallaḍi*, *jallaḍe*, *jallaḍe*, *jarade* sieve. *Te. jallincu* to sift; *jallada* sieve. *Go. (S.) jaloḍ(a)*, (*Ko.*) *jaloḍ*, (*G.*) *saliri*, (*Mu.*) *cōliḍ*, *sōliḍ*, (*Ma.*) *jōli* sieve (*Voc.* 1370, 1404). *Pe. hānel* id. *Kui saleri* id. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *hāni* ki- to sift. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4771, 4772. DED(S) 1959.

2371 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, become exhausted; *calippu* weariness, languor. *Ma. calikka* to become tired; *calippu* fatigue. DED 1960.

2372 *Te. cali cīma* a sort of black ant. *Kol. salli* sīma white ant. DEDS 366.

2373 *Ka. jalugu* place where water drops or oozes. *Pa. jalug*, *jalub* place where water oozes. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *jalla* spring. *Kur. jalka'anā* (of the rains) to percolate and soak the ground thoroughly, so that in low-lying spots water oozes out or opens new springs; *refl-pass. jalkārnā*. Cf. 2367 *Ka. calame*. DED(S) 1961.

2374 *Ta. alai* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, slap. *Go. (Mu.) hal-*, (*L.*) *halāsnā* to beat; (*Mu.*) *halhi-halha* a- to exchange blows (*Voc.* 3531); (*LuS.*) *halsnā* to beat. DEDS 367.

2375 *Kur. calki* a special kind of grass from which brooms are made; a broom. *Malt. celaki* a broom made of grass. DEDS 368.

2376 *Pe. calpori* temple (of head). *Manḍ. halpuṇi* id. DEDS 369.

2377 *Tu. selē* chink, crack, flaw as in a stone. *Te. selagu*, *selayu*, (*K.* also) *selāgu*, *celagu*, *celavu* to cut; *sela* hole. *Kur. calxnā* to open, uncover; *calxnā* to open (*intr.*). *Malt. calge* to split or break open; *calgro*

to open asunder. *Br. caling*, *calēnging* to become cracked, split. DED 1962.

2378 *Ka. calla*, *cella* great mirth, fun, jest, smiling, laughter; *callavāḍu* to frolic, sport, gambol; *callāṭa*, *cellāṭa* sport, fun. *Te. cellāṭamu* sport, play, toying; *cellāḍu* to sport, play, frolic; *cerāl-āḍu* to sport, play, roam about for pleasure; *cerāl-āṭamu* sport, play, roaming for pleasure. DED 1963.

2379 *Ta. callāṭam* short drawers. *Ma. callāṭam* id. *Ko. calālm*, *calm*, (*Kurgo-j*) and *Me-na-r* dialects) *colālm*, *co-lm* perineal cloth. *Ka. caḍḍi*, *caṇaka*, *canna*, *cenna* breeches which reach only to the middle of the thighs; *callāna*, *cal(a)na*, *collana*, *colna* drawers or breeches of different length. *Tu. callāna*, *callāna* short breeches reaching only to the middle of the thighs. *Te. callāḍamu*, *ceḍḍi* short trousers reaching only to the knee or the middle of the thigh. /Cf. *Skt. candā-taka*, *calanaka*-a short petticoat, *Pkt. (DNM)* *caṇḍātaka*-id., *Mar. caḍḍi* short underwear, *colnā* short breeches and drawers. DED(S) 1964.

2380 *Ma. callam* boatman's pole. *Ka. jallu* id. *Tu. jalla* id. DED 1965.

2381 *Ta. calli* small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd, small chips as of stone, rubble, small flat shells used for lime, small copper coin. *Ma. calli* chip, potsherd, copper cash. *Ka. jalli* broken stone, metal. *Tu. calli* chip, potsherd; *jalli* broken stones. *Te. jalli* road metal, broken stone. *Pa. jalub* small stone chips. DED 1966.

2382 *Ma. calli* a kind of grass or reed. *Tu. calli* a reed, a kind of grass. DED 1967.

2383 *Ka. jalle*, *jarave* a bamboo pole; a sugar-cane. *Koḍ. jalle* cane of sugar. DED 1968.

2384 *Ta. callu* (*calli-*) to sprinkle water. *Ka. callu*, *cel*, *cellu*, *celaṅku* to scatter, pour out, shed, spill; *callisu*, *cellisu* to cause to scatter, etc.; *calaku*, *calaṅku*, *calaṅgu* to let go from the hand, discharge, throw away; *jellane* with a violent gush (of water); *cale*, *caleya*, *calaka*, *calaya*, *caliya* sprinkling. *Koḍ. cell-* (*celli-*) to throw away (liquid), scatter (grain). *Tu. calluni* to spill, shed (*intr.*); *celluni* to sprinkle, spill, shed; spill (*intr.*), drop; *cellāṭa* scattering, spilling. *Te. callu* to sprinkle, scatter, strew, spread, cast or throw loosely, sow; *callakamu* sprinkling, watering, irrigation; *jallu* rain, a shower, spray of rainwater, etc.; *v.i.* = *callu*. *Nk. sal-* to sprinkle. *Pa. cal-* (rain) falls in a shower. *Ga. (S.) jall-* to sow seed, scatter. *Go. (S.) jal-* to strain water from boiled rice; (*Ko.*) *jall-* to swirl with water (*Voc.* 1403); (*Koya Su.*) *all-* to sprinkle (water). *Kuwi* (*S.*) *jallinai* to scatter; (*Isr.*) *jal-* (-it-) to throw out liquids. DED(S, N) 1969.

2385 *Ta. cavaṭi* ornament for the neck consisting of three or more gold cords, ear

ornament worn by women; cavaḷi a kind of necklace for women. *Ma.* cavaṭi a peculiar neck ornament, a kind of ear-rings. DED(S) 1971.

2386 *Ta.* cavaṭu fuller's earth, earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil, sediment; cavar brackishness. *Ma.* cavar astringent; cavarḷka to have an astringent or unripe taste. *Ka.* cavuḷu, savuḷu, savaḷu brackishness. *Tu.* cavuḷu, cavuḷu brackish, saline; tabaṭu unsavouriness, acerbity; tabaṭuni to be unpalatable to the taste (cf. 2396(a)). *Te.* caḍuḍu fuller's earth; (B.) cavaka brackishness. Cf. 2674(b) *Ta.* uvar. / Cf. *Mar.* saḷ, saḷi rather brackish. DED(S) 1972.

2387 *Ta.* cavaṭtu (cavaṭti-) to destroy, ruin (as a town), kill, beat, tread upon, trample; (NTD) camuṭti- to tread on. *Ma.* caviṭṭuka to kick, tread; caviṭṭikka to cause to tread on; caviṭṭu, cavaṭi a kick. *Koḍ.* caviṭ- (caviṭti-) to step on; caviṭi footprint. Cf. 2695 *Ta.* cavaṭu. DED 1973.

2388 *Ka.* savaṭu, savuṭu, saṭu, sōṭu ladle, spoon. *Tu.* saṇṇu, saṇṇu id. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) sukkur, (Tr. Ch.) sukkur, (W.) sukur, (Mu.) hukkur, (M.) hukur, (Ma.) ukkur id. (Voc. 3433; or with 2728 *Tu.* sūri). DED(S) 370.

2389 *Ka.* savaru to rub in or apply to (as water, oil, medicine, polish or ashes), convey with a stick, knife, etc., any sticky substance to a vessel by rubbing the substance off on its brim; savariṣu to have applied to, etc. *Te.* camuru oil, any oily or unctuous substance; vb. (also carumu) to smear, daub, rub as with an oil, etc., apply; (B.) javaru to apply, put on (medicine, etc.); (Inscr.) samaru ghee. DED 1974.

2390 *Ko.* cavar- (cavry-) to cut down a whole collection of standing plants, bushes, etc. *Ka.* savaru to cut off the side branches of a branch of a tree, the branches of a bush or bamboo, or the bark of a tree; diminish prominence of the soil by cutting away a little at a time, chip, cut, cut down; *cav.* savariṣu. *Tu.* tavuruni, tauruni to strip off as the leaves of a tree, cut away any leaves or brushwood, clear a bush; (B-K.) taberu, saberu to chop off, trim. DED 1975.

2391 *Ta.* aval rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to pound in a mortar, crush, cut, prod; avaiyal well-husked rice. *Ma.* avil rice bruised and dried; avekka to beat rice; aval flattened rice obtained from paddy by pestling it. *Ko.* kac av- (avt-) to pestle (millet) second time; aky av- (avt-) to pestle (millet) third time. *To.* af- (aft-) to pound with light strokes; ofil puffed rice. *Ka.* aval pound, beat; n. pounding, beating in a mortar; (also aval-akki) rice bruised and crushed. *Koḍ.* avl-akki rice fried and each grain pounded flat. *Tu.* abepuni, abeyuni, abecceuni to beat or pound rice. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) cavli mortar. *Nk.* savli id. *Nk.*

(Ch.) savli id. *Pa.* cavil id.; cavkol (pl. cavkocil) pestle. *Ga.* (Oll.) savul mortar; savkol pestle; (S.) savvul mortar; savkol pestle. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) sahki, (Tr.) sahki, (Ch.) sahki, (A. Y.) cahki, (G. Mu.) hahki, (Ma.) ahki, aḷki, (Ko.) ahk id. (Voc. 3363; or with 2799 *Koṇḍa* sonki, *Pe.* henki). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4749, *cāmala-, *cavala-husked rice (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(S, N) 1976.

2392 *Ta.* cavalai leanness of an infant not fed on mother's milk, tenderness, immaturity; cavaṇku (cavaṇki-) to become lean, emaciated, shrink, subside, faint, languish; cavu (-pp-, -tt-) to become weak, be emaciated; cavi withered erop, blighted or empty grain; cavaṭṭai withered grain, chaff, emaciated person, dried betel leaves. *Ma.* cavala empty corn, hollowness, leanness; cavi, cavi empty grain, blighted corn; cankerworm, palmerworm; cavi seedless, empty as husk. *Ko.* jag- (jagy-) to become lean; jalv- (jald-) to become lean and stringy with old age (jalv- < *javl-). *Tu.* (B-K.) cavuli old. *Te.* (B.) cavile leanness, thinness; cavile-pōyina lean, thin as an infant; savi a blasted stalk of withered corn. DEDS 1977.

2393 *Ta.* cavaḷ (cavaḷv-, cavaṭ-) to bend (intr.), be supple (as the arms of a fencer); cavaṭtu (cavaṭti-) to bend (tr.), twist. *Ma.* cavaḷuka to be flexible. DED 1978.

2394 *Ta.* cavali cloth, piece-goods. *Ma.* cavali any cloth. *Ka.* javali cloth of any kind. *Tu.* javali, javli cloth. *Te.* javali cloths, drapery. DED 1879.

2395 *Ta.* cavaṭu rubbish, sweepings. *Ma.* cavaṭu, cavar green leaves and rubbish used as manure, sweepings; cavaṭi-ila dried leaves. *To.* toṭir afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2400 *Ta.* cavvu). DED 1980.

2396 (a) *Ta.* cavi taste. *Ko.* cayv taste left in mouth for food just eaten. *Ka.* savi, savi that has taste, that is palatable, savoury, sweet or nice; taste, sweetness; savi, savc to test by eating, taste, cat; saviṭara a man who creates pleasant feelings, a jocose or witty man, etc.; savisu to cause to taste or eat; saviha taste, flavour. *Tu.* savi, savi flavour, taste; palatable, sweet; sabipuni to taste, try the flavour; savipuni to be tasteful, savoury, sweet; tabi flavour, taste, savoury, delicious; tabipuni to appease (as the appetite); tabaṭuni to remain as an aftertaste (cf. 2386). *Te.* cavi taste; cavi-gonu to taste. *Koḷ.* savli sweet. *Nk.* savad id.

(b) *Ta.* cavaṭu sweetness, taste; cavaṭan person of refined taste; cuvai (-pp-, -tt-) to taste, eat, chew, kiss, experience, enjoy; be palatable, agreeable, pleasing; n. taste, flavour, deliciousness, sweetness, that which is pleasing or gratifying to the senses, the sense of taste. *Ma.* cava taste, flavour, unpleasant taste (as in fever), slight after-effects of former troubles; cuvekka to taste, produce a taste, remain as after-taste. DED(S) 1981.

2397 *Ka.* javi, jave, jame the hair of a horse's tail. *Te.* (B.) javvi id. DED 1982.

2398 *Ka.* javugu, jōgu, javaḷu, javuḷu swampy ground. *Te.* javuku, jauku to be shaky, unsteady, loose, (K. also) (wall) becomes weak before falling, lose courage, be marshy; javajava onom. denoting trembling, (K. also) softness, weakness; jōku to tremble, totter, stagger. DED 1983.

2399 *Ka.* savute, saute, savate, savati, savunte a kind of cucumber, *Cucumis utilis* mus Roxb. *Koḍ.* cavte cucumber. *Tu.* sautē, savutē, tautē, tavutē id. *Kor.* (M.) cavu, (T.) tavnte id. DED 1984.

2400 *Ta.* cavvu membrane as of the diaphragm or the eye, thin scales on a healed wound, proud flesh in ulcers, seirrhous formation in cancer, envelope round the pulp of fruit, of a bulbous root, pellicle. *Ma.* cavvu the omentum. *To.* toṭir afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2395 *Ta.* cavaṭu). DED 1985.

2401 *Ta.* aṇuṅku, aḷuṅku, naḷuṅku pangolin, Indian scaly ant-eater. *Ma.* aḷuṅku, aḷṇ pangolin; aḷṭuvan armadillo. *Koḍ.* ceḷṭavē scaly ant-eater. *Tu.* aḷaṅku ant-eater; aḷaṅku armadillo. *Te.* aḷuga, aḷuva, (B) aḷuga, aḷuva, aḷava an animal resembling an armadillo. *Nk.* (Ch.) sarei scaly ant-eater. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) jarum scaly pangolin (Voc. 1400). *Kui* jalenji armadillo. DED(S) 243.

2402 (a) *Ga.* (P. S.) saṭi (pl. sakkil) bullock. *Koṇḍa* rānu (pl. rāku) ox; (Pulgaṭ dial.) sara bull. *Kuwi* sraṇnu kōḍi bullock (kōḍi cow, ox; see 2199).

(b) *Nk.* (Ch.) sanap cowdung. *Pa.* carpi (prob. rather carpi) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sappi, (S) sadpi id. *Go.* (Tr.) sarāpi, (W.) sarāpi, (SR.) sadāpi, (G.) sarap, harap, (Mu. M.) harap, (Ma.) arapi, (S.) harpi, arpi, (Ko.) arap id. (Voc. 3352). *Koṇḍa* rāpi id. *Pe.* rāpi id. *Mand.* rāpi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) rāpi, (F.) rāpi id. Cf. 4210 *Ta.* pi. DED(S) 1986.

2403 *Go.* (Tr.) jarhuttānā to shake violently (tr.) (Voc. 1402). *Koṇḍa* sar- (-t-) to remove dust by shaking, shake off a hand; (BB) (hen) to flap wings. *Kui* sarpa (sart-) to flick off, dust off, shake out, flap wings; jarpa (jart-) to shake, shake dust off, flap, flick, beat the wings. *Kuwi* (Su.) hap- (-h-) (hen) to flap wings; (S.) hanpinai to thresh (with hand). Cf. 2298 *Ka.* jaḍi. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5328, *jhāṭayati; there has been borrowing in one direction or the other, as *Koḷ.* zaḍp- to flick away (< Mar.). DEDS 372.

2404 *Go.* (Tr.) sarānā to drip (of water from wet clothes), dribble (of saliva); (Ph.) sarānā (tears) to be shed; (SR.) sadānā to dribble (of sore eyes); (Mu.) har- to fall in drops; (Ma.) ar- to drain off (water from boiled rice) (Voc. 3351). *Pe.* har- (-t-) (leaves) to fall, (hair) to fall out; rat- (-t-) to cause (leaves) to fall, knock out (sesamum seeds).

Mand. har- (-t-) (leaves) to fall off. DEDS 373.

2405 *Ta.* caḷa-cal-eṇal onom. expr. of (a) babbling, (b) splashing, pattering, as of rain; caḷappu (caḷappi-) to babble, prate; caḷaḷa (-pp-, -tt-) id.; pater (as rain). *Ka.* caḷamaḷa, caḷapaḷa noise of bubbling water. *Tu.* caḷaḷa a bubbling noise. / For areal etymology, see 2366 *Ta.* caḷaḷa. DED 1987.

2406 *Ta.* eali (-pp-, -tt-) to become stale and sour, grow mouldy as food, as liquors in incipient fermentation, rot. *Ma.* ealikka to grow mouldy, rotten. *Ka.* caliya state of growing putrid. DED 1988.

2407 *Ta.* caḷai (-pp-, -tt-) to grow tired, become weary (Annamaḷai, p. 875). *Ma.* calikka, caḷuṇṇuka to shake, be frightened. *Ka.* eali to fear, succumb, be deprived of one's power or high spirit, become tired. *Tu.* calipuni to shake. *Te.* jaḷuka trembling, tremor, fear. Cf. 2297 *Ka.* jaḍi. DED(N) 1989.

2408 *Ta.* caḷi cold, chilliness; ali, taḷi coolness. *Ka.* caḷi, ali, saḷi coldness, cold, coolness, chill, frost, snow, etc. *Tu.* caḷi, cali, sali cold, chilliness, shivering as in ague; cold, chilly; cavuḷi, cavuli cold. *Kor.* (O.) talli id. *Te.* cali cold, low temperature, sensation of cold, chilliness; calimiri, caluva, callana, callādamu coolness, cold; calla cool, cold; callāḷā in a cool or cold manner, calmly, gently; calidi rice cooked in the evening and kept for use in the following morning, stale food, breakfast. *Pa.* (S.) talla coolness. *Ga.* (P.) calandi cold rice serving for breakfast; saldi early morning. *Koṇḍa* salaṅ cold, cool; salva breakfast; saldi id., (B.) early morning. *Kuwi* (Isr.) salma cool; saldi mid-morning. Cf. 3045 *Ta.* taṇ. DED(S) 1990.

2409 *Ta.* caḷi catarrh, mucus blown out of the nose, phlegm; (-pp-, -tt-) to catch cold; calippu catarrh. *Ma.* caḷi mucus; semen. *Te.* jalubu a cold, catarrh, influenza. *Ga.* (S.) jalbu id. DED 1991.

2410 *Ma.* aliyan brother-in-law, wife's brother or sister's husband. *Ko.* aḷi brother-in-law, male cross-cousin (male speaking); aḷi ba-vn brothers-in-law, male cross-cousins (collectively); mal aḷi son-in-law who lives in father-in-law's house. *Ka.* aliya son-in-law; aliyaṭana state of being a son-in-law. *Tu.* aliya son-in-law, nephew. *Te.* aḷiḷḷu, aḷuḷuḷu son-in-law; aliyaṃu feast or entertainment given to son-in-law by father-in-law immediately after the marriage. *Koḷ.* sa-nzin (pl. sa-inikul) younger sister's husband; sanma mother's younger sister; (SR.) sanmā id., sister's daughter. *Nk.* sānikul, sājin son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Nk.* (Ch.) sanjil bridegroom. *Pa.* ealṇid (pl. kul) bridegroom. *Ga.* (Oll.) salṇid (pl. kil) son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Go.* (Tr.) sannē son-in-law; sanne-mjār sister's daughter; sanne-marri sister's son; sēlar-sanne younger sister's

husband; (SR.) sanai son-in-law; sane younger sister's husband; (Y.) sare, sade, (Mu.) hare, (Ma.) anne, arne daughter's husband (Voc. 3327); (ASu.) sarē, (LuS.) hunnē son-in-law. *Koṇḍa* saṇin, (with reference to 3rd person) saṇisi id. *Kuwi* (P.) hone, (F.) honesi id. *Br.* sālum son-in-law; brother-in-law (or from IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13871, *syālā*). DED(S) 1970, and from DED(S) 256.

2411 *Ta.* alai curds, curdled milk, buttermilk, butter; alji butter. *Ka.* ale buttermilk. *Tu.* alē, alē id. *Te.* calla curds or curdled milk, buttermilk. *Kol.* salla buttermilk. *Nk.* sala id. *Pa.* calla id. *Go.* (LuS.) hulla id.; (Koya) alla id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) sala id. *Kuwi* (Su.) salla eyu id. DED(S, N) 1992.

2412 *Ta.* callal mud, slush; calacala (-pp-, -tt-) to be wet, muddy, sloppy; aljal, alakkār, alaru mud, mire. *Ma.* calla bog, sludge; calī, celī, cella mud, mire; calumpu bog, slush. *Ka.* caliya state of growing muddy; alla-nela bog, morass. DED(S) 1993.

2413 *Ta.* callu (calli-) to slacken, abate. *Ma.* calluka to slacken. DED 1994.

2414 *Ta.* callu, callai trouble, annoyance; callu-ppullu quarrel, trouble, worry. *Ma.* callu bad, rude; callakkan a very passionate man; callattam meanness. *Ko.* cal act of troubling or causing trouble. *To.* sol hindrance, inconvenience. DED 1995.

2415 *Ta.* callu-kkay tender and undeveloped green fruit. *Ma.* callu unsubstantial, unripe. *Ka.* jallu unsubstantiality, emptiness, hollowness, worthlessness, defect; jalluga a weak, feeble man; jallu worthlessness, emptiness, hollowness; jaradu unsubstantiality, uselessness; (Coorg) salke lean. *Tu.* callu, (B-K.) callu stupid, dull, timorous, imbecile, weak, useless; callapini to get weak, become useless; calle a weak or timid man. *Kui* sadu (pl. saṭka) an empty ear of corn; an unformed grain, husk with no grain inside. DED(S) 1996.

2416 *Pa.* car- to be torn (cloth, etc.); carip- (carit-) to tear. *Go.* (Tr.) sarānā to be split as wood, be torn (of clothes, shoes, paper, etc.); (W.) sarrahānā to tear; (G. Mu.) har-, (Ma.) ar- (aht-), (S.) har-, ar- to be torn (Voc. 3338). *Pe.* rī- (-t-) id.; rip- (-t-) to tear. *Kur.* carrnā to tear, rend, dilacerate with the teeth, plough for the first time in the year. *Malt.* care to cut as with the teeth or scissors; cartre to cause to cut with scissors. DED(S) 1951.

2417 *Go.* (Tr.) sarri road, walk; (A. Y.) sari, (G.) harri, (Mu.) harri, (Ma.) aṭ(i), (M.) har, (S.) hari, (Ko.) ar road (Voc. 3339). *Koṇḍa* sari (pl. saRku) way, path. *Pe.* hazi id. ? *Kuwi* (S. Su.) jiyu, (P. F.) jiru id, road. ? *Tu.* sādi id. ? *Ka.* (Tipt.) ādi track, way (< Tu.). Cf. 405 *Ta.* āru. DED(S) 1953.

2418 *Ka.* sari paste, gum, glue. *Te.* (B.) cari, sari starch; paste or gruel used as paste. ? *Kui* sadali gum, resin. DEDS 374.

2419 *Te.* aru, aru neck. *Pa.* car (obl. carr-, pl. cartil) id. ? *Ta.* eruttu id.; eruttam id., nape of neck. ? *Ma.* crattu back of the neck; eruttam neck, back of the neck. DED 1997.

2420 *Pa.* caruṇ (prob. caruṇ) sāl tree. *Go.* (Mu.) harṇ, (Ma.) arṇṇi, (M.) harang, (Ko.) arṇṇ māra id. (Voc. 3525). *Koṇḍa* (BB) sargi id. *Pe.* hergi mar id. *Kui* jargi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) hargi id. / Cf. Halbi sargi id. DEDS 375.

2421 *Te.* caracu to slap or strike with the open hand or with something broad, clap, pat; carapu a slap or clap with the open hand. *Go.* (Mu.) jah- to beat, fight, strike with hammer (Voc. 1409). *Koṇḍa* saR- (-t-) to slap with hand, clap hands, thrash (as clothes against a rock in washing). *Pe.* lih- (hast-) to beat. *Kui* salipa (salit-) to beat, thrash, belabour, slap; n. beating, thrashing. *Kuwi* (Su.) hah- (hast-) to thresh with flail; (F.) hassali (hast-), (S.) hah'nai id. Cf. 320 *Ta.* arai. DEDS 376.

2422 *Ka.* jare, jari, jere, jeri to rebuke, abuse, jeer at; n. an imprecation or term of abuse; jaraha rebuke, censure; jarvu, jabbu, jabarisu, jabbarisu to chide, scold, abuse, rebuke. *Tu.* jaripuni, jarepuni, jarpuni to insult, jeer, despise. DED 1998.

2423 *Ka.* cannu, cennu straightness, beauty, grace, niceness, propeness, elegance; canna, cenna a man of beauty, a handsome man; fem. canni, canne, cenne; cannage haud-somely, nicely, properly; canniga a handsome, fine man. *Tu.* canna handsome, well. *Te.* cennu beauty, grace, elegance, manner, way. Cf. 328 *Ko.* auv and 2328 *Ta.* eantam. DED 1999(a).

2424 *Kur.* canxnā to turn stale (of cooked things, meat or vegetables), turn mouldy (as bread). *Malt.* cange to be or become rotten (of cooked food); cangro rotten. Cf. 2341 *Ta.* avi. DED 2000.

2425 *Ta.* cannai timber used as a lever to help the movement of temple car. *Ka.* sanne, sonne a lever. *Tu.* sanne-kōlu id. DED 2001.

2426 *Ta.* cā (cāv-/cākv-, cett-) to die, be spoiled or blighted (as crops), be exhausted; cāvu death, ghost; cākkāvu death; cettal dying; ? ceku (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill. *Ma.* cāka (catt-) to die; cāku death, mortality; cāvu death, case of death, mourning feast; catta dead. *Ko.* ka-ī ca-v person who dies somewhere so that his body is not found (ka-ī jungle). *To.* soy- (sot-) to die (of others than Todas); so-f Badaga funeral. *Ka.* sāy (sattu) to die; sāvu death, a corpse. *Koḍ.* ca-ī- (ca-v-, catt-) to die; ca-vu corpse. *Tu.* sapini, taipini to die, be starved; sāilē ghost; sāvu, tāvu death, mourning feast. *Te.* caccu (cā-, cāv-) to die, fade, wither, cease, disappear; adj. dead, vigourless, insipid; cāvu death; campu to kill, put to death; campuḍu killing. *Pa.* cay- (cañ-) to

die; cāñ corpse. *Go.* (Oll.) say- (sad-, san-), (S) cay-, (S.) sā- (sāg-, say-, etc.) to die. *Go.* (Tr.) saianā (sās-), (W. SR.) sāyanā, (L.) hānā, (Mu. M. S.) hā- to die; (SR.) sānāl corpse; (L.) hāva, (W.) sātal dead (Voc. 3335). *Koṇḍa* sā- (-t-) to die; sap- to kill. *Pe.* hā- (-t-) to die, (fired) to go out; hātpa- to extinguish (fire). *Mand.* hā- to die, (fire) to go out; hāt- to extinguish (fire). *Kui* sāva (sāt-) to die, be ill, suffer; n. death, illness, suffering; sāppa (sāpt-) to kill, extinguish; n. act of killing, extinguishing. *Kuwi* (F.) haiali (hat-), (S.) hānai, (Su.) hā- (-t-) to die; (Isr.) hāki death. *Kur.* khēnā (keccas) to die, fall out of use (as a law); (hahna) khiu, (Grignard, Bleses) khiū mortal. *Malt.* keye (kcc-) to die; keype dead; keyu mortal; keytre to let die, suppose someone dead; kagle to die. *Br.* kahing (past kask-, neg. kas-) to die, die down (of fire); kasifing, kasfing to kill. Cf. MBE 1961b. / Cf. Skt. śava- corpse. DED(S, N) 2002.

2427 *Ko.* ca-k (ca-yk-) to make to grow, rear, support; ? ca-ki tameness (but not really tractable or domesticated). *To.* so-k (so-ky-) to rear (in songs). *Ka.* sāku to bring up, foster, rear, nurse, keep, protect, preserve; n. bringing up, fostering, etc.; sākisū to cause to bring up, etc. *Koḍ.* ca-k- (ca-ki-) to rear (child, young animal). *Tu.* sānkuni to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter; caus. sānkavuni; sānkape fostering, nursing, nourishing, bringing up, adoption. *Te.* sāku to rear, bring up, foster, educate, train up; sākudu rearing, bringing up. Cf. 3153 *Ta.* tānku. DED(S) 2003.

2428 *Ta.* cāku excuse, pretext. *Ka.* sāku id., pretence, palliation. *Te.* sāku pretence, pretext, plea, excuse. DED 2004.

2429 *Te.* ākali hunger, appetite; ākonu to be hungry. (SAN) ākonattanamu hunger. *Nk.* (Ch.) sāka, sak(k)a id. *Pa.* cākol hunger, famine. *Pe.* haki hunger. *Mand.* haki id. *Kui* saki id., fasting, starvation. *Kuwi* (F. S. Su.) haki hunger. DED(S, N) 2005.

2430 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to march in crowds, happen, succeed. *Ko.* ca-g (ca-yg-) (man) becomes old, (span of time) is past, (disease) is cured, (possessions) are moved from one house to another; ca-gc- (ca-gc-) to live, shift (possessions) from one house to another. *Ka.* sāgu to go, move forward, proceed, advance, continue in time, last, come upon with grievous effect (as trouble), be brought about, achieved, or accomplished; sāgu, sāga advance, improvement, cultivation, tillage; sāgavalī, sāguvalī cultivation; sāgisu to cause to go or go on, carry on, cause to proceed or advance, perform or do, conduct, carry on, manage, convey, sustain, maintain, foster, nourish, cultivate. *Tu.* sāguni to proceed, progress (as work), be dispatched (as goods), move forward, advance; sāgu prosecution, progress, as of work; sāgavuni to expedite (as work), send, dispatch (as goods), do a

thing perfunctorily; sāguvalī, sāgoli, sāgvai farming, tillage, cultivation of land. *Te.* cāgu, sāgu to go on, proceed, get on, advance, continue, last, be successful, be effective, take effect; n. cultivation, tillage; sāginu to conduct, carry on, proceed with, continue; sāguhadi cultivation, tillage. *Kuwi* (S.) sāginai to manage; (Isr.) sāg- (-it-) to grow, spread out, file out, proceed. DED(N) 2006.

2431 *Kur.* cāxnā to sow, scatter seed. *Malt.* cāge to divide, scatter, sow. DEDS 377.

2432 *Ta.* cākkaiyan member of a caste whose profession in ancient times was to sing and dance in temples and palaces; cākkai-*kkūttu* dance performed by Cākkaiyan. *Ma.* cākki, pl. hon. cākkaiyar, cākyār a caste of half-brahmans who sing and dance before gods and brahmans. DEDS 378.

2433 *Ma.* cāmpu length, stretch. *Ka.* cācu to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch forth, put out as the hand, etc.; cāpu stretch, length, extent; jambu length; jāgisu to stretch or raise (the body to its full extent); jāpu the measure of a long stride; sāgu to lengthen, extend; dāpu stretch, etc.; the measure of a stride. *Koḍ.* ca-c- (ca-ci-) to stretch out (hand), straighten; ca-fjē (past verbal adj. of *ca-y-, ca-fj-) to be straight) straight. *Tu.* cācuni to stretch out, hold out. *Te.* cāgu to be stretched or extended; extend, lengthen; fall prostrate; cāgilu to prostrate oneself, lie down, recline; cāgilinta prostrating oneself before an idol; cācu to extend (tr.), stretch, lengthen; cāpu id.; n. extending, stretch, extent, length, a full piece of cloth; jambu long; delay, procrastination; jāgu delay; sāgu to extend, lengthen, expand, spread out, prostrate oneself; sāgābadu, sāgilabadu to fall down at full length. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 131) sāgeng to stretch (intr.). *Go.* (Tr.) sāhatanā (sāhc-) to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting); (Tr. SR.) sāganā, (Ch.) sāng- to spread as a creeper; (Ph.) sāhcānā, sāhtanā to make to grow or spread; (SR.) cāhānā to stretch; (Mu.) hāh- to spread, extend; (Ma.) ān- to stretch, be elongated; caus. ā-; (Ko.) āng- to be stretched out; tr. āh- (Voc. 3365). *Koṇḍa* sāg- (-it-) (body or limbs) to be stretched out to full length; sāk- to stretch out (fingers, limbs); sāp- to stretch out (tongue, hands, legs). *Pe.* jāc- (jācc-) to stretch (tr.). *Mand.* jāc- to stretch out (hand). *Kui* sāipa (sāht-), sāspa (sāst-) to stretch out, lengthen out (limbs), stretch across (web, tendril); sākarī a span. *Kuwi* (S.) hāh'nai (hāst-) to stretch (hands, etc.); jānjina to outstretch. *Malt.* cāgle to stretch the legs apart; cāglo one who walks with legs stretched apart; cāltre to cause the legs to be stretched apart. ? *Ta.* cāpu (cāpi-) to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude. DED(S) 2007.

2434 *Pe.* hās (pl. -ku) necklace, beads. *Mand.* hāc (pl. -ke) id. DEDS 379.

2435 *Kuwi* (Mah.) hēccā a flat rock. *Kur.* cācā stone, pebble, rock. *Malt.* cāce stone. DED(S) 2008.

2436 *Ta.* cāci mother's milk (nursery). *Ka.* cāci, tāci a chūdish word for the female breast. *Te.* cāci woman's breast (B. a child's word). DED 2009.

2437 *Ka.* jāju, jādu colour of red ochre, red colour. *Te.* jāju, jādu redness. (R. Ramachandra Rao, *Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bhārata*, p. 356: derived from Skt. dhātu-) DED 2010.

2438 *Ka.* sāti likeness, similarity; like, equal. *Te.* sāti, sātika equal, like, similar; equality, likeness, similarity, an equal, a parallel. DED 2011.

2439 *Ma.* cātuka, cāntuka to throw; cāttuka to throw darts, hurl; cāttu a hurl. ?*Ka.* jādisu to throw. *Tu.* cāṇḍuni to fling a spear. DED 2012.

2440 *Ta.* (NTD) cāttam jumping. *Ma.* cātuka to leap; cātikka to make to leap; cāttam a leap; cāttu jumping. *Kur.* cātaxnā (cāxyas) to stride, stride across, jump over. *Malt.* cāgte to jump over. DED(S) 2013.

2441 *Ka.* cātu a refuge, shelter, anything that screens from rain, wind or heat of the sun. *Te.* cātu concealment, cover, shelter, screen; cātu-padu to be concealed or hidden. *Konda* sātu hiding, secret place. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sā- (t-) to block out light, cover up. DED(S) 2014.

2442 *Ta.* cātai appearance, feature, similarity, inclination, tendency, temperament, hint, significant gesture, trifle, slightness. *Ma.* cāta faint notice of something, a trace. *Ko.* ja-ṭ sign (made by hands, eyes, etc.). *Ka.* jādu, jāde mark of a footstep or of a carriage wheel, track, trace, a slight or faint notice, wink, hint. *Te.* jāda a sign, trace, track; hint, intimation, way, manner. DED 2015.

2443 *Ta.* cātti, cāttai whip, string to spin top. *Ma.* cātta whipcord, whip. *Ko.* ja-ṭ string to spin top. *Ka.* cāti whip. *Te.* jāti, (VPK) cāti id. *Kol.* sa-ṭ id. DED(S) 2016.

2444 *Ta.* cān span (measurement). *Ma.* cān. *Ko.* ga-n. *To.* ki-n. *Ka.* gēn, gēna, gēnu. *Koḍ.* ca-pi. *Tu.* gēnu, gēna. *Te.* jēna. *Kol.* ze-na. DED 2017.

2445 *Ka.* cāna, cāna, cēna a small chisel. *Tu.* cēnu, cēnu awl, chisel. *Te.* sēnamu id. DED 2018.

2446 *Ta.* cāṇā member of the Shāṇār caste whose occupation is toddy drawing; cāṇār Shāṇārs. *Ma.* cāṇān, cāṇān a caste of palmyra cultivators in Travancore. DED 2019.

2447 *Ta.* cāṇtu menstrual discharge. *Ma.* cāṇtu semen. *Te.* sādu id. *Konda* sāṇḍ(u) the

fluid ejection from the female or the male genital organ. DED(S) 2020.

2448 *Ta.* cāttu (cātti-) to daub, smear, anoint; cāntam sandal; cāntu sandal tree, sandal paste, black pigment made of burnt rice or ragi used as tilaka, sacred ashes, paste, mortar, plaster; cantu sandalwood; catur (-pp-, -tt-) to daub, besmear. *Ma.* cāntu compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron; cement; tar. *Ka.* sādu, sāndu a fragrant substance, perfume, the black colour made of burnt rice or ragi with which females and children mark their foreheads. *Koḍ.* ca-ndi sandalwood. *Tu.* sādikē smearing. *Te.* cādu to rub into a paste, (K. also) sharpen blade on stone; n. a black spot on the forehead, beauty spot, a black preparation of burnt rice, etc., used for beauty spot on the forehead; (Inser.) cātu-paḍi sandal paste. /Cf. Skt. candana- sandal (tree, wood, paste) (whence borrowed forms, e.g. *Te.* candanam, *To.* todopin); cf. (Kauṭ.) sāṭana- a kind of sandal. DED 2021.

2449 *Ta.* cāttu (cātti-) to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark; n. wearing as a garland. *Te.* cātu to wear (K, esp. holy clothes, caste mark, etc.). Cf. *Ma.* cārttuka, s.v. 2460 *Ta.* cār. DED 2022.

2450 *Ta.* cāttu (cātti-) to beat, thrash; n. beating, thrashing. *Ko.* ca-t. (ca-ty-) to give a blow to, beat. DED 2023.

2451 *Ka.* jāni-giḍa a small tree, *Grewia abutilifolia*; (Lush.) jāna *G. asiatica*; taḍa-jāna *G. tiliaefolia*; kari-jāna *G. orbiculata*. *Te.* (SAN) jāna a kind of tree; (Lush.) jāna *G. orbiculata*; nalla-jāna, pedda-jāna *G. asiatica*. DEDS 380.

2452 *Ta.* eāppai mat made of grass or rushes. *Ma.* cāppa hut, shed of leaves. *To.* so-py sleeping mat (< Badaga). *Ka.* cāpa, cāpe, sāpe mat. *Te.* cāpa id. *Nk.* eāpa id. *Pa.* cāp id. *Go.* (Y.) cāpc, (G.) cāpi, (Mu.) cāp, (Ma.) sāpi, (Ko.) cāpa id. (*Voc.* 1299). *Konda* sāpa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) sāpe, (S.) cāpe id. DED(S) 2024.

2453 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to wither, droop, perish, pine away, close up as flowers, decline, shrink, lose consciousness, grow dim as the eyes; cāmpal, cāmpar ashes, withered flower, old age; cāy (-v-, -nt-) to grow thin; cāyvu deficiency. *Ma.* cāmpuka to contract itself, shut, blink as eyes; cāmpal contracting, closing; ashes. *Tu.* cāmbuni to close, shut, shrivel as a flower. DED 2025, and from DED 307.

2454 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to pull in by jerks, haul, draw in, pump. *Tu.* cāmbuni to lift with a lever; cāpaṇe a lever. DEDS 381.

2455 *Ta.* cāy sedge; ? *Tu.* cā *Andropogon schoenanthus*. DEDS 382.

2456 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to incline, hang down, decline as a heavenly body, bend, turn down as the ear, recline, lie down, give

way, break, flee, be partial, biased, deviate, lean; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to incline, bend or stoop, turn in a new direction, drive, steer, prejudice, spoil, defeat; cāyvu slope, declivity, etc.; cāyppu slope, slant, side or declivity of a mountain, sloping roof, etc.; cāyal inclining, etc. *Ma.* cāyka to incline, lean to one side, rest or lie on, settle down, disappear; cāyal, cāccal bending sideways as a falling tree, side, inclination; cāykka to lean against, bend, put one on the other, lower, level the ground by beating, lie down to sleep; cāyvu, cāyippu inclination; āyka to bend as for an exertion; āncuka to bend forward, incline, bow. *Koḍ.* taye- (-p-, -t-) to level field and break up clods with a plank drawn by bullocks; n. plank thus used (cf. *Ma.* cāykka). *Tu.* cāuni to bow. *Te.* cāya side, direction, quarter, vicinity, neighbourhood. *Manḍ.* hē-, jē- to descend; *caus.* hēpa-, jēpa-; (for *Manḍ.* and its relationship with *Kui* in this entry, see Burrow 1976, pp. 40-1). *Kui* jāpa (jāt-) to descend; n. descent; jāppa (jāpt-) to cause to descend. DED(S) 2026.

2457 *Ta.* cāy brilliance, light, beauty, colour, fame, reputation; cāyam colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature; cāyal beauty, gracefulness, colour, likeness, resemblance, reflected image, shadow; āy (-v-, -nt-) to be or become beautiful; n. beauty; ai beauty; āitu that which is beautiful, beauty; aiya beautiful. *Ma.* cāy beauty; cāyam colour, dye, paint; cāyal shape, figure, resemblance, beauty, colour. *Ko.* ca-yv colour. *Koḍ.* ca-y beauty; ca-yli well (*adv.*); ca-yka-rē handsome man; *fem.* ca-ykarati. ? *Kui* sānja (sānji-) to be proper, good, right, beautiful, bright; n. goodness, beauty; *adv.* beautifully; *pl.* action sāska (sāski-). DED(S) 2027.

2458 *Kol.* say- (sayt-) to leave, let go, release; sasi- (sasi-) to leave (say- + si- to give); (SR.) sāy- to leave. *Nk.* say- leave, abandon. *Nk.* (Ch.) say- to leave. *Pa.* cāy-id.; (S.) cāyip- (cāyip-) to cause to leave, wean. *Ga.* (Oll.) sāy- to leave, abandon; (S.) sāy key- to leave, let loose; (S.) sāy- to leave, heal (*intr.*); sāyupp- to heal a wound. ? *To.* toy- (toe-) to give the slip to. Cf. 2351 *Ka.* say. DED(S, N) 2028.

2459 *Ka.* jāyila dog. *Tu.* jāvala-nāyi wolf-dog. *Te.* jāgilamu hound, hunting dog. DED 2029.

2460 *Ta.* cār (-v-, -nt-) to reach, approach, depend upon, take shelter in, be near to, be associated or connected with, unite, be related to, resemble, lean on, recline against; n. joining, uniting, place, situation, side; cāru place, side, help, support, refuge, shelter, attachment, birth, bias, partiality, friendship, approximation, nearness; cāruvu place, residence, pial, refuge, basis, help, support, means, attachment, vicinity, partiality; cārttōr relatives, friends; cārttu (cārtti-) to cause to lean, support, join, unite, connect;

cārcci leaning, uniting, connexion, approach, support; cāppu sloping roof; cārāl drawing near, side, slope of mountain; cārī side, wing, row, series; cāttu (cātti-) to close as a door (= cārttu); ār (-v-, -nt-) to combine with, belong to. *Ma.* cāruka to lean against, rely upon, be attached to, be shut, place against, put on; cāra bending sideways, nigh, close; cārāl leaning against, inclination, side, declivity of hill, support; cārikka to lay against in order to support, shut the door; cārnnavar kinsmen; cārcea relation by blood; cārttu joining, assemblage; cārttuka to join as wood, put on dress, adorn, throw on (see 2449 *Ta.* cāttu); cārttikka to adorn as an image with flowers. *Ko.* ca-ry near; ar ca-ry left side; val ca-ry, val ka ca-ry right side; o ca-ry one side; val ca-rym all around. *To.* so-ry near (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* sār to come or go near or to, approach, be or become near, join, associate oneself to, come to hand, be obtained, come about, come or go, be applied or used; sārān nearness, proximity; sārē being near, nearness, proximity, union; sārke approach, nearness, proximity; sārū to make oneself come or go near or to, go near, approach; make go or come near or to, apply to, put to, on, or in, put; ār to be united. *Koḍ.* ca-ce relationship, kinship. *Tu.* sārī encountering, meeting, happening, occurring. *Te.* tārū to move about, wander, stroll, (K. also) approach, go near; tārū-konu to approach, (K.) meet, attack; tār(u)eu to bring together, join, procure (as a procurer). ? Cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr. DED(N) 2030.

2461 *Pe.* hār- (t-) to be left over. *Kui* sārā (sārī-) to be in excess, exceed; n. excess; *adv.* exceedingly; srāppa (srāpt-) to cause to exceed; srāpsi more, excessively. *Kuwi* (F.) hār- to remain, be left over; (S.) hārīnai to remain; hārī kinai to spare; hāra, hāreka many, much. DEDS 383.

2462 *Ta.* cāraṇai purslane-leaved trianthema, *Trianthema decandra*. *Ma.* cāraṇa *T. monogyna*; (B.) *Boerhavia diffusa*. DED 2031.

2463 *Ta.* cāram scaffolding, sticks tied to the smaller branches of a flower-tree as a scaffold for picking flowers. *Ko.* ca-ram (*obl.* ca-rt-) beams on which floor of attic is laid. *Ka.* sārā, sārāve scaffolding. *Te.* sārūva scaffolding, a small bank, a bridge. *Pe.* hāra bridge. *Kuwi* (S.) sārā id. DED 2032.

2464 *Ta.* cārī time, turn. *Ma.* sārī id. *Ka.* sārī, sārē id. *Tu.* sārī, sārī id. *Te.* sārī id., repetition, occasion. DED 2033.

2465 *Ga.* (S.) sārū pancake. *Go.* (A. Y.) sārī, (Tr. W.) sārī, (Ch.) sārī, (Ph.) sārī, (G. Mu.) hārī, (Ma.) āri bread (*Voc.* 3371). *Pe.* hārī bread, cake. *Manḍ.* hārī id. *Kuwi* (F.) hē'ra, (S.) hēra, hē'ra id. DEDS 385.

2466 *Te. sārinču* to extend, spread. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sār-* (-it-) to spread (e.g. sore). DEDS 384.

2467 *Ka. jārige-huļi-mara* Mysore gamboge tree, *Garcinia morella* Desr. *Tu. jārigē G. pictoria* [G. *morella* Desrouss. = *G. pictoria* Roxb.] DED 2034.

2468 *Kol. sa-r* (pl. *sa-dl*), (Kin.) *cār* (pl. *caḍl*) thorn. *Nk. sār* (pl. *sāḍl*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) sār* id. *Pa. cāka* id. *Ga. (P.) sāp* (pl. -ul), (S.) *cappū* id.; (S.) *sappu* id., spine, spike. *Go. (Tr.) sāp*, (G. S.) *hāp*, (Mu.) *hāp* (pl. *hāhk*). (Ma.) *āp(i)* (pl. *ā'ku*) thorn (*Voc.* 3369). *Koṇḍa sambu* (pl. *sāpku*) id. *Kui sāpu*, (K.) *hāpu* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hāpu* (pl. *hāpka*), (F.) *hāpu*, (S.) *hāpu* id. DED(S) 2035.

2469 *Kur. cār* a tree of the reed kind, which grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet (its wood is very hard and serves to make penholders and arrow-shafts); arrow-shaft, arrow. *Malt. cāru* arrow. DED 2036.

2470 (a) *Ta. cāl* (*cālv*, *cānr*) to be abundant, full, be suitable, fitting, be great, noble; be sufficient; *n.* fullness, abundance; *cālpu* excellence, nobility; *cānrōr* the great, the noble. *Ma. cāla* richly, fully. *Ko. ta-r na-to-n* a Toda of the division that includes the clans of *To-ro-r* and *Niry* (*ta-r na-r* = *To. to-ro-r*); *ta-d* nay ghee brought to the Kota village ceremony by the Todas (of the clan related in the jajmani economy). *To. to-r* important man; clan(s), people of the clan, esp. of the clans of the higher-ranking moiety; the higher-ranking moiety (usually called *to-rōas*); the Todas (in contrast to the Tamilians); *to-ro-r* *n.* pr. of the chief hamlet of one of the clans (lit. place of the *to-r*). *Ka. sāl, sālu* to be sufficient or enough, suffice. *Te. cālu* to be able, capable, bear, endure, be enough, sufficient; *n.* sufficiency; *cāla* abundant, abundantly; *cālika* ability; *cālam* insufficiency, inability. *Kol. (SR.) sāl* to be able, can. *Go. (Mu.) hālina* completely; *hālina* until it is complete (*Voc.* 3542); (*Koya Su.*) *āl* to be able. *Koṇḍa sāl-* (-it-) to be capable of, be suitable. *Kuwi* (S.) *hāl* to suffice, be enough to.

(b) *Ko. ca-g* (*ca-gy*) to be possible; *ca-km* sufficiency; *ca-ko-* it is enough; *ca-ky* enough. *To. so-k* enough. *Ka. sāku* he, she, or it is, they are sufficient or enough; *n.* sufficiency; sufficient, enough. *Tu. sāku* to suffice. DED(S, N) 2037.

2471 *Ta. cāl* furrow in ploughing, track of a sower while passing and repassing in sowing; *cālai* street, avenue, road. *Ma. cāl* furrow, channel, track, line, direction. *Ko. ca-l* furrow. *To. so-l* id. *Ka. sāl* a continuous line, a furrow. *Koḍ. ca-ll* line, furrow, one complete ploughing of a field, people related in any way by descent. *Tu. sālu* line, row, furrow. *Te. cālu* id., groove, track; *cālpū* line, row, series. *Ga. (S.) sālu* furrow made by plough. *Go. (Ko.) āl* furrow (< *Te.*; *Voc.*

140). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) *sāl* id. DED(S) 2038.

2472 *Ko. ca-lm* (*obl. ca-lt-*) debt, loan, account of all debts and credits, account of one's life, piece of advice. *To. so-lm* assets and liabilities. *Ka. sāl, sālu* to be bound to, become indebted, be placed under a debt, be obliged or under obligation, be required, fit or proper; *sāla* debt; *sāliga* debtor, creditor; *sālaṅgūli* person who is wont to contract debt. *Koḍ. sa-la* a loan. *Tu. sāla* debt. DED(S) 2039.

2473 *Ka. jālari Shorea talura* Roxb., *S. laccifera* Wall. *Te. jālari Vatica laccifera*. [*S. Tabura* Roxb. = *S. laccifera* Heyne = *V. laccifera* W. & A.] DED 2040.

2474 *Ta. cāl* umbrella-thorn babul, *Acacia planifrons*; elephant thorn, *A. tomentosa*; buffalo-thorn cutch, *A. latronum*. *Ka. jāli* thorny babool tree, *A. arabica* Willd.; *A. Farnesiana*. *Te. (VPK) jāli, jāla* *A. arabica* (branches arc cut and used for fencing). DED(S) 2041.

2475 *Ta. cālīkan, cālīyan* a caste of weavers. *Ma. cālīyan* a weaver. *Ka. sāliga, sāliya* id. *Tu. tālye* weaver; spider; (Shanmugam) *sālye* caste of weavers; *fem. sālyetti*. *Te. sāle* caste of weavers; *sāliḍu, sālevādu* a weaver. *Ga. (S.) sāle* pindake spider; *sāle patṭu* spider-web. *Kuwi* (S.) *sāliesi* weaver. Cf. 2809 *Ta. cēṇṭiravar*. DED(S) 2042.

2476 *Kur. cāl* the 3 or 4 feet of free ground immediately in front of a house. *Malt. cāl* a threshing floor. DED 2043.

2477 *Ta. cālīkai* money-bag. *Ma. cālīka* id. *Ka. jālige* id., purse. *Te. jāliya, jāle, jāleya* a sort of purse. / ? < Skt. *jālaka*. DED 2044.

2478 *Ka. sāluva, sālya* a kind of bird, a hawk used in hunting. *Te. sāluva, sāluvanu, sālvamu* a species of hawk. / Cf. Skt. *jālīva*, *sālīva* a kind of hawk (*Mānasollāsa*). DED 2045.

2479 *Ta. cālai* oil sardine, sp. of *Clupea*. *Ma. cālai-nin* sardine. DED 2046.

2480 *Kol. (Haig) sālē*, (Kin.) *salle*, (Pusad; BB 1957) *sāle* quail. *Nk. sāle* (*sāre*) id. DEDS 386.

2481 *Ta. cārai* stripe. *Ka. cāra* line, streak. *Te. cāra, cārīka* line, streak, stripe. DED(S) 2047.

2482 *Ta. cāru* (*cārī-*) to slip off, slip down as from a tree, slant, incline as a post, deviate, flow, issue; *cāral* drizzling rain; *carukku* (*carukki-*) to slip or slide, go astray; *n.* slipping, sliding; *caruku* (*caruki-*) to slip, slide, fail; *carukkal* slipperiness, slipping, slippery place. *Ma. cārūka* to run off or out, drizzle; *cārūka* to drizzle; *cārāl, cārāl, māra cārāl, cārū māra* drizzling rain. *Ka. jāru* to slip, slide, slip away, steal away, withdraw, retire, shrink, go off or start swiftly, run, drop or ooze out, flow, (knot) slips or becomes loose;

n. slipping, etc.; *jārisu* to make to slip, go away, etc.; *jāra, jārike, jāruvike* slipping, sliding, slipperiness, flowing, trickling. *Koḍ. ja-r* (*ja-ri-*) to slip, be slippery; *ja-rike* slipperiness, slippery. *Tu. jāruni* to slip, slide down, be slippery or smooth, tumble, fall down, be dislocated, shrink, hesitate, backslide, flee, flay, lop off as branches of a tree; *jāraṅgely* slipperiness, glibness, smoothness; *jārunāyē* an unsteady man, a backslider; *jārele* a runaway, an unsteady man, a backslider, coward; *jārupaḍi, jārapaḍi* running away, decampment, retreat; *ilī-jāru* a slope, slipperiness (cf. 503 for *ilī-*). *Te. jāru* to slide, glide, slip, become loose, ooze; *n.* slipperiness; slippery; *jāruca, jāru* to let slip or drop, let down, loosen; *jāruḍu* slipperiness, sliding, slipping; *jārumiḍi* a slipknot. *Go. (Ko.) jarjar ā-* to slip (*Voc.* 1399). *Koṇḍa zār-* (-it-) to slip, slide. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. DED(S, N) 2048.

2483 *Ta. cāru* (*cārī-*) to sweep the threshing-floor and gather scattered grain. *Te. (K.) cāru* to sweep the threshing-floor with a broom. DED 2049.

2484 *Ta. cāru* juice, sap, water in which aromatic substances are infused, pepper water; *cāru* sap, juice, sweetness, tastiness, toddy, honey, treacle. *Ma. cāru* sap as of a palm tree, broth or soup, infusion, decoction. *Ka. cāru, sāru* sap, juice, broth, relish in a liquid state, well-seasoned sauce, pepper water. *Tu. cāru* a kind of pepper water; *sāru* sap, soup, broth. *Te. cāru* tamarind soup or broth; (Merolu) *cāru* a kind of curry. *Pa. kēd* broth. *Kui* (P.) *jau dhal*, gravy, soup (from DBIA 166). *Kuwi* (F.) *jaiyū* curry; (S.) *jāyu* sauce, curry; (Su.) *jāyu* cooked pulse; (Isr.) *jāyu* kuca vegetables. / Cf. *Mar. sār* a dilute mixture of tamarind, etc. DED(S) 2050.

2485 *Ta. āru* six; *aru-patu* sixty; *aru-nṭru* 600; *arumai* six; *aruvar* six persons; *av-āru* by sixes. *Ma. āru* six; *aru-patu* sixty; *aru-nṭru* 600; *aruvar* six persons. *Ko. a-r* six; *ar vat* sixty; *a-r nu-r* 600; *ar va-ny* six pa-ny measures. *To. o-r* six; *pa-r* sixteen; *aroḍ* sixty; *o-r nu-r* 600; *ar xwa-w* six kwa-x measures. *Ka. āru* six; *āra-vattu, āru-vattu, ar-vattu* sixty; *aru-nṭru, āru-nṭru* 600; *aruvar, āruvar* six persons. *Koḍ. a-rī* six; *a-rane* sixth; *aru-vadī* sixty; *a-r nu-rī* 600. *Tu. āji* six; *ājane* sixth; *ājipa, ājippa, ājipa, ājpa* sixty. *Te. āru* six; *āruḡuru, āruvuru* six persons; *aru-vadi, aruvai, aravai* sixty; *aru-vandru* sixty persons. *Kol. (SR. Kin., Haig) ār* six; (SR.) *āruḡur* six persons. *Nk. (Ch.) sadi* six. *Go. (Tr.) sārung* six; *sārḡ* six each; (W.) *sārūṅ*, (Pat.) *harung*, (M.) *ārḡ, hārṭm*, (L.) *hārūṅ* six; (Y.) *sārḡir*, (G.) *sārḡur*, (Mu.) *hārḡur, hārḡur*, (Ma.) *ārḡur* six (*masc.*) (*Voc.* 3372); *sarne* (W.) fourth day after tomorrow, (Ph.) sixth day (*Voc.* 3344); *Kui* (Letch-majee) *sajgi* six; *sāja pattu* six times twelve dozen (= 864); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar

dialect) *saj* six; *sajgi* six things; (K.) *hāja* six. DED(S) 2051.

2486 *Ta. cārū* (*cārī-*) to publish, announce, explain in detail, speak, mention, praise, beat as a drum; *n.* proclaiming, declaring, sound. *Ma. cārūka* to speak loud, call on gods and sing (as astrologers); *kuṇṇam cārūka* to declare guilty, impute a fault to. *Ko. ca-r* (*ca-ry-*) to tell news of in all places. *Ka. sāru* to cry out, proclaim aloud, publish; *sārisu* to cause to proclaim aloud, etc.; *sāruha* proclaiming aloud, etc. *Tu. sāriyuni* to proclaim, publish, preach, warn; *sāriyavuni* to cause to proclaim or publish. *Te. cāru* to proclaim, declare, announce, publish, make known to the public; *cārinču* to proclaim, declare, make known to the public, publish by beat of drum, tom-tom; *cāmpū* proclamation, announcements, publishing by beat of drum; *cāvuva* proclamation. ? *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *hā-* (-it-), (F.) *hātali*, (S.) *hātinal* to call; (S.) *hātpu* the call; (Mah.) *hāpu* a call. ? *Kur. cāl* voice, act of addressing, answering, shouting, shout (Pfeiffer). DED(S, N) 2052.

2487 *Kui jāna* crab. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 123) *jāna*, (D.) *jāna* id. DEDS 388.

2488 *Ta. cikkanavu* hardness, firmness. *Ka. jigaṭu, jigaṭe, jibaṭu* stickiness, gumminess, gum, birdlime; *jigi, jibi* thickness, viscosity, glutinousness, gum; *cigil, jigil* to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, stick fast; *jibbu* stickiness, sap that issues from the stalk of the mango after it is cut from the tree; *cikani* hard, substantial, thick, rich, fat. *Te. jigaṭa* gum, paste, slime, birdlime, stickiness, gumminess, viscosity; *jigi* viscosity, glutinousness; *jiguru* gum, birdlime; *cikka-badu, cikka-vadu* to become thick or inspissated; *cikkana* thickness as of a liquid, density, closeness of texture, etc.; *adj. cikkani*. *Kol. (Pat. p. 107) sikoṭ* sticky. *Go. (Y.) sever*, (A.) *sever*, (SR.) *saver*, (Tr.) *sowwer*, (M.) *hever*, (L.) *hevor*, (M.) *ever*, (Ko.) *ever* gum; (Mu.) *haver* birdlime (*Voc.* 3476). *Koṇḍa sika* thickness of fluid; *sikani* thick. / Cf. Skt. *cikka* gum, birdlime (*Mānasollāsa*); *cikkana* unctuous; any smooth liquid, gum; Turner, CDIAL, nos. 4780, 4782. DED(S) 2053.

2489 *Ta. imīḡ* (-v-, -nt-) to sprout, shoot forth. *Ka. igaru, cigur, cigaru* id.; *n.* a sprout, shoot, young leaf; *cigi* to sprout, shoot. *Tu. igaruni, iguruni* to bud, germinate, shoot up; *iguru* bud, germ, tender shoot; *ciguru* sprout, bud, germ; *ciguruni, ciguruni, siguruni, tiguruni, tiguruni, tigruni, tiguluni* to sprout, shoot, germinate; *teguluni* to sprout, shoot, bud; *tegulu* a sprout, bud; (B-K.) *cgulu*, ege a tender shoot. *Te. igirincū, igur(u)cu, ivirincū, ivur(u)cu* to bud or put forth buds, become red; *iguru, ivuru* a bud, sprout, shoot, red young leaf; *cigirincū, cigurucu* to put forth leaves, leaf; *ciguru, civuru* tender young leaf, sprout, shoot, sprig, young foliage, small twigs; *civaka, civva* twig, branchlet. *Ga. (S.)*

sigur tender leaf. *Kur.* cigā, cigi young plant just piercing the soil, small seedling; cigyānā to sprout, shoot, come out. /Cf. Mar. sigri a tender sprout or shoot. DED(S) 2054.

2490 *Ka.* cigali, ciguli a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery. *Te.* (B.) cimili oilcake on which cattle are fed; (B.) cimmiri, cimmili (also Sañk.), cimmirupṭalu, cimmilupṭalu a sweetmeat made of fried sesamum seed with dry coco-nut kernels and sugar (eaten during pregnancy). /? Cf. Skt. śaṣkuli- a large round cake composed of ground rice, sesamum, and sugar, and cooked in oil; cf. *DBIA* 126. DED(S) 2055.

2491 *Ma.* cintuka to tear (as paper, leaves); cittu a shred, strip; iruka to saw, split (or with 542 *Ta.* ir). *To.* sixh sharp end of piece of wood (< Badaga). *Ka.* sigi to split (as wood), tear or rend with the teeth as sugar-cane; sigasu, sigisu to have split; sigulu to be split, cleft; split (*tr.*); sigur, siguru, sibaṛu, sivaru, sivuru a splinter, a shiver (cf. s.v. 2600 *Ta.* ei); sibū bamboo-split. *Tu.* tigipuni, tigipuni, (B-K.) sigipu to split, slit, cut, saw, tear; tiguruni, tigruni, tiguluni, siguruni to split; tigutē, tigītē, tigītē a split, splinter, slip, piece; (B-K.) tiburū a crack, split. *Te.* cīru to gash, rend, tear, cut in slices; cīruḍu tearing; cīrūgu, cīnūgu to be torn or rent; *n.* a tear or rent; cincu, cimpu to tear, rend; cimpi, ciñki ragged, tattered; a rent, tear. *Pa.* cik-, (S.) cikip- (cikit-) to tear; (S.) cing- to be torn. *Go.* (Tr.) sinder a splinter of wood, bamboo, etc. (*Voc.* 3396); (M.) hikanā to tear; (G. Mu. L.) hik-, (Ma.) ik- to tear (*tr.*); (L.) hikaval carpenter. (*Voc.* 3560); (Koya Su.) in- to be torn; ik- to tear. *Kui* siki inba to be torn, frayed, split, snapped, broken; siri torn, split (or < IA). *Kuwi* (F.) sipla a splinter, chip; (F.) hissali, (S.) hih'nai to split. *Kur.* cīrnā to divide (by rending, splitting, sawing) (or < IA). *Br.* cīring to slit, slice, tear open (or < IA). /Cf. Skt. cīra- rag (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4843), and *ibid.* no. 4844 *cīrayati. DED(S, N) 2056.

2492 *Koṇḍa* sik- (-t) to laugh, smile; sikpiś- (-t) to cause to laugh. *Maṇḍ.* hik- (-t) to laugh. *Kuwi* (F.) sikhali to grin; (T.) palka sik- id.; (Isr.) sik- to bare the teeth; sikla one who laughs a lot and for a long time. DEDS 389.

2493 *Pe.* hig- (hikt-) to lower head. *Kui* sika (siki-) to bend the head down, bow the head, droop the head. *Kuwi* (F.) hikali to crouch; (S.) hikk- to hang the head. DEDS 390.

2494 *Te.* cikilu to cry tenderly or fondly, as a child. *Kur.* cīxānā to weep, cry, sob; *caus* cīxtā'nā, cīxīcīxānā to have a mind to weep, have tears in the eyes. DEDS 391.

2495 *Ta.* cikka in brief, in a nutshell. *Ma.* cikkipi young, small (said of girls). *Ir.* cikkedu mosquito. *Ko.* cikn mouse. *Ka.* cikka, ciga little, small, young; cikū smallness,

littleness of size, used of grain and pulse; cikkatana childhood, youth. *Koḍ.* cik-kāḍake very young, tender areca-nut. *Tu.* cikka little, young, small, short; cikini tender, young, small; cikē a dwarf; (B-K.) cikkelī a small variety of mouse. *Te.* cikikici small, little. *Go.* (Tr.) cikkal, (Ph.) cikkal nuskat (*Voc.* 1304); (ASu.) cikkal mouse. /Cf. Skt. cikka-gaja- = gaja-bālaka- (*Yasastilaka*); Pkt. cikka-small; cikka- a small or trifling matter; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4781, *cikka- small. DED(S, N) 2057.

2496 *Ta.* cikkaṭi field-bean. *Te.* cikkuḍu the bean called *Dolichos lablab*. *Ga.* (S.) cikur bean(s) (< Te.) *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) cikur (kāya) a kind of beans (< Te.; *Voc.* 1303). *Koṇḍa* sikuṭi beans, *D. I.* DED(S) 2058.

2497 *Ta.* cikkam comb; cikkaru (cikkarī-) to disentangle; cikkarukki a kind of comb. *Ma.* cikkuḍa to disentangle, dry and dress the hair after bathing; cikkarukkuka to disentangle, comb out; cikkarukki a comb. *Ka.* sikkāṭi, sikkāṭige, sikkāṇige id. *Te.* cikkaṇṭu, cikkaṇṭe a sort of long comb with a few big teeth. DED(S) 2059.

2498 *Ta.* cikku (cikki-) to become entangled, complicated, be caught, ensnared, be obtained; *n.* tangle, twist, intricacy, snare, entanglement; cik-k-epa firmly, tenaciously, tightly, closely; ciñku (ciñki-) to be caught; ikal intricacy, obscurity, involvedness; ? ciṭukku a tangle. *Ma.* cikku being entangled, intricacy; cikkuḍa to be entangled. *Ko.* cik- (ciky-) to be caught, get in trouble, be got, obtained; cik- (cike-) to make to be caught, get, obtain; tik tangle in the hair. *To.* tik- (tiky-) to be trapped (physically or figuratively); sik knot or tangle in hair. *Ka.* sikkū, sigū (sikk-), sirkū, silikū, silukū, sikkū to become entangled, be caught, fall into the hands of, be got; sikkū, sirkū, silukū state of being entangled, entanglement, intricacy, impediment, obstacle, trouble. *Koḍ.* cik-k- (cikki-) to become entangled. *Tu.* sikkuni, tikkuni to be ensnared, caught, seized, obtained; sikkāvuni, tikkāvuni to ensnare, entangle, button; sikkū, tikkū entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, distress; sikkāṭṭu, tikkāṭṭu labyrinth, intricacy; tikkāṭṭuni to be matted, be entangled, intricate; sikkuni to be entangled, be perplexed; salkuni to be entangled; salkāvuni to entangle; (B-K.) tirku, sirkū entanglement, difficulty. *Te.* cikku to be entangled, ensnared, be obtained, got, come to hand; *n.* a tangle, intricacy, difficulty, trouble. *Kol.* sik- (sikt-) to hang (*intr.*); sikip- (sikipt-) id. (*tr.*); (Pat., p. 159) sikkeng to get stuck. *Pa.* cing- to get stuck, entangled, trapped; cikkip- (cikkit-) to trap, snare. *Ga.* (S.) sikkū entanglement (< Te.). *Go.* (Tr.) jirkānā to be caught on thorns, esp. of clothes; (W.) jirkānā to stick; (Ph.) jirkānā, jirkānā to get stuck; *caus.* jirk-sahtānā (*Voc.* 1424); (G.) hirk- to be trapped; (Mu.) hirk- to get stuck; *caus.* hirk-/hīrili- to trap animals; (Ma.) arḱ-, (Ko.) irk- to get

stuck; (Tr.) hīrkānā to be caught up, entangled, or stuck in anything; (SR.) hīrkānā to entangle (*Voc.* 3553). *Kuwi* (F.) sikkū aiyali to be tangled; (S.) cikku kinai to snare. DED(S, N) 2060.

2499 *Ta.* cik-k-epa quickly, promptly. *Ma.* cik-k-ennu, cikkanē resolutely, quickly. *To.* tignn unexpectedly; tig ary- (ars-) to come to know suddenly. *Ka.* cekkanē, jagganē quickly, speedily; cakkane quickly, fast, suddenly; cāga, cēga, cēgi, jēga, jēgi quickness; quickly. *Tu.* cakka quickly, at once. DED 2061.

2500 *Ta.* cikku modesty, shame (*loc.*). *Ko.* cig shame, self-respect. *To.* sig shame (in songs). *Ka.* siggu shame, decency, modesty, bashfulness, timidity, disgust; siggali a person who is ashamed, a bashful person. *Te.* siggu shame, disgrace, dishonour, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty; siggari one who is ashamed, bashful or shy (masc. or fem.); *fem.* siggarikattiya (Otte); siggaritanamu bashfulness, shyness, shamefacedness; siggaru to have no shame; siggidi a shameless or brazen-faced person. *Go.* (M.) sig shame (< Te.; *Voc.* 3382). *Koṇḍa* sigu id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) siku, sigu id. DED(S) 2062.

2501 *Ta.* ciñka-vāgai, ciñkan-vārai a variety of plantain introduced from Ceylon (said to be < Sinhala- Ceylon). *Ma.* ciñhan a sort of plantain; ciñha-pparam, ciñha-vāga its fruit. *Koḍ.* cingē ba-le sp. plantain. *Tu.* siñga-bāre id. DED 2063.

2502 *Ka.* siñganika, siñgaḷika a black monkey. *Tu.* ciñglike a large kind of ape. *Te.* (B.) siñgīlikamu the great black monkey. DED(S) 2064.

2503 *Ta.* ciñku (ciñki-) to diminish, wane, decrease, faint, fail, droop, decay, perish, clapse, pass away (as time); cikku (cikki-) to become lean or emaciated (< Te.); cikal (cikalv-, cikāṇ-) to diminish, decrease, perish; *n.* want, ruin. *Koḍ.* cik-k- (cikki-) to become tired; cikki numb sensation of mouth produced by areca-nut. *Tu.* tirkuni to be lean, weak; sirkuni to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; tirku, sirkū fading, weakness, faintness; tirkōḷē a lean or weak man. *Te.* cikku to become lean or thin. *Pa.* cing- (sun) declines after midday. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) sirānā, (SR.) sirānā to grow thin; (W.) sirtor weak; (Hislop) sir thin (*Voc.* 3400). *Koṇḍa* sik- (-t) to be reduced (as body), fall (in flesh), pine in fear, etc. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13387, *sikka-, *siñga-, Pkt. siñga- lean, thin. DED(S, N) 2065.

2504 *Ka.* jiñke antelope; cigari, cigare black buck or antelope; (Bellary; U.P.U.) jimke deer. *Tu.* jiñkē antelope. *Te.* jiñka id. DED 2066.

2505 *Kur.* cingnā to pinch slightly between the finger-ends, give a slight scratch (e.g. to a fruit to see if it is ripe); *refl.*-pass.

cingrnā. *Malt.* cinge to pinch. ? *Kor.* (O.) cuñku to pinch. DED 2067.

2506 *Ka.* (Tipt.) cigla a fly. *Maṇḍ.* higpe mosquito; heṇpe a fly.

2507 *Ka.* ciṭike, ciṭaki, cuṭike a pinch, as of snuff. *Tu.* ciṭuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka id. *Te.* (K.) ciṭike id. DED 2068.

2508 *Ka.* ciṭi ciṭi hode to throb, as the head from ache. *Tu.* ciṭiciṭi the throbbing pain of a boil when suppurating or forming. DED 2069.

2509 *Ta.* ciṭucituppu onom. expr. of hissing noise, as of a burning wick when it contains particles of water. *Ka.* ciṭa ciṭa the sound produced when water touches burning oil; the snapping sound of corn in being parched; ciṭiciṭi the sound of sparks or flames bursting forth and crackling; ciṭil the crackling of flames. *Tu.* ciṭiciṭi a crackling noise. *Te.* ciṭaciṭa the crackling noise of burning; crackingly. Cf. 2511 *Ta.* ciṭikkai. /MBE 1969, pp. 292-3, no. 19, for areal etymology; cf. BHS ciṭiciṭayati/e sputters (of the noise made by hot things, possibly when in contact with water), Pali ciṭiciṭayati id. (esp. in contact with water), H. ciṭciṭānā to make a cracking or crackling noise; no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*. DED 2070.

2510 *Ka.* ciṭisu to break, snap, crack, burst, etc. *Te.* ciṭlu, (K. also) ciṭilu id.; ciṭilincu id. (*tr.*). *Pa.* ciṭṭ- to cut, split. *Ga.* (Oli.) siṭ- id. DED 2071.

2511 *Ta.* ciṭikkai snap of the finger (< Te.). *Ka.* ciṭaku, ciṭuku, ciṭuṅku a sound in imitation of the cracking or snapping of the fingers; ciṭike, ciṭaki, ciṭuke a snap with the finger and the thumb; ciṭuṅkisu to snap with the finger and the thumb. ? *Koḍ.* cedi- (cediv-, cediñj-) to break of itself with a cracking noise. *Tu.* ciṭyuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka a snap of the fingers; ciṭiciṭi a crashing noise. *Te.* ciṭika a snap of the fingers; ciṭikarincu to produce a sound by a snap of the fingers; ciṭikarinta a snap of the fingers; (K.) ciṭuku to snap the fingers; *n.* a snapping sound; (K.) ciṭṭa a snap of the fingers. *Go.* (G.) ciṭkuli, (Mu.) ciṭkul, (S.) ciṭkan snapping of fingers; (Mu.) ciṭkul-nēk- to snap fingers (*Voc.* 1311). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) siṭim crackling of the knuckles. ? *Malt.* code to crack (as the fingers do); coḍtre to crack the fingers. Cf. 2509 *Ta.* ciṭucituppu. /Cf. Skt. choṭikā- a snap with the thumb and fingers, Mar. ciṭki, cuṭki id.; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. cuṭki, cuṭki. DED(S) 2072.

2512 *Ta.* ciṭṭi a small measure. *Ka.* ciṭṭi, ciṭṭe a measure of grain equal to four sṛu, one equal to four solige. *Te.* ciṭṭi one fourth of the measure called sōla. DEDS 392.

2513 *Ta.* ciṭṭu anything small; ciṭṭu-kkuruvu house sparrow; (Tinn.) ciṭṭu a small bird. *Ka.* ciṭṭu, ciṭa, ciṭi smallness, shortness, etc.; ciṭṭ-ili mouse. *Tu.* ciṭṭe small, little.

Te. ciṭṭi id., young; *ciṭṭ-eluka* mouse. *Ga.* (S.³) *ciṭṭu* fine husk. *Kui* *siṭṭi* small, dwarfish. *Kuwi* (F.) *sita* kadda a stream; *sitki* a mouse; (Isr.) *siṭṭeri* orli a kind of rat. Cf. 1594 *Ta. ciṭu*. DED(S) 2073.

2514 *Ta. ciṭṭai* short striped border of a cloth. *Te. ciṭṭe* a coloured border or edge of a cloth. DED 2074.

2515 *Koḷ. zidṅga* cattle-bell. *Pa. jinna* id. *Go.* (SR.) *śimā* bell; (Mu.) *hirna* cowbell, waist-bell used by the Murias for dancing (Voc. 3404). *Kuwi* (F.) *jiringa*, (Su.) *jiniṅga* cowbell; (S.) *jiringa* bell; *jilinga* clock. Cf. 2572 *Ko. jelk*. DED(S, N) 2075.

2516 *Ka. jiddu* a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil. *Te. jiddu* oiliness, grease or greasiness, unctuousness. *Nk. jikkip* to stick to (tr.). ? *Pa. cin*-to stick, adhere (< *ciṇ*-*ciṇḍ*-); *caus. cinip*- (cinit-). *Kui* *siṭpa*, (siṭt-), *siṭpa* (siṭt-) to be sticky, tacky; *siṇḍu*, *siṇḍru*, *jindru* gum, resin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hindru* resin. DED(S) 2076.

2517 *Go. (Tr.) siddi* a mousetrap (Voc. 3389). *Kui* *siṇḍu* (pl. *siṭka*) a trap for small birds, a snare.

2518 (a) *Koḷ. siḍḍe* squirrel. *Nk. siḍḍe* id. *Go. (W. Ph.) cidraṭ*, (Mu.) *eidraṭ* (pl. *cidrahk*) id. (Voc. 1314). *Pa. eiṭṭā*, *eiḍṭā* id. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 157, Emeneau, JAOS 82.109, and Pfeiffer, p. 170.

(b) *Koṇḍa sirkuli* squirrel. *Pe. hirkoli* id. *Kui* *siṇḍu*, *siṇḍi*, (K.) *heruṇi* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *her'uni*, (D.) *hir'uni* id. / Cf. Skt. *cikroḍa*-id. (*Vaijayanṭi*; > *Te. cikroḍamu* id.), H. *cikhur* id. DED(S, N) 2077.

2519 *Ka. jipagu*, *jipugu*, *jinagu*, *jinugu* fineness or thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters, etc.). *Te. jilḍgu*, *jiluvu* fine cloth; small, slight, fine, delicate. DED 2078.

2520 *Ta. ciṇukku* (ciṇukki-) to yield in small quantities, ooze, issue in drops, drizzle; *ciṇukku*-*ciṇukku*-*enāl* onom. expr. of issuing in drops; *ciṇukku* (ciṇukki-) to drizzle. *Ma. cinahṇuka* to rain slightly, drizzle. *Ka. jinugu*, *jinuṅgu* id.; *n. drizzling* rain; *jiniṅgu* to liquefy; (Nanj.) *sinku* (n, not ṅ) to drizzle. *Te. einuku* a drop, a thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, sprinkle of rain; *vb.* to fall in drops. *Pa. (S.) cinkip*- (cinkit-) to drip. *Ga. (S.³) sinkul* raindrops. DED(N) 2079.

2521 *Ta. ciṇuṅku* (ciṇuṅki-) to whine, whimper; *ciṇukkam* whining, whimpering; *ciṇukkan* worthless person, as always whining; *ciṇukku*-*ciṇukku*-*enāl* onom. expr. of worrying with frequent crying. *Ma. cinahṇuka* to be touchy (? or with 1600 *Ta. ciṇa*), to repine, whine, whimper; *cinakkuka* to mutter, neigh. *Ka. jinugu* to mutter, murmur, hum. DED 2080.

2522 *Koṇḍa sinpa*- (-t) to shave (beard, head, etc.); *sinpis*- (-t) to cause to shave;

siṇim razor. *Pe. hen*- (-t) to shave. *Kui* *siṭpa* (siṭt-) to shave (beard, head); *n.* a shave; *sine*, (K.) *heni* razor. *Kuwi* (Su.) *liṇ*- (-h-), (F.) *hirhali*, (S.) *hinl'nai* to shave; (Su. Isr.) *hinpa*, (F.) *hirpa*, (S.) *hinpa*, (Mah.) *hinpa* razor. ? *Ta. iṇuṅku* (iṇuṅki-) to pull off as a leaf from a twig, pluck as a flower. DEDS 393.

2523 *Ta. ciṇṭu* stench, as of rancid curd. *Ka. siṇḍu* a disagreeable, nauseous, fetid smell (as of sheep, tigers, rancid butter, etc.); *jaddu* the disagreeable smell of sheep's milk, etc.; *jiddu* rancidity, etc. *Koḷ. ciṇḍi* scent (found by dog in hunting, etc.). *Tu. jiddu*, *jidda* rancidity, mustiness; rancid, musty. DED(S) 2081.

2524 *Ta. citar*, *citaram* raindrop; *citari* rain. *Ma. citar* a drop as of ghee. *Go. (Mu.) hidihk*-, (Ma.) *idk*-, *irk*-to sprinkle; (M.) *hidkanā* to spray (Voc. 3546). *Malt. cithge* to begin to rain drop by drop. DED(S) 2082.

2525 *Ta. citampu* (citampi-) to be spoiled by too much moisture; *n.* spoilt condition, excessive maceration; *citampal* being softened by soaking or spoiled by too much moisture. *Te. citacita* dampness, moisture; *cittadi* damp, moisture, wetness; damp, wet, moist; *cittari* the rainy season. *Kui* *sindali* moist, damp. DEDS 394.

2526 *Ta. citai* (-v-, -nt-) to be injured, spoiled, be broken, become corrupt, prove untrue; (-pp-, -tt-) to injure, waste, destroy, ruin, demolish, kill, uproot; *citai*, *citaiṇu* injury, degeneracy, ruin, defeat, fault, defect; *citaku* (citakti-) to strip off, erase. *Ka. cidaku*, *ciduku* to squeeze the soaked pulse called *avare* with the fingers and thus remove the skin; *sindu*, *sendu* to rub out, extinguish, destroy. *Te. cituku*, *ciduku* to be crushed, broken or smashed; break, burst; *ciduyu* to be broken, smashed or crushed, break; *cidupa* a bit, fragment, piece; *cidupu* to crush, smash, squeeze, break; *cidumu* to pinch, nip; *cidura*, *cidurupa*, *cidrupa* a piece, bit, fragment. *Koṇḍa siddi*- (-t) to be crushed (as an overripe fruit). *Malt. cithge* to squeeze out the seed or stone from a fruit. DED(S) 2083.

2527 *Koḷ. sit*- (sitt-) to thrust into hole, gore. *Nk. sitt*-to pierce with horns. *Pa. citta*-to butt with horns, gore. *Ga. sit*- (P.) to gore with horns; (S.³) to pierce; (S.) *citt*-to insert (as flowers into a braid). DED(S) 2084.

2528 *Koḷ. sittena*-*ṭṭuṇ* in the evening; (SR.) *cintevēḷa* evening. *Nk. sitte* id. *Pa. citta* night. DED 2085.

2529 *Ta. cintam*, *intam* tamarind tree. *Te. cinta* tamarind. *Koḷ. (SR.) sintā* id.; (P.) *sitta* māḥ tamarind tree. *Nk. sitta* tamarind. *Go. (Tr.) sittā* marā, (G. Mu. S.) *hitta*, (Ma. Ko.) *itta*, (M.) *ita* id. (Voc. 3381). *Koṇḍa sita* maran tamarind tree. *Kur. citi* a tamarind seed with one of its sides rubbed until it has become white; *ciyā* a tamarind seed. *Malt.*

site sour. / Cf. Skt. *ciñcā*- tamarind; Turner, CDIAL, no. 4792. DED(S) 2086.

2530 *Ta. cintu* a kind of musical composition, masquerade dance, a musical note; *centu* a primary melody type. *Ma. cintu* a poetical measure. *Te. cindu* dancing; *cindilu* to shake, move; *cindu*-*drokkun*, *cindulu*-*drokku* to dance (for *trokkun*, see 3522; M. Kandappa Chetty). DEDS(N) 395.

2531 *Pa. cīdup* (pl. *cīdupul*) bracelet (of men). *Ga. (P. S.²) cinup* (pl. *cinupul*), (P.) *sinup* (pl. *sinupul*) bracelet. *Go. (ASu.) sinnūm* id. DEDS(N) 396.

2532 *Nk. (Ch.) ciparta* dokka rib bone (cf. 2976 *Te. dokka*). *Go. (G.) cipara* rib (Voc. 1316). ? Cf. 2620 *Go. sipi*, DEDS 397.

2533 *Ka. cippa*-*kasuvu* the fragrant grass *Andropogon schoenanthus*. *Te. cippa*-*kasavu*, *cippa*-*gaddi* id. DED 2087.

2534 *Ta. cippam* parcel, bundle, a man's load of tobacco leaves. *Ma. cippam* bundle, bale, chiefly of tobacco. *Te. cippamu* a bundle or parcel. DED 2088.

2535 *Ta. ippi* pearl-oyster, shell; *cippi* shell, shellfish, coconut shell for measuring out curds. *Ma. ippi*, *cippi* oyster shell. *Ka. eippu*, *sippu*, *cimpi*, *cimpe*, *simpi*, *simpu*, *sinpe* oyster shell, mussel, cockle, a portion of the shell of a coconut, skull, a pearl oyster; (Gowda) *cippi* coconut shell. *Tu. cippi* coconut shell, oyster shell, pearl; *tippi*, *sippi* coconut shell. *Te. cippa* a shell; (kobbāri c^o) coconut shell; (mōkāli c^o) knee-pan, patella; (tala c^o) skull; (muttepu c^o) mother-of-pearl. *Go. (Ma.) ipi* shell, conch (Voc. 174). / Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 13417, **sippi*-; Pali *sippi*- pearl-oyster, Pkt. *sippi*-id., etc. DED(S) 2089.

2536 *Ko. ceb* sores on the mouth in syphilis. *Ka. cibba*, *cibbu*, *sibba*, *sibbu*, *sibbe* a whitish, reddish or blackish spot on the body. *Tu. cibbu* white spots on the body; *sibba*, *sibbu*, *subba*, *subbu* a blotch, discolouring of the skin; *śidihu*, *śidubu* the pustule of smallpox. *Te. sibbiyam*, *sibbemu*, *sōbiya*, *sōbe* a sort of discoloration and spots formed on the skin; *ciḍumu* itch, scabies. *Go. (SR.) subbā* white patches on a man's skin (Voc. 3441); ? (Tr.) *sipōwā* id. (Voc. 3421). / Said to be from Skt. *siddhma*-blotch, leprous spot, leprosy. Cf. Mar. *śihē* a mild form of leprosy, a blotch or scab of it; Turner, CDIAL, no. 13406. DED(S) 2090.

2537 *Ka. cibbala*, *cibbalu*, *cibbil*, *cibbul* a bamboo lid. *Te. sibbi* lid, dish. DED 2091.

2538 *Ka. jibb-aḍike*, *jibāḍ-aḍike* a young areca-nut cut into two pieces and boiled. *Koḷ. jibbi*, *jibb-aḍake* a young and tender grade of areca-nut. *Tu. jibalu*, *jibulu*, *jibulu* boiled, tender areca-nuts. DED 2092.

2539 *Ta. cemma* water. *Tu. śima* moistness, cold; *sima* cold (*n.*); *chill*: *simma* cold

(*adj.*); *temma* a cough, cold. *Te. cemma* moisture, damp; moist, damp; *cemmaginūcu*, *cemmagilū*, *cemmagilū* to become damp or moist, sweat; *cemmaṭa*, *cemaṭa*, *cemaru* sweat; (K.) *cemaru* to melt, become wet in sweat; *cemaru*(*u*)*cu* id.; *temma* wetness, moisture; *temm-ēra* cool breeze, zephyr (for *ēra*, see 810 *Ka. ēral*); *temaḍa* phlegm, mucus. *Kuwi* (S. T.) *jimbri* piyu drizzle. ? *Kur. simdhāmā* to become damp. DED(S) 2093.

2540 *Ta. cimipṭu* (cimipṭi-) to tickle, pluck, pinch, prod; *ciṇṭu* (ciṇṭi-) to tease, vex. *Ma. ciṇṭuka* children to nuzzle, prick, pull one another. *Ka. cimūṭu* to press together, squeeze, pinch; (Gowda) *jigipṭi* to pinch. *Tu. cimukuni* id.; *caupṭuni* to pinch, nip. / Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 4822, **cimb*-pinch; Ncp. *cimṭanu*, *cimṭanu* to pinch, Beng. *cimṭā* id., Mar. *cimṭāṇē*, *cibṭāṇē*, *cibṭāṇē* id., and related forms. DED(S) 2094.

2541 *Ta. cimili* cricket. *Ma. cimili* a certain variety (i.e. black bee, wasp, beetle). *Ka. cimmaṇḍi*, *cimmaṇḍe*, *jimmaṇḍe* cricket. *Te. (B.) cimāṭa*, *cimiṭa*, *cimmaṭa*, *cimmaṭa* the grave cricket that destroys clothes; moth, bookworm, cockroach. ? *Koḷ. simri*, in: *ka-kasimri* dragonfly (Kamaleśwaran). Cf. *Ta. ciḷ-vaṇṭu* cricket, etc., s.v. 2588 *Ta. ciḷ-ēṇal*. DED(N) 2095.

2542 *Ta. imiṭ* (-v-, -nt-) to bind as by order, restrain; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie; *n.* bond, cord; *cimiṭ* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, entrap; *n.* small round jewel box, small casket; *cimipṭu* bondage, tie. *Ma. cimiṭ* small box. *Te. imuḍu* to be contained within; *imuḍu*(*u*)*cu* to put in, thrust in. DED 2096, DEDS 66.

2543 *Ma. cimipṭu* young, little; *cimipṭan* child. *Pe. himpa* child, young of animal. *Manḍ. himpa* id.; *hipra* son. ? *Kui* *mīḍa*, *mīḷa* child, infant, young of animal (< **smil*- < **siml*-). ? *Kuwi* (D.) *mīḷa* child. DEDS 399.

2544 *Ta. eimai* summit of a mountain, hair-tuft; *eimaiyam* top, summit of a mountain, peak, mountain, hill. *Te. civa* end, point, tip, extremity. *Kur. cum'ā*, *cup'ā* projecting point on a hill or mountain, peak, crag. DEDS 398.

2545 *Ta. imai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, glitter, twinkle, shine; *n.* eyelid, winking of the eye, time spent in winking; *cimṭ* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, blink; *cimipṭu* (cimipṭi-) id., to make a signal with the eyes; *n.* blinking of the eyes, significant wink; *cimilī* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; *cimilippu* winking of the eyes; *cimpulī* (-pp-, -tt-) to close or shut the eyes as in joy, terror, etc.; *nimai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; *n.* eyelid. *Ma. ima* eyelash; *imekka* to blink, twinkle; *cima* eyelash; *cimpuka*, *cimmuka*, *cimpuka* to twinkle with the eyes; *cimpal* twinkling of the eyes; *ciṇṭuka* to give a secret sign. *Ka. ime*, *eme*, *eve* eyelash, eyelid; (Hal.) *kāṇjeme* (*n*, not *ñ*) eyelid; *cimuṭu*, *civaṭu*, *civuṭu* to twinkle or wink with the eyes. *Koḷ. (Shanmugam)* *cimm*- to twinkle; *cimm* blinking of the

eyes. *Tu. imè, simè, simmè* eyelash. *Te. cimuftu* to wink. / Cf. Nep. *cim* closing the eyes; *cimlanu* to blink; Bashkarik *ičmik* blink (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4822; different from the items in that entry related to 2540; Burrow 1967, p. 41). ? Cf. Skt. *smil-* to wink, twinkle. DED(N) 2097.

2546 *Ta. cimpu* small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, flake from beaten iron, frayed ends of a worn cord, bamboo splits, twig; *cimpal* splinter, rough nap. *Ma. cimpu* splinter, bamboo slip. DED 2098.

2547 *Kui* (Mah. p. 87) homburu cloth. *Kuwi* (Su.) himbori, humbori, (F.) himbōri, (S.) himbori id. DEDS 400.

2548 *Ka. cimmu* to discharge by means of two fingers, shoot with the finger, push forward by means of the foot or a stick, cast, fling, push away, butt or toss with the horns, squirt, sputter; break forth, flow forth, burst forth, gush out; brandish a weapon, shake, swing; *cimmisu* to cause oneself to spring out, gush forth; come forth suddenly; shake (*tr.*), swing; *cimaku, cimiku, cimuku, civuku, cimakisū, cimikisū, cimukisū, civukisū* to sprinkle; *simpipi* sprinkling; *simpisu, simpadisū, simbadisū, simmadisū* to sprinkle, besprinkle; ? *cigi* to discharge with or from the fingers. *Kor. (O.) cimki* to splash; *cimci* to sprinkle. *Te. cimmu* to throw, cast, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt as with the horns; *n. a* spurt, thrust, butt; *cimmūdu* throwing, flinging, casting; *cippil(lu)* to gush, flow, overflow, well forth, rise; *cimmanamu* spurting, squirting. / Cf. Pkt. *simpaī, sippaī* to sprinkle, Mar. *šippē* id. DED(S, N) 2099.

2549 *Te. ciyya* flesh, muscle; *jigili* plump, fleshy. *Ga. (Oll.) seg* muscle, flesh. *Go. (Mand.) sikahk* flesh (*Voc.* 3378). *Pe. jey* id. (or with 529 *Ta. iṛaicei*). DED(S) 2100.

2550 *Ta. ciraṭṭai* coconut shell, begging bowl; *caraṭṭai* coconut shell (*loc.*). *Ma. ciraṭṭa* coconut shell, chiefly the lower half; *ciraṭṭi* the upper half of a coconut shell. *Ka. (DCV) geraṭe, (Hal.) geraṭe, (Bark.) gariṭa* coconut shell. *Koḍ. geraṭe* id. *Kor. geyṭe* id. DED(S, N) 2101.

2551 *Ta. ciral* kingfisher. ? *Go. (ASu.) ciral* a kind of bird. DEN 34.

2552 *Ta. iravu, ira, irā, rā* night; *iru* black; *iruṭci, iruṭtu, irupmai, irumai* darkness; *iruḷ* darkness, dark colour, ignorance; (*iruḷy-, iruṇṭ-*) to become dark, dim, obscure, be black in colour, be darkened (as the mind); *irulaṇ* Irula (member of a tribe in the Nilgiris); *iruntai, iruntu, iruntil* charcoal. *Ma. iravu, irā, rā* night; *iru* to be dark; *iruṭtu, iriṭtu, iruḷ* darkness; *iruḷka* to grow dark; *iruḷar* a caste of jungle dwellers; *irunnal* charcoal; *ikkari* soot, grime. *Jr. ra-vu, ra-podu, ra-ve-podu* night. *Ko. iri* night; *ilma-rm* night, the whole night. *To. i-ṛ* night; *iṣṭa-s* night-time; *erl* Irula; *fem. erē* (Sak. erḷ, erē); ? *ermoln*

sand (*obl. ermolt-*; cf. 4666 (b) *Ta. manal* sand). *Ka. iruḷ, iralu, iratu, irḷu* night; *iddal, ijjalu* charcoal; (eastern dialects) *iglu*, (western dialects) *ijlu* coal (*LSB* 1.3). *Koḍ. iri* night; *irilī* night-time; *irīṭi* darkness. *Tu. irku* night; *irḷu, irḷu* dusk, darkness, night. *Te. irulu* darkness, shades, shadows; *irulu konu* to become dark or obscure; *rēyi* (in cpds. *rē-*) night. *Kol. (Kin.) cirum* very dark; *sindi* soot. *Pa. ciruṇ* charcoal. *Ga. (Oll.) siruṇ* black; *sirṇaṭ* black, rusty; (S.) *sirṇaṭi* black; (P.) *sirṇi* (*pl. sirṇil*) charcoal, cinders; (S.) *sirṇi* soot, ashes; (Oll.) *sirtal* evening. *Go. (Mu.) hirk, (S.) hirkī, (M.) hirkī-irki, (Ma. Ko.) irk* charcoal (*Voc.* 3551). *Koṇḍa siruki* coal; ? *reyu* night; (BB) *sirik* charcoal. *Pe. rika, ringa* id. *Mand. ringan* (*pl.*) id. *Kui sriva* soot; *singa* charcoal. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *ringa, (S.) ringla* id. Cf. 483 *Ta. iṭṭi, 486 Ta. irumpu*, and 2604 *Te. cṭkaṭi*. DED(S, N) 2102.

2553 *Kol. sid* day (ok *sid* one day; *a- sid* that day); (SR.) *ājir* that day, day before yesterday; *cjir* when ?; (Pat., p. 51) *aṣid* day before yesterday. *Nk. śir* day (ok *śir* one day; *aṣir* that day, day before yesterday; *aṣir* when?). *Nk. (Ch.) aceir* day before yesterday. *Pa. ciric* day. *Ga. (Oll.) siris* id.; (S.) *sirin* on a particular day; (S.) *ācin* that day, day before yesterday. *Koṇḍa sir naṇṇe* just early in the morning (or with 2779 *Kur. cerō*; for *naṇṇe*, see 3621). DED(S, N) 2103.

2554 *Kol. sir* (*pl. sidl*) female buffalo. *Nk. śir* id. *Nk. (Ch.) sir* buffalo, she-buffalo. *Pa. cir* (*pl. cirul*) buffalo. *Ga. (Oll.) sir* (*pl. sirkil*), (S.) *cirru* (*pl. sirkil*) id. / Cf. Skt. *sairibha-* buffalo, *fem. sairibhi-* (Imcencau, *Language* 51.468); Pkt. *sihiri- mahiṣī* (*Haramekhālā*, pt. 2, p. 79 [TSS, vol. 136]; ? < **sirihī-*). DED(S) 2104.

2555 *Pa. cirmol* (*cirmocil*), (S.) *cirmul* sambar. *Ga. (Oll.) sirmul, (S.) cirmul* id. ? *Kuwi* (P.) *cihḍa/sihḍa* id. DED(S) 2105.

2556 *Ko. jir* gum, any adhesive. *Kur. jerrē* gum, resin. DEDS 402.

2557 *Koṇḍa reg-* (*-it-*) (skin) to be flayed; *rek-* (*-t-*) to flay. *Pe. riṇ(g)-* (*riṇṭ-*) to be unloosened; *rik-* (*-t-*) to loosen, untie. *Mand. rik-* to untie. *Kui sringa* (*sringi-*) to be loosened, untied, freed, released; *sripka* (< *srik-p-*; *srikt-*) to loosen, untie, unbind, free, release. *Kuwi* (F.) *ringali* to be uncoiled, dishevelled; *rikhali* to unroll, dishevel; (S.) *rikh'nai* to loose, rip; *rikknai* to unfold, undo. DEDS 403.

2558 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sirsa* bird's crop or gizzard. *Pe. hirha* id. *Kui sirsa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hirsā* id. DEDS 404.

2559 *Ta. il* non-existence, death; *illai* it is not (in Old Tamil with a complete neg. paradigm); no; *illāmai* absence, non-existence, poverty, want; *illātavan* one utterly destitute; *illān* poor man; *ill-ēnal* death, negating existence; *ilam, ilampai* poverty; *ili* one who is without (at end of cpd.); *iṇmai* total

negation of existence, poverty; *iṇriya* that which is not. *Ma. illa* does not exist, there is not; no, not; *adj. illā*; *illayma* not existence, poverty, want. *Ko. il-* not to exist, not to be in a place (complete negative paradigm). *To. il-* id.; *iloṭ* not being; *idy* which is not (in song). *Ka. illa, illam, illavu* is or are not; no, not; *ila* a man who has not, a place that is free from; *illade gerund* not being; *illada adj.* not being; *illave* state of not being. *Koḍ. ille* be not (for all persons and numbers). *Tu. iiji, (B-K.) iddi* not to exist, not to be. *Te. lē-* (complete neg. paradigm; 3 *sg. non-m. lēdu*) be not; *lēka* without, not having; or, else; *lēdu* no, none; *lēni* absent, wanting, not having, having nothing, poor, needy; *lēbaramu* nothing; *lēmi, lēmiḍi* absence, non-existence, not being, want, poverty, neediness; *-idi* he who has not. *Pa. cila* does not exist (also inflected for gender and number; 3 *sg. m. cilad, neut. cila, pl. m. cilar, neut. cilav*); *cilaka* without. *Go. (A. Y.) sile, (SR.) sille, (W. Ph. Pat.) hille, (M.) hille, hile, (Mu.) hille, (Ma.) ille* not, no; (Pat.) *hille* to be not (complete neg. paradigm; SR. also gives conjugated forms of *sil(i-)* (*Voc.* 3414); (Koya Su.) *ill-* to be not. *Koṇḍa sil-* not to be. *Pe. hil-, (in songs) sil-* id. *Mand. lā-* id. *Kui sida* id. (complete neg. paradigm; *sida-* *nanju* poor man; *fem. sidanari. Kuwi* (F.) *hill-* to be not (hille'e it is not); (S.) *hill-* to be not; (Su.) *hille* is not. ? *Malt. cile* to forbid. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *illa-* poor. DED(S) 2106.

2560 *Ta. il, illam, illi, ilavu, cillam* clearing-out tree, *Strychnos potatorum* Linn. *Ka. cilla, cillu, cittu, cali* id. *Te. cilla* id. DED 2108.

2561 *Ka. cilaka, ciluka* a hasp or small chain for fastening a door; (Tipt.) *cilka* a door staple; (Coorg) *silku* iron bolt. *Tu. ciluku, cilku* the catch or bolt of a window. *Te. cilaka, ciluka, ciluku* a padlock, the bolt or hasp of a door; (B.) *cilakaṭa*, (also *Saṅk.*) *cilukaḍa* a saddle buckle, a ring at the end of a rope used as a girth through which the other end is passed to fasten the saddle. *Go. (G.) silka* a leaf-cup pin (*Voc.* 3412). DED 2109.

2562 *Ta. cilanti, cilampi* spider. *Ma. cilanni. ? To. tva-lozn. Ka. seladi, selandi. Te. celādi, celagamū.* / Cf. Skt. *śalaka-* id. DED(S) 2110.

2563 *Ta. cilanti* pimple, small boil, abscess, ulcer, venereal boil. *Ma. cilanni* a kind of ulcer or bubo. *Te. celidi* a kind of skin-disease; (K.) a skin rash with small boils (also *celidi*). DED(S) 2111, and from DED 1617.

2564 *Ta. eilampam, cilamam* practice of the art of using quarterstaff, fencing. *Ma. cilampam* fencing; *cilampi* fencer. DED 2112.

2565 *Ta. ilir* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to stand erect as the hair stands on end from fright, etc.; sprout, germinate; *cilir* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to sprout, shoot, bristle as the hair on the body; *cilir-*

cilir- to get goose-skin from intense emotion; *ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to bristle; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) id., have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres, etc.; *cilumpu, cilukku* splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood. *Kui slinga* (*slingi-*) to stand on end (hair). DED 2113.

2566 *Ta. cilu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to open, split (*intr.*); *cilukku* chipping, cutting; *cilual* rags, tatters. *Ko. cilv-* (*cild-*) to break along the length of the grain (*intr.*); (*cilt-*) id. (*tr.*). DED(S) 2114.

2567 *Ta. ciluku* trouble, affliction, perplexity, quarrel, obstacle; *cilukku* quarrel, trouble; *cilukan, cilukkan* troublesome or quarrelsome man; *cillarai* annoying business, trouble from thieves. *Ma. ciluku* trouble; *cilukan* quarrelsome. *Ka. siluku, silku* troublesomeness, viciousness; *cillatana* trouble. *Te. silugu, siluvu* mischief, trouble. DED 2115.

2568 *Ta. cilukku* iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb. *Ma. cilukku* spike, iron barb, javelin. *Tu. cilleli* a sharp stick to dart [*sic*] a fish with. *Te. cillakōla* lance, javelin; *ciluku, sela* arrow; *selagōla* goad; *selapandi* porcupine (for *pandi* pig, see 4039). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12466, Skt. *śīl-*. DED 2116.

2569 *Ta. cilucilu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to rain gently; *cilu-nir* raindrop dripping from leaves; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to flow out, gush out. *Ko. cilḷ* (*-it-*) to drizzle. *Ka. (Tipt.) cilkuniru* water in fine drops; *jilipu* to ooze (as water from a new pot). *Kor. (O.) cilbi* to splash water with the finger. *Te. ciluku* to sprinkle (*tr.*), spirt, shed; be spilled; *cilikincu, cilukarincu* to sprinkle; (K.) *cilacila* imit. of flowing; *cilupu* a pond; *ciṅka* a small water-channel. *Kol. (P.) silka* river. *Nk. śilka* brook, river. *Pa. cilva* brook, rivulet. *Go. (A.) silka* small river; (G.) *hilkā, (Ma. Kō.) ilka* rivulet (*Voc.* 3411). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *silḷ- (it-)* to splash (*intr.*). Cf. 2785 *Ka. sele*. / Cf. Pkt. *cilicilā-* a shower; *cilicilla-* wet (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 20). DED(S, N) 2117.

2570 *Ta. ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to churn, stir, agitate; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to be agitated, shaken; (Devanesan, p. 3) *ciluppi* a churning staff. *Ka. cilku* *cilku* noise of milk in churning; (Nanj.) *silbu* to churn. *Te. ciluku* to churn. DED(S, N) 2118.

2571 *Ta. cilai* bow. *Ma. eila* id. DED 2119.

2572 *Ko. jelk* anklet with bells (or with 1574 *Ta. cilai*). *Kol. zila* small bell (one of a string) on strap on bullock's neck. *Go. (ASu.) jila* small bell tied to the neck of an ox. Cf. 2515 *Kol. zidnga*. DEN 35 (Kamaleswaran for Kol. and Go.).

2573 *Te. jila* itching, itch; *jilajila* tingling, tickling, or titillation of the skin; (B.) *jila-jilam-anu* to itch, be prurient, tingle, tickle. *Kui silī salī* *ava* to itch, tingle. *Kur. cilgā* itching; a caterpillar whose touch causes the hand to itch severely; *cilgāḷagnā* to feel an

itch. *Malt.* cille itching; ciltre to cause to itch. /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 21, for a possible areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4874. DED(S) 2121.

2574 *Ta.* cillaṛai things scattered here and there in small quantities, sundries, fractional quantities, change (as of a rupee); trifling, insignificant matter; cillāṇam odd; savings effected from the sum allotted for household expenses. *Ma.* cillaṛa small, trifling matter; cillāṇam, cillāṇam odd; remaining fraction, small articles of daily use bought in the bazaar. *Ko.* cillr odd (over a round number; ca-vm cillr ka-c a thousand-odd rupees); cillr de-va-dy a small-change god (contrasted with co-ym the great god). *To.* silo-r, silfo-rm silver, small change; sily silver (in songs). *Ka.* cillaṛa, cillaṛe, ciltre smallness, pettiness, fractional quantities, money under the value of a rupee; cillāṇ the odd money over a round sum. *Tu.* cillaṛ small money, change, trifle; little, trifling; cillāṇa, cillāṇa the odd money over a round sum; little, small, trifling, mean, low. *Te.* cillaṛa small, unimportant, insignificant, trifling, of no note or consequence, minor, non-essential, sundry, miscellaneous, odd, extra, additional; sundries, odds and ends, miscellaneous articles, change, small coins. *Kuwi* (S.) cillaṛa pāncu to retail; (Isr.) siru change (coins). /Cf. Mar. cillaṛ petty, trifling article, change (of money). DED(S) 2122.

2575 *Ta.* illi small hole (as in a pitcher), orifice as of the teat; cilli leak, hole, crack. *Ma.* cilli-kkuttu a little hole. *Ka.* jilli small hole in an earthen vessel. *Te.* cilli small hole as in a pot, paper, etc. DED 2123.

2576 *Ta.* cillucilu (-pp-, -tt-), jilujilu to feel chill, be cool; cillucil-ēnal, jilujil-ēnal onom. expr. of being cool; cill-iṭu, jil-iṭu to become chill; cill-ēnal, jill-ēnal onom. expr. of being very chill; jillu extreme cold (< Te.); jilujiluppu coolness. *Ka.* jillu the sensation produced by touching cold water. *Te.* jillum-anu to feel or be very cold or chill. *Pe.* jila cold. *Mand.* jilin (pl.) cold (water). *Kui* jili cold, chill; jili inba to be cold, cool; jilna coldly, coolly. *Kuwi* (S.) julla innai to be very cold. DED(S, N) 2124.

2577 *Ta.* cillai unruly mischievous disposition (as of a bull), wicked and libidinous woman. *Ka.* cille a worthless, mischievous, misbehaving woman. DEDS 405.

2578 *Ko.* jiv jiv in- (id-) (limbs) become numb from cobra's bite, from sitting in a cramped position, or from extreme exertion. *Ka.* jum, junpy, juma, jumu, jummu init. sound used in the sensation of coldness or chill, of the taking effect of poison, of horripilation, of the pain of a wound, (also jommu, jōmu; cf. 2882 *Ta.* cōmpu) of the numbness of a limb kept long in one position; juvu a sound to express the sensation of fatigue and pain in the feet after walking. *Te.* jumjum numbness, 'sleeping' of the limb; a throbbing

pain; horripilation; jumma a sudden stunning or smarting sensation; (K.) jiva jiva numbness of limb. *Pe.* junjuni numbness, pins and needles. DED(N) 2125.

2579 *Ta.* civiṅki Indian lynx, *Felis caracal*; hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Ma.* civiṅhi a hunting leopard. *Ka.* sivaṅgi the tiger-wolf, the hyæna; a leopard used in hunting. *Te.* civāgi, civvaṅgi, civvāgi, sivāgi, sivaṅgi, sivvāgi, sivvāgi hyæna. DED 2126.

2580 *Ta.* civiri a fan. *Ka.* sīguri, (K.²) sigudi a kind of chowrie. *Te.* siviri a chowrie. *Kui* jiperi a fan. DED(S) 2127.

2581 *Ko.* civk (repeated any number of times) onom. of young birds twittering. *Ka.* civu civu the twittering of small birds; the peculiar cry of rats or mice. DED 2128.

2582 *Go.* (W.) sirī, (Mu.) hiri (pl. -k) parrot (*Voc.* 3409); (LuS.) hidkoo (pl.) id. *Koṇḍa* sirā id. *Pe.* hira a kind of bird. DEDS 406.

2583 *Go.* (Mu.) hīrka, (Ma. M.) iṛka, (L.) hīrkā cucumber (*Voc.* 3555). *Koṇḍa* rika id. *Pe.* rila id. ? *Tu.* cilli, cillē a kind of cucumber. DEDS 407.

2584 *Tu.* tirtu, hirtu, (B-K. also) sirtu down, beneath, below, under; *adj.* lower, subordinate; tirtaṭṭu lower side or level; tirtapē lower part of a slope; tirtāra low; below, downward, under. *Go.* (Tr.) sir under, beneath; (W. Pl.) sirī, (S.) hiri(u), (L.) hīḍu below; (Ma.) iṛ beneath, below; (Ma. S.) iṛta lower (*Voc.* 3408); (ASu.) sir down, below; sirāyīn east. *Kui* (K.) sirā lower. *Kuwi* (Isr.) rīḥ low, lower; rīḥka lower part (of village, etc.). DEDS(N) 401.

2585 *Ta.* ilī (-v-, -nt-) to strip off, pluck. *Ma.* cilkka (the rind of a fruit) to open from ripeness. *Tu.* cilkuni to flay. *Pa.* cilog to peel off, flake off (*intr.*); cilkup- (cilkut-) to peel off, scale off (*tr.*). *Kui* slinga (slingi-) to be plucked, untied, loosened; slipka (< slik-p; slikt-) to loose, untie, pluck off. *Br.* sil skin, slough of snake, fruit-skin, rind (prob. < Panj.-Lahnda chill skin, peel; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5052). DED(S) 2120.

2586 *Ka.* cilike stick and other small pieces of wood. *Pa.* cilpa piece of wood (Halbi siḍ); cilaruka (pl. cilarukel; S.) chips of wood. *Go.* (Mu.) hippen (pl.) bark of tree; (M.) hīrpe fuel; (L.) hīrpe firewood (*Voc.* 3556); (LuS.) hīrpe a chip or shaving. *Koṇḍa* silpa chip of wood. *Pe.* cilpa id., bark.

2587 *Ma.* (Tiyya, Calicut) cilla small branch of a tree; (Tiyya, Cannanore) illi twig. *Ko.* cil branch of a tree, tine of antlers, tributary of river; cil kav pole with a fork at the end. *Ka.* cille bifurcation, a fork (as that formed by two branches); ? (Hav.) gellu branch. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) gellu id., twig. *Te.* (B.) cilla bifurcated; cillu a fork (as that formed by two branches). *Pa.* cella, jella branch, bough. DED(S, N) 2129.

2588 *Ta.* cill-ēnal onom. expr. of being noisy, boisterous; cillucilu (-pp-, -tt-), cillupulu (-pp-, -tt-) to be chattering; cillu-cil-ēnal, cillu-pul-ēnal, cillu-ppil-ēnal onom. expr. of bubbling, as boiling water; cill-vaṇṭu, cill-viṭu, cillitṭu cricket. *Ma.* cill-viṭu, cillitṭu id. Cf. 2541 *Ta.* cimili for 'cricket'. DED 2130.

2589 *Ta.* ciṛa (-pp-, -tt-) to be eminent, illustrious, surpass, be abundant, be auspicious, be graceful, rejoice; ciṛantōr the great, the illustrious, gods, relatives, ascetics; ciṛappu pre-eminence, pomp, abundance, wealth, happiness, honours, esteem, periodical festival in a temple; ciṛavu meritorious deed. *Ma.* ciṛakka (ciṛannu) to be glorious. *Ka.* (K.²) seṛapu hospitality, honour, festival. ? Cf. 515 *Ta.* iṛa. DED 2131.

2590 *Ta.* ciṛuttai panther, *Felis pardus*. *Ka.* ciṛate, ciṛaca, circa, ciru a small kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Koḍ.* cirate leopard. *Tu.* cirteṇili id. *Te.* ciṛuta leopard, cheetah; ciṛu puli leopard. Cf. 1599 *Ko.* kirbn and 1326 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(S) 2132.

2591 *Ta.* ciṛai, ciṛaku, ciṛakar wing; iṛai, iṛaku, iṛakar, iṛakkai wing, feather. *Ma.* iṛaku, ciṛaku wing. *Ko.* rek wing, feather. *Ka.* eṛake, eṛaṅke, rakke, rekke wing; raṭṭe, reṭṭe wing, upper arm. *Koḍ.* rekke wing; raṭṭe upper arm. *Tu.* ediṅke, reṅke wing. *Te.* eṛaka, rekka, rekka, neṛaka, neṛi id. *Kol.* reḍapa, (SR.) reppā id.; (P.) reṇapa id., feather. *Nk.* rekka, reppa wing. *Pa.* (S.) rekka id. *Go.* (S.) rekka wing-feather; reka (M.) feather, (Ko.) wing (*Voc.* 3045). *Koṇḍa* reka wing, upper arm. *Kuwi* (Su.) rekka wing. Cf. 1983 *Ko.* kergel and 3424 *To.* tergy. DED(S, N) 2133.

2592 *Ta.* cipai (-pp-, -tt-) to form, rise, come into being, bud, branch out on all sides, rise in pimples as prickly heat, grow stout, be impregnated; *n.* embryo, foetus, pregnancy, spawn, eggs, flower bud, branch of a tree, member, component part; cinaippu prickly heat, becoming pregnant, fatness. *Ma.* cana pregnancy; canekka animals to conceive, branch out; canaccam smaller branch of a tree or antler; cina branching out as an ear of corn; cinekka to branch out, rise to sprout. *Ka.* jane yolk of an egg; tane, tene embryo of beasts, pregnancy. *Tu.* tanē, sanē conceiving, breeding as cattle, sheep, etc.; taneyuni cattle or animals to be big with young. *Te.* jena yolk of an egg. Cf. 2798 *Ta.* ēnal. DED(S) 2134.

2593 *Koṇḍa* siner water boiled for cooking food. *Pe.* hiner/hener vā- to boil, come to the boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) hineri ēyu boiling water; hineri ūkoṛi steam of boiling water. DEDS 408.

2594 *Ta.* cinṇa small, little, inferior, mean, low, young; cinṇam smallness, minuteness, anything small; cinṇi small child, little thing, a small measure. *Ma.* cinna small; cinnan a short man; cinampu a little; cinakku a bit.

Ka. cini, cinṇi, cinṇe smallness, shortness; cinṇa a little one, a boy; cina smallness, small pieces; cinna, jinna smallness, etc. *Koḍ.* cinṇi small; cenna a little. *Te.* cinna small, little, young, younger, petty, mean, trifling, trivial; cinnādanamu smallness, childhood, youth; cinnadi girl, lass; cinnavāḍu boy, young man, one who is younger; cinṇi small, little, pretty. *Kol.* (W. SR.) cinṇam small, young, younger; (Kin.) cinṇi small. *Nk.* cinna(m) little. *Pa.* cin little (in a text; cin cin diṛa ney just a little castor oil); cind, (NE) cind son. *Ga.* (Oll.) sinī vande little finger; sind son; (S) ciṇḍu, siṇḍu (pl. ciṇḍil, siṇḍil) id.; (S.²) cin makil children. *Go.* (Mu.) cini andki little finger (*Voc.* 1315). *Br.* cunak small; cunā child. /Cf. Mar. cinkā small, tiny (n, not ṇ; also cimkā). DED(S) 2135.

2595 *Ta.* (Lush.) cinnāñci *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Ma.* (Lush.) cimañci id. *Ka.* cannaṅgi, cennaṅgi id. *Te.* (Lush., Kitt.) cannaṅgi, (Lush.) cimañci id. DEDS 409.

2596 *Ta.* cinṇam coin, gold coin. *Ko.* cinṇm gold. *To.* sin gold; ear-ring; tingony bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for -gony cf. App. 33 *Ta.* kōṇi). *Ka.* cinna gold. *Tu.* cinna id. *Te.* cinnidamu, cinṇamu id.; cinṇamu a weight (of gold) equal to 1/30 of a tola. DED(S) 2136.

2597 *Ta.* cinṇi Indian shrubby copper-leaf, *Acalypha fruticosa*. *Ka.* cinṇi birch-leaved *Acalypha*, *A. betulina* Retz. [*A. fruticosa* Forsk. = *A. betulina* Retz.] DED 2137.

2598 *Ta.* i (-v-, -nt-) to give to inferiors, agree, consent; ikai gift; ikaiyan liberal person; ivu giving, gift, distribution; ivi (-pp-, -tt-) to distribute; ivōṇ donor. *Ka.* i (itt-) to give, allow, permit; isu, iyisu to cause to give. *Te.* iccu (T-iy-, iv-) to give, allow, permit; igi, ivi giving, donation, charity, a gift; igikāḍu, ivikāḍu, ivari a liberal, bountiful person. *Kol.* si- (si-) to give. *Nk.* si- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) si- id. *Pa.* ci- (ciñ-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) si- (sid-, siy-, sin-), (S) si- id. *Go.* (Tr.) siānā to give, allow; (M) hiyānā (hit-), (G. Mu. S.) hi-, (Ma. Ko.) i- to give (*Voc.* 3418). *Koṇḍa* si- (t-) id. *Pe.* hi- (t-), (in songs) si- id. *Mand.* hi- id. *Kui* siva (sit-), jiva (jit-) id., allow; *n.* act of giving, bestowal; (K.) hi- to give. *Kuwi* (F.) hiali, (S.) hīnai, (Su.) hī- (t-) id. *Kur.* ciṇā (ciceas) id., allow. *Malt.* ciye (cie-) to give away. Cf. 416 *Ta.* iku. DED(S) 2138.

2599 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep off, brush away, wipe off, cleanse; ciy (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep; ciyu (civi-) to sweep clean (as floor), clean (as teeth); cikku rubbish; cikam-pul, ciku, ciṅku broom-grass; (RS, p. 147, item 258) ciprā a broom. *Ma.* cūl broom, besom. *To.* ki-p broom. *Ka.* cipari id. *Koḍ.* ci-pe broom made of grass, palm-leaves, etc. *Kor.* (O.) tippī to sweep. *Te.* cīkili, cīpuru a broom. *Kol.* sabdi id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sabdi id. *Pa.* cēpid id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sēpeṭ, (S.) cēpeḍ,

sēpe, (S.³) sēpē id. *Go.* (Tr.) saiyānā, saittānā, (Pat.) hēyānā, (G.) hey-, (Mu.) hay-, (S.) heyy-, ey-, (Ma.) ey-, (Ko.) ey- to sweep (*Voc.* 3471); (S.) hēpur, (M.) hepur, (Ma.) ēpor, (Ko.) ēpur broom; (M.) hēpa *Thysanolaena agrostis* [a grass] (*Voc.* 3590). *Konda* sipa (-t-) to sweep; sipē broom, *Pe.* hūp- (-t-) to sweep; hīpos broom. *Mand.* hēp- to sweep; hēpur broom. *Kui* sēpa (sēpī-) to sweep; n. sweeping; sēperi broom, brush. *Kuwi* (F.) hepali, (S.) hēpinaī, (Su.) hēp- (-it-) to sweep; (F.) hepori, (S.) hēpori, herpori (?), (Su.) hēpori (*pl.* hēporka), (P.) hapuri broom. *Kur.* cēnā to rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, wipe away, dry; cērnā to wipe off. *Malt.* cice to wipe, clean. DED(S, N) 2139.

2600 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to scrape; cīvu (cīvi-) to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing; cīval parings, shavings; cīy (-pp-, -tt-) to rub (*intr.*); (SATD) cive a slice. *Ma.* cīka to scrape, smooth, polish; cīvuka to scrape, peel, polish. *Ka.* cīvu, cīvū to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, smooth, furbish, polish; cīvūtu, cīvūtu, cīvūtu, jīgatu to cut or cut off with the nails, nip off; sigū, siguru, sībaru, sīvaṇu, sīvuru that is pared off, rind (cf. s.v. 2491 *Ma.* cīntuka). *Te.* cīvu to cut, shave, pare, mend or sharpen (as a quill pen or pencil); (B.) cīva thin strip or shaving of wood; cuvaka, cuvva twig, small flexible stick or cane. *Kol.* sīva piece of fuel. *Nk.* sīva wood; suvval (*pl.*) fuel. DED(S, N) 2140.

2601 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to scratch (as fowls), tear up earth (as pigs). *Ma.* cīka to scratch. *Ka.* cīru, cīvaru, cīvuru to scratch with the nails or claws; (K.²) sīvuru to scratch. *Te.* cīru to scratch; cīrudu scratching. *Kur.* cīrnā to scratch. *Malt.* cīrce to scratch (as a bird with talons); cīrco spurs of a cock. DED 2141.

2602 *Go.* jīānā (Tr.) to strike, hit, throw; (W.) to beat, kill; (Ch.) jī- to strike, beat; (Mu.) hī- to strike, shoot with bow; *caus.* jīl-; (Ma.) i- to strike, beat (*Voc.* 1432). *Kuwi* (F.) jīali to shoot an arrow; (Su.) jī- to shoot with bow; (Isr.) jī- to shoot. DED (S) 2142.

2603 *Ta.* ci an excl. of contempt, disgust, repudiation; n. disdain; ci-cēi, ci-cī an excl. of contempt, abhorrence; cīy-enal onom. expr. signifying disgust; cīcīcī fiē! *Ma.* cī id. *Ka.* cī fiē! shame! *Tu.* cī, cīcī, cīhī, cīchī fiē! *Te.* cī fiē! nonsense! DED 2143.

2604 *Te.* cīkaṭi darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark; cījīkaṭi twilight; cīku a blind person; blind. *Kol.* (Kin.) cīkaṭi darkness; (SR.) cīkaṭ dark. *Pa.* cīkoḍ (*pl.* cīkocil) darkness, night. *Ga.* (Oll.) sīkaṭ, (S.²) cīkaṭ darkness. *Go.* (A.) sīkāṭi id.; (Tr.) sīkāṭi pitch darkness; (W.) sīkāṭi, (M.) ikāṭ, (Ko.) ikāṭ darkness; (Mu.) ikāṭ, (S.) hīkaḍ darkness, night (*Voc.* 3379). *Konda* sīkaṭ(i) darkness. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu. DED(S) 2144.

2605 *Ka.* sīgadi, sīgudi a very small kind of fish that is sold in a dried state. *Tu.* tīkoḍē a kind of fish. DED 2145.

2606 *Ka.* cīkuru-vāyi cockroach. *Te.* cīkuru-vāyi, cīkurāyi bat, cricket; cīvuka-pīṭṭa a bat. DED(S) 2146.

2607 (a) *Ta.* cī-kkāy, cīya-kkāy, cīkai-kkāy soap-pod wattle, *Acacia concinna*. *Ma.* cīkka-kkāyi, cīya-kkāyi *Mimosa abstergens* (the fruit serves for cleansing the hair after bathing). *To.* si-x *A. dealbata* and *melanoxylon* [two Australian species, much planted in the Nilgiris]. *Ka.* sige a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., *A. concinna* (the soap-nut tree is often called sige, but not correctly; it is aṇṭavāla, etc.). *Tu.* sige, sige-kāyi pods of *M. abstergens* reduced to fine powder and used as soap for cleansing, soap-nut. *Te.* si-kāya *A. concinna*; cīkirenu, (B. also) cīkireṇi a certain medicinal tree, the leaves of which are ground and used as a soap. *Konda* sīko soap-nut tree; (Sova dial.) sīlīmānu id.

(b) *Ta.* ikai sp. of mimosa; tiger-stopper [Mysore thorn, *Caesalpinia septaria*]; ikkai tiger-stopper; sp. of stinking swallow-wort [*Pentstemon microphylla*]; iṅku sp. of sensitive-tree; tiger-stopper; iṅkai sp. of sensitive-tree, *M. rubicaulis*; sp. of stinking swallow-wort; iṅai tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree. *Ma.* iṅṅa *M. intsia*, the bark of which is used in bathing; iṅca, iṅca, iṅṅa *A. intsia*.

(c) *Ta.* iṇṭu tiger-stopper; iṇṭu eight-pinnate soap-pod, *A. intsia caesia*; sensitive-plant, mimosa; *M. rubicaulis*; tiger-stopper; iṇṭai eight-pinnate soap-pod; trichotomous-flowering smooth jasmine; tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree; thorny caper. *Ka.* aṇṭarīke, aṇṭirīke *A. intsia*. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sīṭi a bush, the leaves of which are used as soap. /Cf. *Mar.* sīkekaī a plant, also the pod of it, *Mimosa abstergens*; ? Skt. sīkavallī a plant (*Kaut.* *Arthaśāstra* 2. 17. 6). [*A. concinna* DC. = *M. abstergens* Spreng. *A. intsia* Willd. = *M. intsia* Linn. (var. *A. intsia caesia*). All the other botanical names denote different species.] DED(S) 2147.

2608 *Kui* sīṅga, (P.) sīṅga turmeric; the colour of turmeric, saffron, yellow. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) hīṅga, (F.) hīṅga id.; (S.) hīṅga turmeric; hīṅga saffron; (Isr.) hīṅgeri yellow. DEDS 410.

2609 *Go.* (SR.) cīce small fruit (*Voc.* 1307); (ASu.) cīce young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom. *Kur.* cīcī, cīcō any fruit in its embryonic stage, just after the fall of the blossom; boy or girl under marriageable age. DEN 36.

2610 *Ta.* ical whistle; iccu-kkoṭṭu to whistle. *Tu.* isuly whistling. *Te.* ila, ūla a whistle; ila kōṭṭu to whistle. *Kol.* i-sa pod-id. *Go.* (Tr.) isri a whistle (*Voc.* 217); (W. Ph.) sīsarī id. (*Voc.* 3429); (ASu.) sīsirī id. *Konda* (BB) sīsūpi whistle. *Pe.* sīsiri whistling.

Kui sīsoṛi id.; sīsoṛi vika to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) hucūṛi whistle. *Kuwi* (F.) sīsoṛi kīali, (S.) cīcoḍi kīnai to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) cīcārī whistle; (S.) cīcinai to pipe. Cf. 2638 *Ta.* cīṅ. DED(S, N) 456.

2611 *Ta.* cīṭu skein of thread = eight kuñcam (k. = 120 threads of the warp). *Ka.* cīṭaku a skein of thread. *Te.* cīḍu a skein which is seven times the quantity called punjamu (p. = a skein of sixty threads). DED 2148.

2612 *Ta.* cīṭai small ball cakes of rice flour. *Ma.* cīṭa a round cake or omelet. *Ka.* cīḍe a sweetmeat in the form of a marble fried in ghee or oil. *Te.* jīḍiya, jīḍe a sort of sweetmeat. DED 2149.

2613 *Ka.* sīḍe, sēḍe to become stiff as a limb, rope, etc., become erect from cold as the hair on the body. *Kol.* si-ḍ- (si-ḍt-) (part of body), gets numb. *Pa.* cīḍ- (limb) becomes numb. ? *Go.* sīrum saīṇā to have pins and needles after a limb has gone to sleep. ? *Kui* (K.) ḍīma numbness, loss of sensation in the limbs. DED(N) 2150.

2614 *Pa.* (S.) citam bamboo pin (for leaf cup). *Go.* (Ko.) itam leaf-pin (*Voc.* 208); (Mu.) hīna, (Ma.) ina leaf-cup pin (*Voc.* 3562). *Kui* sīke, sīki a fine strip of bamboo used as a pin for fastening leaf cups or plates. DEDS 411.

2615 *Ka.* sīṭaṅ anger, wrath. *Te.* cīḍaṇa disgust, dislike, abhorrence, trouble, vexation, annoyance. DED 2151.

2616 *Ta.* cīṭai want of character, lowness, badness; low, base person. *Ma.* cīṭa lowness, badness. DED 2152.

2617 *Ta.* Intu date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*; dwarf wild date-palm, *P. farinifera*; iṅcu id.; wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*; iccam-papai wild date-palm. *Ma.* intal *P. farinifera* (cīṭ-), *Elate sylvestris* (kāṭ-); intu a cycas [i.e. sago-palm]; itta *P. dactylifera*. *Ka.* ical, icala, icalē, icil wild date tree, *P. sylvestris* Lin. *Tu.* icily, iṅcily the wild date; iṇḍu sago-palm, *Caryota urens*. *Te.* ita, (SAN also) itḍu the wild date tree; (B.) iḍāḍi, (SAN) itḍāḍu the marshy date tree, *P.* or *Elate paludosa*. *Pa.* cīnd date-palm. *Ga.* (S.²) sīndi id. *Go.* (Y.) sīndi wild date-palm; (W.) chatā-sīndi date tree; (Mu. Ma. S.) hīndi wild date-palm; (M.) iṇḍi id., *Phoenix acaulis*; (Ko.) ite kaṭa wild date-palm (*Voc.* 3395); (Ko.) itel date-palm (*Voc.* 381); (ASu.) sīndi id., *P. dactylifera*. *Konda* sītel dubu, sīntel maranu date tree, *P. sylvestris*. *Pe.* hīndi wild date-palm. *Kui* sīta a small date bush. *Kuwi* (Su.) sīndi, (Isr.) sīndi marnu wild date-palm. *Kur.* kīṇḍā palm tree, date tree (= Il. khajur) /Cf. Skt. hintāla- the marshy date tree, *Phoenix* or *Elate paludosa* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14093), saindhī-spirituous liquor; Pkt. sīndi- date-palm, khajūrī. Cf. also Savara sīndi- a variety of date or toddy tree. [*P. sylvestris* Roxb. = *E.*

sylvestris Linn. *P. dactylifera* is an introduced species. The classification of the various *Phoenix* species in Hooker is only tentative.] DED(S) 459.

2618 *Ta.* cīntu (cīnti-) to blow, as the nose; cīntal mucous matter of the nose; cīntu (cīnti-) to blow the nose. *Ma.* cīntuka, cīṅruka id. *Ka.* sin (sint-, sīnd-), sīnu (sīt-) to sneeze; n. sneezing, a sneeze. *Tu.* hīntruni, hīmpuni, (B-K.) sīmpu to blow the nose. *Kor.* (O.) cīmpu to clear the nose. *Te.* cīḍu to blow the nose. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 135) sīndeng id. *Pa.* itḍ- to clear the nose. *Ga.* (S.) cīnd- (c = ts) to sneeze; (P. S.³) sīnd- to blow the nose. *Go.* (Mu.) hīnd-, (Ma. Ko.) ind- id. (*Voc.* 3563). *Konda* sīnd- (-it-) id. *Kui* sīrinda (sīrindi-), (K.) hīnd- id. *Kuwi* (F.) sīndali, (T.) hīnd-, (Isr.) sīnd- (-it-) id. DED(S, N) 2153.

2619 *Pa.* cipri leaf-cup. *Go.* (S.) hīpi spoon (*Voc.* 3564). *Pe.* hipri leaf-cup. *Kui* sīpoṛi a leaf ladle or spoon. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sīpi container made from leaf. DEDS(N) 412.

2620 *Go.* (Tr.) sīpi the part over the liver; (Ch.) sīpi upper belly (*Voc.* 3419). *Kuwi* (Su.) hipa-daki, (P.) sīpa-daki chest (cf. 2976 *Kui* daki breastbone, chest). ? Cf. 2532 *Nk.* (Ch.) cīparta ḍokka. DEDS 413.

2621 (a) *Ta.* cīppu (cīppi-) to suck. *Ma.* impuka to suck, lick, sip. *Ko.* ci-p- (ci-py-) to suck out at one draught; n. ci-p. *Ka.* cīpu, sīpu to suck the substance out of anything, suck. *Te.* cīku, (K.) cīku to smack, suck, place (as fruit or the like) partly in the mouth and draw in the juice; (B.) cīpu to make a sound with the lips; (Saṅk.) cībuku, (K. also) cīvuku to smack, suck. *Kur.* cīpnā (cīppyas) to suck. *Malt.* cīpe id.

(b) *Ta.* cūppu to suck, sip; cūppi artificial nipple for a child to suck; cūmpu (cūmpi-) to suck, fondle with the lips; ūmpu (ūmpi-) to suck; ūmi (-v-, -nt-) id. *Ma.* ūmpuka to suck, eat; umma a kiss; umikkuka to sip, suck. *Ko.* ub- (uby-) to suck penis. *Ka.* ummu a kiss. *Kod.* u-t- (u-ti-) to suck. *Tu.* jumbuni to suck, sip, lick; (B-K.) jumbu, jimbū to suck. *Kor.* (O.) jumbu id. ? *Kol.* (Pat., p. 155) ūmburseng id. (for urs-, see 709). *Pa.* cūk-, cūv- to suck. *Ga.* (S) cupk- (cupt-) to suck, smack. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) suhkānā, (Ma.) u-k- to suck (*Voc.* 3449); (Ph. W.) ūt- id. (*Voc.* 312; cf. *Kod.* u-t-). *Konda* sūb- (-it-) id., kiss. *Mand.* jūb- to suck. *Kui* jūmba (jūmbi-), jūpa (jūt-) to suck, absorb; n. suction, absorption. *Kuwi* (F.) jūpali to suck, kiss. *Kur.* conkhānā (cunkhyas), (Hahn) cūṅkṇā to kiss. *Malt.* cumqe to kiss; cumqrēse to sound with the lips in calling animals. *Br.* cūppu to suck (Bray compares Jaṭ-, Si. cūp-). /Cf. Skt. eumb- to kiss; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4870. DED(S, N) 2154.

2622 *Ta.* cīppu bolt, wooden brace to a door driven into the ground when bolting, shutter of a sluice. *Ma.* cīppu bolt pushed up from below; cīppu a bolt, bar. *Ka.* (Hlav.)

cipu wooden latch. *Tu. cimpi, cimpu, cimpu* a bolt, bar, latch; *cipu* a wedge, wooden peg. (B-K. also) bolt, latch. DED 2155.

2623 *Te. cima* ant. *Kol. si-ma*, (SR.) *sime* id. *Nk. śima* id. *Koṇḍa śima* id. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) *śima*, (P.) *hima* id. DED(S) 2156.

2624 *Ta. cīr* (-pp-, -tt-) to be excellent, be superior, be suitable, fitting (as an opportunity), fall into rhythmic movement; *n.* prosperity, wealth, beauty, gracefulness, goodness, greatness, excellence, superiority, paramount importance, esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning, equilibrium, evenness, balance, measure, quantity, heaviness; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments; *cirmai* greatness, excellence, eminence, reputation, renown, weight, moderateness, decorum, smoothness, evenness, polish; *cirpu* excellence. *Ma. cīr* good condition, stoutness, increase; *cirkka* to swell, become stout; *cirpikka* to increase; *cīru* good condition, luck. DED 2157.

2625 *Ta. ir, irppi* nit. *Ma. ir* id.; *iruka* to comb hair. *Ko. ci-r* nit. *To. ti-r* id. *Ka. ir, ipi, sir* id.; *ir* to comb out nits; *ir-āṇige, sir-āṇige* comb for nits or lice; (Ilav.) *ciguru* nit. *Koḍ. ci-rī* id. *Tu. tīru*, (BRR) *cīru, siru* id.; *tīruvāṇa* nit-pick. *Te. īru, ipi* nit; *ir(u)cu* to comb out nits; *ir(u) pena* comb for removing nits. *Kol. si-r* nit. *Nk. śir* id. *Nk. (Ch.) sirku* (pl.) nits. *Ga. (S.) irs- (iris-)* to comb. *Go. (Ch. Ph. W.) sir* (pl. -k), (Mu.) *hīr, (S.) hīr, ir* nit; (Tr.) *siṛ* louse (sic) (*Voc. 3422*); (W. Ph.) *cimi* comb for removing nits (*Voc. 1325*); (*Koya Su. irs-* to comb out nits. *Pc. hīr* (pl. -ku) nit. *Maṇḍ. hīr* (pl. -ke) id. *Kui sirenī, sīreji* comb. *Kuwi* (S.) *hīru*, (Su. P.) *hīru* (pl. *hīrka*) nit. *Kur. cīr* id. DED(S, N) 2158.

2626 *Go. (Tr.) sir, (A.) śir, (Y. Ch. Ph.) śīr, (D. G.) hīr, (Mu.) hīr, (S.) hīr, ir, (Ma.) īr* root (*Voc. 3423*). *Pe. cīra* id. *Kui siru* (pl. *sirka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *hīru*, (S.) *hīru*, (Su. P.) *hīru* (pl. *hīrka*) id. / Cf. Maithili *siṛ* fibrous roots of tree or plant, in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13421. DED(S) 2162.

2627 *Ka. cīraṇa, cīrpa, jīrpa* a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals. *Te. cīraṇamu* a small chisel. / Cf. Mar. *cīrṣ* id. DED 2159.

2628 *Kol. (SR.) sire, (Kin.) cīre* chironji tree. *Nk. śire* id. *Pa. cīr* chironji nut. *Go. (Tr.) sarekā* chironji tree, *Buchanania angustifolia* Roxb. [better, *B. latifolia* Roxb.]; (Ch.) *sareka, (G. Mu.) rēka* chironji (*Voc. 3342*); (SR.) *sirkā marā* id. (*Voc. 3403*); (ASu.) *serkā* id. *Pe. rēka mar B. latifolia. Maṇḍ. rēko* id. *Kui srēko* a species of forest tree. *Kuwi* (F.) *rēko B. latifolia*. DED(S) 2160.

2629 *Ta. cīrai* cloth; *cīlai* cloth, garment, woman's cloth. *Ma. cīla, śīla* cloth. *To. si-ly* a cloak (in songs). *Ka. sire* cloth, garment in general (not sewed), female's garment (not sewed). *Tu. sirē, sirē* female's garment. *Te.*

cīra id., any cloth in general. *Go. (Ko.) cīla* cloak (*Voc. 1336*); (*Ko.*) *sīle* cloth (*Voc. 3428*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *sīla paciya* dhoti. / *Ka. sire* is said to be from Skt. *cīra-*, but the sense is rather that of Skt. *cēla-* clothes, garment; there has prob. been contamination between the two words. DED(S) 2161.

2630 *Pa. cīr* el bandicoot. *Ga. (S.) cīrel* rat. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) *sīrli* a kind of rat. *Pe. hīrel* ordi bandicoot. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hīreli* ordi a kind of rat; (S.) *dandi hīreli* handicoat. Cf. 833 *Ta. eli*. DED(S) 2163.

2631 *Koṇḍa sirba-* to cry (pair-word with 282 *arba-*); *arbaḍeṇ sirbaḍeṇ* crying constantly. *Pe. hīrba-* to call (intensive base only). *Malt. cīrce* to shout, make a noise. DEN 36A.

2632 *Ma. cīla, śīla* bag, purse. *Ko. ci-rm* (obl. ci-rt-) bag. *To. ti-rm* (obl. ti-rt-) gunny sack. *Ka. cīra, cīla, cīlu* bag, sack. *Koḍ. ci-le* bag. *Tu. cīravu* bag, purse, pocket. DED 2164.

2633 *Ka. cīlampaṇḍe* ankle. *Te. cīlampaṇḍa* id. DED 2165.

2634 *Ka. cīla* a word of calling to a cat, like pussy. *Te. cīli* a pet name for a cat, puss, pussy. DED 2166.

2635 *Kui sīdi* raw, unripe, green; sober; *sīdari* something that is raw, unripe, green; a sober woman; *sīdanju* a sober man. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hi'li* unripe; (F.) *hi'li* raw; (S.) *hi'li* green. DEDS 415.

2636 *Go. (Ch.) cīva, (W.) cīwāl, (Ph.) cīvā, cīvā(l), (Tr.) cīwā* young of birds, chick (*Voc. 1337*). *Koṇḍa sīpī, (BB) sīpi* chicken. *Kui sīpa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *hippa*, (Mal.) *hipā, (Su.) hipa* chicken, chick. *Kur. (Ilav.) cī'am, cīyam* id. *Malt. cīnyo* chicken. DEDS (N) 414.

2637 *Ta. cīval* that which is loosely woven. *Ma. cīval* thinness of cloth. DED 2167.

2638 *Ta. cīg, cīrkai, cīkkal* whistle, whistling; *cīṭṭi* whistling, toy whistle. *Ma. cīl, cīl* a sound. *Ka. sīllu* whistling (of men or birds); *cīl, sīl* a scream, a cry; (Tipt.) *sīlpu* whistling. Cf. 2610 *Ta. ical*. / Cf. Mar. *śīl* a whistle. DED(S, N) 2168.

2639 *Ta. cīru* (cīrī-) to hiss as a serpent, snort as a horse, sniff, be infuriated, swell with rage, roar and blaze forth as a flame, get angry with; *n.* anger; *cīram* anger, fury; *cīru-cīr-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying violent anger; *cintu* (cinti-) to be angry with, hiss (as a serpent). *Ma. cīruka* to hiss, puff as a snake, foam, rage; *cīrīkka* to make to hiss, enrage; *cīram* rage; *cīru* a hiss, puffing; *cīruka* to hiss, rage. *Ka. sīru* to grow enraged, become angry, be very contentious or quarrelsome; *n.* raging, fierceness; *sivarisu, sivarisu* to hiss, puff, pass the proper temper, show disgust or disdain; *sēru* to rail at, treat with derision; ? *sīṭṭu* anger, rage. *Koḍ. ci-r-*

(ci-ri-) to grumble, answer back grumblingly. *Tu. sīruni* to hiss; *sīṭṭu* anger, displeasure. *Te. (B.) cīru* to hiss like a serpent. ? *Pe. hic-* (hice-) to threaten. Cf. 553 *Ta. iṭal*. DED (S, N) 2169.

2640 *Ko. ci-rī* (to rain) in a drizzle. *To. si-r* spray. *Ka. sīru* to be scattered, be sprinkled, fly about; *sīr-pani* spray or fine drops of water; *sīrumbul* being scattered, sprinkled, etc. ? *Te. (K.) cīrumu* to fling, throw. *Go. (ChD.) jīriā* fountain (*Voc. 1423*; so correct *Voc.*); (ASu.) *sīrk-* to sprinkle water. *Kui sīrpa* (sirt-) to shake out, sprinkle; *n.* act of sprinkling, shaking out; ? *sīrsi* giva to sprinkle. DED(S, N) 2170.

2641 *Ta. cīni* false hemp tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*. *Ma. (DCV) cīni* id. DEDS 416.

2642 *Ko. cīr-...* onom. of hot iron sizzling in water, of a burning corpse. *Ka. cūmyi, cūy*, comyi the hissing of water on heated iron or fire. *Tu. cūyicūyī* hissing noise of a heated metal dipped into water. *Te. cūyi* the hissing noise produced by water coming into contact with hot metal or other substance. *Kur. choēchoēnā* to fizz, hiss (said of a fire or red-hot iron upon which water is thrown); *choē-moē* onom. imitating the sound of something roasting. DED 2171.

2643 *Ta. cukiyan* a kind of sweet pastry ball. *Ka. suggu* rice parched, ground and mixed with jaggery and coconut. *Te. sukiya* a kind of sweet cake or bun. DED 2172.

2644 *Ka. sugi* to tear off, strip off, plunder, peel; *ugi* to pull, draw away, rob, draw or tear off, draw (a sword), pull out. *Kur. coxnā* (cokkhas) to pluck, cull (fruit, flower, useful leaves); *coxnā* (Ilav.) to fall off as fruits, (Grignard) be plucked. *Malt. coqe* (coq-) to pluck off, set free; *cogre* to drop off, get free, be ransomed. DED(N) 2173.

2645 *Ta. cukir* (-v-, -nt-) to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres), rub clean and smooth as a lute-string; *cūr* (-v-, -nt-) to pick, separate. *Ma. cūruka* to pick cotton. DED 2174.

2646 *Ta. cukkai* star (< *Te.*) *Ka. cukke* small mark, dot; *cikki, cikke* spot, speck, dot (as of cat, leopard), star. *Te. cukka* star, spot, dot, drop. *Kol. sukka* star. *Nk. cukka* (c = ts) id. *Nk. (Ch.) cukkin* id. *Pa. cukka* id. *Ga. (S.) cukka* drop of rain; (S.) *sukka* star. *Go. (Tr.) sukkum, (G.) huko, (Mu.) lukka, hukkum, (S.) hukka, (Ma.) ukkum, hukka, (Ko.) ukam* id. (*Voc. 3432*). *Koṇḍa suka* id. *Pe. huka* (pl. -ṇ) id.; *hukerag, hukering* (pl. only recorded) stars. *Maṇḍ. hukering* id. *Kui suka* star. *Kuwi* (F.) *hūka, (S. P.) hukka* id.; (D.) *suk'erika* stars. DED(S) 2175.

2647 *Ka. suggi* the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind (esp. the time of reaping the corn and grain), harvest, plenty, a feast. *Tu. suggi* the twelfth

Tuḷu month (March-April), the second rice-crop, harvest. *Go. (Hislop)* *sugge* harvest (*Voc. 3436*). / Cf. Mar. *sugi* the period of coming to maturity or perfection, or of the abounding or prevailing (of the products of the earth, of articles of merchandise, etc.), season. DED(S) 2176.

2648 *Ta. cuṅku* end of cloth left hanging out in dressing, pleat or fold of garment, silken tassel used in plaiting girls' hair (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgu, juṅgu* end of a turban sticking out, a small part torn and hanging to the thing, a dangling tatter. *Te. cuṅgulu* the end(s) of a garment; (B.) *cuṅgu* a skirt, the end of a cloth. *Kol. (SR.) juṅge* cloth; (Kin.) *juṅge* dhoti. DED 2177.

2649 *Ta. cuṅkuṭu* trivial balance, trifling amount in arrears (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgaḍi* pittance, small money, change, a trifling or petty sum above the large one, odd (as in one hundred and odd). *Tu. cuṅgaḍi* a trifling sum, odds, small coins, change, anything of little value. *Te. cuṅgudu* small balance of money due. Cf. *Ta. cukku* small bit, fragment, piece, particle, worthless thing; *cukkai* small piece, bit. DED 2178.

2650 *Ka. cuṅcu* a projecting ledge on a house. *Te. cuncu*-middle an overhanging tower or turret. DED 2179.

2651 *Ka. cuṅcu* the hair curling round the forehead. *Te. cuncu* a small lock of hair left upon the crown of the head. *Kol. (Kin.) cuncur* crest of cock (Kamaleśwaran). *Pa. cucurka* topknot. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *cuṅcu-śckhara*. DED(S, N) 2180.

2652 *Ka. juṅjuru* state of being curled or tangled. *Te. juṅjuru* dishevelled hair. DED 2181.

2653 *Kur. cuṅjā* to pound rice, beat with repeated vertical knocks; *reṣṭ-pass. cuṅjānā; cuṅjā* a clay-coated hole in the ground, used as a mortar for pounding rice in. *Malt. cunje* to clean rice by pounding. DED 2182.

2654 *Ta. cuṭu* (cuṭuv-, cuṭṭ-) to be hot, burn; warm (*tr.*), heat, burn up, roast, toast, bake, fry, cook in steam, burn as bricks in a kiln, cauterize, brand; *n.* burning, heating, scalding; *cuṭar* light, brilliance, lustre, sun, sunshine, moon, planet, fire, burning lamp, flame, spark; *cuṭal* drops of burning oil falling from a lamp, charred end of a burning stick; *cuṭalai, cuṭu-kāṭu* burning-ground; *cuṭu* (cuṭṭ-) to brand (as cattle), cauterize; *n.* that which is heated, burnt, roasted, heat, warmth, feverishness, fomentation, hot temper, anger, brand; *cuṭṭu* that which is burnt or cooked, a kind of ola torch. *Ma. cuṭuka* to burn, be hot, feel hot; burn (*tr.*), make hot, toast, roast, bake, boil; *cuṭuvikka* to get one to burn; *cuṭar* fire, brightness; *cuṭala* the burning-place in the southern corner of the compound, burning or burying place; *cuṭu* heat, burning; *cuṭṭu* torch; *cuṭṭa* top of a coconut

branch used as a torch. *Ko.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to roast, bake (pots), burn (corpses); *cuṭ* ga-ṭ funeral burning-place; *cu-ṭ* (*obl.* *cu-ṭ*) heat, a burn, spark thrown off by hammered iron; pair-word with *pa-ṭ* hardship (*pa-ṭ* *cu-ṭ*). *To.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to burn (*tr.*). *Ka.* suḍu (*suṭṭ*-) to burn, roast, bake, fire (a gun); be consumed with fire, burn, feel hot, be roasted; *n.* burning, etc.; *suḍuka* who has burned; *suḍuvike*, *suḍuha* burning; *suḍu-gādu* cemetery; *suḍu* burning, cauterization; *suṭṭe* a torch of wisps, etc.; *soda* burning; *soḍar*, *soḍaru*, *sodalū* lamp; *suṭṭage*, *suṭṭige* roast meat, act of burning or roasting; that which is chiefly taken for roasting on a spit, the heart. *Koḍ.* cuḍ- (*cuḍuv*- *cuṭṭ*-) to burn (*tr.*); *cuḍi* *gala* cremation place; *tu-ḍi* torch of dry reeds or small splints of wood. *Tu.* *suḍupini*, *suḍpini*, *tuḍupini* to burn, be hot, sultry; burn (*tr.*), bake, toast, roast; *suḍalē* burning a dead body; *suḍu*, *suḍu* act of burning; *suḍugādu* cemetery; *suḍuḍu* a burning sensation in the throat; *suḍaru*, *tuḍaru*, *tuḍāru* lamp; *cuḍu* heat, warmth, zeal, hot, warm; *cuṭṭe*, *tuṭṭe* torch made of palm leaves, etc.; *soḍaru* smell of burning. *Kor.* (O.) *suḍi* torch made of coconut leaves. *Te.* *cūḍu* to burn, brand with a hot iron or the like; *n.* burning, branding, a brand; (K.) *suḍiyu* to burn (*intr.*). *Kol.* *suḍ-* (*suṭṭ*-) to cook; (Kin.) *cu-* to bake (bread). *Nk.* *suṭ-* to roast. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *suṭ-/suḍ-* (*suṭṭ*-) to fry. *Go.* (Tr.) *surrānā*, (G. Mu.) *hurr*, (Ma.) *oṭ* to cook bread (*Voc.* 3446); (W.) *sūr* torch (*Voc.* 3458). *Koṇḍa* *sur-* (*suṭṭ*-) to roast, burn (incense). *Pe.* *huz-* (*hust-*), *huzba-* to roast. *Kui* *subga* (< *sug-b*; *sugd-*) id.; *n.* roasting. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūḍ-* (*it-*) to burn, shoot with gun; (F.) *hūḍali* to burn; (S.) *hūṭinai* to burn, kindle. *Kur.* *kupnā* (*kuṭas*) to grow warm, become hot, be heated; cook (*tr.*) on live embers, bake on an open fire. *Malt.* *kuṭe* (*kuṭ-*) to burn, roast, sear; *kurnare* to be hot or warm; *kurni* warm, hot. / Cf. *Skt.* *cūḍ-*, *in:* *upacūḍana-*, *upacūḍana-* singeing, searing, heating; *Skt.* (*Haravijaya* 14.60), *Pkt.* *cuḍuli* torch, *Mar.* *cuḍi* torch of wisps or twigs. DED(S, N) 2183.

2655 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Ma.* (Tiyya) *juṭṭu* tuft of hair on shaven head. *Ka.* *juṭṭa*, *juṭṭu*, *juṭṭu* the tuft of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure, crest, tuft growing on an animal's head; (Ilav.) *joṭṭu* hair-knot. *Koḍ.* *jiṭṭi* tuft of hair as worn by brahmans, etc., woman's backhair. *Tu.* *juṭṭu* tuft of hair on the head, cue. *Te.* *juṭṭu* long lock or tuft of hair, crest of a bird such as a peacock. *Kol.* (Br.) *juṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Go.* (Y.) *cuṭṭi*, (Tr. Ph.) *cuṭṭi*, (W. Ch.) *cuṭṭin* (*pl.*) hair (*Voc.* 1346); (S.) *juṭṭi* topknot, cock's comb (*Voc.* 1434); (Su.) *juṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Kur.* *cuṭṭi* hair (of man or animals), bristles, mane. / Cf. *Skt.* *jūṭa-* twisted hair of ascetics and Śiva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5258), and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883, esp. 3 **cōṭṭa-*; some of the items recorded here may be < *IA*. DED(S, N) 2184.

2656 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* intelligent person; *cūṭṭikkai* ingenuity, sharpness, smartness; *cūṭṭukkāraṇ* witty person. *Ma.* *cuṭṭi* smartness, quickness. *To.* *suṭṭ* cleverness, skill (pair-word with *poṭm*). *Ka.* *suṭi* clever, able, powerful; *suṭi* smartness, quickness. *Tu.* *cuṭi*, *suṭi* smart, clever. *Te.* *suṭi* clearheadedness, method, orderliness. DED(N) 2185.

2657 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* small ornament worn by women and children on the forehead, white curl on the forehead of bull or cow, white spot on the head of beast or serpent, plate of gold worn on the forehead as a mark of distinction. *Ma.* *cuṭṭi* mark or jewel on the forehead; *cuṭṭu* natural mark on the skin, e.g. of cows, children. *Ka.* *cuṭṭi* a kind of frontlet. *Tu.* *cuṭṭi* a small spot or speck, spotted, speckled. DED 2186.

2658 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi*-) to point out, show, designate, indicate, have in view, aim at, desire, think, consider, honour; *n.* indication, reference, that which is intended or designated, honour. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu* pointing; *cūṭṭuka* to point at, aim; *cūṭṭal* pointing out; *cūṭṭan-viral* forefinger. *Ka.* *suṭṭu* to point at with the finger; *suṭṭumbe* the index finger; *cuṭṭi* aim. *Tu.* *cuṭṭi* id.; *tūṇḍuni* to aim, point at; *tūṇḍelu* pointing, directing. *Te.* *suṭṭi* aim; *juṭṭa-vrēlu* forefinger. ? *Pa.* *tuṭṭi-* (*juṭṭi-*) to show (or with 3566 *Ta.* *tūṇḍu*). *Kui* *suṭṭa* (*suṭṭi*-) to point with the finger; *suṭṭa* *vanju* the index finger. *Kuwi* (F) *hūṭali*, (Isr.) *hūṭi-* (*it-*) to point out; (F.) *hūṭa* *vwānjū* forefinger. DED(S) 2187.

2659 (a) *Ta.* *cupaṅku* yellow spreading spots on the body of women (regarded as beautiful), sallow complexion as of a love-lorn woman, a spreading skin disease esp. of animals, pollen dust; *cupaṅ* yellow spreading spots on the body of women; *cupai* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to itch, be inflamed, twinge, tingle; *n.* pustules, prickle (as in leaves, stalks, etc.), down on fruits, itching, smarting, keenness, sharpness, shame, sense. *Ma.* *cupaṅku* variegated surface, soft down as on young palm leaves, scales of fish, blotch, scab, spots on the skin, yellow or dark (considered as a beauty); *cupa* down on a fruit, sensitiveness; *cuṇekka* to have the skin irritated, be touchy. *Koḍ.* *cūṭṭi* spot, mark; *cūṭṭi* *payyu* spotted cow. *Tu.* *cuppai* scab, scurf; *tūṇṇaṅgu*, *tūṇṇaṅgu*, *tūṇṇai* the scurf or mealy crust of the body, *conṇikē*, *conṇē*, *solikē* the scab of itch, etc. *Go.* (Tr.) *sōṇṇi* the blister eczema of the hands (*Voc.* 3507). *Kur.* *jonṇē* wart. (b) *Ta.* *cuṇṇu* dandruff, scurf. *Ka.* *joṇḍu* the scurf of the head, dandruff. *Te.* *cuṇḍu* dandruff, scurf. DED(S, N) 2188.

2660 *Ta.* *cupaṅku* (*cupaṅki-*) to be jaded, loiter, linger. *Ka.* *juṇṇu* to shrink, contract, withdraw, retire; *n.* state of being shrunk, a shrunk, crippled body. *Te.* *juḍḍu*, *juṇḍu*, (K. also) *juṇḍu* to lurk, slink, (K. also) shrink, withdraw. Cf. 2687 *Ta.* *curuṅku*. DED(S) 2189.

2661 *Ta.* *cuṭṭaṇ* grey musk shrew; *cuṭṭeli*, (Koll.) *cuṭṭāṇ* mouse, *Mus urbanus*; *cūṭṭaṇ* grey musk shrew; *mūṇ-cūṭṭu* musk-rat, *Sorex indicus*. *Ma.* *cuṭṭeli* mouse, musk-rat. *Ka.* *suṇḍa*, *suṇḍ-ili*, *suṇḍil-ili*, *suṇḍ-ili*, *suṇḍil-ili*, *cūṇḍ-ili* musk-rat. *Koḍ.* *cūṇḍ-eli* house-mouse, field-mouse. *Tu.* *suṇḍ-eli* musk-rat. *Te.* *cuncu* mouse, musk-rat; *cunc-eluka*, *cuṇḍ-eluka* mouse; *cūṇ-eluka* species of mouse. *Kol.* (Kin.) *cindrag* musk-rat. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) *cūci* musk-rat (*Voc.* 1353); (Ma.) *cuṭṭi-eli*, (Mu.) *cuṭṭi*, *cuṭṭiyal* small rat (*Voc.* 1344); (Ph.) *coṭe* mouse (*Voc.* 1368). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *susuki* musk-rat. *Kur.* *coṭṭō* mouse. For *eli*, etc., see 833 *Ta.* *eli*. Cf. 2664 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu*; the shrews seem to be differentiated from rats and mice by the length of the snout. / Cf. *Skt.* *śuṇḍi-mūṣikā*, *gandha-śuṇḍinī* (Burrow, *Kratylos* 15.56), *cūṇḍu-mūṣikā*, *chucchūṇḍura*, *cucundari*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5053. Cf. also *Skt.* *tuṭuma-* mouse, rat. For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 95 (Santalī *cūṇḍ* musk-rat, etc.), and Emeneau, *JAOS* 82.109. DED(S, N) 2190.

2662 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi*-) to dry up, be evaporated by heat; boil (*tr.*), stew, simmer; *n.* sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling. *Ka.* *cund-* (*cundy-*) to boil away (*intr.*); ? to starve oneself for one's children's sake. *Ka.* *suṇḍu* to evaporate; *suṇḍisu* to make evaporate, reduce in boiling. *Te.* *cuṇḍu* to be evaporated or dried up. / Cf. *Skt.* *śuṇṭh-* to become dry. DED(S) 2191.

2663 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi*-) to shoot with the thumb and finger (as a marble), flip a coin, tap with the thumb or finger, jerk (as reins), draw out an elastic body and let it recoil with a jerk; *n.* jerking, flipping; *cuṭṭu-vil* toy bow for shooting stones or pellets. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu-villu* a crossbow. *Ka.* *cund-* (*cundy-*) to test (coin) by flicking it up in the air and listening to the noise made by the thumbnail in flicking. *Te.* (B.) *cuṇḍu* to be flicked, as water from the finger. DED(S) 2192.

2664 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu*, *coṇṇu* bill, beak, lower lip. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu* a short beak or bill, lips, snout; *cuṭṭaṇ* pointed, pick-axe, blubber-lipped; *topṇa*, *tolṇa* mouth. *Ka.* *cūṇḍu* a bird's beak. *Kor.* (M.) *juṭṭi* beak. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *saila* mouth, face. *Pa.* *cond* mouth, beak. *Ga.* (S.²) *soṭṭu*, (S.³) *sol(ḍu)* mouth; (P.) *soṇḍi* beak. *Go.* (Ko.) *soṇḍe* lip (*Voc.* 3494). *Pe.* *condi* beak of bird. *Kui* *suḍa* mouth, beak, brim. *Kuwi* (D.) *hoṇḍi* mouth. *Kur.* *colō* pointed (said of the mouth of animals). Cf. 2661 *Ta.* *cuṭṭaṇ*, 3296 *Ta.* *tuṭi*, and 3311 *Ta.* *tuṭṭaṇ*. DED(S) 2193.

2665 *Ta.* *cuṭṭai* *Solanum torvum*; *S. verbascifolium*; Indian tree potato. *Ma.* *cuṭṭa* *S. pubescens*. *Ka.* *cūḍ* *mul* *S. indicum*. *Ka.* *suṇḍe*, *soṇḍe* *S. pubescens*. *Koḍ.* *cūṇḍe* sp. *Solanum*. *Tu.* *sōṇṇē* a kind of solanum; (DCV) *suṇḍe* Indian currant tomato. DED(S) 2194.

2666 *Ta.* *cuppi* membrum virile. *Ma.* *cuppi* penis. *Ka.* *tuṇṇi*, *tuṇṇe* id. *Te.* *culla*, *culli* id. *Kur.* *copḍō* id. Cf. 2681 *Pe.* *cuyi*. DED 2195.

2667 *Te.* *utuku*, *uduku* to wash (as clothes), drub, thrash. *Kol.* *sutk-* (*sutukt-*) to wash (clothes). *Nk.* *sutk-* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sut-*, *sut(u)k-* id. *Go.* (SR. Tr. Ph.) *sukkānā*, (G. Mu.) *huk-*, (Ma. Ko.) *ukk-* id.; (M.) *hukānā* to wash (*Voc.* 3431). DED(S) 2196.

2668 *Ta.* *cutti*, *cuttiyal* small hammer. *Ma.* *cutti*, *cuttika*, *tutti* hammer. *Ka.* *suttige* id. *Tu.* *sutti*, *suttige*, *suttiye*, *suttē*, *suttiye* id. *Te.* *sutte* id. *Go.* (A.) *sutte* id. (*Voc.* 3438). *Kuwi* (S.) *suthi* id. / Cf. *Mar.* *sutki* an instrument of stone-splitters. DED(S) 2197.

2669 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sutri* (*pl.* -*gu*) nostril. *Go.* (L.) *sutrin* nostrils (*Voc.* 3439). DEDS 417.

2670 *Go.* (Mu.) *sūṇḍ* *gaṭ* knot of hair at back (*Voc.* 3454). *Kur.* *cundī* the hairtail as worn by men. DEDS 418.

2671 *Kol.* *supari* *ma-s* diviner, priest; (Pat., p. 87) *supari* shaman. *Kui* *supari* holy; vowed, devoted. DED 2198.

2672 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *supar* tamarind. *Pa.* *cupāri* (*pl.* *cupāriḷ*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *supār* (*pl.* *supārīḷ*) id.; *supārīḷ* sour. DED(S) 2199.

2673 *Ta.* *cuppai*, *cuppi* twigs; *uval*, *uvalai* twigs and sprays, dried leaves. *Ma.* *cappu* leaf, esp. plantain leaf; *tōl* green leaves, small branches, shrubs. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *toval* leaves. *Ko.* *cop* broth made of plants, plants used in making broth. *To.* *tub* leaves of tree; *sup* leaves (in song; < *Badaga* *soppu*). *Ka.* *sappu*, *soppu*, *tappala*, *toppala*, *toppalu*, *toval* all green leaves of plants in general, foliage, a herb, greens, covering, bark; *tovaltu* having put forth new leaves; *sabbige*, *sabbe* a slender branch of a tree or shrub; *jabbalu* a grassy place. *Koḍ.* *cappala* leaf; *toppī* small leaves. *Tu.* *coppu*, *soppu*, *tappu* leaf, foliage, greens; *tappoliyuni* to be covered with foliage. DED (S, N) 2200.

2674 (a) *Ta.* *uppu* salt, alkali, saltiness; *uppar* salt manufacturers; *uppaṭam* salt-pans, saline land (cf. 299 *alam* salt-pan); *uppaṭavan* salt-maker; *uvalakam*, *uppaṭam* salt-pan; *umapaṇ* salt-maker, dealer in salt; *fem.* *umapaṇṭi*. *Ma.* *uppu* salt, saltiness, condiment; *uppikka* to be salty; *uppaṭam* salt marsh. *Ko.* *up* salt. *To.* *up* id. *Ka.* *uppu* id.; *uppaṭiga* man who belongs to a division of the salt-maker caste, the members of which are also fishermen; *uppaḍa* salted and dried vegetables. *Koḍ.* *uppi* salt. *Tu.* *uppu* id.; *uppaḍu* pickles; *uppaḍa* salted fish; *uppaṇṇu* brackishness. *Te.* *uppu* salt; *uppana* saltiness, salt taste; *uppani* saltish, brackish; *uppaṭamu* salt-pan, salt-works. *Kol.* *sup* salt. *Nk.* *supp* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sup* id. *Pa.* *cup* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sup*, (S.) *cuppu* id.

(b) *Ta.* *uvar* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to taste saltish, be brackish, taste astringent, dislike, abhor,

loathe; *n.* saltishness, brackishness, salt, brackish soil, fuller's earth, sea, pleasantness (= Skt. *lavanya*); *uvarppu* saltishness, astringency, dislike, aversion; *uvari* brackish water, urine, sea. *Ma. uvar* salt taste, brackishness; *uvari* sea; *or* saltiness. *Ka. ogar* an astringent taste. *Tu. ubary, ubary* brackishness; *ugaru* brackish; *ogaru* brackishness; salty, brackish; *ogaru* to become salty or brackish. *Te. ogaru, vagaru* astringent taste; having an astringent taste. *Go. (Tr.) sawwor, sawwar, (M.) havar, (L.) hovar, ovar, (Ma. Ko.) ovar* salt (*Voc.* 3360). *Konda sōru* id. *Pe. sōr* id. *Mand. jār* id. *Kui sārū* id. *Kuwi (F.) hārū, (S. Su.) hārū* id. *Cf. Ta. cavar, s.v. 2386 Ta. cavaṭu. /Cf. Nahali copo salt. DED(S) 2201.*

2675 *Ta. cuvavu* musk-shrew. *Kol. supke* young rat. *Pa. cumari, cumbri* musk-rat. *Go. (Tr.) sūpē* house-mouse; (SR.) *supe* small mouse; *huppe (M.) rat, mouse, (D.) rat, (Mu.) field-rat; (Ko.) uppe* rat (*Voc.* 3440). *Pe. cupel* musk-rat. *Kui supā, supenji, supci* shrew-mouse, musk-rat. *Kuwi (S.) supesi* musk-mice; (Mah.) *supri* musk-rat. *DED(S) 2202.*

2676 *Kur. cubbā* peacock. *Malt. cuwe* id. *DED 2203.*

2677 *Ta. cuma* (-pp-, -nt-) to become heavy as debt or interest, be burdened; bear, support, carry a burden, take upon oneself, bear in the womb; (Tinn.) *cema* to carry; *cummaṭu* burden, load, load pad for head; *cumatalai, cumaitalai* burden, responsibility; *cumati* load, burden, abundance; *cumattu (cumatti-)* to burden, load, impose; *cumai* bearing, burden, load; *cumaiyan* porter; *cummaṭu* load pad for head; *cummai* burden, charge; *cimpuri* coil of straw used for keeping steady a vessel, load, etc., as on the ground or head. *Ma. cuma* burden, load; *cumakka* to carry a burden; *cumaṭu, cōṭu* burden, load; *cumatala* charge, duty; *cumattuka* to load, charge; *cummal* load; *cummaṭu* pad for head to carry burdens; *cummuka* to bear, carry. *Ko. tamē* carrying pad. *Ka. simbi, simbe* ring of cloth to be put under a vessel, etc., upon the head; a coil for setting a vessel on the ground; the coil of a snake; *sivaḍu, sivaḍi, sivuḍi, sivuḍu* pad to be put under a load on the head; ? (Hav.) *tōmpaṭa* carrying on the head (or with 3540 *Go. tōc-*). *Tu. tumbuni, (B-K.) tumbu, sumbu, humbu* to bear, carry as a load; *tumbāvuni* to load; *tumboṇuni, tummoṇuni* to bear or suffer, be patient. *Bel. (LSB 2.1) simbi* to carry. *Te. cumma, cumpāta* carrying pad (pāta cloth). *Kol. (SR. Kin.) kunt-* to lift; (W.) *kut- (kutti-)* to place burden on head. *Nk. cumma (c = ts)* pad on head for carrying. *Pa. kumt-* to carry on head; *cumṭal* carrying pad on head. *Ga. (Oll.) kumt-* to carry on head; (P.) *sumṭal* head-pad for carrying loads. *Go. (Ph.) sum-mār, (SR.) cumār, (Ch.) summar, (Mu. S.) hummar, (Ma.) umār, (Ko.) umar* id. (*Voc.* 3442). *Konda simbori* id.; *suma* a cloth

rolled into a pad. *Kur. kum'nā* to take and carry on head, make oneself responsible for, confess, be pregnant as result of a fault. *Malt. kume* to take upon one's head, accept terms, take charge of. *Br. kubēn* heavy (see *BDCG*, § 2.24, n. 25). *Cf. 5126 Ta. mō- (? *cuma- > *cmō- > mō-). /Cf. Pali cumbaṭa(ka)-* coil, pad of cloth; a wreath (puppha-c^o, māla-c^o). *Pkt. (DNM, Norman) cumbhala-* garland for the head; *cuppala-* id.; *Turner, CDIAL, no. 4869, *cumbaṭa-*. *DED(S, N) 2204.*

2678 *Ta. cummā* leisurely, without any occupation or work, in normal condition, in health, silently, quietly, in perfect peace and rest, bare, without any reason, uselessly, vaguely, unintentionally, at random, as a joke, gratuitously, gratis, freely, unceremoniously, continuously, repeatedly. *Ma. cumma* without cause or emotion, gratis, quietly. *Ka. summa, summage, summane* quietly, silently, causelessly, without proper or just cause, without a particular cause, in an objectless manner, for nothing, uselessly, without the intention of getting labour done, without the intention of exacting remuneration; (PBl.) *ummane* silently. *Kol. surmi* silent; (Pat., p. 191) *surum* aneng to be silent. *Nk. surum* silent; *surmak* a secret. *Go. (Tr. SR.) cammake* silent (*Voc.* 1287). *DED(S) 2205.*

2679 *Kol. sum-* (sumt-) to catch, seize, buy. *Nk. sum-* id.; *lay. Nk. (Ch.) sum-* to buy, catch, hold. *Pa. cumm-* to seize, catch hold of. *DED(S) 2206.*

2680 *Ko. ci-l* life; air, blast of air from bellows; noise, small noise. *Ka. suy, suyi, sūy* to breathe, sigh; *n. breath, a sigh; suyil, suyilu, suyilu, sūy, sūlu* breath, a sigh. *Tu. suyilu, suyyn, tuyily* breath, respiration; sighing, a sigh; *suyimpuni, suyimbuni, suyyni* to blow the nose, hiss, snort, bellow, fizz, grunt, etc. ? *Pa. cuyk-* to sob. *Cf. 3512 Ta. toy. DED(S) 2207.*

2681 *Pe. cuy* (child's) penis. *Mand. hūy* penis. ? *Go. (Asu.) cūcō* id. *Cf. 2666 Ta. cuppi. DED(S) 419.*

2682 *Pa. codda* ant. *Ga. (S.² S.³) suydi* id. *Go. (D.) horri, (Mu.) harri* black ant; (G.) *hurri* ant, red ant; (Mu.) *hurri* ant; (M.) *hūri, orang* black ant; (Ko.) *orngu* a kind of poisonous ant (*Voc.* 3594); ? (L.) *cutti* black ant (*Voc.* 1348). *Pe. hoyda* ant. *Kui sodro* a medium-sized black ant; (K.) *horovanga (pl.)* a species of biting ants. *Kuwi (T.) horla* ant (= *Kui sodro*; cf. 994 *Pe. Kuwi orli, Kui odri*). *DED(S) 2208.*

2683 *Ta. curam* narrow and difficult path. *Ma. curam* difficult road, pass, ghaut. *DED 2210.*

2684 *Ta. curi* (-v-, -nt-) to be spiral as conch, whirl round, eddy (as water), curl; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind spirally, whirl, curl, lie in a circle; *n.* whirling, spiral, curve, screw, white curl on the forehead of bulls; *curiyal* curling, curly hair, lock of hair, woman's

hair; *curul* (*curuly-, curup-*) to become coiled, roll, curl (as hair); *n.* rolling, roll, coil, curl, woman's hair curled and tied up in dressing; *curulal* ringlet, coil; *curulai* roll; *curuṭṭu* (*curuṭṭi-*) to roll up, coil, curl, fold, twist; *n.* curling, coiling, anything rolled up, cheroot; *curuṭṭai* curly hair, curly-haired boy or girl; *curunai* anything rolled up; *cūr* (-pp-, -tt-) to revolve, whirl round; *cūrppu* whirling, revolving, bracelet; *cūral* whirling as of wind. *Ma. curiyal* a round rattan basket; *curuṭṭu* a roll, cheroot, a sheaf; *curul* scroll, roll; *curuluka* to be rolled up, be curled; *curuṭṭuka* to roll up (*tr.*). *Ko. curp-* (*curd-*) to lie in coils (snake, rope); *curf-* (*curfy-*) to coil, roll (*tr.*). *To. tu-l* (*tu-d-*) to be rolled up (curl, leaf); *tu-ṭ* (*tu-fy-*) to roll up (*tr.*), curl (hair), tie up (hair); *tuṣk* hair curl; *tu-r* storm; *su-ṭ* cigar (< *Ta. curuṭṭu*). *Ka. suruli, sirule, surali* a coil, roll; *suruṭu, suruṭu* to coil, roll up (*intr.*); *surku, sukku* to curl; *surku, sukku, suṅku, sokku* a curl. *Koḍ. turīḍ-* (*turīḍ-*) to be rolled up; *turīṭ-* (*turīṭi-*) to roll up (*tr.*); *tore* a string that goes round; (*torev-, torand-*) (string) is wound round and round; *tora-* (*torap-, torat-*) to wind (string) round and round. *Tu. turu* a female's hair tied into a knot; *surali, (B-K.) suruli* a coil, roll of anything. *Pa. cirḍ-* to turn; *cirḍip-* (*cirḍit-*) to make to turn; *cirḍukud* circuit, roundabout way; *cirḍ-* to revolve; *cirḍip-* (*cirḍit-*) to make to revolve. *Ga. (S.²) sirḷ-* to revolve; *caus. sirḷap-*; (*S.³) sirḷ-* (*sirḷ-, sirḷi-*) to rotate; *sirḷup-* id. (*tr.*). *Go. (Tr.) suruṇḍānā* to go round and round, esp. in the Bhavar marriage ceremony; (Ch.) *suruṇḍ-* to roll (*Voc.* 344); (LuS.) *hoorchunna* to roll up. *Pe. hūr-* (-t-) to wind, wind round, roll up. *Kui sursuṭi* curly. *Kuwi (Su.) rūp-* to twine round, wind round (*tr.*); (F.) *rūpali* to roll up (as a rope) (*ṭ = r*); *rūpali* to wind into a ball; (S.) *rūja* koddinai rigle (*stc*); (Isr.) *rūḷ-* to roll fibres; (F.) *rūmbulli* curly. *Kur. kūrnā* to put on and tie a sari round one's waist. *Malt. kurge* to roll up, wrap up. *Br. kūring* to roll up (*tr.*), make a clean sweep of. *Cf. 1794 Ta. kurul. DED(S) 2211.*

2685 *Ta. curi* (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, perforate as in an ola leaf or book; *n.* hole, aperture, perforation through the leaves of an ola book, instrument for boring ola leaf or book; *curai* hollowness, hollow interior, tubularity, cavity; a kind of sharp crowbar; *cūr* (-v-, -nt-) to bore, pierce, scoop out; *cūrpu* piercing, boring. *Ma. curi* round hole pierced through olas to thread them, the instrument which makes the hole. *Ka. (Bark.) suri* to string, as flowers. *Tu. (B-K.) suri* to string, bore. *DED (S, N) 2212.*

2686 *Te. (TVB, Guntur dial.; comm. by K.) cūru*, in: *poga cūru* smoke to coat walls, roof, etc. with soot (for *poga*, see 4240). *Pa. curuk* deposit of soot on the ceiling or on any object that has been near the fire. *Ga. (P.) suygur* soot; (*S.²) pogasur* id. (< *Te.*). *Kui srōbi, (K.) srō'i* id. *Kuwi (Su.)*

ro'ya, (F.) rō'ya, (S.) roowa id. *DEDS(N) 420.*

2687 *Ta. curuṅku* (*curuṅki-*) to shrink, contract, shrivel, wrinkle, lessen, dwindle, be reduced, curtailed, be puckered, creased, be furled, closed as flower, etc.; *curuṅkal* anything shrunk, wrinkled, wrinkle, crease; *curukku* (*curukki-*) to curtail, reduce, lessen, compress, contract, furl, close, epitomize; *n.* contraction, reduction, wrinkle, fold, crease, slipknot, noose, epitome; *curukkam* brevity, conciseness, abbreviation, epitome, shortness, contraction, decrease; *eukku* (*cukki-*) to get dry; *curul* (*curuly-, curuṇ-*) to shrivel, shrink (as leaf), droop (as from heat, hunger) be reduced to severe straits; *curi* (-v-, -nt-) to wrinkle; (-pp-, -tt-) to get dried, contract, shrink, wrinkle; draw in (as a tortoise its head). *Ma. curuṅhuka* to shrivel, shrink, be contracted, wrinkled, decrease; *curukkam* contraction, shortness; *curukku* sliding string, noose; *curukkuka* to contract (*tr.*), furl (sails), wrap, fold, reduce, shorten; *cukkuka* to grow dry, shrivel; *cukku* dry; *cuṅhuka* to grow dry or lean, be reduced; *cūluka* to shrink, contract; *cūlal* shrinking; *coṅku* withered. *Ko. curg-* (*curgy-*) to stint oneself to support family; *curk-* (*curky-*) to make small, draw up (legs, fingers), shrink; *cug-* (*cugy-*) to be creased; *corṭy* state of a hoe being worn short by much use. *To. tu-ṭ* (*tu-fy-*) to shrink (*intr.*); *tu-l* (*tu-d-*) to pull legs close to body (e.g. while sleeping). *Ka. surku, sukku* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fade; *surku, sukku, suṅku, sokku* contracting, shrivelling, shrinking, a wrinkle; *soragu* to wither, grow dry or sapless, sink away, grow lean; *soragu* state of being contracted, shrivelled, as a leaf; *surul* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fear; *suruṭu, suruṭu* to become shrivelled or contracted; *suruḷu* to cause to contract, etc.; (Hav.) *cirṇṇelu* shrunken. *Tu. suruṇṇuni, suruṇṇuni, sirṇṇuni, sirṇṇuni* to shrivel, contract, shrink; *suruṇṇu, suruṇṇu* contraction, shrivelling; *surugu* sinking, sliding; *sirkuni, tirkuni* to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; *sirkāvuni, tirkāvuni* to cause to fade, make lean, weaken; *sirku* fading, shrivelling, weakness, faintness; *juruṅguni* to hesitate, be reluctant; *nurluni* to wind up, fold, shrink. *Te. surūgu* to disappear, flee, (B.) shrink, fade; *srukku* to shrink, fade, become weak; *sorugu* a dead or dry leaf. *Kol. suk-* (*sukt-*) to fade, wither. *Pa. curk-* to shrivel, (cheeks) sink in; *curkip-* (*curkit-*) to make to shrivel. ? *Go. sir* dry pulled stalks of san-hemp. *Kur. (Hahn) cogrē* person with sunken cheeks. *Br. kurring, kurrēnging* to shrink from, contract, keep back, withhold (hand, property) (MBE 1961b, pp. 375-6). *Cf. 2660 Ta. cupaṅku. /Cf. Mar. surkutṭe* to corrugate or wrinkle. *DED(S) 2213.*

2688 *Ta. curu-cur-ēnal* expr. signifying twitching with pain, feeling hot in the body; *curu-cur-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying stinging (as thorn). *Ko. cur in-, cur cur in-* (belly)

teels hungry, (heart) burns with guilt. *Ka. curu* a sound in imitation of the burning caused by the bite of an ant, the sting of a scorpion, the touch of fire, etc.; *curu curu* with violent smarting. *Te. curṛam anu* to feel a smarting, burning, or sharp pain or sensation. DED 2214.

2689 *Ta. curumpu* bee, drone; *curumpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to hum (as bees). *Kol. surund* (obl. surnd-) honeycomb; *surunt potte bee*; (Kin.) *curund* sp. bee; *curund taṭṭa* honeycomb. *Nk. surund* bee, honey. *Pa. curud, curdi* (stem curd-) sp. bee. *Go. sūrwē-phuki* bee which builds in hollow boughs; (SR.) *surve* medium-sized beehive; (L.) *hurry* honey; (Ma.) *urve* talla honeycomb; *orve* kind of bee; *orve neyi* honey; (Ko.) *urve, uruve* kind of bee (*Voc.* 3448). *Kuwi* (F.) *horū* swarm of bees. DED(S) 2215.

2690 *Ta. curai* calabash climber, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma. cura* pumpkin, water gourd. *Ka. sore, sōre* the bottle gourd, *L. vulgaris*. *Kod. tore* gourd. *Tu. turē, surē* water gourd, pumpkin. *Te. (B.) sora, sorra, sōra* bottle gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [*L. vulgaris* Seringe = *C. lagenaria* Linn.] DED 2216.

2691 *Go. (G.) curki, (Ph.) curki* a small basket (*Voc.* 1351). *Koṇḍa surki* id. *Pe. curki* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *surki* id. ? *Ma. curiyal* a round rattan basket. DEDS 421.

2692 *Kur. jurjur* ⁴ *rñā* to feel heavy (as from bad digestion), feel out of sorts (as under the approach of fever). *Malt. jūrjura* slowly, dimly, drowsily. / Cf. *Mar. sursuri* dullness and drowsiness which arise from eating plentifully of certain fruits or after a full and heavy meal (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 22). DED 2217.

2693 *Ta. ulavu* (ulavi-), *ulāvu* (ulāvi-/ulāy-) to move about, walk or ride for recreation, take a jaunt, stroll or ramble, go in procession; *ulā* procession; *ulāttu* (ulātti-) to ride about, pass in procession; take out for a walk as a child, lead about as a horse; *n.* walking up and down for amusement, display or exercise, moving to and fro; *culavu* (culavi-) to revolve, move round, hover about; *lāntu* to walk about, wander about; *lāttu* to walk about, ride about; take out for a walk. *Ma. ulāvuka, ulāvuka* to take a walk; *ulāttuka* to take for a walk (children, etc.). *Pa. cul-* to go round, wander about. DED(S) 2218.

2694 *Go. (G. Mu.) huluṛ*, (Elwin) *solor*, *halur*, (Ma.) *uluṛi* flute (*Voc.* 3575). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *suruṛi* id. *Malt. suri* id. / Cf. *Skt. (Śabdaratnākara 1883) suruli-* a musical instrument. DEDS 423.

2695 *Ta. cuvaṭu* track, footstep, sign. *Ma. cuvaṭu, cumaṭu, cōṭu* footprint, vestige, foot, base, step; *cuvāṭuka* to track, search after. Cf. 2387 *Ta. cavaṭṭu*. DED 2220.

2696 *Ta. cuval* nape of the neck, upper part of the neck, back, mane; *cekil* upper part of

the shoulders. *Ma. cumal* shoulder. *Ka. tegal* shoulder. *Kui sukoṛi, sukoli* shoulder-blade. *Br. cugh* nape of the neck. (cf. *Bal. ṣug* id.; *Elfenbein*, p. 26). DED(S, N) 2221.

2697 *Ta. cuvalai* pipal; *cui* white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*. *Ma. (Lush.) cuyanāl F. infectoria*. *Ka. juvvi mara* wavy-leaved fig tree, *F. infectoria*. *Te. juvvi F. tsiela*. *Kol. (Kin.) juvi* pipal, *F. religiosa*. *Pa. jū mci* sp. *Ficus* (prob. *religiosa*). *Go. (Ko.) jū māṛa Ficus* sp. (*Voc.* 1441). DED(S) 2222.

2698 (a) *Ta. cuṛaṅku* (cuṛaṅki-) to whirl, be tossed about; *cuṛal* (cuṛalv-, cuṛaṅv-) to whirl, spin, rotate, roll, turn on axis (as wheel), revolve in an orbit, roam, wander, be tossed about, driven to and fro, be agitated, troubled, distressed in mind, droop, faint, languish, be dizzy, swim as the eyes; *n.* whirling, revolving, curl, eddy, etc.; *cuṛaṛci* whirling, spinning, rotating, wandering to and fro, trouble, agitation; *cuṛaṛal* giddiness; *cuṛaṛi* handle as of spinning-wheel, fan; *cuṛaṛu* (cuṛaṛi-) to whirl (*tr.*), spin, swing round, turn, roll, brandish, flourish, wave, cause dizziness, make giddy; *n.* whirling, wheeling, spinning; *cuṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to become curved, curled, involved, forin eddies as on the surface of water, screw up one's face in disgust, be cunning, guileful, be distracted, agitated; (-pp-, -tt-) to whirl as a whirlwind, form whirlpools or eddies, form curls; *curl* (*tr.*), curve, cause to roam, screw up one's face in disgust; *n.* whirling, vortex, eddy, curl, curved marks on head or body indicating one's luck; *cuṛippu* agitation; *cuṛiyal* curling as of hair; *cuṛiyap* deceitful person; *cuṛivu* circumvention, anxiety; *cuṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to encompass, surround, envelop, go round, hover about, flow round; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind, wrap round, surround, hover about; *n.* surrounding; *cuṛittu* (cuṛitti-) to cause to surround, involve; *cuṛivu* surrounding, encompassing; *cuṛvōr* bystanders, spectators, neighbours; *cuṛal* surrounding, neighbourhood. *Ma. cuṛaluka* to whirl, revolve, be giddy, surround; *cuṛali* whirling; *cuṛal* revolving, vortex; *cuṛalca* rotation, giddiness; *cuṛaṛuka* to whirl round, brandish, swing, fling; feel giddy; *cuṛaṛi* a fan, a twisting machine, a fishing net; *cuṛaṛu* a swinging, turn, time; *cuṛaṛikka* to cause to swing; *cuṛi* whirl, whirlpool, circle, curl, hinge or pivot of a door; *cuṛiyuka* to curl, whirl, crouch as before a conqueror, revolve in mind; *cuṛivu* whirlpool; *cuṛikka* to whirl; *cuṛippu* whirl, wriggling, untruth; *cuṛuka* to encompass, surround; *cuṛa*, *cuṛavē* round about; *cuṛi* surround, ocean. *Ko. culy* whirlpool in river; *cuyg* hair-whorl on person's head, whorls of hair on animal's back indicating by position excellence or badness. *To. tūly* deep pool; *tuḍy-* (tuḍs-) to move in a circle, lounge, loaf about; (tuḍc-) to turn (*tr.*) in a circle; *tū-s* churnstick, in: *tū-s* ṛf- (ṛft-) to churn (at ti-dairy; lit. to lift or erect the churnstick);

tū-l me-n post by which the churnstick is held erect with ring-fastenings (for me-n tree, post, sec 4711(a)); *tū-l goṭy* ring-fastening which attaches churnstick to post (for *koṭy*, see 1147). *Ka. toral* (torald-) to move round, go or turn round, revolve, roam or wander about, get perplexed or bewildered, roam over, cross in wandering about, roll; *torakal* act of turning, wandering, etc.; *torali* moving around; *toralike* wandering about, etc.; *toralicu* to cause to roam about, send about; *toralisu* id., surround; *toraluvike* roaming or wandering about; *torasu* to nauseate; *tuṛi* to turn round; *suṛi* to be turned round, go round, revolve, curl, wander, roam, walk, go, be unsteady, flicker, waver, fluctuate; *n.* turning round, waving, whirling, curling, moving about, motion, whirl, whirlpool, eddy, the tender still-folded leaf of a plantain, coco- or areca-nut, a vagrant, an idle or lazy man, deception, deceit, fraud; *suṛivu* turning or moving about, motion, going, waving, a flickering shine, glimpse; *suṛisu* to cause to move or go, turn round (*tr.*); *suṛuvu*, *supulu* turning round, etc. *Tu. sulipini*, *sulipuni* to whirl, go round; *tulipuni*, *tuliyuni* to churn, make butter; *tulipuni*, *sulipuni* to shake, agitate, turn in a lathe; *suḷi* an eddy, whirlpool, ominous curve on a person, hinge; *suliyuni* to shake, be agitated as water. *Te. suḷi* a whirl, circlet, whirlpool, whirlwind, curl or twist in the hair, esp. in the hair of horses, mark; *sudiyu* to turn round, blow in a wind; *sudivadu* to turn round, be puzzled, confused, entangled. *Kui* *ḍuṛi* rolling, writhing, tossing; *ḍoḍga* (ḍoḍgi-) to roll on the ground, grovel, sprawl, wallow; *n.* act of sprawling, etc. *Kur. coḍḍa* ⁴ *rñā* to turn and twist.

(b) *Ta. uṛal* (uṛalv-, uṛaṅv-) to oscillate, swing, be in motion, whirl, revolve, wander, roam about; *uṛalai* cylindrical beam of wood in an oil or sugar-cane press, by the revolution of which the oil or juice is expressed; *uṛaṛi* whirling, revolving, roaming, wandering; *uṛaṛu* (uṛaṛi-) to drive to and fro, cause to wander, twist, whirl about, pass (tunc) tediously, writhe about (in pain); *n.* whirling, revolving; *uṛaṛi* rolling, twisting, writhing with pain; *uṛaṛu* (uṛaṛi-) to move about, be disturbed; disturb, disperse; *uṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to wander about. *Ma. uṛaluka* to rove, ramble, be fatigued, perplexed; *uṛalca* vagabond; *uṛalikka* to vex; *uṛaṛuka* to be in hurry; *uṛaṛu* haste, agitation; *uṛaṛuka* to urge on; *uṛiṇṇal* a swing, swinging bed. *Ka. uṛal* to be unsteady, whirl around, swing, be loosened and fly away. *Te. ḍollu* to roll (*intr.*); *ḍol(u)-cu*, *ḍolupu* id. (*tr.*). *Go. (Ko.) ud-* to turn round, revolve, roam; *caus. uṛsp-* (*Voc.* 232); (*Koya Su.*) *udd-* to turn round, wander. DED(S, N) 2223.

2699 *Ta. cul*, *cuḷḷu* pungency; *cuḷḷ-iṭu* to prick, smart (as from pungency on the tongue), scorch (as the piercing heat of the sun), be stung to the quick; *cuḷḷ-eṇal* expression of sternness, severity, or pungency. *cuḷḷu-cuḷḷ-eṇal* expr. signifying sharp pricking sensation.

Ma. culuculē with sharp pain; *culuculukka* to feel hot, irritated by the touch of nettles, piercing pain. *Ka. (Coorg) juḷḷu* to prick. DED(S) 2224.

2700 *Ta. cuḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with, show displeasure toward, dislike, feel pain; *cuḷivu* anger; *cuḷukku* (cuḷukki-) to screw one's face up in displeasure, frown. *Ma. cuḷiyuka* to be wrinkled; *cuḷikka* to be wrinkled, frown; *cuḷippu* a frown, displeasure; *cuḷivu* a wrinkle; *cuḷukku* a frown, impatience; (*Tiyya*) *cuḷic-cilu* wrinkle. DED(N) 2225.

2701 *Ta. cuḷikka* pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travellers. *Ka. culike* a stout stick to beat cotton with. DED 2226.

2702 *Ta. ulukku* (ulukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; *n.* sprain, dislocation; *culukku* (culukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; ? *ulai* (-v-, -nt-) to ache or suffer pain in the limbs as from weariness, cold, rheumatism, suffer gripping pain as with dysentery, suffer in mind, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, torment, make sorrowful, dislike; *ulaiyu*, *ulaippu* gripping pain, intense pain. *Ma. ulukkal, ulukku, ulukkam* a sprain; *ulukuka* to be dislocated; *ulukku* sprain, wrench, cramp; *uluḷḷuka* to be distorted, shrink, wrinkle; *ulukuka* to distort, wrench; *ulayuka* to suffer a dragging pain. *To. tik-* (tiky-) to be sprained. *Ka. ulaku* to be sprained; *ulaku, uluku* cramp, sprain; *uluku, ulku, uluku, ulku* a sprain. *Tu. ulku, ulku* a sprain or cramp; *ulukuni* to be sprained or cramped. *Te. iluku* a sprain; (*K.* also) to be sprained. *Go. (Koya Su.) ilk-* to be sprained. *Koṇḍa ilk-* (-t-) (part of the body) to be sprained. DED(S, N) 2227.

2703 *Ta. culuvu* ease, facility, lightness, cheapness. *Ko. culv* easy work, easy. *Ka. suluvu* facility, lightness; *culaka, culuku* lightness of temper or conduct, want of seriousness, levity. *Tu. culaka* light (not heavy). *Te. culuka(n)* lightly, with slight or disregard, easily; *culukana* lightness, easiness, disregard, slight, contempt; *culukani* light, easy, unimportant, insignificant; *suluvu* easy; easiness, facility. *Kuwi* (F.) *sulukara* light (weight). / *Ka. Te. suluvu* (> *Ta., Ko.*) is said by Kitt. to be from *Skt. sulabha-*, DED(N) 2228.

2704 *Ta. culai* pulp as of jack-fruit. *Ma. cula* id., a layer. *Ko. toyl* seed with fleshy covering inside jack-fruit. *Ka. tole* a separate piece or division, one of the divisions in orange, jack-fruit, cotton-pod, etc.; (*Hav.*) sole pulp of jackfruit. *Kor. (I.) sulē*, (*M.*) *solā* id. *Te. tona* a division in an orange or other similar fruit, a carpel; *tola* a carpel as of jack-fruit, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōla*, (*Isr.*) to 'la jack-fruit (edible parts). DED 2229.

2705 *Ta. cuḷḷaṇ* a kind of mosquito. *Ka. solle* mosquito. DEDS 424.

2706 *Ta.* *culji* dry twigs, esp. for fuel, small stick, branch. *Ma.* *culji* a dry spray, sprig, brushwood; *culjal* a chip, fuel stick; *nulli* small sticks for firewood. *Ko.* cūḷ long pliable stick, stalk of plant. DED 2230.

2707 *Ta.* (Koll.) *culji* a thorny plant. *Ma.* *culji* a thorny plant: *Randia dumetorum*, *Tribulus lanuginosus* or *Barleria*, *Ruellia obovata*. *Tu.* *culji*, *tulji* the plant of *B. obovata*. DED 2231.

2708 *Ka.* *sulju* falsehood, untruth, fiction, a lie. *Tu.* *sulju* a lie, falsehood, fib; false, untrue. DED 2232.

2709 *Ta.* *culjai* potter's kiln, furnace; *cūjai* kiln, furnace, funeral pile. *Ma.* *culja* potter's furnace; *cūja* brick-kiln. / Cf. Skt. *culi-* fireplace, Pkt. (DNM) *culi-*, *ulī-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4879. DED 2233.

2710 *Ta.* *cuṛavam*, *cuṛavu*, *cuṛa*, *cuṛa* shark, swordfish. *Ma.* *ciṛāku*, *cuṛā*, *tuṛāvu*, *śṛāvu* shark. *Ka.* *coṛa* id. *Te.* *coṛa*, *soṛa*, *cōṛa* id. DED 2234.

2711 *Kur.* *currā* vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of *sāl* tree. *Malt.* cure birdlime, gum. Cf. 2717 *Ma.* *cuna*. DEDS 422.

2712 *Ka.* *sur*, *suṛa* the sound produced when supping liquids; *suṛi* to drink with a supping noise; *suruku* the sound produced by supping, a sup; *juru juru* the sound produced when a child sucks with force; (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *juri* to sip. *Tu.* *surasuranē* drinking liquids with a supping noise. *Te.* *juṛa* a sup of liquid or semi-liquid food; *juṛu* to drink, sip or sup with a noise, as a liquid or semi-liquid food. *Nk.* *curpip-* to suck. *Konda* *zuṛi* (-t-) to suck up (any liquid food with a noise). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *surpu* re² (-ṛe-) to suck in, slurp, eat food noisily; (Isr. etc.) *juru* gruel. *Kur.* *surūpnā* (*surpyas*) to drink with a noisy sucking of the lips; *surūkhsurūkhnā* to draw one's breath convulsively, sob. / Cf. Pali *suru-suru-kāraṇaṃ* after the manner of making hissing sounds when eating (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 23). DED (S, N) 2235.

2713 *Ta.* *cuṛukku* quickness, rapidity, diligence, briskness, haste, hastiness, irritableness, severity, sharpness, keenness, pungency, poignancy, high price, demand as in market; *cuṛukkan* active, diligent person; hasty, irritable person; *cuṛucuru* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a hurry, be very active; *cuṛucuruppu* diligence, bustling, hurrying; *cuṛuti* swiftness, alacrity. *Ma.* *cuṛukku* sharpness, quickness, zeal; *cuṛukkan* a keen fellow; *cuṛucuruppu* alacrity and dispatch. *Ko.* *curk* fleetness of foot, diligence, hardworking; active, strong (of chillies). *Ka.* *cuṛuku*, *cuṛaku*, *curku* excessive heat of fire, great bodily heat, quickness, speed, pain, sharpness of a knife, etc., keenness, smartness, dearliness in price. *Koḍ.* *curiki* speed. *Tu.* *curuku* quickness, haste, speed, sharpness, zeal, activity; quick, vigor-

ous, zealous, vivid. *Te.* *cuṛuku* activity, briskness, agility, alacrity, quickness, intelligence, smartness, hotness, sharpness, sharp pain, smart, burning sensation or pain; sharp, hot; *cuṛukkuna* sharply, so as to cause a burning or sharp pain. DED 2236.

2714 *Ta.* *cuṛu-cuṛ-epal*, *cuṛir-epal*, *cuṛir-epal* onom. expr. signifying hissing (as water when in contact with fire); *cuṛu-curu* (-pp-, -tt-) to hiss (as dry combustibles when ignited); *cuṛu-cuṛ-epal* expr. signifying rapid burning (as of dry combustibles); *cuṛu*, *cuṛ-epal*, *cuṛuk-epal* onom. expr. of rustling, as of palm-leaf leaves, spreading fire, etc. *Ko.* *curcurn* boiling hot (of water or bath); *cur* *cur in-* (meat) makes noise when roasting; *cur in-* (fire) makes noise of burning. *Ka.* *cuṛu cuṛu* the hissing or sputtering of boiling water, the spitting and sputtering of heated oil or ghee or of a thing frying; *curcu*, *cuccu* to burn, consume with fire; *curcu* burning. *Tu.* *curucuru* a hissing noise caused by frying, burning etc. *Te.* *cuṛacura*, *cuṛgana* with the crackling noise of fire. *Kuwi* (S.) *sorro* *sorro in-* to hiss (snake). / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 24 (misprinted 28), for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13498, Pkt. *surasura*-whizz, etc. DED (S) 2237.

2715 *Ta.* *cuṛgu* (*cuṛgi*) to revolve, circulate, turn around, spin, take a circuitous course, wind about, wander about, be coiled, lie encircling, be giddy or dizzy; encircle, entwine, embrace, encompass, surround, wear round, coil up, roll up, whirl; *n.* moving round, revolving, rolling, circumference, circuit, roundabout way, surroundings, neighbourhood, coil, roll, toe-ring, surrounding wall; *cuṛgam* friends, attendants, kinsmen, relations, crowd; *cuṛgu-muṛgam* all around, on all sides; *cuṛgi* (*cuṛgi*) to surround, encompass. *Ma.* *cuṛguka* to be about, go about, be giddy, roll round, put on; *cuṛgu* what is circular, circumference, a ring; *cuṛgam* what is round about, friendship, love; *cuṛa* a circle, coil, once round; *cuṛayuka* to turn round, wriggle; *cuṛekka* to roll up, wind up, tie round; *cuṛappu* tortuosity. *Ko.* *cut-* (*cuty-*) to wander, wrap around, coil (rope), twirl (sling), wrap on (waistcloth). *To.* *tūṭ-* (*tūṭy-*) to wander around; wind (*tr.*), whirl, wear (waistcloth); *tūṭ* binding of thatch wound around roof-poles; *tūṭ xwiṭ* large intestine; *tūṭ mutm* all around; *tudpy* circle, round place. *Ka.* *suttu* to surround, encompass, wrap round, wind, roll up, go round, circumbulate; *n.* that surrounds, enclosure, state of being enclosed, circumference, compass, coil, cheroot, coiled metal ring, a walk round, a turn; *suttisu* to cause to go round, etc.; *sutta* round about (*adv.*); *sutta* *mutta* all around, completely around; *suttal* round about, state of being round about; *suttuvike* turning round, feeling giddy, etc.; *cuṭṭi*, *cuṭṭa* a thing rolled up; cheroot; (PBh.) *suttare* a whirlwind. *Koḍ.* *cutt-* (*cutti-*) to wind around (*intr.*, *tr.*), wander about. *Tu.* *suttā* circumference,

circuit, round, about; (B-K.) *suttamutta* round about; *suttuni* to wind, roll, wrap, surround (B-K. *suttu*, *huttu* to wear clothes by tying them around the waist); *suttavuni* to cause to wind; *sunduni* to wind, roll, spool; *tuttuni* to dress, wear, clothe (or with 3319); *tuttu* dressing; *cuṭṭa* cheroot, cigar. *Te.* *cuṭṭu* to roll as a mat, etc., pass round, wrap (as thread, cloth, turban), wind, encircle, encompass, go round, circumbulate; *n.* a round, circuit, a going round, ring; circuitous, roundabout; *adv.* all around, on all sides; *cuṭṭa* a roll of anything, loop, coil, ring, cheroot; *cuṭṭamu* relation, kinsman; *cuṭṭari-* *kamu* relationship, kinship. *Ko.* *suṭ-* (*suṭ-*) to wind (turban) (< *Te.*). *Nk.* *suṭ-* to wind; *cuṭṭa* leaf-pipe. *Pa.* (S.) *cuṭt-* to wind round. *Ga.* (S.) *cuṭt-* to roll up. *Go.* (SR.) *cuṭṭa* smoking-pipe; *cuṭṭānā* to smoke (*Voc.* 1345); (Mu.) *hutt-* (*Ma.*) *utt-* to put on, wear; *caus.* (Mu.) *huttih-* (*Voc.* 3568). *Konda* (BB, 1972) *suṭ-* to twine (rope); ? (BB) *so-* (-t-) to put on (ring, shoes). *Kui* (K.) *hucc-* to put on cloth; ? (W.) *tusa* (*tusi-*) to gird. *Kuwi* (F.) *sūtali* to roll up (cloth; < *Te.*); *sūtū* around; *hūcali* to put on clothes; (Su.) *huc-* (-it-) (woman) to put on, wear (cloth); (S.) *hucinai* to dress; (Mah.) *hoc-*, (D.) *oc-* (-it-) to put on, wear (loincloth). For *Ta.* *cuṛgu-muṛgam*, *To.* *tūṭ mutm*, *Ka.* *sutta* *mutta*, *Tu.* *suttamutta*, cf. 5018 *Ta.* *muṛgu*. Also cf. 2743 *Ta.* *cūṛā-vali*. DED (N) 2238, DED (S) 2245.

2716 *Ta.* *cupai* mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir, pasture ground with tanks and shady trees; *cupaivu* rock water. ? *To.* *sonp* swampy place where water stands. *Ka.* *done*, *dōne* a small natural pond in rocks, a hollow, hole. *Te.* (B.) *dona* a pool on a hill. / ? Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Un.*) *cuṇḍhi-* small pond, Pkt. *cuṇḍhi-* natural pool; Pali *sonḍi-* a natural tank in a rock; Skt. *cuṇḍi-* well (see Mayrhofer s.v.). DED (S) 2239.

2717 *Ma.* *cuna*, *cina* juice as of mango stalk after the fruit is broken off; *cunekka* to ooze out, be acrid. *Ka.* *sonē* the watery juice that exudes from the stalk of the mango fruit and of the fruit of the marking-nut tree. *Tu.* *tupē*, (B-K. also) *tune*, *sune* gummy juice exuding from the stalk, etc. of certain fruits. *Te.* *sona* juice that exudes from plants. Cf. 2711 *Kur.* *currā*. DED (S, N) 2240.

2718 *Ta.* *cū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. *Ka.* *cū* id. *Tu.* *cu*, *cū* id. *Ko.* *cu-* id. *Br.* *chuh* [= *cu*?] call to a dog. / Cf. H. Mar. *chū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. DED 2241.

2719 *Kur.* *cūgnā* to harrow. *Malt.* *cūge* to poke, stir; *cūgure* to poke, pick (as one's teeth or ear). DED 2243.

2720 *Kur.* *cūgul* forefinger. *Malt.* *cūgréde*, *cūgréye* to point out with the finger (ēde to show). DED 2244.

2721 *Ta.* *cūṭu* (*cūṭi*) to wear, esp. on the head, bear, sustain; be invested as with a

title, be crowned, spread, cover, become bent or warped, surround, envelop; *n.* hair tuft, crest, comb; *cūṭṭu* (*cūṭṭi*) to adorn as with garlands, crown, invest with honours, spread over (as army), extend one's sway; *n.* investing, adorning as with crown, garland, crest, cock's comb, snake's head, fellow of wheel. *Ma.* *cūṭṭuka* to wear on the head, wear over the head as an umbrella; *cūṭal* putting on the head, carrying an umbrella; *cūṭikka* to make to wear, crown; *cūṭṭuka* to put on the head, tie a bundle like a hairlock; *cūṭṭu* cock's comb, mark on the forehead of cattle. *To.* *tu-ṭ* front tuft of hair. *Ka.* *sūdu* to put on the head as flowers, etc., receive, obtain. *Koḍ.* *cu-ḍ* (*cu-di*) to stick (flower) in hair. *Pa.* *cūṇḍ-* to tie hair in knot; *cūṭa* woman's hair tied in knot. *Ga.* (P.) *sund-* to roll up and tie hair in bunch; (S.) *sūṭe* a type of men's hair style. / Cf. Skt. *cūḍā-* hair tuft, cock's comb; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883. DED (S) 2247.

2722 *Ta.* *uṭu* (*uṭi*) to sulk, show displeasure; *uṭal* sulking; *uṭal* (*uṭalv-*, *uṭanṛ-*) to be enraged, quarrel, fight; *uṭaru* (*uṭari*) to be enraged at; *uṭarru* (*uṭarri*) to provoke, infuriate. *Te.* *sūdu* enmity, pique, spite; an enemy; *sūdukādu* an enemy; *uḍuku* to be annoyed, vexed, or pained, feel jealous or envious; *uḍikil(i)u* to feel hurt or annoyed; *uḍikincu* to annoy or vex (one) for amusement. DEDS (N) 425.

2723 *Ta.* *cūṭu* bundle of sheaves. *Ma.* *cūṭṭu* bundle, sheaf as of transplanted rice. *Ka.* *sūdu* a bundle as of grass, etc.; *sūḍi* a small bundle of grass. *Tu.* *cūḍi* a coil of rope, bundle of faggots; *sūḍi* sheaf, bundle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *hūri* barga stick for carrying sheaves. DED 2248.

2724 *Ta.* *cūttu* anus, buttocks, private parts, *puḍendum muliebre*; *cūru* anus. *Ma.* *cūttu* testicles, penis. *Kui* *suti* female urinal passage. / Cf. Skt. *cūṭa-*, *cūṭi-*, *cyuti-* anus; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4860. DED 2249.

2725 *Ta.* *cūṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to frighten, be cruel; *n.* fear, suffering, affliction, sorrow, disease, cruelty, malignant deity, celestial maidens; *cūṛpu* a cruel, ferocious deed. *Ma.* *cūṛ* fiend, affliction, disgust. DED (S) 2250.

2726 *Ta.* *cūṛ* pungency. *Ma.* *cūṛ* bad smell. DEDS 426.

2727 *Ta.* *cūral* common rattan, *Calamus rotang*. *Ma.* *cūral* rattan. *Koḍ.* *tu-ra* a cane. *Tu.* *sūroly*, *tūroly* a kind of rattan, *C. rotang*. DED 2251.

2728 *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* ladle-like spoon. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) *sukkur*, (Tr. Ch.) *sukkur*, (W.) *sukur*, (Mu.) *hukkur*, (M.) *hukur*. (*Ma.*) *ukkur* ladle, spoon (*Voc.* 3433; or with 2388 *Ka.* *savaṭu*). DEN 37.

2729 *Ka.* *cūru*, *sūṛ*, *sūru* the part of a sloping roof that projects a little beyond the

walls, eaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* eave line (the border of a roof). *Te.* *cūru* eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice; *munjūru* eaves. *Pa.* *muñir* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *munzuru* id. Cf. 5338 *Ko.* *va-cr.* DED 2252.

2730 *Ta.* *cūrai*, *cūral* oblique-leaved jujube, *Zizyphus oenophia*. *Ka.* (Lush.) *suri-mulḷu* id. *Tu.* *tūri-mulḷu* id. *Pa.* *cūra* *Z. rugosa*. *Go.* (Tr.) *sūre-mara* the churn tree, *Z. rugosa*; (M) *ūretonde* id. (*Voc.* 3460); (ASu.) *sūre* oblique-leaved jujube, *Z. oenophia*. DED 2253.

2731 *Kui* *sūruṇi*, *sūroṇi* the shin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūsanāni*, (F.) *hūsalari*, (Isr.) *hūsanāri* shin-bone; (Mah. P.) *sūsnādi* shin. DEDS 427.

2732 *Nk.* *jūrol* (j = dz) cricket. *Pa.* *jūral* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *jurrela*, *jilirra*, (Ma.) *jurela*, (Ko.) *jūrel* id.; (Tr.) *jirōla* the hot-weather cicada bug (*Voc.* 1438); (A.) *cirra* cricket (*Voc.* 1326). DED(S) 2254.

2733 *Ta.* *cūl* (cūlv-, cūṇr-) to become pregnant; *n.* conception, pregnancy, egg, wateriness of clouds; *cūli* pregnant woman; *cavul* pregnancy of cows, mares, etc. *Ma.* *cūl* pregnancy. *Ka.* *cūl*, *sūl* id.; -*cal*, in: *coecal* first pregnancy (for *coc*-, see 3516). *Tu.* *sūlagitti* midwife. *Te.* *cūlu* pregnancy; child, offspring; *cūli* child, offspring; *cūḷaḷu* a pregnant woman; *cūḷi* pregnancy. *Kol.* *su-la*, pair-word for *ba-la*: *ba-la su-la* children (Kamaleswaran). *Ga.* (S.³) *tūl* pregnancy (of animals). *Kuwi* (F.) *sūl* pregnant (animal). DED(S, N) 2255.

2734 *Ta.* *cūl* (cūlv-, cūṇr-) to scoop, dig out, pierce, cut off; *cūral*, *cūṇral*, *cūṇral* scooping, digging out. *Ma.* *cūluka* to make a deep and boring cut as into melons and jackfruits (cūnnu *nōkkuka* to taste such); pluck out. DED(N) 2256.

2735 *Ta.* *cūṇ* (-v-, -nt-) to deliberate, consider, conspire, select, know; *n.* deliberation, counsel, investigation; *cūṇci* deliberation, consultation, wisdom; *cūṇci* counsel, deliberation; (-pp-, -tt-) to understand thoroughly, investigate carefully; *cūṇiyaṇ* minister; *ūṇ* (-pp-, -tt-) to think; *ūṇku* (ūṇki-) to meditate. *Ka.* *cūpu* seeing, sight, look, vision. *Tu.* *tūpini*, *hūpini* to see, look, observe, test, examine, visit, seek, consider, regard; *tūpā-vuni* to show; *sūḷe* perception, cognition, apprehension; *cūṇi*, *cūṇu* perception; (B-K.) *tūla*, *sūla*, *hūla* to see. *Kor.* (M.) *cū* id. *Te.* *cūcu* (cūḍ-; imperative *cū*, *cummu*) to see, observe, behold, look at, view; *cūḍiki* vision; *cūpu*, *cūpincu* to show, point at; *cūpu* sight, vision, look, glance; *cūmi*, *cūḍi* take care! *Pa.* *cūṇ* to see. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūr*-, (S.) *cūḍ*-, (S.³) *sūḍ*- id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *sūr*-, (Tr. M.) *hūṇānā*, (Ph.) *hūṇānā*, (W.) *hūṇānā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hūr*-, (Ma. Ko.) *ūr*- to see; *caus.* (ChD.) *hūṇṣutānā* to show; (W.) *hūṇṣutānā* to reveal; (Ph. W.) *sūral* blind (*Voc.* 3462); (Pat.) *hūṇṣānā* to show (*Voc.* 3571). *Koṇḍa* *sūr*- to see. *Pe.* *hūr*-, (-t-) id. *Mand.* *hūr*- id. *Kui* *sūra* (sūri-) id.; *n.* act of seeing, sight; (*pl. action*) *sūrka* (sūrki-). DED(S) 2257.

2736 *Ta.* *ūṇ* (-v-, -nt-) to grow old; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow old, pass the prime of life; *n.* that which is of long date, karma, fruit of karma, established usage, time, turn, occasion, maturity, end, sun (cf. *cūṇ-ūṇ* summer, sunshine, sun, s.v. 869 *Ta.* *cūṇu* sun); *ūṇtal* opportunity, seasonable time; *ūṇmai* established rule; *ūṇi* end of the world, very long time, lifetime, world, fate, regular order; *ūṇiyān* one who lives to a great age; God, who will live through the final destruction of the world; *keṭal* *ūṇ* evil fate. *Ma.* *ūṇukkāran* undertaker of a lottery; *ūṇam* turn of duty, turn; *ūṇi* earth, world; *ūṇu* time, turn. *Ka.* *sūṇ* time, turn, season. DED 2258.

2737 *Ta.* *cūṇi*, *cūṇiyal* supporting stakes in wall or the eaves of a house. *Ma.* *cūṇika* the wall-plate that supports the cross-beams of a roof. DED 2259.

2738 *Ta.* *cūḷ* (cūlp-, ?) to take an oath, vow; *n.* vow, oath, malediction, curse; *cūḷ-uru* to swear, take oath, take a vow. *Ma.* *cūṇaruka* to swear; *cūṇaracca* ascertaining the truth by oath or ordeal; (Kauṭ.) *cūṇ* oath. *Ka.* *sūṇḷ* (sūṇḷ-) to swear, utter a solemn declaration; *n.* an oath. *Tu.* *sūlu* swearing. DED(N) 2260.

2739 *Ta.* *cūḷam* a whistle. *Ma.* *cūḷa* id. ? *To.* *tūly-* (tūlc-) to twitter. DED(S) 2261.

2740 *Ma.* *cūḷi* scales of fish, skin of a jackfruit kernel; *tūḷi* id., husk. *Tu.* *cuguli* rind of a fruit or vegetable; *cūli*, *sūli*, (B-K. also) *cūli* skin, bark, rind. Cf. 2751 *Ta.* *cekil*. DEDS 428.

2741 *Ta.* *cūḷai* prostitute. *Ma.* *cūḷa*, (Tiyya) *cūḷacci* harlot; *cūḷan* whoremonger. *Ko.* *cū-l* woman who has sexual intercourse with men of all castes, prostitute. *Ka.* *sūle* harlot, prostitute. *Koḍ.* *cū-le* dancing-girl. *Tu.* *sūle* whore, harlot. / Cf. Skt. *sūlā*- harlot, prostitute. DED(N) 2262.

2742 *Kol.* *su-l-* (su-lt-) to get up, wake up; *su-lp-* (su-lupt-) to make to get up; (SR.) *sūlt-*, *sul-* to get up; *sulp-* to lift. *Nk.* *sūl-* to rise. *Nk.* (Ch.) *suy-* to be raised; *sup-* to raise, lift. *Pa.* *cūlp-* (cult-) to rise, get up; *cunṭip-* (cunṭit-) to raise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūlp-* (silt-) to rise; *sindup-* (sindut-) to make to rise, lift; (S.) *cūl-*, *cūḷ-* to get up, rise (as pain); *sūlk-* to wake up, rise (as pain). DED(S) 2263.

2743 *Ta.* *cūṇāvali*, *cūṇāvāri*, *cūrai* whirlwind. *Te.* *surakaruvāli*, (B.) *suragāli* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *curagāli* id. *Nk.* *suragāli* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *hura māya* id. (*māya* id.); (Ma.) *uṇa-vaṇi*, (Ko.) *urgāli* id. (*Voc.* 3572); (Koya Su.) *sūrgāli* id. *Koṇḍa* *sura-gāli* id. *Pe.* *luza-vaṇi* id. *Kui* *sūjambāṇi* id. *Kuwi* (T., Kasipur) *rua-gāli*, (S.) *ruwa gāli* id. Cf. 2715 *Ta.* *curru*. For *gāli*, *ghāli*, see 1499 *Ka.* *gāli* (i). DED(S, N) 2209, and from DED 2238.

2744 *Ta.* *cūrai* robbery, dacoity, pillage. *To.* *su-ry* loot. *Ka.* *sūre* plundering, pillaging, ransacking, plunder, spoil. *Tu.* *sūre* plunder-

ing, ransacking, pillaging. *Te.* *cūra* plunder, loot. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *juria* dacoit. DED(S) 2264.

2745 *Kol.* (Kin.) *sūdi* stale (of cooked rice). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sūR-* (food) to become stale, sour. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 164) *suhṇadi* stale. DEDS 429.

2746 *Koṇḍa* *sūri* leech. *Pe.* *hūci* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hūṭṭa*, (F.) *hūta*, (S.) *hutta*, *hūci* id. DEDS 430.

2747 *Ta.* *ce-*, *cem-* straight; *ceñ-kōl* scepter; *ceñcam*, *ceñcu* correctness, directness; *cep-* *pam* straightness, correctness, exactness, smoothness, uprightness, impartiality, evenness, equity, repair, renewal, preparedness, fitness, straight path, road; *cemmal* greatness, excellence, superiority, power, haughtiness, great person as king, god, hero; *cemm-ā* to be right, proper, be haughty, superior, be overjoyed, be majestic in bearing; *cemmāppu* exultation, pride, majestic bearing; *cemmai* goodness, soundness, good condition, spotlessness, uprightness, directness, rectitude, fairness, impartiality, agreement, excellence, greatness, fineness, neatness, beauty; *ceyya* correct, perfect, sound; *ceyyān* just, impartial person; *cevvānam* rightly, properly, correctly; *cevi* season, occasion, juncture, mature condition, newness, beauty, gracefulness, state, condition, propriety; *cevvu* straightness, correctness, rectitude, soundness, direction; *cevvē* rightly, correctly, directly, straightly, perpendicularly, straight up; *ceñ-cevē* properly, directly; *cevvai* correctness, fitness, accuracy, straightness, evenness, smoothness, sound condition as of mind, body. *Ma.* *cemmu* straightness, advance, prosperity; *cemmē* straightly, well; *ceva* correctness; *cevvu*, *covvu* propriety, straightness. *Ka.* *say*, *scy*, *cey* straightness, downrightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty; *sayta* man of rectitude; *saytu* straightness, rectitude, propriety; *sayte* straightness, rectitude; *sayda* man of rectitude, honest man, brāhmaṇa; *saypu* rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit; *sasina* straightness, evenness, rectitude, propriety; *sasine* straightly, properly, nicely; *sāvagisu* to make straight, proper, or nice. *Tu.* *sajji* good, well, proper, fine, excellent, healthy; nicely, properly, well; *sai adv.* it is right, it is well, indeed, aye; *sahi* proper, correct, right. *Te.* *sasi* straight, right, good, proper, well, healthy; straightness, good order or condition, soundness; *sasigā* straightly, well, properly. *Kol.* (SR.) *sakī* straight. DED(S) 2265.

2748 *Ta.* *cakkai* chips, small wooden peg; (Timn.) cake rind of fruits. *Ko.* *cek* chip. *Ka.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *sakke*, *sekke* id. *Tu.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *cekki* chip, split, splinter; ? *ceppē* splinter, chip, slice, paring. *Te.* *cekku* to pare, cut the side or rind of, sharpen (pencil), engrave, carve; *n.* the rind or parings of fruits, etc.; *cekka* piece, chip, slice; *cakku-ceyu* to chop, cut to pieces, mince. *Kol.* *sek-* (sekt-) to make pointed (piece of wood); (Kin.)

cekka, (P.) *sekka* bark of tree; ? (Br.) *cergu* to chip off (tr.). *Nk.* *šekk-* to chip, scrape; *šekka* bark of tree. *Nk.* (Ch.) *sek-* to plough. *Pa.* *cekk-* to chip, scrape, plane; *cekka* piece, slice, chip of wood. *Go.* (Pat.) *cekkānā* to cut (*Voc.* 1357); (SR.) *cekka* piece (*Voc.* 1356); (Ko.) *eke* piece, peel, rind (*Voc.* 329); (S.) *ceppa* split wood (*Voc.* 1360); (A.) *cakka* bark (*Voc.* 1274). *Koṇḍa* *sek* (-t-) to plane, fashion things out of wood. ? *Kui* *sespa* (sest-) to scrape, plane, shave a stick or piece of wood; *n.* planing, scraping; *sesa* shavings. *Kuwi* (F.) *sekali* to scrape (with a hoe); (Isr.) *seka* piece. *Kur.* *caktā*, *kakti* a slice; *caktā-ānā* to cut in slices; *ceglā* chip, splinter. *Malt.* *caka* a slice; *cagie* to chop up (as meat). / ? Cf. Skt. *śakala-* piece, fragment. DED(S) 2266.

2749 *Ka.* (Bell.; U.P.U.) *sekke* country wine. *Kui* *saka* pith of sago palm, heart of sago palm. *Kuwi* (F.) *hekkā mṇānū* palm tree (toddy); (S.) *hekkā* sago; (Isr.) *heka marnu* toddy palm; *heka fuka* palm fibre. DEDS 350.

2750 *Pe.* *jeki*, *jiki* the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs. *Mand.* *jakehiṇ* (pl.) id. ? *Kui* *rēga* (pl. -nga) id. *Kuwi* (P.) *jeka* head of rice; (F.) *jengū* (pl. *jekaga*) ear of paddy; (Isr.) *jēngu* (pl. *jēka*) head of rice. DEDS 431.

2751 *Ta.* *cekil* skin or rind of fruit, fish-scales. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *cegalō* bark of tree. *Malt.* *ceglo* shell of fruit. Cf. 2276 *Ta.* *cakkai* and 2740 *Ma.* *cūḷi*. DEDS 432.

2752 *Kui* *senga* (sengi-) to climb; *n.* act of climbing; *sengeri* ladder. *Kuwi* (P.) *hcg-* (it-) to climb. DEDS 433.

2753 *Te.* *ceṇḡaṇa(n)* near, close by; *ceṇḡali* nearness, neighbourhood. *Pa.* *cekkal* near. *Kur.* *caxā* around, near, in the vicinity of. DEDS 434.

2754 *Ta.* *ceccai* resting-place with roof of foliage. *Ma.* *cecca* a house of leaves. DED 2267.

2755 *Ka.* *seḍaku*, *seḍavu* pride, haughtiness, arrogance; *seḍe* to grow puffed up or proud. *Tu.* *seḍavu* pride, haughtiness, affection, coquetry. DEDS 435.

2756 *Pa.* *cetal* sickle. *Ga.* (Oll.) *seṭ* id.; (S.³) *seṭum* kiyb knife used for cutting firewood. *Go.* (A.) *seṭer*, (W. Ph.) *saṭār*, (Tr.) *saṭār*, (D.) *heṭṭar*, (Mu.) *haṭar* (pl. *haṭahk*). (Ma.) *eṭar* sickle (*Voc.* 3468); (ASu.) *seṭṭer* id.; (LuS.) *hetaree* a sickle for cutting grass. DED 2268.

2757 *Ma.* *seṭikka* to be angry, frown, disrelish, be tired; *ceṭippu* loathing. *Koḍ.* *cedi*, (Mercara dialect) *coḍi* anger. DED 2269.

2758 *Ka.* *siḍi* to be scattered, fly about, be spattered as mud, etc., burst forth spontaneously as seed from an overripe fruit, move

quickly from *sidē* to side as muscles, as the head from pride, start, bounce; *n.* state of being scattered, etc.; an iron spring trap; *sidil* to be scattered in different directions, become loose; *sidisu* to cause to fly about. *Tu. sēdi*, *teḍi* sprinkling; *seḍipini*, *seḍdyuni* to sprinkle with fingers, as water, etc. DED 2270.

2759 *Ta. ceṭi* light, splendour. *Ka. sidil* shaft of lightning, thunderbolt; (Hav.) *seḍilu* thunder; (Kumta; U.P.U.) *ceḍlu* id. *Koḍ. teḍi* thunder; *teḍi minn-* to lighten. *Tu. teḍily*, *seḍily* thunder, thunderbolt, thunder-clap; *teḍily-meñci* flash of lightning. *Kor. (T.) ceḍli* thunder. ?*Ga. (P.) jikpi* lightning. *Malt. caṅkpe* id.; *caṅkpeye* to flash (as lightning). / Cf. Skt. *taḍit*-lightning. DED(S) 2271.

2760 *Ta. ceṭi* bad odour, stench; that which is decayed, faded, spoiled. *Ma. ceṭi* dirty, as ground, dung; *ceṭikka* to be dirty. *Ko. ceyi*, *ceṭ*, *ceṭ ceyi* bad smell. *To. sidy* id. *Tu. seṭṭuni* to decay, be spoiled; *seṭṭavuni* to spoil, destroy, ruin; *seṭṭi*, *seṭṭe* spoiled, ruined; *teṭṭuni* to rot, decay, be damaged, fail; *teṭṭavuni* to cause to be damaged, corrupted, or failed; *teṭṭy*, *seṭṭy*, *ieṭṭy* bad, rotten; *seḍi* strong, affecting the smell powerfully. *Ta. cedu* to be rotten; *ceḍḍa*, *cedu* rotten. *Koḍa* (BB) *scpḍ-* to decay. From DED(S) 1614.

2761 *Ta. ceṭil* a mechanism consisting of a standing post with a long sweep at its top on one end of which a person under a vow is suspended by a hook fastened into the integuments of his back and, raised high in the air, is swung round. *Ka. sidi* an iron hook; the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). *Tu. seḍi* (as in *Ta.*). *Te. sidi* a hook or goad; (B. also) the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). DED 2272.

2762 *Kur. cernā* to raise a burden to one's shoulders, undertake, suffer. *Malt. ceḍe* to convey, carry.

2763 *Ko. gugrcety* pigeon (for *gngr.*, see 1930; lit. the bird that says *gugr*). *To. kuṭur siṭi...* cooing of pigeons (for *kuṭur*, see 1667; lit. O bird that says *kuṭur*). *Ka. ceṭṭi* hen-sparrow. *Te. jitta* the generic name of several birds [B. includes many warblers, babblers, wagtails, etc.]. / ? Cf. Skt. *caṭaka*-sparrow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4571. DED 2273.

2764 *Ta. ceṭṭai* wing, feather, plumage, fin, shoulderblade. *Te. ceṭṭupa*, *caṭṭupa* wing. Cf. 2303 *Kol. saṭṭa*. DED(N) 2274.

2765 *Pe. hen-* (-*t*-) to ripen, become ripe, be ripe. *Maṇḍ. hen-* (-*t*-) id. *Kui sernba* (*sert-*), (*P.*) *serpa* (*sert-*) id.; (*P.*) *senpa* (*sent-*) to be ripe; (*W.*) *semboli* mature, ripened; *senburi* old, too ripe. DEDS 436.

2766 *Ta. ceṭṭu* ball used in game, ball of thread, etc. *Ma. ceṭṭu* a cotton ball, tassel. *Ko. ceṭḍ* ball used in games, ball on man's hair-cord. *To. seḍ* ball. *Ka. ceṭḍu*, *caṇḍu*,

seṇḍu a play ball. *Koḍ. ceṇḍi* ball. *Tu. ceṇḍu* id. *Te. ceṇḍu* ball to play with, cluster of flowers, bouquet. *Kol. (Pat., p. 75) zeṇḍu* a ball. *Go. (Y.) ceṇḍu* ball (< *Te.* or *Mar.*; *Voc.* 1358). *Koṇḍa seṇḍu* id. / Cf. *Mar. ceḍu* id. DED(S) 2275.

2767 *Ta. ceṇṭai* a kind of large drum. *Ma. ceṇṭa* id., kettledrum. *Ka. (Bark.) caṇḍe* a kind of drum. *Kor. (M.) caṇḍi* id. *Tu. ceṇḍe* a large drum. DED 2276.

2768 *Ta. ceṭil*, *ceṭil* fish-scale, outer bark of trees; *ciṭal* fish-scales. *Ma. cetumpu*, *cetumpal*, *cettal* scales of fish. DED(S) 2277.

2769 *Ta. cetu* (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to lose lustre, shrink, be weak; *cetukku* that which is faded, dried as flowers; *cetuvāl* withering. *Ma. cetukku* rottenness; *cetukkikka* to be rotten. DED 2278.

2770 *Ta. cettai* dry rubbish, dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw; *cettal* dry, over-ripe coconut on the tree, shrivelled palmyra or other fruit, dried chillies, plantain trees, vegetables or grass; *cetuku* rubbish, chaff, dried leaves. *Ma. cetta*, *ceṇṭa* little sticks or leaves for kindling a fire or covering a hut, what is made of it, screen or wicket of wicker work. *Ka. satte*, *sade*, *sedage* rubbish, dirt, stuff, trash. *Tu. scḍe* sweeping, rubbish. *Kor. (M.) sada* rubbish. *Te. cetta* id., dirt, trash, refuse; *cedāramu* trash. DED 2279.

2771 *Ga. (P.) sendra* cloth. *Go. (G.) sendra* id. (*Voc.* 3470). *Pe. hendra* id. *Maṇḍ. handra*, *hendra* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *hendrā* id. / For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. Gutob *sendarā*). DEDS (N) 437.

2772 *Ta. ceppu* casket, little box of metal, ivory or wood, a kind of water-vessel, toy utensil. *Ma. ceppu* a small round box of any material to hold jewelry, metal cover of the breasts, treasure. *Koḍ. ceppi* small round metal box with lid. DED 2280.

2773 *Nk. (Ch.) cep*, *ceppu* flesh, meat. *Pa. cep* (*pl. ceppul*) flesh, game. *Ga. (Oll.) scppul* (*pl.*) meat, game. DED(S) 2281.

2774 *Ka. (Hav.) semilu* to sneeze. *Kor. (O.) cimili* id.

2775 *Ta. cempu* copper, gold, metal vessel, liquid measure; *cempaṇ* brown-coloured cow or bull; *tampikai* a kind of small water-pot. *Ma. cempu* copper, copper vessel. ? *Ko. keby*, *keb-gindy* globular metal drinking-vessel with spout. *To. teb* copper; *tō(b)* *bity* copper ring (in songs); ? *kōb* small brass vessel. *Ka. cambu*, *cembu*, *combu* copper, globular copper or glass vessel used for drinking water; *cambige*, *tamhige*, *tambuge* globular copper or glass vessel. *Koḍ. cembī* copper, small metal pot. *Tu. cambu* brass, copper, small copper or brass pot; *tambigē* small, round, metal vessel. *Te. cemhu* goblet, pitcher, ewer; *tambuga* a sort of drinking-vessel. / Cf. *Mar. cābu* a metal vessel with a helly and a

tapering neck, a goglet. Are the Dr. words influenced by Skt. *tāmra*-, Pkt. *tamba*-copper? DED(S) 2282.

2776 *Ta. ey*, *cy-ppanri* porcupine. *Ma. eyyan*, *eyyam-panni* id., hedgehog. *Ka. ey*, *eyyi*, *eyyu*, *ēdu* porcupine. *Koḍ. eppandi* id. *Tu. eyi* *pañji* id. *Te. ēdu*, *ēdu-pandi* id., hedgehog. *Kol. (Kin.) šed* porcupine. *Nk. šed* id. *Pa. cēdir* id. *Ga. (P.) sēdel* id. *Go. (S.) ēd* *padi* id. (*ēd* < *Te.*; *Voc.* 383). ? *Malt. citru* id. Cf. 2852 *Tu. ōyikkane*. / Cf. Skt. *sedhā*-hedgehog, porcupine; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12766(3). DED(S) 2283.

2777 *Ka. seragu* calamity, evil, mischief, sin, crime. *Te. seragu* calamity, misfortune. DED 2284.

2778 *Ta. ceruku* (*ceruki-*) to insert, slide into; *cerumu* (*cerumi-*) to sink, pierce through; *coruku* (*coruki-*) to put in, insert, tuck in; *coruvu* a sheath. *Ma. cerūtuka* to shove in, put in; *corukuka* to tuck in, shove in; *terukuka* to tuck, gather up the cloth. *To. teg-* (*tegy-*) to fasten loin-cloth. *Ka. serku*, *sekku* to shove in, put in, insert, tuck (the end of a garment) into another (part of the garment); *sekkē* insertion; *cuccu*, *curcu* to cause to enter into, put upon as upon a roasting spit, insert. *Tu. cuccuni* to pierce, bore. *Te. cekku* to set (as a precious stone), thrust, tuck up; (*K. B.*) *ceruvu* to insert, stick in; *coccu* (*cor-*) to enter, penetrate, pierce; begin (or cf. 2876(a) *Kol. so-ṅg-*); *cocellu*, *cottencu* to enter; *con(u)pu* to insert, introduce, thrust, put or send in; *coppincu* to insert; *corābaḍu* to enter or rush into, intrude, trespass, encroach; *corābāḍu* to enter or rush into; *corava* entrance, introduction, commencement, beginning. *Go. (Mu.) harj-* to fix, fit in (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3527). *Kur. xernā* (*xirryas*) to introduce lengthwise by gradual pushing, insert, stick into or behind. *Malt. qere* to thrust in, tuck in. DED(S, N) 2285.

2779 *Kur. cerō* yesterday; *cerontā*, *certā* of yesterday. *Malt. cewr* yesterday; *cewti* yesterday's. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *hēro*?ni two days ago. ? *Koṇḍa* sir, in: sir *naṇṇe* just early in the morning (or with 2553 *Kol. sid:* for *naṇṇe*, see 3621). DEDS(N) 438.

2780 *Ka. (Hav.) jeppu* to beat. *Kor. (T.) jerpi* to thrash; (*M.*) *jappu* to beat.

2781 *Ta. cel* (*celv-*, *cenr-*) to go, flow, pass, occur, pass (as coin), be suitable, acceptable, pass away as time, disappear as anger, perish, die; *n.* career, course, payment of debt, period that has elapsed; *celavu* going, passing, running, flowing, manner or mode of walk, pace (of horse), journey, expedition, way, passage, route, street, conduct, behaviour, expense, charges, provisions needed for consumption, separation, departure, death, permission, leave; *celuttu* (*celutti-*) to cause to go or proceed, dispatch, circulate, deliver, discharge (as a missile), drive, impel, push forward, execute (as orders), administer (as

justice), perform, observe, pay as tribute or debt; *calikai* excessive familiarity, intimacy, indulgent treatment. *Ma. celka* to pass through, enter upon, pass on, pass, be current, valid, cost, be required; *celavu* income, expense; *celavan* spendthrift, expensive person; *fem. celavi*; *celuttuka* to put in, drive in, make to pass on, pay, perform (as promise); *celikka* to make to pass in or on. *Ko. cal-* (*cad-*) (prayer) is acceptable to god, (coin) is genuine, (wife) is suitable mate; *calc-* (*calc-*) to pay (debt, vow), inform; *calv*, *celv* money for expenses, articles for sale, articles given by Kotas for Toda funeral. *To. sal-* (*sad-*) to belong to (e.g. a person's property, a person to a clan, inherited property, etc.); *salf* expenses, necessities (for family, funeral, etc.); ? *tal-* (*tal-*) to cause to be well known (to a person), inform. *Ka. sal* (*sand-*) to enter, engage in, associate oneself to, agree to, accrue, arise, enter upon a course, pass, be current, be in use, pass by general consent, be valid, proper or fit, pass from one person to another, be given, be paid, become agreeable, become well known or famous; *sala* entering, a coming to pass, a time; *salapu*, *salavu*, *salahu* to forward, foster, tend, preserve, bring up; *salavu* entrance, validity, force, valid reason; *salahuvike* fostering; *salike* delivering over, paying, payment; *salige*, *saluge* familiar intercourse, familiarity, excessive familiarity, indulgence, improper familiarity, freedom; *salisu* to cause to enter, execute, perform, use, employ, fulfil, give, bestow, show, spend; *saluha* entering, current, onward motion; *sale* currently, perpetually, constantly; payment, the sum paid; *salisu* to serve up food; *salavu* leave, permission, order. *Tu. salluni* to be valid, fit, proper; *sanduni* to pass as time, pass from this world, die, be due, indebted, be paid, liquidated, come to pass, be accomplished; *sandavuni* to pay, liquidate, perform, accomplish, retort; *sandāya* delivering over, making payment; *salaguni* to nourish, shelter, succour, take care of; *salāyisuni* to clear, liquidate as a debt; *saligē* friendship, amity, familiarity, indulgence, freedom, liberty. *Te. cellu* to pass as time, be over or exhausted as money, die or pass away, come to pass, be accomplished, be current, pass (as coin), be valid, be successful, prevail, be paid or liquidated (as money or a debt), be possible, be proper, fit or becoming; *n.* payment, return, compensation, equivalent; *canu* (*caṇ-*) to go, depart, pass, be fit, proper, becoming; *canupa* a caravan, a company of travellers; *calupu*, *salupu* to pass (as time), do, perform, (*K.* also) drive (boat, etc.); *selavu* order, leave, permission, expense, expenditure; *selaviccū* to order, permit, allow, give leave, give a holiday. *Kol. ser-* (*also stems sa-*, *se-*; *past sedd-*) to go; *serp-* (*sercept-*) to let (cattle) get lost (cf. 2814 *Ta. cēr*). *Nk. ca-* (*caṇḍ-*, *cam-*) to go; *šer-* (*šedd-*) id. (cf. 2814 *Ta. cēr*). *Nk. (Ch.) ser-* (*sen-* *se-* (*sedd-*)) to go, creep. *Pa. cen-* (*cend-*) to go. *Ga. (Oll.) sen-* (*sey-*,

send-), (S.) cen- (cey-) id. *Go.* (SR.) sondānā, (Y.) son-, (Tr. W.) handānā, (Mu.) han- (hat-), (Ma.) han-, an-, (S.) hon- (hott-) to go; (Tr.) *caus.* hanstānā to cause to be lost or wasted (*Voc.* 3496). *Koṇḍa* son- (soR-) to go, (time) to pass; solp- to pass (time). *Pe.* hal- (hac-) to go. *Maṇḍ.* hal- (hac-) id. *Kui* salba (sas-; imperative sg. or pl. sa) id., depart. *Kuwi* (F.) hajjali (hac-; imperative hallamū), (S.) hannai (hazz- [z = ts]; imperative halla), (Su.) hal- (hac-) to go; (Isr.) helo permission; hel- (it-) to be valid, accepted. *Kur.* ealnā to continue, go on, be current (as coin), wield power, go away, quit, behave; calāba'anā to set going, guide to a place; calā off (prob. < 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4715). DED(S) 2286.

2782 *Te.* celavi corner of the mouth. *Go.* (Tr.) silwī, (W.) silvī, (Ch.) silvī, (A. Y.) sivli, (G. Mu.) hīlvī, (Mu.) hīlvī, (Ma.) ilvī, (MaS.) (h)ilvī, irvī, (KoB.) iruv lip (*Voc.* 3415); (ASu.) sivli id. DED(S) 2287.

2783 *Ta.* cilatan male companion, associate, servant; cilati confidante, female servant or companion. *Te.* celi female friend or companion, woman; celiya woman; celimi friendship; celimari male or female friend or companion; celikāḍu friend, companion; celikatte female companion; celi, celiya, cel(i)iyalu, celle, cellelu younger sister. *Ko.* (Syed Khaja Mahboob Husain, *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*, 1949) sellay (? = selle) id. *Pa.* cālal (pl. cālācil) sister. *Ga.* (Oli.) sēlal (pl. sēlāsil), (S.) cēlal (pl. cēlāsil) id. *Go.* (Tr.) sēlar/sēlār (pl. sēlāhk), (W. Ph.) sēlar sister, younger sister; (M.) hēlār sister; (Mu.) hēlār (pl. hēlāhk), (Ma.) ēlār (pl. ēlāsk) younger sister (*Voc.* 3486); (ASu.) sēlār (pl. sēlārk) id.; (LuS.) eldē a sister. DED(S) 2288.

2784 *Ma.* celucela with a frizzling, tinkling noise. *Koḍ.* jeli- onom. of jingle of money. DED 2289.

2785 *Ka.* scle spring, fountain-head. *Te.* sela, selayēru waterfall, cascade (for ēru, cf. 5159); jela a spring of water. Cf. 2569 *Ta.* ciluēlu. DED(S) 2290.

2786 *Ta.* celvam, celvu wealth, prosperity, beauty, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness; celvan wealthy man, lord; celvi wealthy woman, lady of rank, Lakṣmī; celvikkai luxury, affluence; cellam opulence, prosperity, private treasury (as of a king); cellan wealthy person. *Ma.* cellam wealth. *Ka.* calu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvi, calvike, celuva, celuvu, celva, celvu, celuvi, celvike beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; caluvatana beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour; calumi, ealuvī, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve handsome woman. *Tu.* celuvikē beauty, comeliness; celuve handsome man. *Te.* celuvamu, celuvu beauty, loveliness; celuva a beautiful woman, a woman. DED 2291.

2787 *Ta.* cellam, cella-ppēṭṭi metallic box for keeping betel leaves and areca nut. *Ma.* callam, calla-ppēṭṭi small brass box containing money and betel; cellam copper vessel, as for keeping or burying treasure. DEDS 439.

2788 *Ta.* cellal freshwater fish, *Etrophus maculatus*. *Te.* jella a fish resembling the dragonet. DED 2292.

2789 *Ta.* ceṇṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, prosper (as kingdom, family, country), be fertile, be superabundant, be cheerful as countenance; (-v-, -nt-) to grow, increase; ceṇṇeci flourishing; ceṇṇippu, ceṇṇimpu, ceṇṇuttu, ceṇṇumpal fertility, flourishing condition, prosperity, plentiness, abundance, fullness; ceṇṇumai flourishing condition, greatness, excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness, verdure. *Ma.* ceṇu fine, stout; ceṇikka to be fertile; ceṇippu fertility. ? *Kui* sēṇi bride. ? *Kur.* apā-cēxel the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for apā, see 59); (Hahn) cēxel greens. ? *Malt.* cēglu small branches. (For *Kur.* and *Malt.*, Pfeiffer.) DED(N) 2293.

2790 *Ko.* ceḷ long, round stick of fairly large size. *Ka.* seḷ twig, small branch, stick, rod, also one for training or punishing children; vb. to cane with a stick; caḷlu, celu, eēllu, sellu a long flexible twig or rod. *Koḍ.* jāle long thin pliable stick; (jalev-, jaland-) to sway like a long pliable stick; jāla- (jalap-, jalat-) to make sway. *Tu.* eilē, silē a fishing-rod. *Te.* (B.) sela twig. DED(S) 2294.

2791 *Ka.* seḷ to draw, pull, pull off, rob, pull about, (also saḷe) rush forward with impetuosity (as the water of a stream or river); n. pulling, pulling off, robbing, force of a stream. *Tu.* seḷ force. *Te.* (K.) celuku to pull out (as the eyes). DED(S) 2295.

2792 *Ta.* ceḷlu flea, tick; teḷ, teḷlu, teḷku flea. *Ma.* ceḷlu flea, tick, a large beetle on coconut trees, palm-worm, wood-worm. *Ko.* cek flea. *To.* tōḷ id. *Koḍ.* ceḷḷi id. DED 2296.

2793 *Pe.* hez- (hest-) to be caught, entangled (e.g. in snare). *Kui* sehpa (seht-) to be entangled, caught and held fast, trapped. *Kuwi* (S.) herh'nai to implicate, ensnare; (T.) her- (-t-) to be caught in snare; (Isr.) hervi- (-t-) to be caught, be trapped. DEDS 440.

2794 *Te.* ceraku, in: vaṇṭaceraku firewood for cooking (for vaṇṭa, see 5329). *Go.* (Mu.) herk a bundle of firewood (*Voc.* 3586). DEN 38.

2795 *Ka.* ceruku sugarcane. *Te.* ceraku id. *Ko.* saragurak id. *Nk.* šerak id. *Koṇḍa* seroki id. *Kuwi* (F.) sērku id. DED(S) 2297.

2796 *Ko.* cerngl corner of a cloak or piece of cloth. *To.* tergy corner of a garment. *Ka.* seraṅgu, seragu, seraṅgu, saragu either end of a piece of cotton or silk cloth used as a garment, the loose end of a garment, that end which is put over the shoulder or head, the ornamental coloured cross stripes near each of the ends; cover, protection, refuge.

Tu. seraṅgu the end or edge of a female's garment. *Te.* cerāgu the skirt, hem, end or corner of a garment or cloth; direction, quarter; eēṅgu skirt, border, edge (of a cloth). DED 2298.

2797 *Ma.* cēraṭṭa, tēraṭṭa centipede, millipede. *Ka.* jari centipede, scolopendra; jirale id.; the worm *Julus cornifex*, a kind of earwig; cockroach; jirili an insect that is hurtful to cloth; jirle a kind of earwig; cockroach; (Hav.) jirale cockroach; (Bell.; U.P.U.) girle id.; (Kunt.; U.P.U.) girale id. *Tu.* tēraṇṭe, (B-K.) cēraṭe, cōraṭe, šēraṭe, šēraṇṭe centipede, millipede. *Te.* jeri, jerri centipede. *Pa.* jerri, (S.) cerri id. *Go.* (Ko.) jer (pl. -i) id. (*Voc.* 1444); (Koya Su.) jerru id.; ? (Tr.) tiril the large orange-coloured centipede; a caterpillar which crawls swiftly and bites; (A.) tiril, (Ch.) tiril centipede (*Voc.* 1732). *Koṇḍa* seṇi id. DED(S, N) 2299.

2798 *Ta.* eṇal ear of corn. *Te.* ennu, vennu id. *Ko.* (Kin.) cen head of paddy. *Nk.* šen (pl. šenku) head of jowar. *Pa.* cen head of paddy. *Ga.* (S.) cennu, (P.) sen ear of corn or paddy. *Go.* (A.) šen head of paddy; (SR.) seṅk corn (pl.); (Tr.) san head of jowar; (Mu.) han head of paddy; (Pat.) hennu ear of wheat or jowari; (Ma.) enni head of grain; (Ko.) en ear of corn (*Voc.* 3469). *Koṇḍa* seṇ (pl. seṇku) id. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) hessu eannu head of rice. *Malt.* eanu pod. Cf. 2592 *Ta.* ciṇai. DED(S) 2300.

2799 *Koṇḍa* souki (n, not ŋ) mortar for pounding fixed in the veranda floor. *Pe.* henki mortar. *Maṇḍ.* heni id. *Kui* seni a bamboo or wooden mortar for pounding rice. *Kuwi* (Su. F. S.) he'ni, (P.) henni, (Mali.) heni mortar for pounding rice. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) sahki, (Tr.) sāhki, (Ch.) sahki, (A. Y.) cahki, (G. Mu.) hahki, (Ma.) ahki, a'ki, (Ko.) ahk mortar (*Voc.* 3363) (or with 2391 *Ta.* aval). DEDS 441.

2800 *Koṇḍa* (BB) sēk- (-t-) to itch. *Pe.* hēk- (-t-) id.; hēpkor cow itch, *Mucuna pruriens*. *Maṇḍ.* hēk- to itch; to scratch. *Kui* sēpka (< sēk-p; sēkt-) to itch. *Kuwi* (Su. P. S.) hēnguli the itch; (F.) hēngūli aiyali, (D.) hēpk-, (Isr.) sēk- (-h-) to itch. DEDS 442.

2801 *Ta.* cēkaram acquisition, that which is secured, savings, provision, preparation, readiness, collection, assemblage, gathering, family, tribe, district, station; cēkari (-pp-, -tt-) to acquire, get, secure, procure, make ready, collect, gather, assemble. *Ma.* šēkharam assemblage, heap; šēkharikka to pile up (these are Sanskritized in form, though there is no Skt. šēkhara- in this meaning). *Te.* sēkaramu saving, collecting, collection, amassing; sēkarineu to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure. DED 2301.

2802 *Ta.* cēku solidity, hardness; cēkam hard core of a tree, central part of exogenous plant hardened by age, heartwood. *Ka.* cēgu, cēge heart or core of a tree, essence, strength.

Te. cēga, cēva essence, core, pith, substance, strength, courage. DED 2302.

2803 *Ta.* cēkku breast milk; cēkkai woman's breast. *Ka.* cēpu gush or spurt as of milk. *Koḍ.* (K. from Koḍ. informant) ce-pu (milk) to secrete. *Te.* cēpu, (K. also) cēpu the breasts to become full with milk, the milk to be secreted, flow, rush or spring forth; let the milk flow; n. the becoming full with milk (of breasts), the secretion or flowing forth of milk. *Ga.* (S.) sēmpap- to become ready to be milked. DED 2303.

2804 *Ta.* ēṅkal asthma in children. *Ma.* ēṅhuka to breathe with difficulty, breathe audibly, sigh; ēṅhal breathing with difficulty; ēṅkal asthma; ēṅkam id., hard breathing. *Tu.* seṅkuni to pant, breathe quickly or heavily; seṅkē, seṅkely panting, breathing quickly. ? *Pe.* hēbga (< hēg-b-) to whisper. *Kui* seke panting, gasping for breath; seke seke inba to be out of breath, pant; seke vahpa to pant. *Kuwi* (S.) seke seke nēnjinaḷ to pant (for nēnjinaḷ see 3765). DEDS(N) 443, and from DED 3120.

2805 *Ka.* (Hav.) jēṅku to hesitate. *Tu.* jēṅkuni to delay, be deferred; hesitate, waver; jēṅkāvuni to detain, stop; put off.

2806 *Ma.* cēṭi a glutinous earth put on walls to keep off the rain, esp. red. *Ka.* jēḍi a sort of pipeclay. *Tu.* jēḍi, sēḍi glutinous clay, chalk, a kind of white earth. / Cf. Mar. šēḍī, šēḍu, šāḍu pipeclay. DED 2305.

2807 *Ta.* cēp distance, height, width, length, long time; cēṭci distance, remoteness; cēy, cēymai distance, remoteness, length; cēyttu that which is distant, long; cēyan, cēyōn one who is at a distance. *Ma.* cēp breadth, height, strength. *Go.* (Mu.) cem palaṭ far away (*Voc.* 1364); (Mu. Ma. M.) jēk, (Ko.) jēka, jēke far, distant (*Voc.* 1445). *Kui* seko distant, far, far away. *Kuwi.* (Su.) hekko distant; (F.) hēgō far; (S.) heggo, heo id.; licotasi a man who is distant; (Mah.) hek, heko far. ? *Kur.* gecchā distant, far off. ? *Malt.* gece, geci far. DED(S) 2306.

2808 *Go.* (Tr.) sēnāl old man, senior; fem. sēnō; (W.) senāl (masc.) aged; seno (f. nt.) id.; (Ph.) senāl (pl. -or) old man; fem. seno (pl. -hk); (Y.) seṇal (masc.) old; (G.) sēro old woman; (Mu.) hēnor old, senior; sēno old woman; (Ma.) sēro (pl. -sku) id. (*Voc.* 3479). *Kui* sēnā first-born, eldest; sendenju founder of a race, early settler.

2809 *Ta.* cēṇṭiravar weavers. *Ka.* jāḍa, jēḍa a weaver belonging to the Liṅgavanta sect; spider. *Tu.* jāḍe, jāḍye weaver; spider. *Te.* jēṇḍra, dēṇḍra a caste of weavers. Cf. 2475 *Ta.* cāṭiyān. DED 2307.

2810 *Ka.* sēde fatigue, weariness, distress. *Te.* sēda, (B. also) šāda fatigue, weariness. / ? < Pali sēda- sweat; Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563. DED(S) 2308.

2811 *Ka. sēdya* cultivation, farming. *Te. sēdya* id. DED 2309.

2812 *Ta. cēntu* (cēnti-) to draw, as a rope running over a pulley; entail irrigation tank. *Ka. sēdu, sēndu* to draw up (water from a well), pull in (as string of kite), draw in with the mouth, draw in with the breath (snuff, etc.), draw or smoke (pipe or chiroot, etc.), pull along, drag; *sēdu* drawing, etc. *Kođ. se-d- (se-di-)* to drink a deep draught. *Tu. sēduni* to draw water. *Te. cēdu, (K.) cēdu* to draw up as water from a well, draw or pull as a string; *cēda, (K.) cēda* bucket; *cē-trađu* rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel. *Malt. cēnde* to remove in small quantities from a heap. DED (S) 2310.

2813 *Ta. cēy* son, child; juvenility, youth. *Ma. cēvala* child at the breast (?). *Tu. jēvu* child, lad, youth; *jōvu* id., baby, female child; (Bright and Ramanujan, Brahmin dial. *jēvu, jōvu* girl); *jōkulu* children; (B-K.) *jēru* pariah child. *Pa. cēpal (pl. cēpkul)* boy, lad. *Ga. (OIL.) sēpal (pl. sēpakil)* id.; (S.²) *sāpal* boy. ? *Kur. jōxas* lad, youth; servant. DED (S, N) 2311.

2814 *Ta. cēr* (-v-, -nt-) to become united, incorporated, joined together, become mixed, blended, have connexion with, be in close friendship or union, fit, suit, be collected, aggregated, join, associate with, be in contact with, belong to; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, attach, admix, admit to one's society, add, insert, gather, assemble; *cērkkai* collecting, gathering, combining, mixing, compounding, fellowship, company, union; *cērtti* combining, union, fellowship, suitability, fitness, resemblance, equality; *cērttār* dependants, persons under one's protection, partisans, relatives; *cērppu* place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture, supplement; *cērpu* residence, house; *cērvu* arriving, joining, residence, town, village, union, junction, connexion, collection; *cērvai* fellowship, association, union, mixture, compound, collection, assemblage; *cēra* altogether, wholly; along with, in company with. *Ma. cēruka* to approach, come close, join, belong to, fit, suit; *cēra* close, over against; *cērikka* to have collected; *cērūnānam* assemblage as for a riot, party; *cērka* to make to arrive or join, collect as men, money; *cērca* adherence, union, harmony, fitness; *cērppu* joining, mortising, assemblage; *cērppikka* to have assembled or collected; *cērvva* mixture. *Ko. e-e-r- (e-e-d-), ce-d- (e-e-dy-)* to arrive, join, gather (*intr.*); *ce-t- (e-e-ty-)* to make to gather or enter a place; *ce-rek a-l, fem. ce-reka-c* people between whom verbal taboos do not operate (including people of opposite sex who may marry). *To. sō-r- (sō-d-)* to arrive; *sō-re- (sō-rē-)* to cause to arrive, bring someone to his destination, allow someone to join oneself, collect; *sō-t- (sō-ty-)* to make to join with others; *sō-* (only negative forms, translated as positive) to be envious (in songs). *Ka. sēr* (*sērd-*) to become

or be close or near, go to, approach, reach, come, belong to, enter, be included, be connected with, join, side with, assemble, be collected, agree, concur, suit, agree, be agreeable; *sērīke* meeting, union; *sērīsu* to join, put together, put to, attach, cause to reach, put into, make enter, insert, fix, assemble (*tr.*); *sērūvike* joining, etc.; *sērūve*, *sērve* collection, assemblage, mass, herd of cattle. *Kođ. se-r- (se-ri-)* to join (*intr.*); ? *kē-r- (kē-ri-)* to go up to house (Mercara dialect); *ke-t (ke-ti-)* to take (person) into house. *Tu. sērūni* to arrive, reach, be added or joined to, be included in, enter as a member of sect, etc., be in harmony, agree together, be relished, liked, agree with, adhere to, be attached; *sērāvuni* to join, combine, mix, include, etc.; *sērīgē, sērve* union, inclusion; *sērīsuni, sērīsāvuni* to cause to arrive, join. *Te. cēru* to join, unite or combine with, approach, draw near or close to, reach, arrive at, enter or join as a class, etc., form a part or portion of, be attached to, be connected or related to, assemble, be received, come to hand, be included or added, belong, appertain; *cērīka* union, junction, contiguity, nearness, proximity, familiarity, access; *cērugađa* nearness, proximity; refuge, asylum; *cērūpu* nearness; *cēr(u)cu* to put, place or bring together, join, unite, combine, mix, add, include, enclose, admit, enrol, add or sum up, reach, cause to reach or be delivered; *cērāpu* near; ? *cēndu* to get, obtain, suffer, feel, enjoy, happen to, befall, belong, refer to, (K. also) reach, meet; ? *cēnta* neighbourhood, proximity. ? *Kol. ser-* to go (cf. 2781 *Ta. cel*). ? *Nk. ser-* id. (cf. 2781 *Ta. cel*). *Ga. (S.³) sēr-* to arrange, reach. *Go. (Tr.) sērānā* to invade a country, enter or occupy a house; (SR.) *sērānā* to occupy a house (*Voc. 3483*); (G. L.) here near (*Voc. 3585*). *Koṇḍa sērpu* neighbourhood. ? *Kui sēra* clingingly; *sēra aḍa* to cleave to. *Kuwi (S.) hērīnai* to reach; *hērīnai* to deliver. ? *Kur. ker-* (past stem of *kānā* to go; see 1419). ? *Br. kēb* nearness, vicinity; near; *kēb* kanning to approach. ? Cf. 2460 *Ta. cār*. DED (S, N) 2312.

2815 *Ta. ēr* plough, plough and team of oxen, yoke of oxen; *cēr* id. (Jaffna). *Ma. ēr* a yoke of oxen, plough with draught oxen. *Ko. e-r* pair of bullocks used in ploughing. *To. e-r* plough. *Ka. ēru, ār* pair of oxen yoked to a plough. *Te. ēru* plough with draught oxen made ready for ploughing. *Kol. (Kin.) cēr* plough and team of bullocks. *Pa. cēreyakul (pl.)* pair of bullocks; *īrer* two pairs of bullocks; *muccer* three pairs of bullocks; *nel cer* four pairs of bullocks; *cējer* five pairs of bullocks. *Go. (Tr. Ph. SR.) sēr, (Mu.) hēr* a plough; (MuE.) *hēr* one pair of bullocks; (Ma.) *ēr* plough and team (*Voc. 3481*). *Koṇḍa sēru* yoke of oxen. *Pe. hēr* set of plough and bullocks. *Kui sēru* a yoke of oxen, a pair, two of cattle for ploughing; *sēreka* two, a pair, a yoke of oxen. *Kuwi (F.) hērū (pl. hērka)* plough; (Su.) *hēru*

(*pl. hērka*) pair of ploughing bullocks. DED (S) 2313.

2816 *Te. pen-jera* a species of rock-snake; *jerri-pōtu* whipsnake; (quoted in [Gondij DGG, p. 233] *jerri* godḍu a kind of snake. *Kol. (Kin.) jērigag* (presumably *jērigaḍ*) sp. snake (H. dhāman). *Pa. jēri* id. *Go. (A.) sēri, (Tr.) sargōḍā, (Ch.) sargodal, (Mu.) hergodal* the rat-snake, dhāman; (Ma.) *e(ge)godālī* a kind of snake (*Voc. 3484*; cf. *Mu. godal dhāman* snake, *Voc. 1191*). Cf. 2011 *Ta. cērai*. DED (S, N) 2314.

2817 *Kui sērki* the back of the neck. *Kuwi (F.) hērki, (Isr. Su. P.) herki* neck; (S.) *herki* shoulder. DED 2316.

2818 *Ta. cēval* male of birds and fowls (excepting peacock), cock, male swan, kite; stallion; *cē, cē-mā* bull; (Tinn.) *cāvala* a cock. *Ma. cēval, cāval* cock, male of birds. *Malt. cawge* cock-bird. DED (S) 2317.

2819 *Te. eṛālu* husband's brother's wife. *Nk. (Ch.) scrutra* husband's younger brother's wife. *Go. sērāndu, sērndu, harndu, ervond, eṛond* (etc., various dial.) spouse's younger brother (or spouse's younger sister's husband); *fem. sērāndal, scrāndar, sērndar, harndar* (etc., various dial.) spouses' younger sister (*Voc. 3472*); (Tr.) *sērīyār, sērīyāl* elder brother's wife; (Y.) *sereyār* husband's brother's wife (*Voc. 3485*). *Koṇḍa sērōn* husband's younger brother. *Mand. hējun* wife's younger brother. *Kui sejenju* husband's younger brother. DEDS 444.

2820 *Koṇḍa sēri* koru cock. *Kuwi (T.) seli* male; (T. Mah.) *seli neh'upī* male dog. ? Cf. 917 *Ta. ēru*.

2821 *Ta. cērai* handful, as of rice; *cērai, cērañ-kai, cirañ-kai, cirañ-kai* quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful. *Ko. de-r (obl. de-t-)* handful (with open hand). *To. tēr* handful. *Ka. sāre, sēre* the palm of the hand bent so as to receive or hold anything. *Tu. sērē* id.; *tirkai* handful. *Te. cēra* the hand held so as to contain anything; *cērēdu* handful. *Go. (Mu.) hera, (Ma.) era* menḍu double handful (*Voc. 3583*); (LuS.) *hēra* a handful. *Koṇḍa sēra, sērēnd* handful. ? *Kui reka* id. (< *sreka; but *sr-* is commonly preserved in *Kui*). *Kuwi (S.) hera* handful; *hereka* one handful. DED (S) 2315.

2822 *Koṇḍa sērga* brinjal. *Kui sēje, (K.) hēje* id. *Kuwi (F. S.) hēya, (Su. P.) hēya* id. DED (S) 2304.

2823 *Pa. cēna* frost, ice. *Kuwi (Mah.) hēnnā* hoar-frost. DEDS 445.

2824 *Koṇḍa sēna* much. *Pe. hēni* many. ? *Te. (modern; K.) sāna* a lot. DED (N) 446.

2825 *Pe. jēn* back. *Kuwi (Su.) jēnu, (P.) jēo, (S.) jēnu* (*loc. jeco*) id. (Possibly < *pjēn < *pīran*; cf. 4205 *Ta. pin*, esp. forms with -r, *Ta. pīrakku*, etc.) DEDS 447.

2826 *Ta. aintu, aīcu* five; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aim-patu, am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru, ain-nūru* 500; *aiyar* five persons, the five Pāṇḍavas; *aiy-aintu, aiw-aintu* by fives; five fives. *Ma. aīcu* five; *am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru* 500; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aiy-ayiram* 5000; *aiy-āntu* five years; *aiyar* five persons; *aiy-aīcu* by fives. *Ko. anj* five; *ay vaṭ* fifty; *ay olk* five olk measures; *am ba-py* five pa-py measures; a *calg* five *calg* measures. *To. ūz, (obl. stem ūzn-)* (Tōwflity dialect ūj) five; *pu-j* fifteen; *e boḥ* fifty; *oy nu-r* 500; *oy ak* five aḍok measures; *oy xwa-w* five kwa-x measures. *Ka. ay(i)du* five; *ay adj.* in some cpds.; *ay-vattu* fifty; *ay-nūru* 500; *ayvar, aybaru* five persons. *Kođ aṇji* five; *aṇjane* fifth; *aym-badi* fifty; *añ-nū-ri* 500; *ayy a-ndi* five years; *ayy-añji* by fives; *ayvē* five persons (in songs); *ayyak ētti* five pairs of bullocks. *Tu. aīny* five (things); *ainane* fifth; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *ai-nūdu* 500; *aiya* fifty; *aiyeru, aiyeru* five persons; *aikoḷu, aivoḷu* five times. *Te. aiydu, ēnu* five (things); *ayidu-guru, ēguru, evuru* five persons; *ēbadi, yābhai* fifty; *ēbandru* fifty persons; *ē-nūru* 500; *ē-dumu* five tūmu measures; *ē-balamu* five *polam* measures. *Kol. ayd* five; (SR) *aid* id.; *segru* five persons. *Nk. (Ch.) sendi* five. *Pa. cēvir* five men; *ceyal* five women; *cēdu(k)* five things; *adj. cem/n. Go. (Mand.) seyyur, (Y.) sivr, (G.) seyr, (Mu.) hayvur, hayur, (Ma.) ayvur, eyvur* five (*masc.*); (Tr. W. Ph.) *saiyung, (SR.) siyung, (Y.) siyung, (Mu.) hayung, hayg, (Ma.) ayg* five (*non-masc.*); (Tr.) *saik saik, (Mu.) hayk-haykṭan* five each (*Voc. 3489*). *Kui* (Letchmajee) *siṅgi* five; (Friend-Pereira) *Gūmsar dialect) siṅgi* five; *siṅgi* five things; (K.) *sēngi* five (*fem. neut.*); *sē gandi* five men; *sē dina* five days; *sēg gōpi* 100. DED (S) 2318.

2827 *Kur. co'onā* (cōcas) to put on (cloth). *Malt. cuyc (cúc-)* to put on, dress; *cuypo* a woman's dress consisting of one piece of cloth; *cuytre* to clothe, dress another. From DED (S) 2245.

2828 *Kol. sok- (sokt-)* to climb. *Nk. sokk-* id. *Pa. copp- (cott-), cōck-* id.; *cōtip- (cotit-)* to cause to climb, raise; *cōppid* ascent. *Ga. (OIL.) sop- (sot-)* to climb. *Kuwi (Su.) ho'- (hott-)* to climb. ? Cf. 559 *Ta. uka*. DED (S) 2319.

2829 *Ta. cokucu* refinement, neatness, luxury, fineness as of work, superior quality; *cokkam, cōcku* purity, excellence, beauty; *cōkkañ* handsome person. *Ma. cōkka* beauty; *coṅku* id., elegance. *Ka. sogayisu, sogasu* to shine, be or look beautiful or handsome, appear to advantage, be pleasant or agreeable, appear; *sogasa, sogasu* shine, beauty, charm, excellence, agreeableness, happiness, pleasure, delight; *cōkka, cōkkaṭa, cōkkaḷa* niceness, elegance, beauty, charm; purity, cleanness; *cōkkaṭu* comeliness, beauty, purity; *cōkkaḷatana* state of being nice, etc.; *cōkkaḷike* elegance, beauty, etc. *Tu. sogapuni, sogasuni* to be tasteful, agreeable, pleasant;

praise, recommend; *sogasy* relish, savouriness, agreeableness, fastidiousness, praise; savoury, fastidious, commendable; *cokka* pure, genuine, neat; *cokkata* neat, choise, agreeable. *Te* *sogasu* beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness, attractiveness; *sogiyincu* to be happy, enjoy; *sogiyu* to be agreeable or pleasant; *cokkamu*, *cokkatamu* beautiful, lovely, fine, clear, pure, bright. / Forms in *cokk-* seem to have been influenced by *Skt. coka-* and its derivatives; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4918. DED 2320.

2830 *Ta. cokkan* monkey. *Ma. cokkan* id., dog; *cokki* bitch; cat; *cakki* she-cat; sow. DED(S) 2321.

2831 *Go. (SR. Tr.) jukkānā*, (Y.) *jak-*, (W.) *jukkānā* to kill; (Ph.) *jukkānā*, (Mu.) *hak-*, *hok-*, (Pat.) *jukkānā* to strike, kill (*Voc.* 1448). *Kui soka* (soki-), (*Gramm.*) *sōka* (sōki-) to strike at, bite (snake, dog, etc.). DEDS 448.

2832 *Kod. jonge* bunch, cluster (of growing flowers or fruits). *Tu. jonkē*, *jonkely* bunch, cluster. DED 2322.

2833 *Ta. eoccam* deficiency, balance, arrears. *Te. soccemu* a small remainder or balance. DEDS 449.

2834 *Ma. coṭṭa-cēṇ* span of the thumb and forefinger. *Ko. eo-ṭ* breadth of four fingers. *Ka. coṭu*, *coṭu* the small span of the thumb and forefinger. *Kod. cu-ṭi* id. *Tu. coṭu*, *coṭṭu*, *coṭṭu* id.; *cuṭi* a span. *Te. juṭṭili* the small span. DED(S) 2323.

2835 *Ta. coṭṭu* (coṭṭi-) to fall in drops, drizzle; *n.* a drop. *Ko. coṭ-* (coṭy-) to leak, fall in drops; *coṭ*, *coṭi* a drop. *To. swiṭ-* (swiṭy-) to drop (of liquids; *intr., tr.*); *swiṭ* a drop. *Ka. toṭṭu* id.; *taṭaku* a drop as of honey, water, etc.; a small quantity, a little; *taṭakkane*, *toṭakkane* in drops. *Tu. taṭaku* a drop. *Te. coṭa coṭa* onom. of the action and sound of any liquid leaking or falling in drops; *toṭṭu* to flow, ooze. ? *Go. (Tr.) cōd cōd* (sāṇā) (to drip slowly) drop by drop. ? *Malt. eate* to leak, fall in drops. *Br. cuṭ* a drop; *cuṭṭing* to drip; *cuṭing*, *cuṭenging* to get soaked; (on the phonology, cf. MBE 1961b, p. 383). DED(S, N) 2324.

2836 *Ta. coṭṭu* (coṭṭi-) to strike with knuckles, tap gently the udder of a goat for inducing the free flow of milk, beat, hit, peck (as a crow); *n.* cuff, knock on the head. *Ma. coṭṭu* a slap on the head; *coṭṭuka* to rap with the knuckles, knock with the fingers (esp. on the head); *coṭṭikka* to beat (e.g. in chess). ? *Ka. sone* to strike with the fingers. *Tu. sōṇṇuni* to box with the knuckles of the fingers. DED(S) 2325.

2837 *Ta. coṭṭu* defect, blemish; disparaging remark conveyed through a hint, insinuation; *coṭṭu* imputation, fault. *Ma. caṭṭu* fault. *Te. soḍdu* defect, fault; blame, imputation. DED(S) 2326.

2838 (a) *Ta. coṭṭai* crookedness, bend as in the sheath of a sword, a crooked club, dent, excavation, furrow, cavity. *Ma. caṭṭu* lameness; *caṭṭa* person with bent feet, lame; *fem. caṭṭacci*; *caṭṭan* cripple; *caṭṭattuka* to limp. *Ka. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭi*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa*, *soṭṭu* crookedness; crooked. *Tu. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa* handless, maimed or deformed in the hand; *coṭṭe* man with a maimed hand. *Kor. (T.) coṭṭe* lame person. *Te. coṭṭa*, *soṭṭa* lame, crippled, crooked, withered; lameness, crookedness; dent, depression, dimple, small pit or hollow. *Ga. (Oll.) soṭṭaṇḍ* (*masc.*), *soṭṭe* (*fem. and neut.*) lame. *Konda soṭa* a deformed man; *fem. soṭi*. *Pe. coṭa* lame. *Kuwi (F.) soṭi* lame; *soṭa* lame man; (S.) *sotta*, *soto* lame; (Mah.) *soṭā* id.; (Isr.) *soṭa* crippled man; *fem. soṭi*. *Br. coṭ* crooked, zigzag, crooked in character.

(b) *Ta. cotti* lameness, crippledness, deformity; lame person; *cottiyaṇ* lame person, cripple; *cottai* defect as in limbs, teeth, fruits, etc., that which is decayed, worm-eaten, injured by insects. *Ma. cotti-kai* withered hand. *Ko. cot* deep depression on the arm where rope or chain has been tied; *cot ga-l* legs and feet too small in proportion to rest of body; *cotga-j* woman who has cot ga-l; *cot gay* one arm smaller than the other (i.e. withered). *Ka. cottu*, *sottu* crookedness, crooked; *cotta*, *sotta* a male with crooked, crippled limbs; *fem. cotti*, *sotti*. DED(S, N) 2327.

2839 *Ta. coṭṭai* a knob-like contrivance for hanging anything. *Ma. coṭṭa* boss, knob or ornamental dot on knife-handles, etc.; knob into which the blade of a knife and a style are fixed. DED 2328.

2840 *Ka. soṇṭa* hip, loins, waist. *Tu. soṇṭa*, *oṇṭa* id. *Te. (K.) toṇṭi* loins, hip. Cf. 3302 *Ta. tuṭai*. DED(S) 2329.

2841 *Go. (Ma. Ko.) epd-* to cut meat, carve (*Voc.* 337). *Pe. hond-* (-t-) to cut up (meat); *intens. hoṭka-*. *Kui sonda* (sondi-) to cut to pieces, chop up, hack; *pl. action soṭka* (soṭki-). *Kuwi (F.) hūndali*, (Isr.) *hupḍ-* (-it-), (Mah.) *hond-* to cut to pieces (flesh). DEDS 450.

2842 *Kur. coṭṭxā* (cutxyas) to pass from a solid to a liquid or flowing state, melt; *coṭṭxānā*, *coṭṭxānā* to reduce from a solid to a liquid state, melt. *Malt. coṭṭike* to be melted; *coṭṭkre* to melt (*tr.*). DED 2330.

2843 *Ma. cotta* mud, mire. *Kur. coṭṭr* id. DEDS 451.

2844 *Kol. (SR.) sonde* earthen pot. *Kui sunda*, *sundi* a very small earthenware pot. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 39.

2845 *Kur. (Ilahn)* *copī* a cover for the head made of leaves. *Malt. copa* umbrella. DEDS 452.

2846 *Konda* *sopa* chaff of grain, (BB) rind of fruit. *Kur. coppā* skin of fruits, husk of grain, shell of pulses; (Tiga) *coplā* skin or

shell of fruits. *Malt. coppā* husk, scabbard. DED 40.

2847 *Ir. coppu* straw. *Ka. soppe* straw of various kinds of millet. *Te. coppa* straw. *Kol. (Kin.) coppa* stalk of millet. DED 2331.

2848 *Kur. coppō*, *coppō* *injō* crawfish. *Malt. cope-minu* cuttlefish. DEDS 453.

2849 *Pe. homa* bison. *Mand. hama* id. *Kui soma* a wild buffalo [= bison]. *Kuwi (Su.) homma* bison; (I.) *hōma sambar* (*sic*). DEDS 454.

2850 *Ta. compu* beauty, grace. *Ka. sompu*, *sampu* id., elegance, charm. *Te. sompu* beauty, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness; glee, delight; *sompāru*, *sompillu* to be lovely, pretty or pleasant. DED 2332.

2851 *Kol. (Kin.) jomma* broth. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) jammō* meat-soup, curry (*Voc.* 1394). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 41.

2852 *Tu. oṭṭikkane* quill of a porcupine (cf. 1166 for *kane*). *Go. (Ch.) soy*, (Tr.) *soṭi*, (A.) *suy*, (Y.) *suy velar*, (S.) *huy padi*, (D. Mu.) *hoy*, (Ma.) *oṭṭi*, (Ko.) *oy* porcupine; (Tr.) *soiyal* *kor* fowl with feathers which stand on end (*Voc.* 3497). *Konda* (BB) *soy* porcupine. *Pe. hoy* id. *Mand. huy* id. *Kui soju* (*pl. soska*) id. Cf. 2776 *Ta. ey*. DEDS 455.

2853 *Ta. cerukka* (eerukki-) to be proud, vain, self-conceited, be elated with self-pride, be gay, lively, exult, be infatuated, increase, nurse, cherish as anger, enjoy to the full; *n.* haughtiness, pride, arrogance, self-conceit, exultation, elation, courage, intrepidity (as of army), infatuation, intoxication; *cerukkam* intoxication; *cerukkan* vain, self-conceited person; *eokku* (cokki-) to become languid, sleepy, enchanted, fascinated, etc.; *n.* stupor, torpor, dullness as produced by enchantment or drug. *Ma. eorukuka*, *curukuka* to be stupefied; *eorukku* slight intoxication, giddiness; *corukkuka* to feel dizzy. *Ko. cok-* (eoky-) to take a nap; ? to change colour (fruit past prime, face because of starvation); *cok* self-pride. *Ka. sorku*, *sokku* to become mad, intoxicated, infatuated or ratty, grow stupid, bewildered or confused, grow proud or arrogant; *n.* infatuation, intoxication, rut, stupefaction, torpor, loss of consciousness; *sokkuha* becoming or being mad, etc.; *joṅguṭi*, *joṅguṭi* fainting, faintness. *Kod. cokki* intoxication; fatness; *cokk-* (cokki-) to be fat; (liquor) causes intoxication; *cukk-* (cukki-) to grow stout, fat; be proud, restive, high-spirited. *Tu. sorku*, *sorku* fat, vigour, rankness, luxuriance, lust, inordinate affection, pride, insolence; *sorkuni*, *sorhukuni*, *sokkuni* to become fat, vigorous, be rank, luxuriant, be lustful, sensual, be proud, insolent; *sorkelu* lust, rutting as an animal; vigorous, rank, lustful; *sorkeluni* to be in rut, lust after; *sorkāvuni* to make fat, vigorous, rank, give undue indulgence; ?

cokku stupid, silly. *Te. cokku*, (K. also) *sokku* ecstasy, trance, state of being beside oneself, swooning, fainting, intoxication, intense or inordinate affection or love, passion; *vb.* to be beside oneself, be intoxicated; *sogayu* to be beside oneself. *Pa. cori-* to be drunk. *Ga. (P.) sorṇ-*, (S.) *jōṅg ēr-* to get drunk. *Go. (G. Mu.) hōc-*, (Ko.) *ōs-* to be intoxicated (*Voc.* 3598); (L.-H.) *jhakkum aiānā* to be dead drunk (*Voc.* 1460). *Konda sōs-* (-t-) to get drunk; *sōsu* intoxication; *zōṅ-* to reel (in intoxication). *Pe. hōc-* (hōcc-) to get drunk. *Mand. hūc-* id. *Kui sōsa* (sōsi-) id.; *n.* drunkenness, intoxication. *Kuwi (F.) hōcali*, (Su.) *hōc-* (-it-) to be drunk. DED(S) 2333.

2854 *Kur. corgnā* to move forward with one's seat on the ground, crawl on the hands and seat, slide on one's seat, move on with difficulty, walk without lifting one's feet; *caus. corgtānā*. *Malt. corge*, *corgre* to creep along stealthily; *corgtre* to drag the feet, trudge. ? *Kod. ogg-* (oggt-) (child) wriggles on belly. DED(S) 2334.

2855 *Ta. col* (eolv-/colluv-, colli-) to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express, recite, repeat, relate, quote, dictate, command, advise, inform, praise; *n.* word, term, saying, speech, proverb, maxim, declaration, promise, assurance, praise, incantation, curse, command, advice, part of speech; *colavu* saying, telling, proverb; *cōṭṭal* saying, telling. *Ma. eol* word, command, advice, praise, fame; *colluka* (eolli-, eonn-), *colluka* to say, declare, order; *eollikka* to cause to say, repeat, read. *Ko. eol* command. *Ka. sol*, *sollu* to say, speak, tell; *n.* word; *sollisu* to say, speak, tell; cause oneself to be said, be said, cause to speak, have said or told. *Kod. eolli* name (in songs). *Pa. eul-* to say. *Kuwi (Su.) jōl-*, (S.) *jōlinai* to speak; (F.) *jōlali* to answer; *jōlki* *aiyali* to discuss, talk; (Mah.) *jolpu* speech. DED(S) 2335.

2856 *Ta. coli-* (-pp-, -tt-) to strip off, peel off; tear. *Ka. suli* to tear or strip off, peel, pare, shell as beans, etc., plunder, rob; *n.* state of being stripped, peeled, bare or uncovered; *sulige*, *sulihā* plundering, robbery, pillage, booty; *sulisu* to cause to flay, etc.; *sōle* skin or slough of a snake, coat of an onion; (Ilav.) *soli* to peel. *Tu. suligē* pillaging, plundering, robbing; *sulipini*, *sulipuni* to peel, flay, skin, pare off; (B-K.) *toli*, *tolpu* = *suli* to peel off, remove as the bark or skin; *tolu* to pluck out (as hair, feathers, etc.). *Kor. (O.) solpu* to peel. Cf. 1000 *Ta. oliyal*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5073, **chōll-* (Pkt. *chollai* to skin; etc.). But for *IA* derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensis* 7.152 f. (1979/1981). DED(S, N) 2336.

2857 *Ta. ulai* fireplace, forge, furnace. *Ma. ula* furnace in forge, bellows; ? *ōḍkkam*, *ōḍkku* blacksmith's forge. *Ko. elka-l* fireplace between two stones; *elka-l kal* stones

of fireplace. *To.* was fireplace (in songs); was kal fireplace of house and of certain dairies; *kuḍ* was fireplace in certain dairies (cf. 1655). *Ka.* ole fireplace. *Koḍ.* ole hearth. *Tu.* ule furnace. *Nk.* (Ch.) sodgare fireplace. *Pa.* colngel, congel id. (kel stone). *Ga.* (S.²) soygel id. *Go.* (A. Y.) sodel, (Tr.) saidāl, (Ch.) saydal, (W. Ph.) sadoli, (G.) hoydeli, (Mu.) hoydel, (Ma.) aydili, oyduili, (M.) odiyāl, (S.) hodel, (Ko.) ojal id. (*Voc.* 3495). *Konda* solu (*obl.* sonr-, *pl.* solku) id. *Pe.* hol (*pl.* -ku) id. *Manḍ.* huli id. *Kui* soḍu id., stones set up as a fireplace. *Kuwi* (S.) holu, (Isr.) holu fireplace. DED(S) 2337.

2858 *Ka.* colleya, colleha, jolleha pointed end of a female's bundle of hair at the back of the head. *Te.* (B.) jollemu, jollemu a tire formed by weaving the tresses in chains and then coiling them up at the back of the head; a wreath of mangrove flowers. DED 2338.

2859 *Kur.* collā back wall or back side of a house. *Malt.* cole the back of the house. DED 2339.

2860 *Go.* (SR. Ph.) savitānā, (Tr.) sawitānā to set the teeth on edge, be sour; (G.) hovi-, (Ma.) oy- to be sour; (A.) savta sour; (SR.) savitā bitter (*Voc.* 3362). *Konda* (BB) soy- (-t-) to be sour, become sour. *Pe.* hoy- (-t-) id. DEDS 456.

2861 *Go.* (W.) soritānā to run away; (W. Ph.) jaritānā to flee; (Tr.) sōḍitānā, jōḍitānā to run away; (A. Y.) soḍi- to run, flee (*Voc.* 3493); (ASu.) sori- to go away, run away; sorūs- to lose. *Pe.* lion- (-t-) to run, flee. *Manḍ.* hūn- id. *Kuwi* (Su.) hop- (hoḥ-) id.; (F.) hotali, (S.) hōnai to run; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) honpinai to run away (*pl.* action). DED(S, N) 2350.

2862 *Ta.* collu dribbling at the mouth as of a child; ? cālai dribble, saliva flowing from the mouth. *Ko.* jol saliva. *Ka.* jollu saliva, slaver; (PBh.) saul the imitative sound of spitting. *Tu.* jollē, dollē, dollē saliva, spittle. *Te.* collu, jollu, coṅga slaver, saliva drivelling from the mouth. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 31) zoll saliva. *Go.* (F-H.) jol id. (*Voc.* 1452); (ASu.) col, jol id. *Konda* sōga id. *Kui* deoli, deori id., spittle. *Kuwi* (S.) huodi spittle; (D.) hu'upi slobber, saliva; (Isr.) ho'ori saliva, dribble. *Malt.* tulpe, tupple spittle (or with 3323 *Ta.* tuppū). DED(S) 2340.

2863 *Ka.* sollē nostril. *Koḍ.* eollē id. DED 2341.

2864 *Ta.* eollai that which is decayed, worm-eaten, carious, lean, skinny person, useless, good-for-nothing person. *Ma.* collu stunted, worm-eaten, unsubstantial; ? corra, cotta worm-eaten. *Ka.* jollu unsubstantiality, emptiness, state of being pithless or without stuff; ? jottū unsubstantiality, uselessness. *Tu.* (B-K.) eolle cripple. *Te.* (B.) sollu empty. DED(N) 2342.

2865 *Ta.* cori (-v-, -nt-) to itch, scratch in order to allay itching, crave meanly; *n.* itching, scab, herpes, climbing nettle; coriyan scabby person; coruṇṇu (coruṇṇi-) to scratch; cori (-v-, -nt-) to itch; *n.* itching; (Koll.) coraṅk itching; coraṇṇ- to scratch. *Ma.* cori itch, scab, and other eruptions, nettles; coriyuka to itch, scratch, rub oneself; coru-kuka to scratch gently; (Tiyya) coricēdu itching. *Ko.* toyrv- (torc-) to itch; coriṅ an itch; toyrv, toyrv *Urtica heterophylla* Dene. (causes itching and rash). *To.* twary id. *Ka.* tuṛi itching, the itch, scratching, an itching desire, lust; turike itching, stinging, scratching; turike gida the Neilgherry nettle, *U. heterophylla*; turita, turu itching; turisu to scratch what itches, scratch; curaci, curuci, turaci, turice, turuci, turuce *Mucuna pruriens*; (Ilav.) torikke itch; torsu to itch. *Tu.* toiji itching. *Kor.* (M.) coji, (O.) coiji, (T.) cogi to itch. *Te.* durada itching. *Pa.* cod- (cott-) to itch. *Ga.* (P. S.²) soy- id.; (P.) soyurm the itch. *Go.* (Tr.) sōhtānā to itch; sohalē-jātā the kōnch or cow-itch, *Mucuna pruriens*; (Ch.) soli-, (A. Y.) coh-, (G. Mu.) loh-, (Ma.) o', (Ko.) oh- to itch (*Voc.* 3499); (ASu.) coh-, cohk- id. *Kui* soha ringworm. *Kuwi* (F.) jūra kālka itching of the feet. DED(S, N) 2343.

2866 *Nk.* (Ch.) sor- to send; (LSI 4.572) sōrtān he sent. *Pa.* codp- (codt-) to send. *Ga.* (Oll.) soyp- (soyt-), (S.) cōv-, (S.³) soyp- (soyup-) id. From DED(S) 2351.

2867 *Konda* sō- (-t-) to start or set out, come out, (sun, moon) to come up; leak (or with 2883 *Ta.* cōr); sōp- (-t-) to drive out, expel; reveal (a secret), relate (a story); let (time) pass, let one go; sōpa- (-t-) (plant) to come out of seed, (ears of corn) to sprout, crop up, manifest oneself. *Pe.* hō- (-t-) to come out; hop- (-t-) to bring out, take out. *Manḍ.* ja- (-t-) to come out, (sun) to rise. *Kui* sōlpa (sōlht-) to emerge, come to light; *n.* emergence, issuing from; sōppa (sōpt-) to cause to emerge, bring forth, cast out; (K.) hō- to come out. *Kuwi* (F.) hōcali (hōt-) to rise as sun or moon, go out; (S.) hōnai to start; (Su.) hō' (hott-) to come out. *Kur.* co'onā (cōcas) to rise, get up, be built up or erected, rise in the air, in fame, in value, rebel, bulge out, be produced, appear; cōdnā to lift up, raise, erect. *Malt.* coye to get up, rise, start; coytire to raise up, awake, begin a song. DED(S) 2344.

2868 *Pe.* jō- (-t-) to put in, insert. *Manḍ.* ju- (-t-) id. ? *Konda* rō- (-t-) to insert hand in; (rō- would be expected). ? Cf. 3554 *Te.* dōpu. DEDS(N) 457.

2869 *Ko.* jo• jo• words used in putting a child to sleep. *Ka.* jō hush!; jō jō words used in a lullaby. *Tu.* jōhō interj. terminating every song of certain lullabies; jōgula, jōguli a lullaby; jōjiyuni, jōjuni, jōjapāduni to lull to sleep. *Te.* jō interj. used in lulling children to sleep; jō koṭṭu to lull to sleep. DED 2345.

2870 *Ta.* cōku vampire, devil, goblin. *Ma.* cōku demon. *Ka.* sōku, sōkku, sōṅku, suṅku to touch, come in contact with, catch, infect, attack; sōṅkuvike, sogaḍu touching, etc.; sōkku, sōku touch, coitus. *Tu.* sōkuni, sōṅkuni, sōṅkudruni, sōṅguni to affect as a disease, touch, come into contact, infect, affect; sōṅku epidemic, infection, contagion, disease. *Te.* sōku, sōku, (K. also) cōku to touch, come in contact with, be communicated by contagion, affect, be caught as a disease, (K. also) be possessed (by evil spirits); possess (devil); *n.* touch, contact, possession by an evil spirit, an evil spirit. *Pa.* cōkk- to possess (of spirits). DED(S) 2346.

2871 *Ko.* joyk carefulness. *Ka.* jōke care, caution, beauty, harmony, grandeur; (Hal.) jōpāna the looking after, looked after well. *Koḍ.* jo-ke care. *Tu.* jōkē care, caution, safety; jōpānc, jōpāsana, jōpāna carc, circumspection; cautious, careful. *Te.* jōka manner, way, grandeur, prettiness; duly, properly. *Kol.* (SR) jōkād slowly. *Go.* (SR.) jhokane carefully (*Voc.* 1471). DED(S, N) 2347.

2872 *Kor.* (O.) jōku, (T.) jēki to wash. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) sōkānā to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, rub, apply (oil, etc.); (SR.) mat sōkānā to apply medicine, anoint; (G. Mu. S.) hōk- to rub on (oil, etc.); (Ko.) ōk- to rub (*Voc.* 3502); (S.) sōklai washerman (*Voc.* 3503); (ASu.) sōk- to anoint. *Konda* sōk- (-t-) to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; *caus.* sōkpis-. *Pe.* hōk- (-t-) to wash, rub, rub on (oil); *intens.* hōbga-. *Kui* jōga (jōgi-) to wash clothes; *n.* act of washing clothes. (K.) joh- to wash clothes. *Br.* cōshing to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub. DED(S, N) 2242, DEDS 459.

2873 *Kui* (K.) hōk- (-i-) to chew. *Kuwi* (Su.) hōk- (-it-), (F.) hōkali, (S.) hōkinai id. DEDS 460.

2874 *Ka.* jōgu waterfall. *Tu.* jōgu id., cataract. DEDS 458.

2875 *Ka.* sōge the peculiar leaf of palms, sugar-cane, and screw-pine, peacock's feather or feathers, peacock's tail, rudder, peacock. *Tu.* sōgē, (B-K.) cōge the peculiar branch or leaf of the palm species. *Kol.* (Kin.) cōga namli male peacock. Cf. 3538 *Ta.* tōkai. / Cf. Mar. sogā skirt of a garment (as trailing along or hanging loosely). DED 2348.

2876 (a) *Kol.* so-ṅg- (so-ṅkt) to enter. *Nk.* sōp- id. *Pa.* cōṅg- (thorn) pierces; cōkip- (cōkit-) to stick into. *Ga.* (S.) sōṅg- to be pierced into; (P.) sōṅ- to pierce, penetrate. (b) *Go.* (Tr.) sōṛitānā to enter, (lumbago) attacks; (Ch.) sōri-, (Ph.) soritānā, (Mu. S.) hōri-, (Ma.) ōr-, (M.) oriyanā to enter (*Voc.* 3498). *Pe.* hōp- (hōt-) id.; hōnga id. (with motion particle); *caus.* hōtpa-. *Kui* sōlba (sōt-) to enter, penetrate; sōpa (sōrt-) to cause to enter, put in; (K.) hōl- to enter; hōrp- to insert. *Kuwi* (S.) hōnai, hōḍga

hannai to enter (hannai to go); hōrginai to interfere; (Su.) hōr- (hōt-) to enter; (F.) hōrbā, in: kōḍinga hōrbā at dusk (time of the cows coming in). DED(S) 2349.

2877 *Pe.* jōṅg- (jōṅt-) (hen) to sit on and hatch eggs. *Manḍ.* jōṅg- id. *Kui* jōnga (jōṅgi-) to take under the wings, hatch; *n.* hatching. *Kuwi* (Su.) jōṅg- (-it-) (hen) to hatch eggs; (F.) gūddu jōngali to sit on eggs; jōngali to hold in the lap; (Su.) jōnga lap. DEDS 461.

2878 *Ta.* ōppu (ōppi-) to drive away, cause to flee, scare away as birds; icc-ōppi fly-flapper (for icc-, see 533); ōccu (ōcci-) to drive away, chase, cause to go. *Ka.* sō, sōvu, sōhu to drive off, chase away, scare away; sōhu beating, driving, chasing; (PBh.) sōvali chasing away, driving off. *Te.* (K. B.) cōpu to dissipate or scatter, scare away, strike off, do away, send away. DED(S) 2351.

2879 *Kui* (K.) hōmb- to rub, stroke. *Kuwi* (F.) hōmbali, (S.) hōmbinai to scour, scrub. DEDS 463.

2880 *Kui* jōmba stool, scat, pillow. *Kuwi* jōmba (S.) chair, (T.) wooden seat; (Mah.) jāmbā low stool or platform. DEDS 462.

2881 *Konda* sōmbu/sōm (*pl.* sōpku) roots used as vegetables. *Pe.* hom kūpi *Arum colocasia*. *Manḍ.* hūpu id. *Kui* sōmbu (*pl.* sōpka) a species of tuberous plant somewhat like a yam or cassava. *Kuwi* (T.) hōpa kuna, (D.) hōp'o *A. colocasia*; (Isr.) hōpa taro. DEDS 464.

2882 *Ta.* cōmpu (cōmpi-) to be idle, indolent, slothful, lethargic, apathetic, dull, droop, fade (as persons, plants), be spoiled, marred; *n.* sloth, idleness, inactivity, lethargy, dullness; cōmpal sloth, drowsiness, stupor; cōmpēri, cōmāri sluggish, idler; cōmāru (cōmāri-) to be lazy, shirk; cōppu (cōppi-) to cause to droop, languish; cōpam fainting, swooning, languor, lassitude, fatigue, prostration, drowsiness, heaviness, indolence; cōpalam laziness, sluggishness. *Ko.* co-ma-ry, co-mbe-ry idle fellow. *Ka.* jompisu, jōmpisu to get intoxicated, bewildered, stupefied; jompū, jōmpū inebriation, stupor, suspension of sensibility, paralysis; jōmmu id.; sound used of the sensation of numbness of a limb kept long in one position (also jōmu; cf. 2578 *Ko.* jiv jiv in-); jōba, jōbadra a dull, lazy man; sōmāri sluggish, idler; sōmāritana sluggishness, laziness; soppisu to cause to slacken, languish, sink away; soppu to slacken, repress, check; *n.* slackness, weakness, languishing, sinking away. *Tu.* sōmāri lazy man, lazy, indolent. *Te.* somma swoon, fainting, faintness, torpidity; sōma fatigue; sōmāri, sōmāri an idle person, idler, sluggish; (B.) jōmu torpidity, stupefaction or silliness with pride. DED 2352.

2883 *Ta.* cōr (-v-, -nt-) to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk, fall, drop, be dropped, exude, ooze out; cōrvu falling, pouring; cōri blood, rain, shower; tōrai blood; tōr (ney-ttōr blood; cf. 3748); cori (-v-, -nt-) to flow

down, rain, spill, beaf in plenty, be abundant, profuse, copious, drop off as dry scales in smallpox, be scattered as rice from the husk; scatter (*tr.*), pour forth, effuse, shoot as arrows, shed as leaves or fruit, empty, pour out as corn from a sack, dump as sand from a cart, give away in plenty; *cūra* (-pp-, -nt-) to spring forth, stream out, gush, flow, swell morbidly with secretion, increase by steady accumulation of wealth, secrete as milk, pour forth continuously, give abundantly; *cūrappu* welling out, flowing out, gushing out, fountain, spring, swelling; *cūrai* streaming, flowing as of milk, udder, teat of cow and other animals, milch-cow. *Ma. cōruka* to flow, ooze, trickle, leak; *cōrka* to drop through, melt wax; *cōreca* leaking, etc.; *cōri*, *cōra* blood; *cōriyuka* to flow down, pour, shower; pour out (*tr.*), shoot corn, etc., out of a sack; *cōriyikka* to get (rice, etc.) heaped up; *cōrieal* (*rudhiram* cō) menses of women, bloody flux; *cūrakka* milk to form or collect in the breast, spring forth, gush out; *cūratuka* to give milk richly; *cūra* giving milk; *cōrunnal*, *cūranal* udder (cf. 1962 *Ta. cērutal*). *Ko. jo-r* (-jo-ry) (tears and snot) run in streams; *toyr* (-tor-) to pour out liquid or grains, doing the action slowly; *cōrv* (-cord-) (milk) streams from udder by itself. *To. twar* (-twarθ-) (buffalo) is ready for milking with milk drawn down into teats by the calf; *twar* state of having milk in the udder. *Ka. sōr* to drop, drip, trickle, ooze, flow as coconut water, water-drops, juice of fruit, etc., come forth as entrails; *n.* leaking, dropping, etc.; *sōruvike*, *sōruha* dropping, etc.; *jōru* to trickle, drip, drop, leak; *n.* trickling, flowing; *suri* to flow, drop, pour as tears, blood, rain, etc.; cause to flow, pour, shower, discharge, throw in profusion, pour out, shoot out, hurl; *suriyuvike* flowing; *suriyu* to pour, etc.; *suriyu* to cause to flow, pour; *juri* to ooze away, flow or ooze out plentifully (cf. *Mar. jhurnē*; so *Kitt.*); sore the milk collected in the udder of cows or buffaloes; *torc* milk to form or collect in the breast or to come to it, the breast to be filled with milk. *Koḍ. to-r* (-to-ruv, -to-nd-) to leak (of water, roof, pot); *cō-re* blood; *tori* (-toriv-, *torinē*-) to pour (*tr.*) (Shanmugam) *cōr* to leak. *Tu. sōruni*, *tōruni* to leak, ooze, run; *tōru* leaking; *sōrtē* oozing; (B-K.) *suri* to dribble; *dōriyuni* to flow, run out or run over as corn from a sack or bundle, fall as rain, shower, feel a limb heavy (or with 3523 *Ta. toḡi*); *dōripuni* to shoot out as corn, etc., from a sack or hundle. *Kor. (T.) jori* to leak. *Te. torāgu*, *torḡgu*, (K. also) *torḡgu* to flow, gush, run, burst out, fall; ? *jōbbillu* to flow, issue, drop, ooze. *Kol. (SR.) curipeḡ* to strain. *Nk. (Ch.) tōriy* (-tōril-) to be spilled. *Pa. cōrp* (-cōrt-) to strain off water from boiled rice; ? *cōp* to overflow. *Ga. (Oll.) sōrp* (-sōrt-) to pour; (S) *cōr* to pour (of water). *Go. (Tr.) tōrānā* to pour out water; (Ph.) *torānā*, *torritānā*, (W.) *tōrsi sianā* to pour out (*Voc.* 1821); (LuS.) *joree* the flowing of a liquid. *Koḍa sō* (-t-)

to leak (or with 2867 *Koḍa sō*); *torgi* (-t-) to overflow, spill over. *Kur. curnā* to pour, let fall in drops; let water in or out through a hole or crevice, leak, pass (as water, grains, etc.) through a crack, fissure or aperture in a vessel, ooze, fall in drops, trickle, fall in numbers; *caus. curnā*; *jōrō* leaking. *Malt. cūrgē* to ooze out, fall in drops; *cūrgē* to flow (as spittle from the mouth), ooze out; *cūrgē* to tap a tree; *jōra*, in: *am-jōra* a spring, fountain; *tūre* to bubble up (as foam when anything is being boiled), overflow. *Br. curring* to flow, gush (Bal. *chur* - < Br.; so *Bray*); ? *trump*, *tramp* a drop of water. / Cf. *Nahali corḡo* blood. DED(S, N) 2353.

2884 *Ta. cōr* (-v-, -nt-) to become loose (as rings), grow slack (as a grip), slip off or down (as clothes); languish, droop, be prostrate or relaxed (as the limbs in sleep), be weary, exhausted, faint, swoon, totter, be emaciated, wither; *cōruv* languishing, drooping, weakness, carelessness. *Ma. cōruka* to slip through or down. *Ko. cō-v* (-cō-t-) to become tired. *Ka. sōr* to be or become loose or slack; *n.* state of being loose, dangling; *jōl* to be or become loose or slack; make loose; *n.* slackness, looseness; *sōlu* to fall off in respect to vigour. *Koḍ. cō-l* (-cō-p-, -cō-t-) to become tired. *Te. sōlu* to be faint, swoon, reel, stagger; *sōlinta* fainting; *sorugu* to faint, swoon; *n.* fainting, swoon; *sōlayu* to faint, swoon, languish; *sōlapu* fainting, swoon; *sōlimidi* fainting, swooning; *sōlayu* to hesitate, shrink. DED 2354.

2835 *Ko. cō-r* dove; *ma-n cō-r* pigeon. *To. twar* fit wood pigeon. *Ka. (Gowda) cōrē* pigeon. *Koḍ. to-re* pakki dove. DED(S) 2897.

2886 *Kor. (M.) cōra* milk-pot. *Pa. cōra* an earthen pot. *Go. (Tr.) sōrā* a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food; (Ch.) *sōra* pot; (W. Ph.) *sōrā* pitcher (*Voc.* 3510). DED (S, N) 2355.

2887 *Kui sōru* hill, mountain. *Kuwi (F.) hōrū* hill; (Su. P. S.) *hōru* mountain, (S. also) rock. DED(S) 2356.

2888 *Koḍa sōr kupi* scorpion. *Kuwi (S.) hōru kuppi* crab. DEDS 466.

2889 *Ka. jōl(u)* (jōld-jōt-) to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle; to let hand down; *jōl(u)* hanging down; *jōli*, *jōle* hanging, swinging, dangling. *Tu. jōlu* pendent, flapping; *jōlāṭa* oscillation, hanging; *jōtāduni* to wave, move, oscillate. *Te. jōla* lullaby, cradle song. *Go. (G. Mu.) hōl*, (Ma.) *ōl* to shake (*intr.*); *caus. (Mu.) hōlh*. (*Voc.* 3601). DEDS 467.

2890 *Pe. hōl* (-t-) to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent. *Manḍ. hōlpa* to be fine, beautiful. DEDS 468.

2891 *Ta. cōlai* flower garden, grove. *Ma. cōla* grove, shade, cool retreat, fresh spring. *Ko. te-l* forest; menstrual blood; *te-l uk* to

menstruate (lit. enter forest); *te-l ul* (lit. the inside of the forest), *te-l ul pay* (lit. house inside forest) menstrual house; *cō-lgn* man of a forest tribe living near Bokkapur [Sholagar, *Census 1931*, 1.3B, p. 194]. *To. twa-s* grove, thicket; *swa-l* jungle (in song; < Badaga *so-le* jungle with trees); *swa-lgn* = *Ko. cō-lgn*. *Kur. cālā* grove, sacred grove. *Malt. cālē* grove. DED(S) 2357.

2892 *Ka. sōvu*, *sōhe* trace, mark, sign. *Tu. sōvu* spying, watching, observing secretly, trace, mark, sign, private intelligence, secret information. *Kui jōpa* (jōt-) to watch over, guard, lie in wait for; *n.* guard, watch, lookout. ? *Ta. uca* subtle examination, inquiry into niceties, spy; *ucavu* (*ucavi*) to take counsel with oneself, deliberate, inquire of, investigate, hear; *ucavu* (*ucavi*) to ponder, deliberate upon; *uyavu* (*uyavi*) to take counsel, consult; *uyavu* (*uyavi*) to inquire after. DED 2358.

2893 *Pa. cōr* to trickle. *Pe. hōr* (-t-) to drip. DEDS 469.

2894 *Kui sōra* a hair. *Kuwi (F.) hora* a single hair of the beard; *horaga* beard, moustache; (S.) *hōdanga* beard; (Mah.) *sōpayyā*, *sōra bāpā* id.; (Isr.) *hōra* (*pl. hōrayā*) id. ? *Go. (LuS.) sorkoo* man with a beard. DEDS 470.

2895 *Go. (Tr.) sōhuttānā* to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.) (*Voc.* 3512). *Koḍa (BB) sos* (-t-) to weave. *Pe. rōc* (-c-) id. *Kuwi (Su.) huc* (-it-) to weave, plait (*mat*); (F.) *tōkriḡa huc* to make baskets; (S.) *huccinai* to weave. DEDS 471.

N

2901 *Ta. ñaṇṭu*, *ñeṇṭu*, *naṇṭu*, *nalli*, *naḷir* crab, lobster. *Ma. ñaṇṭu*, *naṇṭu* crab. *Ko. nayl*(p) id. *Ka. eṇḍrakāyi*, *esadi*, *ēdi*, *nalli*, *lalli* id. *Koḍ. ñaṇḍi* id.; *ñandrikē* scorpion. *Tu. deṇji*, (B-K.) *ēdeṇji*, *deṇji*, *jeṇji* crab. *Kor. (O.) deṅgi* id. *Te. eṇḍri*, *eṇḍrika*, *eṇḍrakāya* id. *Kol. (Kin.) eṇḍe*, (SR) *eṇḍe* id. *Nk. eṇḍe* id. *Pa. iṇḍi* id. *Ga. (Oll.) irid* (*pl. iridil*) id.; (S²) *eṇḍerke* id. (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) yeṇṇē*, (Mu. Ma. M. S. Ko.) *ēṇṇē* id. (*Voc.* 377); (Koya Su.) *ēṇṇē* id. *Koḍa rēto* id. DED(S, N) 2362.

2902 *Ta. ñamali*, *naviram* peacock. *Ka. naval*, *navil(u)*, *navila*, *navulu*, *namali* id. *Tu. neyilu*, (B-K. also) *navily* id. *Te. nammi*, *namili*, *namali*, *namilli*, *nammi*, *nammili*, *nevili* id. *Kol. (SR.) namli*, (Kin.) *namli*, (W.) *lamni* (metathesis aided by contamination with *laṇḍor* peahen [< *Mar.*]) id. *Nk. namli*, *lamli* id. *Koḍa nam*(b)il poṭi peafowl. DED (N) 2363.

2903 *Ta. narampu* nerve, tendon, sinew, blood-vessel. *Ma. ñarampu*, *narampu* sinew, tendon, nerve, pulse; (Tiyaya) *ñeravu* vein. *Ko. narb* muscle, sinew. *To. narb* muscle,

2896 *Ta. cōlam*, *connal* maize, great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*. *Ma. cōlam* id. *To. swi-lm* maize. *Ka. jōla* a generic name for several species of millet. *Koḍ. jo-la* great millet. *Tu. jōla* id. *Te. jonna*, *jonnalu* id. *Kol. sonna* (*pl. sonnal*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) sonna* juwari. *Pa. jenna* (*pl. jennel*) small maize, juwar. *Ga. (Oll.) jōnel* (j = dz) maize; (S.) *jōnnē* cholam, millet. *Go. jonna* (A. S.) jowar, (Ko.) maize; (Y.) *jona*, (Tr.) *jōnnang* jowar; (M.) *jōnā* maize; (W. Ph.) *jannā* id.; (MuE.) *jandra* jowar (*Voc.* 1449). *Kuwi (S.) kāwa jōna* millet. / Similar words in 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10434. [*Andropogon sorghum* Brot. = *Holcus sorghum* Linn. = *S. vulgare* Pers.] DED(S) 2359.

2897 *Ta. cōru* boiled rice, pith; *cōrri* pith of trees; *cōcei*, *cōṇi* boiled rice. *Ma. cōru* boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith. *To. twi-r* cooked food. DED(S, N) 2360.

2898 *Kui sōju* (*pl. sōska*) sore, abscess, ulcer. *Kuwi (D.) hōyu* boil, sore. DEDS 465.

2899 *Ta. cōṇai* dark moisture-laden clouds, incessant downpour of rain, constant drizzle from clouds gathering on hilltops; *cōṇam* cloud; *cōṇā-māri* incessant rain. *Ka. sōne* a thin, light but long-continued rain, incessant drizzle, incessant rain. *Te. sōna* rain, drizzle, thin but long. DED 2361.

2900 *Manḍ. rū* (-t-) to fall off (hair, leaves). ? *Kui srōva* (*srūt*-), *jūva* (*jūt*-) to be shed, be cast off, fall off (leaves, etc.). DEDS 472.

vein. *Ka. nara*, *naravu* sinew, tendon, nerve, vein, artery. *Tu. nara* vein, nerve, tendon; *narambu* sinew, nerve, pulse. *Te. naramu* vein, artery, nerve, tendon. *Kol. (Kin.) naram* vein. *Pa. nerub* (*pl. nerbul*) id. *Ga. (P.) narub* (*pl. narbul*) vein; (S²) *naram* id., nerve (< *Te.*). *Go. (S.) naral* (*pl. -ku*), (Ko.) *naram* (*pl. narask*) id. (*Voc.* 1928). *Koḍa (BB 1972) naram* id. *Kui drāmbu* tendon, sinew. *Kuwi (S. Isr.) naromi* nerve. *Kur. narī* pulse. *Malt. nāru* the veins. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7047, esp. forms with -r- and the appropriate meaning; *Kur.* and *Malt.* are probably < 1A. DED(S, N) 2364.

2904 *Ta. ñaral* (*ñaraly*-, *ñararṇ*-) to sound, make noise; *ñaral* sound, noise; *naral* (*ñaraly*-, *ñararṇ*-) to sound, make noise, creak, roar, low (as cows), caw, hum (as many voices), cry; *ñaralvu* sounding, roaring, high pitch, vibrating sound of a lute; *ñaralai* roaring, sea (as roaring); *ñararṇu* (*ñararṇi*-) to cause to sound, produce sound. *Ma. ñarañhuka*, *ñarañhuka* to grumble, groan; *ñarakkam*, *ñarakkam* moan, groan. *Ka. naraku* to groan, etc.; *narāṭu* grumbling; *naral*, *nerāḷu* to groan,

moan; *caus.* naralisu, narajisu. *Kođ.* nerak- (nerakī-) to groan. *Tu.* narakuni, narkuni, naraluni, narluni, nerluni, narajuni to sigh, groan, moan, grumble; narakele, nargele a grumbler; naraṭuni to grumble. *Te.* naraga a drum. *Kur.* naryaṅā to hum, weep and sob loudly so as to attract attention. *Malt.* nire to groan; nirqe to growl, roar; nire to sound, roar (as the wind). DED 2365.

2905 *Ta.* naļi coldness, frigidty; naļir (-v-, -nt-) to be cool, shake, tremble; *n.* cold, frigidty, coolness, ague, shivering fits, malaria; nalukku (nalukki-) to shake, tremble. *Ma.* nālnūhuka to shake from damp. fear; nāluppu, nāluppam dampness; naļir a cold fit of fever. DED 2366.

2906 *Ta.* nānkuṭu, nānkuṭ earthworm; nānku-ppūci id., roundworm, tapeworm. *Ma.* nānūl, nānūl, nānūl, nānku pāmpu earthworm. ? *To.* i-gl id. *Ka.* (Bark.) nakkilī-huḷa, (Hal.) nānjuli id. *Tu.* nakkuru, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 13) nānkuḷu id. *Kor.* (M.) nakulu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) evari purre, (Pat., p. 39) ēvari purre, (SSTW) evur burrey id. *Pa.* nevaka id. *Ga.* (Oll.) navake, (S.) navake id. *Go.* (Tr.) narwānj, (Ph.) nārvānj, (G.) nervonj, (Ma.) nervunji id.; (SR.) nārvānj water worms (*Voc.* 1938). *Koṇḍa* nāvri earthworm, intestinal worm, threadworm. DED(S, N) 2367.

2907 *Ta.* nāncil, nāncil plough. *Ma.* nāncil, nāncil plough-shaft. *Ko.* ne-lg plough. *Ka.* nēgal, nēgil, nēgila id. *Kođ.* ne-ṅgi id. *Tu.* nāveru id. *Kor.* (T.) nēveri id. *Te.* nāgali, nāgelu, nāgelu id. *Kol.* na-ṅgi, (Kin.) nāngeli id. *Nk.* nāngar id. *Nk.* (Ch.) nāngar id. *Pa.* nāgali id. *Ga.* (Oll.) nāngal, (S.) nāngal id. *Go.* (W.) nāngel, (A. SR.) nāngyal, (G. Mu. M. Ko.) nāngel, (Y.) nāngal, (Ma.) nāngili (pl. nāngisku) id. (*Voc.* 1956); (ASu.) nāynāl, (Koya Su.) nāñel, nāñel id. *Koṇḍa* nāngel id. *Pe.* nāngel id. *Maṇḍ.* nēngel id. *Kui* nāngeli id. *Kuwi* (F.) nangelli ploughshare; (Isr.) nāngeli plough. / Cf. *Skt.* lāṅgala-, Pali naṅgala-plough; *Mar.* nāgar, *H.* nāgal, *Beng.* nāngal id., etc.; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 11006. DED(S, N) 2368.

2908 *Ta.* nān string, cord, bow-string; nān string, bowstring, woman's necklace containing the marriage badge, waist-string; nāpi bow-string. *Ma.* nān bow-string, other strings and cords. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) nūpi rope. *To.* nō-ṅ twisted string, string of cane; nō-l- (nō-d-) to make rope of bark. *Ka.* nēq(u) cord, rope. *Tu.* nēna, nēpu id., bow-string. *Te.* nānu a sort of necklace. *Go.* (Tr.) nōnē (pl. -hik), (W. Ph.) nōne, (Ma.) nōne, nōne, nōnde, (M. S.) nōnde, (L.) nope, (Ko.) nōre, (A. Y.) nōde rope; (S.) nōt- to twine (rope) (*Voc.* 2064); (ASu.) nōre rope, bow-string; nōt- to entwine. *Koṇḍa* nāsu (pl. nāsku) string, rope. *Kui* nōpu, nōru, nōsu string, cord made from a forest climbing plant. *Kuwi* (P.) nōpo rope. DED(S, N) 2369.

2909 *Ta.* nāpal kaus, a large and coarse grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*; penreed grass, *S. arundinaceum*; bulrush (= kōrai); lalong grass, *Imperata arundinacea*. *Ma.* nāpal, nāhāna a reed. *Ka.* nānal, nālu a kind of reed. *Go.* (M.) nānci *Bambusa arundinacea* (*Voc.* 1959). DED(S) 2370.

2910 *Ta.* nāyiru, nāyiru sun. *Ma.* nāyiru, nāyaru id.; nāru id. (in epds.; e.g. paṭi nāru setting sun). *To.* nō-ṅ sun (only in songs and in a myth; otherwise pi-ṅ, s.v. 5517 *Ta.* vē); ne-ṅ id. (only in song-unit: ckar ne-ṅ the sun at evening). *Ka.* nēsaṅ(u) sun. *Tu.* nesuru morning. *Malt.* niru sunshine, heat. / Cf. *Pkt.* pesara-sun. DED(S, N) 2371.

2911 *Ta.* nārai pelican ibis, *Tantalus leucocephalus*; common crane, *Grus chinea*; white stork, *Ciconia alba*; a small heron, *Ardeola leucoptera*. *Ma.* nāra, nāra *T. ibis*. *Tu.* nōre a kind of crane; naraye a kind of crane. DED 2372.

2912 *Ta.* nāl (nāl-, nāl-) to hang, decline, descend (as the sun); nāru (nāri-) to hang up, suspend; nāl (nāl-, nāl-) to hang, swing, be suspended, hung up, hang oneself; nāru (nāri-) to hang, suspend, hang a person; nārci hanging. *Ma.* nāluka to hang, swing; nāli suspended; a hanging tendril of the pepper or betel vine, the common betel vine; ornament for a sword hilt; nāluka to hang as an ornament, be dejected; nēruka, nētuka to let dangle (as a tassel); nēram, nēttam ornamental hangings. *Ko.* ne-n- (ne-nd-) to be stuck on high place (tree, cliff) and unable to move up or down. ? *To.* (Sak.) ne-ṅ cradle. *Ka.* nēl to be suspended, hang, swing, dangle; nēlisu to suspend; nēlahu network for suspending things; ēlu to hang, dangle; nēral to hang down motionless or powerless, faint; nēre to hang down, be suspended; nēri to suspend; (K.) nēru to hang. *Kođ.* ne-r- (ne-ruv-, ne-nd-) to hang (*intr.*); ne-t- (ne-ti-) id. (*tr.*); ne-le, ne-le ke-ri rope over which clothes are hung, pair of ropes with loops in which to hang gun or cradle (ke-ri rope). *Tu.* nēluni to hang, be suspended, swing, vibrate, hang on, stick; nēlike hanging, swinging; nēlavuni to hang, suspend; nēpuni to be hung, suspended; nēpuḍuni to hang (*tr.*); nēṭāṭa hanging, swinging; nēṭāḍuni to be pendent, hang, swing; nēla, nēlaṅgu a hanging rope. DED(S) 2373.

2913 *Ta.* nālam earth, land. *Ma.* nālam id. *Te.* nēla id. *Kol.* e-l earth. *Nk.* el id. *Go.* (Tr.) nēli (*gen.* nēdā, *pl.* nēlik), (W. Ph.) nēl, nēli, (S.) nēli, (Mand.) lēli field; (Mu.) nēl, nēli, (G. Ma. M.) nēl ground, earth; (Ko.) nēl land, flat land, ground, plain (*Voc.* 2056); (LuS.) nēlee ground, room, place. *Koṇḍa* (BB) nēle earth, ground. *Pe.* nēla ground; nēl hill-field. *Maṇḍ.* nēl id. *Kui* nēla, nēda a plot of high ground for cultivation; nēde ground. *Kuwi* (F.) nēla field (for ordinary cultivation); (S.) nēla field; (Isr.) nēla field

(dry). *Kur.* nāl low fields, terraced fields. *Cf.* 3676 *Ta.* nīlam. / Cf. *Skt.* nāla-field under cultivation (*Vaijayanī*; also *inscr.*, *IEG*, p. 211). DED(S, N) 2374.

2914 *Ta.* nāval jamoon plum, *Eugenia jambolana*; Arnott's mountain black plum, *E. arnottiana*; navval, nalaval, nampu, nākai jamoon plum. *Ma.* nāval *Syzygium jambolanum*. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC.] DED 2375.

2915 *Ta.* nāral, nāral n. of various plants (*Cassia sophora*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cochlospermum gossypium*, *Crocus sativus*). *Ma.* nāral *Milnea montana*, priyaṅgu. *Ka.* nēral, nēral a certain tree; priyaṅgu. DED 2376.

2916 *Ta.* nāji, nāji, nēlai, nāmali dog. ? *Kur.* allā id. ? *Malt.* ale id. ? Cf. 3650 *Ta.* nāy. DED 2377.

2917 *Ma.* nāral, nēral *Calyptanthus caryophyllifolia*. *Ko.* ne-ri *Eugenia arnottiana* (probably; see 2914). *Ka.* nēral, nēralu, nērale, nērale, nēril, nērile, nēralu, nēru *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. or *C. caryophyllata* Swartz. *Kođ.* (Cole) nēru pappu nevel fruit. *Tu.* nērolu, nērolu the newel fruit, *Syzygium jambolanum*. *Te.* nēreḍu, nēreḍu id. *Pa.* nādi (pl. nāḍku) *E. jambolana*. *Ga.* (S.) nēndu, (S.) nēd māre jambu. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) nēndi, (M.) nēndi, (Tr.) lēndi, (A. Ch. Mu.) lēndi *E. jambolana* (*Voc.* 2051). *Koṇḍa* nēre maran jambo tree *Kui* lōndru the jambu tree. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC. = *C. jambolana* Willd. *E. caryophyllata* Wight = *C. caryophyllata* Pers.] DED(S) 2378.

2918 *Ta.* nāru (nāri-) to emit smell, an odour; nāru (nāri-) to emit a sweet smell, give forth perfume, stink; smell (*tr.*); nāral stinking, stench; nāram smell, scent, odour, sense of smell, offensive smell, stench, toddy; nānam fragrant substance, musk, musk deer, civet, ungrunts for the body, perfumed oil for bathing, scented hair-oil, fragrant powder; nāru fragrant; nārumai odour, perfume; nāra, nāravam, nāravu, nāra, nārai odour, fragrance, honey, toddy, incense; nānavu, nānai toddy, honey. *Ma.* nāruka to yield a smell, stink; nāram smell, bad smell; nāruka to smell; nārikka to spread a smell; nāru fragrance, odour; fragrant; nannam scent as of a dog, smell; nannikka to sniff; nappu scent, tracing a theft, etc. *Ko.* na-r- (na-ry-) to smell bad; na-ri bad smell; na-ṭm (*obl.* na-ṭt-) smell (good or bad), scent of animal. *Ka.* nāru to yield a smell, smell, stink; *n.* smell; nā smell; nāta, nātu, nānta smell in general, a bad smell; nāru, nāra fragrance, odour, scent, smell. *Kođ.* na-r- (na-ri-) (something) smells; na-ta smell (usually bad smell); (Shammugam) nāt- to make to smell. *Tu.* nāduni to smell, stink; (B-K. also) nāru to emit foul smell; nāta smell, odour, stink, stench. *Te.* nettāvi fragrance. *Pa.* ned- (nett-) to smell, stink. DED 2379.

2919 *Ta.* nāru (nāri-) to appear, arise; nāru (nāri-) to sprout, shoot forth, come into being, be born, appear, rise; nāru seedlings reared for transplantation, shoot, sprout; nāru seedlings reared for transplantation; nāram origin, appearance. *Ma.* nāru young plant fit for transplanting; nāruka to grow up. *Ko.* na-t seedlings reared for transplanting (paddy, tea, coffee, blue gum). *Ka.* (Gul.) nātu to sprout; nāgi a sprout. *Kođ.* nē-r- (nē-ruv-, nē-nd-) (person or thing) rises up or comes to view, (plant) becomes tall, straighten oneself so as to become tall; nē-t- (nē-ti-) to lift. *Tu.* nēji nursling, young plant of rice, etc. *Te.* nāru young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted. *Go.* (S.) nēri rice-seedling (*Voc.* 2054); (ASu.) nēnd- (plant) to take root. *Koṇḍa* nē- (it-) (a plant) to rise from the seed; nāru seedlings for transplantation. *Pe.* nēz- (nēst-) to sprout. *Maṇḍ.* nēy- id. *Kui* nēja (nēji-) to sprout up out of the ground, germinate and shoot up; *n.* sprouting. *Kuwi* (F.) kuliṅa nēyāṭu paddy will not grow; nēyintu will grow; (S.) nēyine springs up; nēini upspringing; (Isr.) nēy- (it-) to sprout. DED(S, N) 2380.

2920 *Ta.* nānu, nānu time, day, at the time of; nānrai at the time of. *Ma.* nānu day; mini-nānu, muni-nānu day before yesterday. *Kođ.* monia-ndi id.; minna-ndi yesterday (see 3758). *Te.* nēdu today. *Nk.* (Ch.) nān (*obl.* nāt-) day. *Go.* (A. Y. Tr. Ph. D. Mu. M. Ko.) nēnd (Tr. Ph. *gen.* nēṇā), (G. Ma. S.) nēndu today; (W.) nēri id.; (I-H.) nēral from today; (Ko.) nēke for today (*Voc.* 2049); (Tr.) nēti a day (only as a suffix); (Ph.) itwār- nē Sunday (*Voc.* 2048). *Koṇḍa* nēnu today. *Pe.* nēnjen, nēci hār today; nēcan from today; nānj day. *Maṇḍ.* nēn(e) today. *Kui* nēnju id.; ro-nisi, (K.) ro-nese one day; ri-nisi, (K.) ri-nese two days. *Kuwi* (Su.) ro nēcu one day; (S.) nēcu day; (F.) ninju, (S. Su. Isr.) ninju, (P.) nēnju today. DED(S, N) 2381.

2921 *Ta.* nīnam, nīnam fat, flesh, serum; nīpa (-pp-, -nt/-tt-) to grow fat; nīnar (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, gather thick. *Ma.* nīnam coagulated blood. ? *Ko.* nāpi-g clear fat, lard, fat in belly of animal. *Ka.* nepa fat, marrow. *Tu.* nina serum of the flesh, marrow of the bones. *Te.* (Tikkana; K.) nēnaḍu bone marrow. DED 3037.

2922 *Ta.* nimir (-v-, -nt-) to be straight, erect; nimir (-v-, -nt-) to become erect, be straightened, stand upright, be outstretched, grow tall; nimiru (nimirtti-) to straighten up, set upright (as a pot), straighten out, unfold; nimiral straightening out, becoming erect; mūri-nimir to stretch oneself as from laziness (mūri-shaking off laziness, laziness); nimir (-v-, -nt-) to spread, extend. *Ma.* niviruka, nīruka to rise, stand erect, revive; nivirkka, nirkka to erect, raise, unbend, straighten; nivrēca straightness, height of body; nivruttuka to raise, erect, straighten, unfurl; nivruttikka to raise; nivrappikka to refresh; (Tiyya) nūr-

to straighten. *Ko. muniv-* (munivd-) to stretch and groan when one wakes. *Ka. nimir* to be stretched, become straight, stand up to one's full length, become erect, grow high, be lifted up, be unfurled, become extensive, spread; *nimirke* state of being stretched, etc.; *nimiru* to cause to be stretched, etc.; lengthen, lift up, raise, cause to spread or increase; *niguru* (u), *nigaru* to be stretched forth, be extended, lengthen out to the full, spread, expand, become erect, raise oneself, take an upright position, rise, swell, become proud, strut; (Tipt.) *nigiru* to be extended; *nigurusu*, *nigarisu* to stretch forth, stretch out to its full length, etc.; *nigarike* state of being stretched or lengthened out; *nigu* to take an upright position, stand erect, expand, increase. *Tu. nimiruni* to become straight; *nigacuni* to stretch. *Te. niguđu*, *nivuđu* to extend, stretch, spread, become erect, rise, increase, swell; *nigud(u)cu* to stretch, extend, make erect. *Pa. nikip-* (nikit-) to stretch out. *Konda nigri-* (-t-) (body) is stretched full length, become erect; *caus. nigris-*. *Malt. núde* to make straight. DED(S, N) 2382.

2923 *Ta. nekij* (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, slip off as bangles, languish, faint, be tenderhearted, blossom, melt as wax, become thin, emaciated; *nekigam*, *nekiji* a tinkling anklet; *nekij* (-v-, -nt-) to be injured, ruined, become loose, slip off as a garment, grow lean and weak, expand, blossom, become soft and mushy as over-boiled rice, lack cohesion as earth wet by rain, melt, relent as the heart in pity, exude, flow out (as tears from the eyes, milk from the breast), be reduced to powder, give way, yield as to the axe in cutting, forsake; (-pp-, -tt-) to make loose, relax, cause to expand or open as a blossom, separate, detach, crush, bruise, discharge as an arrow; *nekicci* loosening, slackening; tenderness of feeling; *nekigam*, *nekiji*, *nekilam* tinkling foot-rings; *neku* (nekuv-, nek-) to become soft, relaxed, loosened, soaked and ready to break, melt, relent (as the heart), slip off, be ruined, scattered, broken, be ground well, macerated; *nekkal* that which is relaxed, overripe fruit, anything rotten or decayed; *nekku* being soaked as the ground after rain, relaxing, dissolving, being broken in pieces; *nukai* (-v-, -nt-) to become lax, loose (as a garment), become soft (as the earth from rain); (-pp-, -tt-) to relax, loosen, slacken, mitigate, soften. *To. nixy-* (nix-) to move slightly on base (e.g. of someone sitting). *Tu. nuguruni* to loosen, slacken, make loose; *nugupuni* to loosen. *Te. (K.) neggu* to become weak, droop. *Kur. ned^ggnā* to fall off (of leaves and fruits), fall through rottenness; *rejl-pass. nedg^grnā* to dry up (of dew), evaporate. *Malt. nethge* to shake off (as fruit from a tree); *nethgre* to fall in showers (as fruit from a tree). DED(S) 2383.

2924 *Ta. nekiji* firebrand, piece of wood used for kindling fire by friction, fire, fuel; *nekiji* fire; *nekiji* fire lighted to give warmth

or keep off wild beasts. *Te. negadi* large fire lighted for warmth in cold weather or to keep off wild beasts. DED 2384.

2925 *Ta. neftu* stalk, peduncle. *Ma. neftu*, *nefti* footstalk of a leaf or fruit. DED 2385.

2926 *Ta. nemi* (-v-, -nt-) to break, give way as under a weight; *nemiŋu* (nemiŋ-) to crush, press out with the hands, rub; *nemir* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, compressed, be pressed out as pulp; break, snap off; (-pp-, -tt-) to press with the hands; snap, break off (*intr.*); *nemuŋku* (nemuŋki-) to yield to pressure, be pressed in, squeezed as ripe fruit, be compact, in close contact; *nemukku* (nemukki-) to press hard; *nemukkam* yielding to pressure; *namuku* (namuki-) to yield under pressure; *namuŋtu* (namuŋti-) to pinch; *nimiŋtu* (nimiŋti-) to pinch (as in punishment), rub or crush between the hands; *nimiŋtu* (nimiŋti-) to feel between the fingers; *nimiŋtu* (nimiŋti-) to crush, squeeze between the hands as grain, pinch, nip off. *Ma. ŋamupuka* to squeeze, knead (e.g. rice with curry as Brahmans do when eating); *ŋeviŋtuka* to bruise between the fingers, squeeze; *ŋamuhŋuka* to yield to pressure, sink, bulge. *Kod. ŋavp-* (ŋavpdi-) to squeeze. *Tu. naupŋuni* to pinch; *nauntu* squeezing, pinching, crushing; *naupŋuni* to entangle. *Kuwi* (f.) *nabgali* to press down. DED 2386.

2927 *Ta. neri* (-v-, -nt-) to break, snap off, be crushed; *n.* cut or broken piece; *neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, broken, smashed, be routed, arch, curve, bend; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, crush, press, squeeze, rub or crush with the hands as ears of corn, break the knuckles (as women in distress), crack (as the fingers), rout; *n.* crack, bruise, smash; *nerical* anything broken or cracked, corneal ulcer; *nerivu* cracking, pressing, crushing; *variance*, discord, disunion; *neruŋku* (neruŋki-) to be pressed, compressed, squeezed, be confined, narrow as a road or doorway, be vehement, prevail (as disease, famine, wild beasts, robbers), be urgent, be overwhelming, rebuke, be angry with; *nerukku* (nerukki-) to press hard, exert pressure upon, circumscribe, contract, squeeze, bruise, mash, oppress, persecute, distress, urge, importune, solicit earnestly (as a creditor), choke, smother, throttle, compel, force, coerce, attack, assail, assault, be frequent, persevere, rage, prevail (as famine), be severe (as epidemics), be abundant (as rain); *nerukku*, *nerukkam* narrowness, straitness, tightness, pressure of business, closeness of application, frequency, constancy, urgency, compulsion, restraint, coercion, distress, trouble, oppression, tyranny, harshness, severity (as of the times, the weather, an epidemic), closefistedness; *nerukkajam* pressure; *nekku* (nekk-) to press, push; *n.* push, thrust; *naka* (nakal-, nakant-) to be crushed; *neruŋtu* (neruŋti-) to roll in the hand, rub gently with the fingers; *n.* rubbing with the fingers; *nari* (-v-, -nt-) to torture, torment;

(-pp-, -tt-) to torment, crush, perish; *narippu* being crushed; *narukku* (narukki-) to mash, crush or grind to pieces, kill, cut in pieces, mince (as vegetables), thump, hit with the knuckles; *n.* hitting with the knuckles; *naruhku* (naruhki-) to be mashed, crushed to pieces; *narumpu* (narumpi-) to gnash the teeth, cut into pieces. *Ma. ŋeriyuka* to crack (as under a weight), crush, be smashed; *neriyuka* to be crushed; *ŋerikka* to quash, smash; *ŋericeal* crushing, etc.; *ŋeruŋhuka* to be pressed, thronged, straitened; *ŋerukkam* straits, tightness, poverty; *ŋerukkuka* to press, compress, constrain, threaten; *ŋeŋhuka*, *ŋaŋhuka* to become soft or mellow, malleable as gold, yield, sink; *ŋapuŋhuka* to be bulged, crushed; *ŋapukkuka* to bulge, crush; *ŋeŋkuka* to press, strangle, squeeze, crush. *Ko. ner-* (nerky-) to rub between the hands, swirl; *nag-* (nag-) to become dented, slightly hollowed; *nage-* (nag-) to dent; *nak* fine flour. *To. ni-ŋ-* (ni-ŋ-) to become bruised. *Ka. naggu* to become bruised (as a metal vessel); *n.* a bruise in metal vessels; *naggisu* to cause to get bruised; *nekku* to be depressed, sink; *nergu*, *neggu* to be curved or bent inward, sink in, sink, disappear, get a bruise, be bruised; crush, smash; *naraku*, *naruku* to bruise, contrituate; *Kod. neri-* (neriv-, nerij-) to become twisted around in an entangled fashion (creeper on legs, python around goat), (cloth) is wrung out; (nerip-, nerie-) to wring (cloth, fowl's neck); (Kar.) *nekk-* (-i-) to press. *Tu. ŋaŋhū*, *ŋakku* crushing, bruising into a jelly or mass; *narguni* to be bruised, crushed, be close (as a cluster of fruits); *nargavuni* to bruise, crush; *nargata* bruising; *nargaduni* to bruise, crush, torment; *naryunuru* bruised; ? *niŋgaly*, *niŋgolu* broken rice, grit. *Te. nerumu* to rub or grind with force or pressure so as to produce partly the effect of rolling or displacing the particles; ? *neecu* rice flour, small rice grits (or with 3782); ? (K.) *naggu* to be powdered; ? *neriya*, *neri*, *neriya*, *nerre* crack, slit, split, hole or crack in the ground. *Nk. (Ch.) ing-iŋ-* to grind on a stone slab. *Pa. neng-* to grind; *nengga* that which has been ground. *Ga. (Oll.) neg-* to grind; (S.) *neng-* to rub, grind. ? *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nār* crack in a pot (*Voc.* 1967). *Konda nek-* (-t-) to push, push out, kick off. DED(S, N) 2387.

2928 *Ta. neruŋcil*, *neruŋci* cow's thorn, *Tribulus terrestris*; *akkilu* *Tribulum* plant (*lex*). *Ma. ŋeruŋnil* *T. terrestris*. *Ko. neg* *Carduus pycnocephalus*, a kind of thistle. *To. nex* id. *Ka. nerigilu*, *neggil(u)*, *neggali*, *neggalu*, *neggulu*, *naggulu* the small caltrops, *T. terrestris* or *lanuginosus*. *Tu. negilu* id. DED(S) 2388, DED 3095 (consolidation communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam).

2929 *Ta. neruppu* fire. *Ma. ŋerippu*, *nerippu* id.; *ŋeri* heat, burning, pungency (Gt. s.v. *eri*). *Ko. nep* live coal. *To. nep* id. *Te. nippu*, *nippuka* fire. *Kol. (Kin.) nipp-* to kindle; *nipka* small piece of fire. *Nk. nipka* burning coal. *Pa. nir-* to blaze; *nirkip-* (nirkit-) to

kindle. *Go. (S.) nirik-*, (S.²) *niruk-* to light a lamp. *Go. (Tr.) nirwānā* to burn (*intr.*); *caus. nirustānā* (*Voc.* 1991). *Kui drē* ignition, a flare; *drē inba* to be ignited, flare; *drēna* with a flare. *Kur. niyūr* embers, live coals, wood glowing with fire, brand. *Malt. nare* flame; *narge* to rise up in flames; *nargtre* to blow up a fire, reproach severely. Cf. 811 *Ta. eri*. DED(S) 2389.

2930 *Ta. ŋeli* (-v-, -nt-) to rub one stick on another for producing fire by friction, rub, grate (as bamboos); *n.* grating bamboo; *ŋeli-kōl* piece of wood for producing fire by friction. *Ko. nej* firesticks. *To. niŋ-* (niŋθ-) to make fire by twirling firesticks; *niŋy* firesticks; *niŋ* *kon* hole in fireboard in which stick is twirled to make fire; *niŋ kwi-l* firesticks used at ti-dairy. DED 2390.

2931 *Ta. ŋel* (ŋely-, ŋent-) to become hollow; *ŋellal* hole, hollow, pit, depression; *ŋeli*, *neli* (-v-, -nt-) to be hollow, be dented, bent out of shape as vessels. *Ka. nalju* a nallah or depression in the ground; *nōlale* (mōlale) a shell or tube; (Hav.) *ŋali* to dimple; *n.* a dimple. *Tu. nali* dent, dimple as of a metallic vessel; *nalipuni* to indent, bruise; *nalijuni* to be indented, dimpled as a metallic vessel; *nalligē*, *nallē*, *nallyē* a hollow; *nō būruni* to be dimpled, depressed; (B-K.) *alyŋgy*, *alyŋgy* to be soft, get a dent as a metallic vessel. DED 2391.

2932 *Ta. ŋel* (ŋely-, ŋent-) to sound; *ŋellal* sounding; *ŋellir* (-v-, -nt-) to sound in a high pitch; *n.* gentle vibrant sound, sound; *nelir* (-v-, -nt-) to make noise; *n.* voice at high pitch. *Ma. ŋellu* imit. sound of crash, burst. *To. niŋ-* (niŋt-) to whistle; *n.* act of whistling. *Ka. nelju* to groan, moan; *negil*, *niji* a sound imitating that of breaking. DED 2392.

2933 *Ta. neli* (-v-, -nt-) to crawl, wriggle, writhe, bend, roll in; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to bend, twist, wriggle or distort the body in walking, commonly in affectation; *nelippu* affected gesture of the body, as of a vain person; *neliyal* crookedness, deformity; *nelivu* crawling, writhing; (Koll.) *nept-* to wriggle. *Ma. ŋelijuka* to stretch oneself, strut, walk affectedly, proudly; *ŋelivu* overbearance; *ŋelikka* to bend the body backwards. *To. nōlg* crookedness (of stick). *Ka. nali* to grow bent or curved, bow, bend. DED 2393.

2934 *Ta. neri* way, road, path; religion, precept, rule, principle, path of virtue, righteousness, style of poetic composition, order, row, series, line, lineage, method, means; *nerimai* rule, rectitude, honesty; usage, literary usage. *Ma. ŋeri* way; *neri* straight path, rectitude; *nerivu* proper road, equity. *Ka. neri*, *niji* orderly arrangement, beauty, fineness, elegance; *niri*, *niru* to be properly arranged or prepared, be ready; *nirate*, *nirate* properness, beauty, charm, prettiness, elegance; *nirisu* to arrange, adjust,

prepare; *n.* arrangement, display; *nirige*, *niruge* arrangement, properness; *nira* a fine, handsome man, beau; *fem. nire*. *Te. neri* beauty, custom, justice, propriety, order, arrangement. DED 2394.

2935 *Ta. neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be wavy, curly (as the hair of a person); (-pp-, -tt-) to contract (as the brows in anger), curl in ringlets (as hair); *n.* bend, curve, turning of the road, curliness of hair; *nerippu* knitting of the brows. *Ma. neri* fold, tuck; *neriyuka* to tuck or fold a cloth, esp. as for idols; wrinkle, frown; *nerivu* folded front of a Muslim's gown. *To. nery* sari worn by goddesses and nymphs. *Ka. neri*, *niri*, *nerige*, *nirige*, *narige*, *nere*, *nirige* foldings, folds of a garment, as of a dōtra or sīre, to be tucked into the waistband in front, plaits or folds made by drawing a thread through cloth, gathers. *Tu. neri*, *nerige* a fold or gather in clothes, wrinkle, crease. *Te. neri* the longitudinal folds of the lower cloth worn round the loins, hair, tresses, ringlets or curls of hair, crookedness, curvedness; crooked, curved; *neri* crookedness; *nerika* petticoat. / Cf. *Mar. niri* a fold or plait of the dhotar. DED(S, N) 2395.

2936 *Ta. noṭi* crack or snap as of the thumb and middle finger, instant as the time measure of the snap of the finger; (-pp-, -tt-) to snap with the thumb and middle finger; *noṭippu* instant, moment; *noṭṭai* smack as a sign of keen relish or anticipation; *neṭṭi*, *neṭṭai* cracking of the finger joints; *neṭa-neṭ-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying a crash-

ing noise, as of a falling tree. *Ma. nōṭi* snap of fingers; *nōṭṭa* cracking the joints of the fingers; *noṭi* a snap with the thumb and middle finger, a moment; *noṭikka* to fillip, snap with the fingers; *noṭippu* fillipping; *nōṭṭa* the cracking noise of the finger joints, smacking the lips, pressing a vesicle; *nēṭa* sound of falling, crashing trees; *nēṭṭuka* to crash, burst. *Ko. noṭ* sound of clicking the tongue; *noṭ in-* (id-) to click the tongue; *noṭva-yṇ* man who stutters and splutters when he talks; *fem. noṭva-c*; *nocarc-* (nocarc-) to click the tongue in disapproval or grief. *Ka. naṭike*, *naṭaku*, *naṭige*, *naṭuku*, *naṭṭu*, *neṭike*, *neṭṭu* the cracking noise of the finger and other joints; *naṭakkane* onom. of cracking or breaking; *naṭ*, *naṭa* sound of cracking the finger joints, that of a falling branch; *loṭṭe* a smack or cluck with the tongue; (Ilav.) *neṭṭi* sound produced by pulling knuckles. *Tu. naṭanaṭa* with a crackling noise; *naṭuku* crackling the fingers; *neṭṭi*, *luṭuka* crackling the fingers; (B-K.) *neṭṭi* making a crackling noise by pulling the knuckles. *Te. neṭika* a knuckle, cracking or snapping the knuckles. DED(S) 2396.

2937 *Ma. nōṭa* saliva; *nōṭa* slaver; glutinous fluid in fish, fruit, snails, etc. ? *To. we-ṭ* saliva. *Ka. lōṭa*, *lōṭi*, *lōlu*, *lōṭe*, *logadi*, *lodadi*, *lodali*, *lodale*, *lodle*, *lōyi* saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm; (Bark.) *nōṭi* sticky (juice). *Tu. nōṭe* saliva, spittle; *nōṭi* anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva; *udalē* saliva, spittle. ? *Te. noccillu* saliva, spittle. / Cf. *Skt. lālā*- saliva, spittle, slobber; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11027. DED(S) 2397.

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2938 *Ta. taṭkiyam*, *taṭkayam*, *iṭakkiyam* flag, swallow-tail banner, standard hoisted on a car. *Ka. taṭke*, *teṭke*, *teṭkeya*, *teṭke* banner, standard. *Te. teṭkemu*, *teṭkiyamu* flag, banner. DED 2398.

2939 *Te. daggu*, (K. also) *daggu* to cough; *n.* a cough. *Ko. dag-* (dakt-), (SR.) *dag-* to cough; (Kin.) *dag* a cough. *Nk. dṇag-* to cough. *Go. (M.) dagānā* id.; (Ko.) *dag(u)* coughing, hawking (*Voc.* 1542). DED 2399.

2940 *Ma. taṅkam* mace. *Ka. taṅke*, *daṅke*, *daṅgi*, *daṅge* staff, cudgel, etc. DED 2400.

2941 *Te. teṅka* the stone of the mango and other similar fruits (M. Kandappa Chetty). *Pa. taṅka* pip. *Go. (Ko.) teṅ(k)a* seed of mango (*Voc.* 1511). *Kui taṅi* stone of the mango fruit. *Kuwi (Isr.) taṅu* id.; kidney. DED(S) 473.

2942 *Pe. daṇj-* (dane-) to stick, adhere. *Manḍ. deṇj-* id. Cf. 96 *Ta. aṭṭu*. DEDS 473A.

2943 *Kur. taṭxā* mango. *Malt. tāṭge*, (Das) *taṭge* id. DED 2401.

2944 *Ta. taṇṇ-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a bell. *Ka. taṇ*, *taṇa* sound of a gong being struck, of a metal vessel falling and striking hard things; *ḍaṇa*, *ḍaṇal*, *ḍaṇ*, *ḍaṇa*, *ḍaṇal*, *ḍaṇ-ḍaṇa*-ḍaṇa a sound to imitate that emitted by a gong when struck. *Tu. taṇṭaṇu* a noise made in sounding a brass vessel, etc., with the knuckles, the striking of a clock; *ḍaṇḍaṇu* sound of a gong; *ḍaṇa-ḍaṇa* sound of a large bell; *ḍaṇaṭu* sound of a bell. / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 25, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5494, *ṭhan-. DED 2402.

2945 *Ka. ḍaṇḍaṇ* sound of the drum called *ḍavane*. *Tu. ḍaṇḍaṇu* sound of a large drum. ? Cf. *Ta. taṇṇumai* a kind of drum. DED 2403.

2946 *Pa. taṇḍi* small pot, cup. *Go. (G.) taṇḍi* earthen pot of medium size (*Voc.* 1477). *Pe. tāṇḍi* pot. *Kuwi (Mah.) tāṇḍi* id. Cf. 3027 *Ta. taṭa*. DEDS 474.

2947 *Ta. tapār-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying cracking sound; *tapir-eṇal* onom. expr.

signifying the sound produced in firing a gun; *ṭapa-ṭapa-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko. ḍaba-rin-* (id-) to make noise as of gun shooting or bamboo joints exploding in fire; *ḍab ḍab in-* (id-) to make noise of the big flat drum (*ṭabaṭṭ*); *ḍab ḍob in-* (id-) to make noise of gun shooting. *Ka. ḍabbu* sound emitted by a hollow box, a sort of tabor, etc., when struck. *Te. ḍabbu* noise of a drum. DED 2404.

2948 *Kol. ṭapor* wooden cattle-bell. *Nk. ṭapar*, *ṭapar* cow-bell. *Nk. (Ch.) ṭapru* wooden cow-bell. *Go. (Haig) ṭapur*, *ṭapri*, (Ph.) *ṭapar*, *ṭapur* id. (*Voc.* 1487). *Koṇḍa* ṭampo id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ṭōṇpa* cow's bell. / Cf. *Skt. tarpara-* bell hanging down from the throat of cattle. DED(S) 2405.

2949 (a) *Ta. ṭama-ṭamav-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko. ḍam ḍam in-* (id-), *ḍam ḍum in-* (id-) to make sound of drum being beaten. *Ka. ḍama* sound of certain drums; *ḍamaḍam* tomtom! (the sound of certain drums). *Tu. ḍamḍam* the noise of a drum. *Te. ṭamaṭama* a drum, tomtom. / Cf. *Skt. ḍam-* to sound (as a drum).

(b) *Ta. ṭamaṇam* double drum carried on the back of an animal; *ṭamāyi* kettle-drum mounted on an ox; *ṭamāram*, *ṭamānam*, *ṭammāram*, *ṭammānam* a kind of drum. *Ma. ṭamānam*, *ḍhamānam* kettle-drums beaten before princes. *Ka. ḍamāra*, *ḍamāpa* a pair of kettle-drums. *Tu. ḍamāra*, *ḍamāna* a kettle-drum. *Te. ḍamāramu*, *ḍamāyi* id. / Cf. *Skt. ḍamaru-* a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5531. DED 2406.

2950 *Go. (Mu.) ḍay-*, (W.) *ḍaiyānā* to flee; *caus. (Mu.) ḍayh-* (*Voc.* 1553). *Kuwi (P.) ḍeli-* (-it-) to flee. DEDS 475.

2951 *Kol. (Haig) ṭavā* blue jay. *Pa. teṇval* roller or blue jay (Halbi *teṇvā*). *Go. tawwē* id.; (SR.) *ṭave* sp. bird (*Voc.* 1482); (Lu.) *touwē* blue jay. *Kur. ṭaḍ* name of a bird of blue plumage, (Hahn) blue jay. DED(S) 2407.

2952 *Kur. ṭāṭnā* (*ṭaṭṭyas*) to lick, kiss; *ṭaṭṭ-ērnā* to taste. *Malt. tāṭe* to lick; *ṭaṭēre* to taste. DED 2408.

2953 *Go. (Ko.) ṭikir* waist (*Voc.* 1493). *Kui (Mah., p. 57) ṭikur* buttock. *Kuwi (Su.) ṭik'uri*, (T.) *ṭikuni*, (Mah.) *ṭikun(i)*, (Isr.) *ṭik'uri* id. ? *Kol. (Haig) tikānē* waist. DEDS (N) 476 (Go. and Kol. from Kamaleswaran).

2954 *Go. (Mu.) ṭiṅḡo* dancing-bells (*Voc.* 1494). *Pe. ṭiṅgo* cow-bell. ? *Kui ṭini* a bell.

2955 *Pe. ḍriṅ(g)-* (*ḍriṅt-*) to be broken; *ḍrik-* (-t-) to break. *Manḍ. ḍriṅg-* to be broken; *ḍrik-* to break. ? *Kui ḍipka* (< *dik-p-*; *dikt-*) to kill, slay, murder; *n.* murder. *Kuwi (D.) ḍiṅg-* (-it-), (F.) *diali* to be broken; (Su.) *ḍik-* (-h-), (F.) *dikhali*, (S.) *dikk'nai* to break. ? Cf. 432 *Ta. iṭa* or 443 *Ta. iṭu*. DEDS 477.

2956 *Kol. ṭiṭor*, (P.) *ṭiṭor*, (SR.) *ṭumṭer*, *ṭumṭor*, (Kin.) *ṭunṭor* scorpion. *Nk. ṭiṭor*, *ḱiṭor* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ṭiṭṭo*, *ciṭṭu*, *ciṭṭuki* id. ?

Go. (Mu.) ḱiṭkar, *ēṭe ḱiṭkar*, *ēṭe ḱikkar*, *ēṭe ḱihkar*, *ēṭokar* id. (*ēṭe* crab; *Voc.* 378, 692). DED(S) 2409.

2957 *Kur. ṭiṭnā* (*ṭiddas*) to let fall, drop, make fall. *Malt. ṭiṭe* to vanquish, fell a tree. ? *Pa. ṭiṭṇp-* (*ṭiṭṇt-*) to throw. DED(S) 2410.

2958 *Koṇḍa ḍipa* a water-container made of bottle gourd. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍimbu* (*pl. ḍipka*) gourd; (Mah.) *ḍimbu* gourd vessel.

2959 *Manḍ. ṭilka* squirrel. *Kuwi (Su.) ṭilli*, (F.) *ṭilli*, (Mah.) *ṭili* orli id. DEDS 478.

2960 *Pe. ḍi-* (-t-) (flower) to bloom, (person) to wear flower. *Manḍ. ḍi-* (-it-) (flower) to bloom. DEDS 479.

2961 *Pe. ḍiba-* (-t-) (fire) to crackle. *Manḍ. ḍiba-* (fire) to spark out. DEDS 480.

2962 *Go. (Tr.) tūḍām* the bar of wood which secures a screen door at night (*Voc.* 1769). *Kui ṭuṇḍa* (*tundi-*) to shut, close, stop up; *n.* act of shutting; *pl. action ṭuṭka* (*ṭuṭki-*); (Mah., p. 235) *ṭond-* = *ṭuṇḍa*. *Kuwi (S.) tūḍinai* to close; *ḍundinai* to shut; *ḍundinai* to latch; *ṭalomi ḍundinai* to lock; *ṭhundamu* bolt; (Su. P.) *ṭund-* (-it-) to shut; (F.) *sūḍali* to close, shut; (Mah.) *ṭuṇḍ-* to close; (T.) *ṭuṭ-* to shut (door), block up hole. DEDS(N) 481.

2963 *Pa. ḍūḍi* bud. *Ga. (P.) ḍuṇḍi* id. *Go. (Mu.) ḍiṇḍa*, *ḍoṇḍa* id. (*Voc.* 1565). *Koṇḍa ḍuṇḍa* bud (of flower or fruit). *Pe. ḍuṇḍi* bud. / Cf. Halbi *ḍhūḍi* id. DEDS 482.

2964 *Kui ṭupa* short, dwarfish; *ṭupagaṭanju* a short man or boy, dwarf; *fem. ṭupagaṭari*; *ṭupri* short; *ṭupura* a short man or boy; *fem. ṭupuri*. *Kuwi (F.) ṭupla* short; *ṭupla* kiali to shorten; (S.) *tubla* short; *ṭupla* dwarf. DEDS 483.

2965 *Te. ḍummu* bone. *Koṇḍa ḍumu* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍumu* bone (large). DEDS 484.

2966 *Go. (SR.) ḍumal* bare-headed (*Voc.* 1572). *Koṇḍa ḍumḍa* naked. *Pe. ḍumḍa* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍumḍa* having only loincloth. DEDS(N) 485.

2967 *Kui ṭuṭu* (*pl. ṭuṭka*) stomach, abdomen, belly, seat of understanding. *Kuwi (T. Isr.) ṭuṭi* stomach; (F.) *tudri* pregnant; *tudri aiyali* to be pregnant; (T.) *ṭudri ā-* id. DEDS 486.

2968 *Kur. ṭūṇā* (*ṭuḍḍyas*) to mark with dots, streaks, etc. *Malt. ṭuḍe* to smear, paint. DED 2411.

2969 *Kui ḍuṇḍu*, *ḍuṇḍuri* a large black ant. *Kuwi (F.) dondori*, (Mah.) *ḍuṇḍunu* orlā ant (black); (Isr.) *dondo'oṛi* big black ant; (S.) *donḍodi* ant. DEDS 487.

2970 *Te. ḍekka* hoof. *Nk. ḍekka* id. *Ga. (S.) ḍekka* id. *Koṇḍa ḍeka* id. *Kuwi (F.) dekkā* id. DED(S) 2412.

2971 *Ka. diñku* a jump, leap, skipping about in frolic, gambol. *Go.* (Mu.) dev-, (SR.) G. Ma. Pat. S.) dey-, (Tr.) dai-, (Y.) dhay-, (W. Ph.) dahk-, (M.) dehk-, (L.) dehek- to jump (*Voc.* 1584). *Kui* dega (degi-) to run, jump, leap; *n.* running, jumping, jump, leap; *detka* (detki-) to jump; *n.* a jump. *Kuwi* (F.) devali to bound, jump; (S.) dēwinaī to leap; (Su.) dēv- (-it-) to jump; (Isr.) dēv-/dēm- (-it-) id. *Kur.* degnā to leap, jump. / Cf. Pkt. dev- to jump. There is some connection with items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5534, *dayate*; cf. esp. Or. *deibā* to jump. DED(S) 2803.

2972 *Kui* dēji waist. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *teḍeli*, (F.) *tidelli*, (S.) *teḍeli* id. DEDS 488.

2973 *Kur.* *teph-tephmā* to contract and dilate alternately (as a worm in its progress), go up and down in quick succession (as the shoulder-stick of native carriers). *Malt.* *teph-tepre* to flap the wings. DED 2413.

2974 *Kol.* (Kin.) *depla* sod. *Kuwi* (Su.) *depla*, (F.) *dopla* clod; (D.) *dema* sod. ? Cf. 432 *Ta.* *iṭappu*, *iṭavan* clod of earth. DEDS 489.

2975 *Kui* (Mah., p. 131) *derengā* weaver. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *de'ra* id. DEDS 490.

2976 *Ka. dokke* the body. *Tu.* (BRR) *dokkē* id. *Te.* *dokka* skeleton, belly. *Nk.* (Ch.) *dokka* bone; *ciparta* *dokka* rib. *Go.* (Ko.) *dokka* belly (*Voc.* 1596). *Pe.* *nenja-daki* chest. *Kui* *daki* breastbone, chest. *Kuwi* (F.) *dokkū* skeleton; (Su.) *hipa-daki*, (P.) *sipa-daki* chest. DED(S) 2414.

2977 *Kol.* (Kin.) *dokke* lizard. *Pa.* *dokka* id. *Ga.* (S.) *dokode* a kind of lizard. *Go.* *dokke* (A. W. Ph.) sp. lizard, (Mu. Ma.) garden lizard; (M.) *doke* lizard; (Tr.) *dokkē* a small lizard (*Voc.* 1597); (Tr.) *pidri-dokkē* the house-lizard (*Voc.* 2227); (Tr.) *doggāl* chameleon (*Voc.* 1600). *Konda* *dōki* lizard. *Kui* *dōi* chameleon. *Kuwi* (Su. F.) *dru'i* sp. lizard; (S.) *droi*, (Mah.) *dorgi*, (T.) *drogi* chameleon; (Isr.) *drogi* lizard. ? Cf. 3289 *Kur.* *tuska*. DED(S) 2415, DEDS 491.

2978 *Kol.* *tokre* shell. *Go.* (A.) *tokre* shell of egg (*Voc.* 1519). Cf. 2989 *Te.* *dokka*. DEDS 492.

2979 *Kol.* (SR.) *dōgor* (Kin.) *dōgor* (Kin. *pl.* *dōgodl*) back. *Go.* (Mu.) *dōgor* *perēka* back-bone (*Voc.* 1599). ? *Kui* *tōkoli* rear part of the cranium, base of the skull. (Kamales-waran.) DEN 42.

2980 *Ka. toñka* the hip and loins, waist. *Tu.* *toñka* loins, hip. DEDS 493.

2981 *Te.* *dōnka* footpath. *Nk.* *dōng* way, road. ? Cf. *Ta.* *iṭaṅkar* narrow path. DED 2416.

2982 *Ta. toñkan* robber, thief; *fem.* *toñki*. *Ma.* *toñhan* impudent, a rogue, worthless. *Te.* *dōnga*, *dōnga* false, deceitful, secret, furtive; thief, knave, swindler; *dōngu*, (K. also) *dōngu* to be hidden or concealed,

abscond; *dōngilu*, *dōngilincu* to steal. *Kol.* *dongli* secret, a secret act; *dongli* *goṭṭi* a secret; *donga* thief; *dongrip-* (*dongript-*) to steal. *Nk.* *donga* thief; *donglip-* to steal. *Nk.* (Ch.) *dongak* (*pl.* -er) thief. *Pa.* *dong-* to steal; *dongal* thief. *Ga.* (S.) *donga* id. *Go.* (M.) *dōnga* id.; *dōngānā* to steal; (Ko.) *donga*, *dongal* (*pl.* *dongalor*) thief; *dong-* to steal (*Voc.* 1603). *Konda* *dōga*, *dōgari* thief. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōga*, (S.) *donga*, (Su.) *dōga*, *dōgesi*, (Isr.) *dōga* id. Cf. 3541 *Ka. dōcu*; ? cf. 954 *Ta. oṭuñku*. DED(S) 2417.

2983 *Kol.* *tonge* knee. *Nk.* *tonge* id. *Nk.* (Ch.) *tongre* elbow, knee. *Go.* (A.) *tongra*, (L.) *tongrā* knee; (A.) *tongi* elbow (*Voc.* 1522). ? Cf. 2054(a) *Ta. koṭu*. DED(S) 2419.

2984 *Go.* (Mu.) *toḍra* neck (*Voc.* 1528). *Pe.* *toṭra* id. *Mand.* *toṭra* id. *Kuwi* (Kar.) *toṭro*, (S.) *tōtro*, (Isr.) *tōtra* throat (lower). Cf. 3498 *Ta. toṭṭai*. DEDS 494.

2985 *Kol.* (SR.) *dōndyā* water-snake. *Go.* (Ma.) *dōndul(i)*, (Tr.) *dōndi* id. (*Voc.* 1612). / Prob. < IA; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6411, *duṇḍubha*, etc. DEN 43.

2986 *Ka. doppe*, *doppe* cup or dish of leaves. *Te.* *doppa*, *doppa* cup formed of leaf or leaves. *Kol.* (SR.) *dōmpā*, (Kin.) *dōmpa* leaf-cup. *Nk.* *dōppa* id. *Pa.* *doppa* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *dōppō* a small leaf-cup. DED 2420.

2987 *Pa.* *toyela* stringed instrument for music. *Go.* (Mu.) *toyli* id. (*Voc.* 1533). *Konda* *toyila* id. *Pe.* *toyela* id. DEDS 495.

2988 *Te.* *dōlu* to fall; *dōlligillu* to fall or tumble over; *dullu* to fall off; *dul(u)cu*, (K. also) *dulupu* to cause to fall; ? *ḍū* to fall off, come off, drop, give way, fail. *Kol.* *dōl-* (*dolt-*) to lie down, be felled; *dōlp-* (*doloṭ-*) to fell (trees), pull down (wall). *Go.* (Ma. M. Ko.) *dōl-* to die; (L.) *dolanā* to perish, be destroyed (*Voc.* 1616). *Kui* *dōpa* (*dōt-*) to lie down, recline, sleep; *n.* act of lying down, sleep. *Kuwi* (S.) *dōlinai* to sleep; (Su.) *dul-* (*-it-*) (hair, leaves) to fall; (S.) *dulh-* to shake off; (D.) *dō-* (*-t-*) to sleep. DED(S) 2421.

2989 *Te.* *dokka* hard covering of a nut, etc., shell. *Pa.* (S.) *dōki* tortoise shell. *Go.* (Ko.) *dōk* shell (of tortoise, egg) (*Voc.* 1620). *Kui* *dāki* shell (of tortoise, coconut, egg). Cf. 2978 *Kol.* *tokre*. DEDS 496 (DBIA 184).

2990 *Ta. toñku* hole or hollow in a tree or wall. *Ma.* *tōkkuka* to bore a hole into vessel or fruit containing a liquid. *Ka.* *dōge*, *dōge* to make a hole (with the hand, a crow, the nails or claws); *dōgaru*, *dōru*, *dōgaru*, *dōru* hollow, hole in a wall, in a tree, in the ground; *dōkari* instrument for grubbing up grass. *Tu.* *dōguni* to grub up grass. *Te.* *dōku*, (K. also) *dōku* to dig slightly so as to loosen the soil for weed-ing, pare the ground cutting up the turf; *dōngu* hollow in a tree. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tōk* inner part of an anthill. *Konda* (BB, 1972) *doga*

hole in tree. *Kui* *tōki* nest of a white anthill. DED(S) 2423.

2991 *Ka. dōme* mosquito, gnat. *Te.* *dōma* id. *Kol.* *dō-me* mosquito; (SR.) *dome* blind bee. *Konda* *dōma* mosquito. DED(S) 2424.

2992 *Pe.* *trak-* (*-t-*) to beat, strike. *Mand.*

trak- (*-t-*) id. DEDS 497.

2993 *Pe.* *ḍranji* a species of ant. *Kuwi* (T.) *ḍranjuli* id.; (Isr.) *ḍranji* large ant. DEDS 498.

2994 *Pe.* *ḍrok-* (*-t-*) to take (child) in lap. *Mand.* *ḍruṅg-* id. DEDS 499.

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2995 *Ta. takaṭu* quality of being thin and flat (as a plate of metal), metal plate, leaf blade, outer petal, layer of earth. *Ma.* *takaṭu*, *takiṭu* thin metal plate, spangle; *takiṭa* copper leaf written over and worn as amulet. *Ka.* *tagadu* metal beaten into a plate, flat piece or sheet of metal. *Tu.* *tagadu* thin metal plate. *Te.* *tagadu* plate, sheet, leaf or foil, of metal. / Cf. Mar. *takaṭ*, *taktē* metal beaten into a plate or leaf. DED 2425.

2996 *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) *tokki* bedbug. *Ko.* *ce-ḷ* id. *To.* *tixiny* id. *Ka.* *tagapi*, *tagane*, *tagune*, *tigane*, *tigune* id.; (Hav.) *savane* id. *Tu.* *tagulē*, *cagulē* id. *Kor.* (M.) *cavṇa* id. DED(S, N) 2426.

2997 *Ta. taka-tak-ēnal*, *taka-takav-ēnal* onom. expr. of boiling, bubbling. *Ma.* *taka* *taka* beating time. *Ka.* *takatakane* quickly (of dancing); *taka* *pakane* id., vehemently (used of boiling). *Tu.* *takataka*, *takapaka* agility in dancing; bubbling in boiling, nimhly, briskly. *Te.* *takapikalāḍu* to dance about, dangle. DED 2427.

2998 *Ta. taka-tak-ēnal*, *taka-takav-ēnal* onom. expr. of dazzling, glowing, glittering. *Ko.* *dag dag in-* (*id-*) (flame) burns brightly; *dagdagn* with a good light. *Ka.* *daggane* to a blaze. *Tu.* *dagadaga*, *dagabaga* brightly; *dagga*, *dagganē* (to blaze) suddenly. *Te.* *dagadaga* glitter; *dagadagam-anu* to glitter, shine. *Kur.* *dagnā* to light, set fire to, burn (*tr.*); *dagnā* to catch fire, be burned. *Malt.* *dagdage* to glitter, shine (or < IA). / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 26, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6704, *dhagg-, Pkt. *dhagadhagai* flares, H. *dhagdhagānā* to glitter, *dhakdhakānā* to blaze; add *ibid.* no. 5522(4) Panj. *dagdagaṇpā* to shine, no. 5522(1) Ass. *dagmag* sparkle, *dagmagāiḥa* to glitter, Beng. *dagdagiṇā* glowing, H. *dagdaganā*, *dagmagānā* to burn brightly. DED 2428.

2999 *Ta. takar* (*-v*, *-nt-*) to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), be shattered, crushed, bruised, be scattered (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted; (*-pp*, *-tt-*) to break to pieces, strike, dash to the ground, cuff, strike with the knuckles (as on the head), bruise, fracture (as a bone), break the ranks of an army, ruin, destroy, break open (a blister, boil); *n.* dust, powder, shiver, fragment. *Ma.* *takaruka* to be crushed, smashed; *takarkka*

to smash, crush, demolish, be noisy, play boisterously; *takarcca* breaking in pieces; *takarppu* loud noise, great profusion. DED 2429.

3000 *Ta. takar* sheep, ram, goat, male of certain other animals (yāli, elephant, shark). *Ma.* *takaran* huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc. *Ka.* *tagar*, *ṭagaru*, *ṭagara*, *ṭegar* ram. *Tu.* *tagaru*, *ṭagaru* id. *Te.* *tagaramu*, *tagaru* id. / Cf. Mar. *tagar* id. DED 2430.

3001 *Ta. takaram* tin, white lead, metal sheet, coated with tin. *Ma.* *takaram* tin, tinned iron plate. *Ko.* *tagarm* (*obl.* *tagart-*) tin. *Ka.* *tagara*, *tamara*, *tavara* id. *Tu.* *tamaru*, *tamara*, *tavara* id. *Te.* *tagaramu*, *tamaramu*, *tavaramu* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tagromi* tin metal, alloy. / Cf. Skt. *tamara*- id. DED 2431.

3002 *Ta. takaram* wax-flower dogbane, *Tabernaemontana*; aromatic unguent for the hair, fragrance. *Ma.* *takaram* *T. coronaria*. *Ka.* *tagara* id. / Cf. Skt. *sthakara*-, *sthagara*-, *tagara*, *tagaraka*; Pali *tagara*; Pkt. *ṭagara*-, *tagara*-. DED 2432.

3003 *Ta. takarai* fetid cassia, *Cassia tora*. *Ma.* *takara* id. *Ka.* *tagaci*, *tagace*, *tagarce*, *taggaci*, *tagarise*, *tagagasi*, *taruvasa*, *cagace* id.; *tagace*, *cogaci*, *cogarci* *C. occidentalis*; *taṅgēdi* *C. auriculata*. *Tu.* *tajaṅky*, (B-K. also) *sajaṅky*, *hajaṅky* *C. tora*. *Te.* (B.) *tagara*, *tagirisa*, (*VPK*) *tagirinta*, *tagarise*, *tailanca* id.; *taṅgēḍu* *C. auriculata*. / Cf. Skt. *cakragaja*-, *cakramarda*- *C. tora* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4546); *taravaṭa*- *C. auriculata*, Mar. *tarvaḍ*, *tarōḍ* *C. auriculata* or *tora*, etc. (*ibid.*, no. 5705). DED(S) 2433, DED 2444.

3004 *Ka. tagalu*, *tagilu*, *tagulu* to come in contact with, touch, hit, have sexual intercourse with; *tagalisu*, *tagilisū*, *tagulisu* to cause to come in contact with, etc.; *tagulu-vike* touching; *tagul* to he joined together, come near, approach, meet, unite oneself with, commence, run after, chase, pursue, drive away, push back; *tagulisu* to chase, drive away; *tagulcu* to join (*tr.*), attach, put to, join oneself to, get to, come under the rule of, undertake anything, engage in, employ, set on fire, kindle, damage with fire; *tagulpa* state of being joined, union. *Tu.* *tagaruni* to draw near. *Te.* *tagulu*, *tavulu* to touch, come in contact with, strike against, follow, pursue, be entangled, ensnared or

caught, be found or met with; *n.* attachment, interest, wish, desire; *tagilincu* to cause to touch, catch, adhere or stick to, attach, fix, fasten, insert, hang on, apply; *tagulā-badu* to burn, be on fire; *tagulā-beṭṭu* to set on fire; *tagulamu*, *tagulāṭamu* attachment, tie, affection, fondness, love, passion, addictedness, connexion, relation, hindrance, obstacle, a fetter; *tagulukonu* to get entangled or ensnared, catch fire; *tagulucu* to cause to touch; *taguluḍu*, *taguludala* touching, contact, catching, addictedness; *taguluvaḍu* to be caught, seized, or entangled. *Konḍa tagli* (-t-) to touch, hit. *Kur. taknā* to rub or graze in passing, give a very slight knock; *reḷḷ-pass. takrā* to get a slight knock. *Malt. take* to touch, hurt (as a sore); *takuwre* to be pained or grieved. ? *Ta. tai-vā* to touch. DED(S) 2434.

3005 *Ta. taku* (takuv-, takk-/takunt-) to be fit, appropriate, suitable, proper, worthy, adequate, proportionate, be excellent, begin, get ready, be obtained, be deserved, resemble; *takkatu* that which is fit or proper; *takkār* worthy, virtuous people, the noble, impartial, upright persons; *takk-iru* to behave in a worthy manner; *takku* (takki-) to be fit, suitable, becoming; *takkōr* worthy persons; *takal* fitness; *takavu* suitability, fitness, worthiness, similitude, resemblance, comparison, quality, state, condition, manner, eminence, greatness, mercy, kindness, justice, equity, impartiality, strength, ability, knowledge, wisdom, clarity, chastity, good behaviour, morality, virtue; *takuti* fitness, meetness, suitability, propriety, nature, property, worthiness, excellence, good conduct, morality, equity, justice, impartiality, forbearance, patience, capacity, pecuniary ability, position, status, knowledge, wisdom, occasion, time; *tak-appan* father; *takal* fitness, suitability, propriety, likeness, resemblance, worthiness, excellence, greatness, superiority, dignity, mercy, grace, love, affection, kindness, beauty, loveliness, goodness, nature, quality, character, fact, event; (-v-, -nt-) to be beautiful, lovely, resemble; *takaimai* fitness, greatness, excellence, nature, quality, character, esteem, worth, beauty, loveliness, conduct, behaviour, manner, order, method, fact, event. *Ma. taku* to be fit, suit; *takka* fit; *takkavan* suitable, proper; *takkam* fitness, esp. convenient time; *tak-appan* father; *tañcam*, *tañcu* favourable season or moment, opportunity. *Ko. takl* preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (cf. esp. *Ta. taku* to get ready); *tev-* (tev-) (woman) has anticipatory menstruation ceremony before village festival. *To. tokoḥ* suitable; *taxi* endurance, patience. *Ka. tagu* (takk-) to be fit or proper, suit; *takka* fit, proper, right, deserving, suitable, salutary, good, a good man, friend; *takku* largeness, greatness, exalted position; love, affection, desire; *takkume* fitness, etc. *Koḍ. takka* sufficient; *takkē* chief man, headman of village, man who superintends property

and ceremonics of a god; *takka* (pl.) chief family. *Tu. takka* fit, suitable, proper, deserving, worthy. *Ṭe. tagu*, *tavu* to be proper, becoming, fit, suitable, decent, worthy, competent; *tagan* duly, fitly, properly; *tagani* improper, unbecoming, unfit, unsuitable; *tagavu* justice, uprightness, virtue, lawsuit, dispute, presents given by parents to their daughter at the time of her marriage; *tagina* proper, becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate; *taginaṭṭu*, *taginaṭṭu* in a suitable manner. DED(S, N) 2435.

3006 *Ta. takai* (-v-, -nt-) to stop, resist, check, deter, obstruct or forbid by oath, seize, take hold of, overpower, subdue, shut in, enclose, include, bind, fasten, yoke; (-pp-, -tt-) to check, resist, stop, deter, bind, fasten; *n.* binding, fastening, garland, obstruction, check, hindrance, armour, coat of mail; *takaippu* surrounding wall, fortress, palatial building, section of house, apartment, battle array of an army. *Ka. taga*, *tagavc*, *tagahu*, *tagē* delay, obstacle, hindrance, impediment; *tagē* to stop, arrest, obstruct, impede, stun; *tagar* to be stopped or impeded, impede, etc. DED 2436.

3007 *Pe. dak-* (-t-) to remove, take off. *Manḍ. dak-* to take off, peel. DEDS 500.

3008 *Ko. takc-* (takc-) to sprinkle (water) from palm of hand. *Ka. takkaḷisu* to sprinkle (water); *akkaḷisu* to sprinkle. DED(S) 2438.

3009 *Ta. takkaḷi* Indian winter cherry, tomato. *Ma. takkaḷi* *Physalis*, Brazilian hill-berry. *Ka. takkaḷi* tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. *Ṭe. (B.) tekkili*, (VPK) *takkaḷa-kāya* tomato. DED(S) 2439.

3010 *Ga. (P.) takil māl* granddaughter; *takil* sind grandson; (S.³) *takil jindu* id. *Go. (Y.) taṅ-mari* id.; *taṅ-miyar* granddaughter (Voc. 1646). *Kui anga miḍa* grandchild. *Kuwi (S.) tanga mrici* grandson; *tanga māṅga* granddaughter. DEDS 501.

3011 *Ta. takkini*, *tukkuni* a small quantity, a little. *Tu. takkana*, *takkana* little. DED 2440.

3012 *Ta. takkai* roll of palm leaves or plug put into a perforation of the ear to enlarge it, cork, roll of cloth or paper used as a cork, plug to stop up a crack, etc., sola pith, piece of pith attached to a fishing rod, clot, congealed mass, float, raft; *takkal* plug. *Ma. takka* what is placed in the ear instead of an ornament, ivory, wood, etc. DED(S) 2441.

3013 *Ta. tañkam* pure gold, that which is precious, of great worth. *Ma. tañkam* pure gold. / ? < Skt. *ṭaṅka*- a stamped (gold) coin. DED 2442.

3014 *Ta. tañku* (tañki-) to stay, sojourn, abide, remain, be stable, firmly established, be retained in the mind, exist, halt, wait, delay, be obstructed, reserved, or kept back; *n.* staying, stopping; *tañkal* stopping, halting,

resting, delay, halting place, persistence, stability; *takku* (takki-) to come to stay, become permanent, lasting (as a possession or acquisition), be retained; *takkam* stability. *Ma. tañhuka* to stop, come into possession, be there, be arrested in the midst of progress; *tañhal* rest, shelter; *tañhikka* to delay, stop; *takkuka* to be obtained; *tañcuka* to stop, remain; *tañcam* being at rest, posture. *Ko. taṅg-* (taṅgy-) to spend time in a place away from home. *To. tok-* (toky-) to last long (money, situation), (child) lives long; *toz*, other, different (i.e. the remaining one, the other one). *Ka. taṅgu* to stop, stay, tarry, sojourn, lodge; *n.* stoppage, halt, a day's journey; *dakku* to accrue to, be obtained, fall to one's share, come into and remain in one's possession, remain, be preserved; *n.* acquirement, attainment, possession, property; *dakkisu* to cause to be obtained, etc. *Tu. dakkati* possession, control, appropriation, digest; *dakkāvoṇuni* to retain or digest anything eaten, misappropriate successfully, take charge of; *daksāvuni* to bring into another's possession; *daksuni* to be retained or digested as food, medicine, etc., be misappropriated successfully. *Ṭe. takku* to remain, be left, be excepted or omitted; *n.* remainder, other; *takkina* remaining, other; *dakku*, *dakku* to remain, be left as a balance or residue, be saved or spared. *Kol. tak-* (takt-) to live (in a place), remain, stay (e.g. silent). *Nk. tak-* to stay, remain. *Go. (Tr.) taggānā* to wear well (of clothes), remain in one's service (of servants); (A.) *tagg-* to stay, last (Voc. 1642). DED 2443.

3015 (a) *Ta. tañkai*, *tañkaicci*, *tañkacci* younger sister or female parallel cousin; *eñkai*, *eñkaicci* my younger sister; *nuñkai*, *uñkai* your younger sister; *tañkaḷ* younger sister; *kai*, *kaiyai* id.; *nañkai* son's wife, elder brother's wife, lady, woman of quality or distinction. *Ma. tañka*, *tañkacci* younger sister; *nañka* clever woman; *nañhappiḷla* unmarried brahman girl; *nañhiyār* wife of a nambiyār, an actress. *Ka. taṅgi*, (PBh.) *taṅge* younger sister. *Koḍ. taṅge* younger sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu. taṅgi*, *taṅgadi* male's younger sister; (BRR) *tagē* younger sister. *Kor. (O.) taṅge* elder sister; *taṅgadi* younger sister. *Ga. (S.³) naggal* wife's younger sister. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) taṅge* elder brother's wife (Voc. 1644); (Mu. G. Ma.) *ange*, (Y.) *ange* id.; (F-H.) *ange* sister-in-law (Voc. 15); (Koya Su.) *yeṅge* spouse's elder sister, elder brother's wife. *Konḍa taṅi* younger sister. *Kui taṅgi*, *angi* younger sister; *ango* mother's younger sister. *Kuwi (F.) taṅgi* sister; (Su.) *taṅgi* father's sister; (S.) *taṅgi* father's younger sister. *Kur. taṅgris* (his, her, or their) younger brother; *taṅgri* (his, her, or their) younger sister.

(b) *Tu. taṅge* a female's elder brother. *Kol. (SR) taṅgod* husband's elder brother; *taṅgodā* wife's elder sister. *Nk. taṅgon*, *taṅgol* wife's elder brother; *taṅgodal* wife's elder sister. *Nk. (Ch.) taṅgon* husband's or wife's elder

brother; *taṅgoda* husband's elder sister. *Go. (Tr.) taṅg-gōrār* wife's elder sister; (Y.) *taṅgorār* husband's elder sister (Voc. 1645). DED(S, N) 2445.

3016 *Ta. tacai* flesh, muscle, bad odour, pulp or fleshy part of fruit; (-v-, -nt-) to be fleshy; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow fleshy; *tacaippu* fleshiness, pulpiness; ? *catai* flesh; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout, fat. *Ma. taka*, *tava*, *taca*, *daśa* flesh, esp. proud flesh, raw flesh in a wound; *teśa* proud flesh; *daśappu* fleshy excrescence, muscle, corpulence, thickness; ? (Tiyya) *cata* flesh. *Ṭe. (K.) tassa* flesh, proud flesh, un-healthy flesh. / ? Cf. Skt. *tarasa*- meat. DED (S, N) 2446.

3017 *Ka. dasi* stake, pointed wooden peg, sliver in the foot; (PBh.) *dasiku* a pointed wooden peg. *Tu. dasi* a painted [? pointed] palmyra stick, (B-K.) a stake (made of wood). DED 2447.

3018 *Kui tajariaka*, *tajariaru* brothers. *Kuwi (F.) taiyi*, (S.) *tafi* brother; (Isr.) *tayi* brother, parallel cousin; *tayi māṅga* niece, brother's daughter; *tayi mir'eśi* nephew, brother's son. DEDS 502.

3019 *Ta. tai-uā* to shampoo, rub, massage, wipe off. *Pa. tacc-*, *cacc-* to wipe. *Ga. (Oll.) tas-* id. *Kui tāja* (tāji-) id.; *n. wipin*. *Kuwi (T.) dē-* to wipe; *dēsk-* id., clean. DED(S) 2448.

3020 *Ta. taṭa* large, broad, full; *taṭam* greatness, largeness, width, expanse, richness; *taṭavu*, *taṭa* largeness, greatness; *taṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow large, full, become stout, swell, become enhanced, increase, grow, thicken, congeal, grow stiff, hard; *taṭippu* thickness, swelling, inspissation, plumpness, pride; *taṭiyan* stout, fat man, rude, senseless fellow; *taṭaiya* plump; (Devanacan. p. 3) *taṭimpal* bulk, thickness; (NTD) *taṭi* bulkiness. *Ma. taṭa* large, great (e.g. *taṭa-vala* large fishing net); *taṭi* stout, robust; *taṭikkuka* to swell, become round and full, stout and heavy; *taṭicavan* fat, robust; *taṭippikka* to fatten; *taṭippu* corpulency, stoutness; *taṭiyan* a fat, lusty person; *fem. taṭicci*. *Ko. daṭ* thick thread woven into cloth to produce raised effect. *Ka. daṭṭa* state of being thick, stout, robust, crowded or close together, thickset, dense; *daṭṭage* in a thickset manner, densely, in large numbers; *daṭṭanisu* to be crowded together; *daṭṭane* state of being thick, crowded together, close; *daṭṭanna* thick, dense; *daṭṭa-yisu*, *daṭṭayisu* to grow thick, assemble in large numbers; *daṭṭitu* that is thick, etc.; *daṭṭu* mass, crowd, host, army; *daṭṭāni*, *daṭṭāli* a very stout woman; *daṭṭumu* thickness, stoutness; *daṭṭa* closeness, union; *daṭṭi* greatness, eminence, power. *Tu. daṭa* thickness, coarseness, closeness; thick, stout, coarse, close; *daṭṭiyuni*, *daṭṭiyuni* to be dense, crowded; *daṭavante* a strong, powerful or influential man; *didumbu* corpulent. *Kor. (M.) daḍḍa* big. *Ṭe. daṭṭamu* thick, close, dense, compact, thickset; *daṇḍi* large,

great, abundant, plentiful, ample, abundance, plenty; ? dandadi excessiveness; much, great, excessive; dandadincu to grow, increase. *Kol.* (SR.) daḍpa good. *Nk.* dhaḍapa id. *Go.* (Ph.) dargal pot-bellied man; (W.) dargal glutton (*Voc.* 1554). *Koḍa* daḍam too much, many; thickly. *Kui* dāḍa strength, power, hardness, stiffness, toughness, difficulty; strong, powerful, etc.; dāḍa (dāḍi-) to increase in numbers, multiply; *n.* increase; dāḍa giva to cause to increase in number, multiply; daḍaki protruding, corpulent, obese. *Kur.* daryā stout, thick. *Malt.* daḍe difficult, hard. /Cf. *Mar.* dāḍ thick, tight, close. *DED* (S, N) 2449, *DED* 2470.

3021 *Ka.* daḍa an imitating sound imitating trembling, quivering, palpitation; daḍadadisu to tremble, etc. *Te.* dadiyu to tremble; daḍa shaking, trembling; (B.) daḍadaḍam-anu to palpitate. /*MBE* 1969, p. 293, no. 27, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. *Mar.* dhaddhaḍ palpitatingly, dhaddhaḍnē to palpitate). *DED* (S, N) 2450.

3022 *Ko.* daḍn, daḍa-l with a sudden jerk. *Ka.* taḍakkane quickly, suddenly; taḍāne quickly, all at once; taḍḍane, toḍḍane, toḍḍene, toḍḍage quickly, suddenly, all at once; daḍa an imitating sound indicating agitation or hurry; daḍadadane in hurry and flurry. *Tu.* taḍḍane, taḍḍane, taḍakka speedily, quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly; taḍappa, taḍḍappa with a jerk, suddenly; daḍakka, daḍila, daḍda suddenly; daḍadada the noise of fast walking or talking; daḍadadi quick. *Te.* taḍukuna, taḍukkuna at once, suddenly, in a moment; daḍadada quickly, rapidly. Cf. 2295 *Ta.* caḍakku. /*MBE* 1969, p. 294, no. 28, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. *H.* dhaḍā-dhar dashingly, *Mar.* dhaddhaḍ id.). *DED* 2451.

3023 *Ta.* taḍa-taḍ-ḍal onom. expr. of falling sound. *Ma.* taḍutata (to beat) soundly. *Ka.* taḍa sound in imitation of beating; taḍatataḍ with repeated blows; daḍdu daḍdu sound of pounding by means of an ḍta, that of knocking at a door with the fist. *Koḍ.* daḍ, daḍa noise of a thud; daḍda, daḍdu-buddu noise of a heavy fall (as of a coconut from a tree). *Tu.* daḍabaḍa, daḍabaḍi, daḍubaḍu noise of falling suddenly. *DED* 2452.

3024 *Ta.* taḍam road, way, path, route, gate, footstep. *Jr.* (Bhattacharya 1958: Z.) daḍda road. *Ko.* darv path, way. *DED* 2453.

3025 *Ta.* taḍavu (taḍavi-) to stroke, anoint as with liniment, smear, spread on (plaster), grope, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark, seek, play (e.g. lute); taḍa-var to stroke, blow gently over, rub, besmear, seek, play (e.g. lute). *Ma.* taḍavuka to stroke, pat, smear, rub into the body; taḍaval rubbing gently; (Kauḍ.) taḍavaruka to stroke. *Ko.* taḍmhaḍ- (taḍmhaḍ-) to make one's way in

the dark by groping; tarva-t- (tarva-ty-) to explore with hand something out of sight or in dark; tarḍ- (tarḍy-) to search for. *To.* to-ḍbor- (to-ḍbor-) to feel way in dark. *Ka.* taḍavu to touch or rub gently with the hand, stroke, feel one's way with the hands, grope; taḍa-varisu to feel one's way as with the hands or feet, grope, seek, stroke; taḍahu to stroke; taḍaku to grope for, seek; taḍuku to stroke. *Koḍ.* taḍv- (taḍvi-) to feel way in dark, search for in dark. *Kor.* (O.) taḍḍi to stroke. *Te.* taḍavu, (K. also) taḍamu, taḍudu to grope, feel about with the hands, feel for something in the dark, touch, handle, stroke; taḍavuḍu searching. *Go.* (Ma.) tarv- to stroke (*Voc.* 1673); (Mu.) tarh- to anoint (*Voc.* 1676). ? Cf. 3072 *Ta.* tappu. *DED* (S) 2454.

3026 *Ta.* taḍavai time, turn. *To.* taḍ time, turn (in song: in wiḍ taḍ another time; < Badaga taḍḍe). *Ka.* taḍave id. *Te.* taḍava a time or repetition; taḍavu time, period. *DED* (S) 2455.

3027 *Ta.* taḍa pot, big pot. *Ko.* taḍ big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking. *To.* taḍ churning vessel. Cf. 2946 *Pa.* taḍdi. *DED* (S) 2456.

3028 *Ta.* taḍi (-pp-, -tt-) to swell in patches (as the skin by slight poison); taḍippu disease causing eruptions in the body, urticaria. *Ko.* tarv- (tarḍ-) to become marked with itching spots by irritant plant. *To.* torv- (torḍ-) mark comes on skin (from blow, bite). *Tu.* daḍikē, daḍalē a kind of rash, blotch. *Te.* taḍḍamma, taḍḍammavāru, (K.) taḍupu, taḍapara measles (for amma mother-goddess, see 183). *DED* (S) 2457.

3029 *Ta.* taḍi (-v-, -nt-) to hew down, cut off, kill; taḍivu cutting, killing. *Ma.* taḍiyuka to tear, cut off. *Br.* taḍing to cut, cut off, cut down, slaughter. *DED* (N) 2458.

3030 *Ta.* taḍi stick, staff, rod, cane, elub, cudgel, bludgeon, a piece as of wood, measuring rod, pestle, bow. *Ma.* taḍi stick, staff. *Ko.* taḍ wooden shaft of plough; tac stick, walking stick, hitting stick in tipcat. *To.* torv pole used at funeral. *Ka.* taḍi stick, staff, cudgel; daḍi, daḍdi staff, cudgel; (PBh.) daḍigaN a man who bears a club; (HavS.) daḍḍu a stick. *DED* 2459.

3031 *Ta.* taḍu (-pp-, -tt-) to hinder, stop, obstruct, forbid, prohibit, resist, dam, block up, partition off, curb, check, restrain, control, ward off, avert; *n.* hindering, checking, resisting; taḍuppu hindering, obstructing, resisting, restraint; taḍakku (taḍakki-) to be obstructed, impeded, detained; obstruct, hinder, detain; *n.* obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction; taḍaḍku (taḍaḍki-) to be obstructed; taḍavu prison; taḍakkal stumbling block, impediment; taḍukku (taḍukki-) to obstruct, impede; *n.* impediment; taḍai (-v-, -nt-) to hinder, stop; (-pp-, -tt-) id.; *n.* resisting, obstructing, hindrance, obstacle, impediment, objection, coat of mail, guard,

watch, door, gate, bund, embankment; taḍḍu (taḍḍi-) to obstruct, hinder, ward off, oppose, frustrate; *n.* warding off, averting, impediment, frustration; taḍḍal obstruction, hindrance, resisting, opposing; taḍḍu (taḍḍi-) to be hindered. *Ma.* taḍa resistance, warding off (as with a shield), what impedes, resists, stays, or stops, a prop; taḍa-kūḍuka to hinder; taḍaḍḍal hindrance, stoppage; taḍaḍal impeding, stop, stumbling; taḍayuka to be obstructed, stop between, stop; taḍavu what resists, wards off, a prison; taḍassu obstruction, hindrance; taḍukkuka to stop, hinder; taḍekka to stop; taḍḍuka to ward off, beat off, oppose. *Ko.* tarv- (tarḍ-) to obstruct, stop; tar, tarv obstruction. *To.* tarf- (tarḍ-) to delay, prevent, screen; tar prevention, screen; taḍḍil hindrance, obstruction, delay. *Ka.* taḍa impeding, check, impediment, obstacle, delay; taḍata act of restraining, state of being stopped (as water), wearing well (cloth); taḍapa delay, slowness; taḍapu hindrance, impediment; taḍavu to stop; *n.* delay; taḍasu to stay, wait; stop, hinder, impede, cause to halt or stop; taḍahu stop, cessation; taḍisu to stop, detain, hinder, keep off; taḍe to delay, wait, stop, detain, restrain, check, keep down, endure, bear patiently, last, wear well (cloth, etc.); *n.* check, impediment, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ.* taḍe- (taḍev-, taḍand-) to be obstructed (by person or thing); taḍi- (taḍip-, taḍit-) to stop, obstruct, endure; taḍu lateness, delay. *Tu.* taḍavu delay, hindrance, impediment; a slowcoach or dilatory person; taḍe hindrance, obstacle, a charm for serpents; taḍepāḍuni to hinder, impede, obstruct; taḍepini, taḍepuni to hold off, hinder, keep back, prevent, stop, oppose; taḍeppu stoppage, resistance, anything put up to stop a passage; taḍeyuni, taḍevuni to halt, stop, tarry, bear, endure; taḍevu a halt, stopping, tarrying, impediment, hindrance; taḍevonuni to bear, suffer, be patient; taḍe an obstacle, hindrance; taḍaḍḍu id. *Te.* taḍayuvu to delay; taḍa hindrance, obstruction, prevention; taḍavu delay, loss of time; taḍayincu to hinder, prevent. *Go.* (Ma.) taḍḍi bund, dam (*Voc.* 1474). *Kur.* taḍnā to prevent, hinder, impede. *Br.* taḍ power to resist. Cf. 3036 *Ta.* taḍḍi and 3123 *Ta.* taḍ. *DED* (S) 2460.

3032 *Ma.* taḍuppu foreign cloth as worn by Māpīllajaccis. *To.* torp waistcloth. *Ka.* taḍapu small cloth that occasionally is tied to the lower part of the body, also over one's clothes to do the service of an apron; daḍiba, daḍimba a woman's cloth. *Tu.* taḍpu a foreign cloth. *Te.* taḍapa a strip of any fibrous bark, (K. also) or of cloth. *Kol.* taḍep (obl. taḍep-), (P.) taḍep cloth, waistcloth. *Nk.* (Ch.) tipuḍ cloth (metathesis). *Kuwi* (F.) dya'li (pl. drapka) rag; (S.) tra'li handkerchief. *DED* (S) 2461.

3033 *Ta.* taḍavu (taḍavi-) to be halting, hesitating, sway as a drunken man; taḍa-taḍa (-pp-, -tt-) to totter, be confused in

speech; taḍumāru (taḍumāri-) to be deranged, thrown into a jumble, totter, stagger, be unsteady, be troubled, tossed about, be confused, troubled, perplexed, doubt, hesitate, be mistaken; taḍumāru, taḍumāram disorder, derangement, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering, perplexity, confusion, bewilderment, doubt, hesitation, mistake; taḍumārutti a figure of speech in which cause and effect are inverted. *Ka.* taḍa perplexity, confusion, embarrassment, fear; taḍam-āgu to get perplexed or confused; taḍam-mādu, taḍamādu to perplex. *Tu.* taḍamāḍa fumbling. *Te.* taḍamāḍamu faltering, confusion, bewilderment; taḍapaḍayincu to hesitate; taḍa-badu to be confused, bewildered; taḍaḍāru bewilderment. /Cf. *Pkt.* taḍamaḍa- disturbed, *DED* (S) 2462.

3034 *Ta.* taḍai *Pterospermum suberifolium*. *Te.* (Lush.) taḍa id. *DEDS* 503.

3035 *Ta.* taḍḍam porringer, eating plate, salver, broad-petalled flower, bed, broad tape; taḍḍi salver, tray; taḍḍu anything flat, area, plain surface, salver, winnowing fan, broad shallow basket, shelf, floor of a carriage, balcony, mat, common rafter, panel of a door, square frame to which snares are fastened to catch birds, petal of flowers; taḍḍai flatness, winnowing fan. *Ma.* taḍḍam a flat plate; taḍḍu a flat plate of metal or wood. *Ka.* taḍḍa flatness, levelness; taḍḍiya flatness; taḍḍu flatness, the flat, i.e. the blade of a sword; taḍḍe flatness, levelness, a flat, lid-like bamboo or rattan basket for setting out fruits, wares, etc., the same made of wood or metal, platter or plate, flat young beanless pod. *Koḍ.* taḍḍe any flat plate except eating vessel, plate in which betel is given. *Tu.* taḍḍuga a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice; (B-K.) taḍḍu level ground. *Te.* taḍḍa tray, salver, plate, platter, small flat basket. *Go.* (S.) taḍḍa a wide basket. *Go.* (S.) taḍḍa basket of medium size (*Voc.* 1647). /Cf. *Pali* taḍḍaka- a flat bowl or porringer; *Mar.* taḍ a dining plate; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5631. *DED* (S) 2463.

3036 *Ta.* taḍḍi screen as of cuscuss grass, rattan, etc., tatty; taḍḍu screen folded or plain; taḍukku screen, mat, scat. *Ma.* taḍḍi screen, tatty, mat used as a door; taḍukku little mat for sitting on, as of school children. *Ka.* taḍḍi frame of bamboos, etc., a tatti, matting, bamboo mat; taḍaku, taḍike frame of bamboos, straw, leaves, etc., used as a door, blind, screen, etc., tatty; daḍḍi tatty, screen, curtain, what screens or encloses, cage; flat roof of a house. *Tu.* taḍḍi screen or blind made of split bamboos, cadjan, palm-leaves, etc.; daḍe screen, blind; taḍamē a kind of stile or narrow entrance to a garden. *Kor.* (O.) taḍamē a gate. *Te.* taḍaka hurdle or tatty, screen made of bamboos, etc.; daḍi screen of mats, leaves or the like, fence. *Kol.* (SR.) taḍka plaited bamboos, thatch; (Kin.) taḍka mat; (W.) daḍam door. *Go.* (S.) taḍḍaka

bamboo curtain. *Go.* (SR.) *taṭṭi* mat; (Ch.) *ṭāṭi* mat door; (Mu.) *ṭaṭṭeh pāka* mat-wall bathroom (*Voc.* 1476). *Pe.* *ṭāṭi* mat. *Kui* *taṭi* a leaf screen, coarse bamboo screen. Cf. 3031 *Ta. taṭu.* / Cf. Pali *ṭaṭṭikā*- palmleaf matting; Pkt. (*DNM*) *ṭaṭṭi*- fence; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5990. DED(S, N) 2464.

3037 *Ka. daṭṭisu, daḍisu* to rub out, obliterate. *Tu. daṭṭiyuni* id., wash off. DEDS 504.

3038 *Ta. taṭṭi* drawers. *Ka. daṭṭi* waist-band, sash, zone. *Tu. daṭṭi* waist-band. *Te. daṭṭi* waist-band or girdle of cloth, sash. *Kui* *daṭa* a long cloth. / ? Cf. Skt. *dhaṭi*- piece of cloth worn over the privities; (*Vaijayanī*) *dhaṭini*- string round the loins; Mar. *dhaḍi* dhotee; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6707. DED(N) 2465.

3039 *Ta. taṭṭu* (taṭṭi-) to knock, tap, pat, strike against, dash against, strike, beat, hammer, thresh; *n.* knocking, patting, breaking, striking against, collision; *taṭṭam* clapping of the hands; *taṭṭal* knocking, striking, clapping, tapping, beating time; *taṭṭān* gold or silver smith; *fem. taṭṭāṭi*. *Ma. taṭṭu* a blow, knock; *taṭṭuka* to tap, dash, hit, strike against, knock; *taṭṭān* goldsmith; *fem. taṭṭāṭi*; *taṭṭāran* washerman; *taṭṭikka* to cause to hit; *taṭṭippu* beating. *Ko. taṭ* (-tac-) to pat, strike, kill, (curse) affects, sharpen, disregard (words); *taṭ a-r* (a-c) to stagger from fatigue. *To. toṭ* a slap; *toṭ* (-toṭy-) to strike (with hammer), pat, (sin) strikes; *toṭ* (-toṭ) to bump foot; *toṭxn*, *toṭxin* goldsmith; *fem. toṭty*, *toṭxity*; *toṭk in* (-id-) to be tired, exhausted. *Ka. taṭṭu* to tap, touch, come close, pat, strike, beat, clap, slap, knock, clap on a thing (as crowding on a wall), drive, beat off or back, remove; *n.* slap or pat, blow, blow or knock of disease, danger, death, fatigue, exhaustion. *Koḍ. taṭṭ* (-taṭṭi-) to touch, pat, ward off, strike off, (curse) effects; *taṭṭē* goldsmith; *fem. taṭṭāṭi* (Shanmugam). *Tu. taṭṭāvuni* to cause to hit, strike. *Te. taṭṭu* to strike, beat, knock, pat, clap, slap; *n.* stripe, welt; *taṭṭavādu* goldsmith or silversmith. *Kur. taṭṭā* (tarcas) to flog, lash, whip. *Malt. tarce* to slap. Cf. 3156 *Ka. taṭu.* / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5490, **ṭaṭṭh*- to strike; no. 5493, **ṭaṭṭhakāra*- brassworker; ✓ *taḍ*, no. 5748, *ṭāda*- a blow; no. 5752, *ṭādayati* strikes. DED(S) 2466.

3040 *Ta. taṭṭu* side, direction. ? *To. a-toṭ* that bank; *i-toṭ* this bank (see I). *Ka. taṭṭu* side, direction. *Te. taṭṭu* id., part. *Mand. tuṭe* side of body. *Kuwi* (Su.) *toṭto*, (S.) *totto* side. *Kur. toṭ* side, direction. DED(S, N) 2467.

3041 *Ta. taṭṭumuttu* furniture, goods and chattels, utensils, luggage. *Ma. taṭṭumuttu* kitchen utensils, household stuff. *Tu. taṭṭumuttu* id. Cf. 4937 *Ta. muttu*. DED 2468.

3042 *Ta. taṭṭai* mechanism made of split bamboo for scaring away parrots from grain

fields. *Ma. taṭṭa* a large rattle. *Ka. taṭṭe* a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two. *Koḍ. taṭṭe* wooden bell on cattle. DED 2469.

3043 *Ka. daddāla* *Caraya arborea*. *Tu. daddālu* id.; (B-K.) *daddālu* a kind of tree. DED(N) 2471.

3044 *Tu. daḍde* a sow. *Pa. daḍda* female of animals and birds. *Go.* (Ko.) *daḍda* female of animals; *daḍa barre* she-buffalo (*Voc.* 1545); *daṭi* (W.) doe, (Ph.) id., female of animals (*Voc.* 1556). *Malt. dadi* the female of quadrupeds. DED(S, N) 2472.

3045 *Ta. taṇ* cold, cool; grace, love; *taṇ-ppu* chilliness, cold; *taṇṇir*, *taṇṇi* cold water, water; *taṇṇam* cold, coolness, fanning cold and other acts necessary for cooling the body, love, mercy; *taṇṇam* coldness, coolness; *taṇṇ-enal* expr. of (a) being cool, refreshing, (b) being merciful; *taṇṇu* coldness, coolness; *taṇmai* id., calmness, gentleness, agreeableness; *taṇal* shade, shady spot; *taṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be allayed, mitigated, appeased, soothed, abate, go out (fire); (-pp-, -tt-) to relieve, appease, satisfy, moderate, put out, extinguish; *n.* coolness, coldness; *taṇivu* abatement, etc. *Ma. taṇ* cold; *taṇṇir*, *taṇṇi* cold water, drinking water; *taṇukka* to grow cold, be cool, be refreshed, assuaged; *taṇuppu* coldness, moisture, appeasing; *taṇuppikka* to cool, refresh; *taṇuvu* cold; *taṇal* shade, shady spot; *taṇiyuka* to grow cool, be subdued; *taṇikka* to cool, subdue, calm; *taṇuvu*, *taṇima* coldness. *Ko. taṇ* coldness, calmness, satisfaction (e.g. *taṇi-r* cold water, *ta biṭ* cold food, *ta gu*- cold cooked grain); *taṇ in* (-id-) to become cool, abate; *taṇ-* (taṇc-) (body) becomes cool (in fever, at point of death); *taṇc-* (taṇc-) to make to become cool, calm; *daṇak in* (-id-) to become limp with fatigue. *To. toṇf* coldness; *toḍwi-r* (< *toṇ-twi-r*) stale food; *to moz*, stale buttermilk; *to(n)* *peṣof* cool moonlight; *toṇ in* (-id-) to give blessings, give prosperity; *toṇy-* (toṇs-) to become damp, cool, calm; *toṇc-* (toṇc-) to make cool, calm. *Ka. taṇ* coolness, cold; *taṇṇir* cold or cool water; *taṇasu*, *taṇisu*, *taṇṇasa* coldness, frigidity, cold, coolness, wetness; *taṇi* to grow cool, be refreshed, satisfied, calmed, appeased, be subdued, get feeble or fatigued; *n.* shame, modesty; *taṇipu*, *taṇisu* to satisfy, repress, appease; *taṇivu* satiety, satiation; *taṇṇage*, *taṇṇane* cool, cold, cooling, refreshing, in good health, happy, calm, finished (as work), extinguished (as a light); *taṇṇitu*, *taṇṇittu* that is cold, coldness; *taṇṇu* coolness, a cooling, refreshing quality, happiness; *taṇṇu*, *taṇṇu* coolness, coldness, wetness, refreshing quality, satisfaction; *taṇḡala*, *taṇḡalu* any cold food as rice, bread, etc., stale food; *daṇi* to grow fatigued or tired, be satisfied or satiated; *daṇivu* fatigue, satisfaction, satiety; *daṇisu* to cause to grow fatigued or tired, satisfy; *taḍi* wet, damp, moistness; (Hav.) *ceṇḍi* wet. *Koḍ. taṇi-* (taṇiv-, taṇiṇ-) (thing) becomes

cold; *taṇi*, *taṇipī* coolness; *taṇṇane* comfortably, without trouble (of living); *taṇ-gu-ṭi* rice cooked previous day. *Tu. taṇu*, *taṇu* coolness, cold, quenching, appeasement; *taṇṇir* cold water; *taṇasu*, *taṇasu* wetness, dampness; wet; *taṇipuni*, *taṇipuni* to cool, pacify, soothe, comfort; *taṇiyuni*, *taṇiyuni* to become cool, calm; *taṇṇasy*, *taṇṇi* cold; *tannena* cold, cool; *talmena*, *taṇṇana*, *taṇṇumēna* refreshment, relief, relief; *taṇṇu* coolness, cold; cool, cold; *taṇṇana* rice boiled in the preceding evening, stale food; *caṇḍi* wetness; wet, moist, humid; *saniyuni* to become cold, be cool, be softened; *saniyuni*, *saniyuni* to cool, render cool, refresh, set at ease; *sani-pāvuni* to make cold or cool, pacify, conciliate, comfort; *sampu* coolness, coldness, sufficiency, competency, plenty, abundance; cool, cold, refreshing, pleasant, mild, sufficient, plenty; coolly, gently; *sampāvuni* to become calm or cool; *cammi* dampness, moisture; (B-K.) *caṇḍru* cold water; *daṇu*, *daṇikē* fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; *daṇiyuni*, *daṇipuni* to be fatigued, tired, exhausted, satisfied, satiated; *daṇipāvuni* to fatigue, weary, satiate. *Te. taṇiyu* to be satisfied or contented; *taṇiyineu* to satisfy; *taṇivī* satisfaction, contentment; *taṇuvu* to satisfy; *n.* satisfaction, content, coolness; *taḍi* moisture, wetness, dampness, damp; moist, wet, damp; *taḍiyu* to get wet; *taḍupu* to wet, moisten; *adī* wet; *canniḷu* cold water. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) *daṇit* content; (p. 171) *daniyeng* to have eaten enough. *Go.* (Mu.) *dareṇ(g)*-, (Ma.) *dareṇ-* to be cold; (Ma.) *caus. darggi*- (*Voc.* 1847). *Pe. dṛāḥ*-(dṛāst-) (rice) to become stale. ? *Kur. caēnā* (cañās), *cañā* to get wet, be drenched; *caus. caēdānā*, *caēdānā*, *cañdānā*, *cañdānā*, *cañtānā*, *cañtānā*. Cf. 2408 *Ta. caḷi* / Cf. Pkt. *taṇṇāya*- damp; *dhaṇi*- satisfaction. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13676(2), **ṭaṇḍha*-, **ṭaṇḍha*- (e.g. H. *ṭaṇḍu* cold, Or. *ṭaṇḍā*, *ṭaṇḍā* id.). DED(S, N) 2473.

3046 *Ta. taṇakku* whirling nut, *Gyrocarpus jacquini*. *Ma. taṇakku* id. *Te.* (Lush.) *taṇuku* id. DED 2474.

3047 *Ta. taṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to abound, be profuse, increase in size, grow fat; *taṇicu* picking up, putting on flesh. *Ka. taṇi* to thrive, develop, become full-grown; *n.* state of having thrived, full, strong, fully developed, complete, matured, abounding in agreeable qualities, rich, etc. *Te. taṇaru*, *taṇarāru*, *taṇar(u)ḷu* (also *caus.*) to increase, rise, shine, be well, good or excellent; *taṇar(u)ḷu* increase, progress, advancement, height, width, breadth; (B.) *taṇiyu* to thrive, flourish. *Malt. tanyare* to become rich. DED 2475.

3048 *Ma. taṇṭa* arm, generally forearm; the upper arm. *Tu. taṇṭu* forearm. *Te. daṇḍa* ceyi upper arm. *Kol.* (Kin.) *daṇḍa* id. *Nk. daṇḍ*, *daṇḍ* id. *Pa. daṇḍa* id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *daṇḍ*, (G. Ma. Ko.) *daṇḍa* id. (*Voc.* 1834); (ASu.) *daṇḍ* id. *Koṇḍa daṇḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.)

daṇḍe id. / Cf. Skt. *dor-daṇḍa*-, *bāhu-daṇḍa*- a long arm. DED(S) 2476.

3049 *Ta. taṇṭal* chief of a small vessel or ship. *Ma. taṇṭal* a native ship-officer, tindaḷ. *Ka. taṇḍē* master of a boat, tindaḷ. *Tu. taṇḍē*, *taṇḍē* captain of a native vessel, boatman. tindaḷ. *Te. taṇḍē* a tindaḷ or boatswain. / Cf. Mar. *ṭaḍel* id. DED 2477.

3050 *Ta. taṇṭavālam* cast iron, iron rail, girder. *Ka. taṇṭavāla* cast iron. DED 2478.

3051 *Ta. taṇṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to take pains, try hard. *Ma. daṇḍam* hard labour; *daṇḍikka* to work hard; *daṇḍippu* hard work and its result, expertness. / ? < Skt. *daṇḍa*-. DED 2479.

3052 *Pa. taṇḍ-* to pull. *Ga.* (Oll. S.³) *tiṇḍ-* id.; (S) *tiṇḍ-* to pull a cart, as oxen. *Go.* (Tr.) *taṇḍānā* to extract (oil); (L.) *teṇḍānā* to pull off; (various dialects) *taṇḍ-*, *teṇḍ-* to take out, take off, remove (*Voc.* 1515); (ASu.) *teṇḍ-* to take out, remove; draw (water). DED(S) 2480.

3053 *Tu. taṇḍelu* cudgel, club. *Te. tannu* to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kol.* (Kin.) *taṇḍ-* (Pat., p. 135) *taṇḍeng* to kick. *Nk. taṇḍ-* id. *Go.* (Ma.) *taṇ(d)*-, (S.) *taṇ-* to beat, play on drum; (Pat.) *taṇānā* to beat; (Ko.) *taṇḍ-* to kick (*Voc.* 1650). *Koṇḍa daṇḍ-* (-it-) to kick, beat. DED(S) 2481.

3054 *Ta. taṇṭu* (taṇṭi-) to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes, etc.); ? *taṇṭam* tax. *Ma. taṇṭuka* to obtain; (Kauṭ.) *taṇṭuka* to collect. *Ko. taṇḍ-* (taṇḍy-) to win in contest or strife; (debt) is paid; pay off (debt); *daṇḍ-* (daṇḍy-) to work off (a debt); keep up with a person. *To. toḍ-* (toḍy-) to have ability or strength to be, be capable of. *Ka. taṇḍakāra* one who amasses, man who has a large amount of. *Tu. daṇḍ(i)yuni* to put forth the hand to receive anything. *Te. taṇḍu*, (K. also) *daṇḍu* to collect or demand (as money due); *taṇḍalu* collections of money. DED(S) 2482.

3055 *Ta. (lex.) taṇṭu* army, troops. *Ma. taṇṭu* detachment, troop. *To. toḍ* army. *Ka. taṇḍa* mass, multitude, crowd, troop, company, party. *Tu. taṇḍu*, *taṇḍa* multitude, crowd, host, army. *Kor.* (T.) *teṇḍi* herd. *Te. taṇḍa* caravan, herd, troop, encampment; *daṇḍu* army, multitude; (K.) *taṇḍamu* group, troop, flock. / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *taṇḍaa*- a group, party, assemblage; Mar. *ṭāḍā* a train or line (as of cattle), troop, party, company. DED(S) 2483.

3056 *Ta. taṇṭu* stalk, stem; *taṇṭu*, *taṇṭai* stalk of grain; (Tinn.) *taṇṭe* stalk. *Ma. taṇṭu* stem, stalk. *Ko. taḍ*, *taṇḍ* stem of plant, trunk of tree. *To. toḍ* trunk of tree. *Ka. daṇṭu*, *daṇḍa* stalk. *Koḍ. taḍi* trunk (of tree, body). *Tu. daṇṭu* the stalk of certain grains and vegetables; any potherb, as spinach; *daṇḍu* stalk, as of a plantain leaf; (B-K.) *daḍḍu* short stubble left after reaping. *Te.*

danṭu the stalk of great millet, etc.; the pith of a plantain tree and the like. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 43) *dende* stalk. *Kui* *danṭi* id. / Cf. Skt. *taṇḍaka* = trunk of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5527, **danṭha*-, etc. (Pa. *dāṇḍa*, Ga. (P.) *dāṇḍa*, Kuwi (Su.) *dāṇḍa* sugarcane < Halbi *dāḍā* or other IA source). DED(S) 2484.

3057 Ta. taṇṭu lute. *Ma. taṇṭi* a musical instrument. DED 2485.

3058 Ta. taṇṭu tube, anything tubular, bamboo receptacle. *Ma. taṇṭu* what is long and hollow. DED 2486.

3059 Ta. taṇṭai hollow anklet, a silver ornament put round the feet of horses; *taṇṭai* a tinkling anklet. *Ma. taṇṭa* a foot-ornament of women. *Ka. taṇṭe* id. *Tu. taṇṭe* a silver anklet. DED 2487.

3060 Ta. taṇṭai a kind of small wreath. *Ka. dāṇḍe*, *dāṇḍi* garland, wreath. *Te. dāṇḍa*, (Inscr.) *dōṇḍa* id. DED 2488.

3061 Ta. tattaram tremulousness, quivering, overhastiness, flurry; *tattali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be greatly agitated. *Ma. tattaram* precipitation, agitation. *Ka. tattara*, *tattari*, *tattala*, *taratara* perplexity, confusion, embarrassment. *Te. tattara*, *tattaramu*, *taratara* id.; *tattarinu*, *tattarillu*, *tattara-padu* to be perplexed, confused, embarrassed; *daddaru*, *daddarillu* to be alarmed, perplexed. *Br. tatarang*, *tatarenging* to struggle convulsively. DED(S) 2489.

3062 Ta. tattu (*tatti*-) to leap, jump, skip, hop, go by leaps and jumps, move by jerks and starts (as cockroaches), jump over, measure as in pacing; *n.* springing forward, hopping, moving by jerks, anxiety, peril, misfortune, mistake, error. *Ma. tattuka* to trip, hop (as a frog), skip along, walk lightly; *caus. tattikka*. *Ko. tat* inauspicious time; ? *tatpotn* with a sudden starting up from sleep. *Ka. tattu* tripping, stumbling, peril, misfortune. DED(N) 2490.

3063 Ta. tattai parrot, parakeet, *Palaeornis*. *Ma. tatta* parrot. DED 2491.

3064 Kur. tatxā tongue. *Malt. taṭe* id. DED 2492.

3065 Kur. tadrnā to stop weeping or groaning; fig. applied to rain; *tadāba'anā* to console, dry the tears of, appease. *Malt. tathwe* to quench; be quenched, as fire.

3066 Ta. tantanav-eṇal onom. expr. of stamping sound. *Ma. tantināti* humming a tune. *Ka. taṇḍānatāna*, *tandānāna*, *tandānā-tānāna* sounds used in beating time in music. *Tu. tandana* an unmeaning sound used in humming a tune. DED 2493.

3067 Ta. tantai father; *entai* my father, our father, my elder brother; my master, lord; *nantai* (Caldwell³, 398) our father; *nuntai*, *untai* your father; *aṇṭai* father of *Arāṇ*; *āṇtai* father of *Ātan*; *puṇṭai* father of *Puṇān*. *Ma. tanta* father, also of animals. *Ka. taṇḍe* father. *Te. taṇḍri*, (inscr.) *taṇṭri* id. *Pa.*

tend id. *Koṇḍa taṇṭri* father (only in invocation; *āgas taṇṭri* sky-father!). *Kui taṇṭi* (*pl. taṇṭeru*) father. *Kuwi* (S. Isr.) *taṇṭi* id. DED (S, N) 2494.

3068 Ta. tapu (? -pp-, -tt-) to perish, come to an end, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; *taputi* ruin, death; *tappu* (*tappi*-) to die; *tava* (-pp-, -nt-) to cease; *tavaṇu* (*tavari*-) to die; *tavu* (? -v-, -nt-, or -pp-, -tt-) to shrink, be reduced, be ruined; *taval* diminishing, decreasing, failure, death, poverty; *tavvu* (*tavvi*-) to lessen, decrease, shrink, perish, decay, waste away; *n.* shrinking, perishing, decay; *tāvu* (*tāvi*-) to perish, decay (usually in neg forms), be removed, disappear; *n.* ruin; *tā* decay, destruction, fault, blemish, defect, deficiency. *Ko. tav* (*tat*-) to die; *tavi-r* (< *tav-ayr*; *tavre* < *tav-arc*-) to kill; *ta-v* death, corpse, funeral; *ta-v* pay, *ta-v* way, *ta-vi* house where there is a death; *ta-na-r* place where corpse is cremated. ? *To. to-n* the deceased (e.g. *to-n* mox the dead boy, *to-n* wiṣe-n the deceased Wiṣe-n). *Ka. tavalisu* to destroy, cause to droop or fade; *tavir*, *tavil* want, poverty, trouble; *tavisu* to cause to decrease or be diminished, make an end of, destroy, remove; *tavu* to decrease, be diminished, waste away, come to an end, perish, diminish (*tr.*), destroy; *n.* decrease, destruction, ruin, drooping, depressed or humble state; *tavuge* decrease, end; *tavuṅku* = *tavu* *vb.*; *tavuṅkal* diminution, ruin; *tave* to decrease, wane, be insufficient; *tagusi* decrease, want, deficiency; (PBh.) *tappudu* it will be wasted, it will perish, wane, decrease, come to an end. DED(S, N) 2495.

3069 Ta. tapukk-eṇal expr. signifying haste, rashness, etc., as in falling. *Ko. daba-r* in- (*id.*), *daba-l* in- (*id.*) to make sound of body falling in a heap on to ground from a height; *daba-rn* with noise *daba-r*; *daba-l(n)* with noise *daba-l*; *dabakn* with noise of falling crashingly or floppily; *dap* *dop* in- (*id.*) to make repeated noises of falling or beating, or of a body thrashing about; *dop* *dap* in- (*id.*) to make bumping noise of sexual intercourse; *dop* in- (*id.*) to make noise of falling; *dopn*, *dopn* with noise of falling or of beating; *doba-r* in- (*id.*) to make noise of (pots, body) falling with a crash; *doba-rn* with noise *doba-r*; *doba-r* *daba-r* in- (*id.*) to make noise of thrashing about while struggling; *dobakn*, *dopakn* with noise of falling with a crash. *To. pa-* top the river's noise of waves beating (in song; *TS pa-* tob is misprint; for *pa-*, see 4318). *Ka. tapakkane* all at once, slapdash; *tappane*, *teppa* quickly, suddenly, all at once; *dap*, *dop* sound in imitation of the fall of heavy bodies, and of smart slapping; *dappane* with the sound of *dap*; *doppa* sound imitating that of a heavy body suddenly falling or knocking against anything; *doppane* with the sound *doppa*; *daba* sound in imitation of the falling of heavy bodies, the slapping of blows, the pattering of running feet, the audible palpitation of the heart; *dabakku* sound in

imitation of that produced by the falling of bundles or persons, or that produced by stones falling into mud; *dabakkane* with the sound of *dabakku*; *dabbane* suddenly and with the sound *daba*; *dab* sound produced by the sudden falling of heavy bodies; *dabbane* with the sound of *dab*. *Tu. dabakka* suddenly, headlong; *dabadaba* palpitation of the heart; *dabba* noise of anything falling into water. *Te. teppunā* quickly, at once; *dabbuna* with a loud noise; quickly, promptly; *dabadaba* sound made by knocking, walking quickly, pattering as of rain. *Go. (Ma.) topne* quickly (*Voc.* 1805). *Pe. tapp* inji suddenly. *Kuwi* (S.) *toppe*, *tobbe*, *tobboninga* quickly; (Isr.) *dapre'e* suddenly; *dabri* quickly, fast. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 29, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6170, **dab-*. DED(S) 2496.

3070 Ko. dapm (*obl. dapt-*) stoutness, thickness; *dabar*, *dabal* stoutness of body. *Ka. dappa*, *doppa* thickness, stoutness, coarseness; *dappane*, *dappanna*, *dappāne*, *doppāne* thick, stout, coarse. *Tu. dappa* thickness; thick, stout. *Te. dappamu* thick, close-woven; thickness. DED(N) 2497.

3071 Ta. tappu (*tappi*-) to err, mistake, blunder, fail, be useless, go wrong, be omitted, escape, be rescued, be lost; *n.* fault, error, mistake, misdeemeanour, slip, failure, lie, falsehood, deception, escape, flight, slipping away; *tapātu* mistake; *tappal* fault, mistake, crime; *tapparai* lie, falsehood, deception, fault, wrong, irregularity, error (< *Te. dab-barā*); *tappi* (-pp-, -tt-) to escape, get free; *tappitam* blunder, mistake, error, wrong; *tavaṇu* (*tavari*-) to slip, trip, fail, miscarry, prove abortive, be unsuccessful, fail in duty, transgress, sin, stray, lose the way, err, mistake, blunder; *n.* mistake, error, blunder, failure, fault, delinquency. *Ma. tappu* blunder, error, mistake, being missing, something missing; *tappuka* to escape; *tappal* mistake; *tappikka* to allow to escape. *Ko. tap-* (*tapy-*) to make mistake, be lost, escape; *tapc-* (*tapc-*) to make to escape; *tap* mistake, a fine; *tavr-* (*tavry-*) to make mistake, transgress against, omit, be absent. *To. top-* (*topy-*) to postpone, fail to come; escape, give slip to; *tops-* (*topsy-*) to fail (to do); make to escape; *topc-* (*topc-*) to escape; deliver from danger; *top* a fine; *sin. Ka. tappu* to make a false step, trip, slip, deviate, commit an error, mistake or blunder, be missed, lost, fail to happen, disappear, be passed; *n.* tripping, slipping, erring, missing, a slip, error, mistake, blunder, an impropriety, fault, misdeemeanour; *tappal* stumbling, erring, missing; *tappuvike* erring, etc., missing; *tappisu* to cause to miss, cause to pass by or not to fall into, let slip, leave undone, interrupt, do without, deviate, swerve, evade, elude, avoid, escape, run away; *tappita* fault; *tabbarisu* to slip, stumble. *Koḍ. tapp-* (*tappi-*) to escape; *tappi* a mistake. *Tu. tappu* fault, mistake, offence, crime; *tappuni* to mistake, err, sin, miss, escape, slip, fail; *tappāvuni* to

cause to err, evade, extricate; (B-K.) *tattu*, *tatti* missed, failed (participle of *tappu*). *Te. tappu* error, mistake, blunder, fault, crime; erroneous, incorrect, wrong, bad; *vb.* to miss, fail, err, go wrong, transgress, violate, break; *tappudu* erring, escaping; *tappincu* to extricate, free, save, remove; *tappa* except, but, save; *tappaka* surely, certainly, unfailingly; *tappitamu* fault, offence, shortcoming; *dab-barā* a lie; false, dishonest; (*K.*) *dabbu* to lie; *n.* deceit, lying. *Koṇḍa tap-* (-t-) to miss or fail, falter, fail to fulfil one's promise. *Kui dapa* lie; false. *Kuwi* (S.) *tappu kinai* to misdo; *tappa hannai* to fail; (Isr.) *tap-* (-it-) to go astray; *tapu* wrong, sin, error. DED(S, N) 2498.

3072 Ta. tappu (*tappi*-) to grope, feel about. *Ma. tappuka* id.; *tappal* groping; *tappikka* to make to grope. *Tu. tabbuni* to feel, grope. ? Cf. 3025 *Ta. taṭavu*. DED(S) 2499.

3073 Kol. tap- (*tapt-*) to put (spell on buffalo), turn upside down (*bo-ḍla tō*), jump down (*urki tō*). *Nk. tap-* to put. *Nk. (Ch.) tap-* to make to lie down, add (fuel), put on (shirt). *Pa. tapp-* to put, plant (seeds), (cow) gives birth. *Ga. (P.) tap-* to put, add (salt, etc.) to food. DED(S) 2500.

3074 Ka. tabbarisu to be overcome by terror, grief, etc., be amazed or bewildered; *tabbibbu* state of being overcome by terror, etc., bewilderment, maze. *Tu. tabbibbu*, *tapputippu*, *tabbudibbu* distraction, confusion, variation, difference; irregular. *Te. tabbibbu* faltering, confusion, embarrassment. DED(S) 2501.

3075 Ta. tappu (*tappi*-) to strike, beat, kill; *tappai* a blow. *Ka. dabbe*, *debbe*, *dabbe*, *debbe* a blow, stroke. *Te. dabbadincu* to slap; *debba* blow, stroke, attack. *Pa. tapp-* to strike, kill; *tapōr* slap. *Ga. (S.) debba* cut, blow (< *Te.*). *Go. (Mu.) tapri* a slap (*Voc.* 1658). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *tap-* to strike, hit. *Kuwi* (F.) *tapūr* vecal to slap. (*Pa. tapōr*, *Go. tapri*, *Kuwi tapūr* < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6091.) DED(S) 2503.

3076 Ta. tappai bamboo splints for a broken bone, bamboo splits for roofing. *Ka. dabbe*, *debbe*, *dabbe*, *debbe* a slip, slit, split, strip, esp. of a bamboo, the half of a split bamboo; (Hav.) *dambe* slice of bamboo, arecanut, etc., used to lead water. *Tu. dabbu* a crack, break; *dabbe*, *debbe* a splinter, slip of bamboo, etc.; cracked, split; *dabbelu* a split, cleft, chink; cracked, split; *dambe* the hollow slip of a palm or bamboo used as a drain. *Te. (B.) dabba* a slip, strip, piece of split wood, slice, thin rafter. DED(S) 2504.

3077 Tu. tabakuni to desire, wish, covet, be allured, enticed, tempted; *tabepuni* to long, eagerly desire. *Te. tamaka-padu* to be eager, impatient, hurry, be enamoured; *tamakamu* eagerness, impatience, hurry, haste, love, desire; *tamaki* one who is eager

or impatient, one who is enamoured, a lover; *tamakinēu* to hurry, hasten; *tami* love, desire. DED 2505.

3078 *Ta. tamar* hole in a plank, commonly bored or cut; gimlet, spring awl, boring instrument; *tavar* (-v-, -nt-) to bore a hole; *n.* hole in a board. *Ma. tamar* hole made by a gimlet; a borer, gimlet, drill. ?*Ko. tav-* (tāv-) to butt with both horns, gore. *Tu. tamiru* gimlet. *Te. tamire*, (VPK) *tagire* the pin in the middle of a yoke. DED(S) 2506.

3079 *Ta. tamarattai Averrhoa carambola. Ma. tamaratta* id. *Te. tamarta* id. Cf. 3171 *Ka. dāre-huḷi*. DED(S) 2507.

3080 *Ta. tamir* Tamil language, the Tamils, the Tamil country; *tamiran* a Tamilian. *Ma. tamir* Tamil language. *To. tohiḷ* id. *Ka. tamiṇa*, *tambaṇa* id. *Tu. tamuḷu*, *tamuḷu*, *tambuḷu* Tamil. / Cf. Skt. *draviḍa*, *dramiḷa*, *draviḍa*. DED 2508.

3081 *Ta. tamukkam* place where elephants are sent together to battle; summer house, royal pavilion, as the Nāyaka building at Madura. *Ma. tamukkam* place where elephants fight. *Ka. tamaṅga*, *tavaṅga*, *tavaṅga* platform, stage. *Te. tamagamu* platform, (B.) tabernacle or summer house, having no walls but a roof on pillars. / Cf. Skt. *tamaṅga*- platform; Pkt. *tamaṅga*-id. DED 2509.

3082 *Ta. tappaṭṭam* small drum, tomtom; *tappaṭṭai*, *tappaṭṭam* a kind of drum. *Ma. tappaṭṭa* tabret, cymbal; *tammipṭam* large drum, tambourine. *Ko. tabaṭka* a big, flat drum. *To. tomk/tobk* wad- to beat drum, publish by drum (< Badaga; for wad-, see 4252). *Ka. tambaṭa*, *tambaṭe*, *tapaṭe*, *tappaṭe*, *tabaṭe*, *tamaṭe*, *tammaṭa*, *tammaṭe* large tambourine beaten with sticks. *Tu. tambaṭa*, *tambaṭe*, *tammaṭe* tambourine, war-drum; *tambaṭa* a large drum; *tamaṭe*, *tabiṭe* tambour, a little drum. *Te. tammaṭamu* large drum; *tappaṭa* a kind of drum; *tamuku* drum, tambourine. *Nk. tappa* id.; *tappaṭe* small drum. DED(S) 2510.

3083 *Ta. tampal* hardening of ricefields after heavy rain. *Te. dammu* mud, mire, wet ground, (K. also) irrigation; *dampa-nāgali*, (VPK) *dampa-nāgali* plough used in wet fields. DED(S) 2511.

3084 *Ka. tambuṭu* flour of raw rice mixed with milk or water, jaggery, etc. (*bīṭu* < *piṭu* flour, food). *Koḍ. tambuṭṭi* flour of fried rice, pulped with plantain, coconut, and gingili seed, and eaten with ghee (*puffi* any preparation of rice, wheat, etc., except curry and rice). DED 2512.

3085 *Ta. tampi* younger brother or male parallel cousin; *empi* my younger brother; *numpi*, *umpi* your younger brother; (*Cirupāṇāruppatai* 239) *tamun* younger brother; *nampi* the élite among men, a term of endearment, (Caldwell³, 400) a title of inferior priests; *nampaṇ* = *nampi*; *nampiyāṇ* the title

of officiating temple-priests; *ampi* younger brother. *Ma. tampi*, *tampāṇ* younger brother; *nampi* Vaishnava priests, inferior brahmins, actors; *fem. nampicēi*; *nampiyāṇ* a title of princes; the steward of a pagoda (*hon. nampiyāṇ*). *Ka. tamma* younger brother; *tammaḍi* an attendant on an idol. *Koḍ. tammaṇē* (voc. *tammayya*·n) younger brother; *nambi* a Malabar brahmin. *Tu. tammāi* an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother; *nambi* a Vaishnava priest. *Te. tammūdu* younger brother; (inscr.) *tabunru* (? for *tambunru*), (Inscr.) *tambul*, *tammu* id.; *tambala* a certain caste (Thurston, s.v., of temple priests), (B.) a caste of Saivite priests; *tambali* a member of that caste; (Inscr.) *tammadi*, *tammalavāru* priest of a Śiva temple; *nambi* a class of priests employed in Vaishnava temples. *Go. (Tr.) tammur*, (*hon.*) *tammurāl*, (Mu.) *tammur*, (Ma.) *tammor*, (S.) *tammun* (pl. *tammur*) younger brother (Voc. 1662); (Koya Su.) *tammāl* id.; (Koya T.) *tammupḍu* (pl. *tammask*) id. *Koṇḍa tambeṇi* id.; *tambersi* id. (referring to 3rd person). *Kui ambesa*, *tambesa* id. DED(S, N) 2513, DED 2514.

3086 *Ka. tamme* the soft part, as the lobe of the ear or gristle of the nose. *Tu. tommē* lobe of the ear. *Te. tammiya*, *tamme* id.; *tammanṭu* earring. *Kol. (Br.) tambak* lobe of the ear. *Pa. demma* id. DED(S) 2515.

3087 *Pa. taya* (masc.), *tayaṭ* (non-masc.) light (in weight). *Kui teori* id.; *teori inba* to be light in weight. DED 2516.

3088 *Ta. tayir* curds, tyre, brain matter. *Ma. tayir* curds. / ? < Skt. *takra*- buttermilk mixed with water. DED 2517.

3089 *Ma. taykkuka* (taec-), *takkuka*, *taikka* to strike. *Ko. taec-* (taec-) to kill (animal). *To. toe-* (toē-) to beat (or with 2322 *Ta. cati*). DED 2518.

3090 *Ta. taraku* brokerage, fee, commission to a middleman, discount allowed in cash payment; *taravu* id., tag; *tarakan* broker. *Ma. taraku* percentage, brokerage, customary deduction, paid mediation; *tarakan* broker. *Ko. targ* rent for use of buffaloes. *Ka. taragu* diminishing, wastage; customary deduction, brokerage, commission, fees called customs, small allowance or gratuity given by the seller, borrower of money, etc., to the broker; *taragade* wastage, loss, deficiency. *Te. tarūgu*, (K.) *tarūgu*, *targu*. (K. also) *tarāku* to become less, diminish, decrease; *n.* deficiency, wastage, loss, wear and tear; *taruvu*, (K. also) *tarvu* to become less, decrease; (B.) *tarugu* brokerage or fees called custom; (B.) *taragu*, *taragari* broker; *tarapu* to remove, destroy, (K. also) lower, reduce, deduct. DED(S) 2519.

3091 *Ka. taradu*, *taruḍu*, *taddu*, *toddu*, *toradu* testicle. *Tu. taradu*, *tarḍu* the testicles. DED 2520.

3092 *Pe. (Kal.) darmu* ashes (< Mand.). *Mand. niy-darambu* id. (for *niy-*, see 3693).

Kuwi (Su. P. Isr.) *darmbu*, (F.) *darambu*, (S.) *dhambu* id. DED(S, N) 506.

3093 *Ko. dardarn* noise of dragging something along ground. *Ka. dara* *dara*, *jara* *jara* noise in dragging anything on the ground. *Tu. daradara* noise of dragging. DED(N) 2521.

3094 *Ta. tari* (-pp-, -tt-) to stop, stand still, rest, abide, stand firm, be firm, bear patiently, endure; *n.* abiding, tarrying, rest; *tarippu* staying, abiding, remaining, enduring, tolerating, etc. *Ka. tarahara* staying, exercise of patience, forbearance; *taraliaru* to be or become quiet or patient, be able to endure with patience, bear patiently, hold out patiently. *Tu. tariyuni* to stay, stop, tarry, delay. DED 2522.

3095 *Te. tari* churning; *tarikāḍu* one who churns; *tar(u)cu*, traceu to churn, (K. also) produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together; *traecana* churning. *Pa. (S.) terip-* (terit-) to churn. DED 2523.

3096 *Ko. tak Berberis tinctoria. To. tok* id. *Ka. (Lush.) tarike B. nepalensis*. DED 2524.

3097 *Ta. taricu* land lying waste or fallow; pebbles, pieces of metal put into anklet for tinkling; *taravai* waste or uncultivated land. *Ma. tari* grit, granule, sand, coarse bits, unbroken lumps; rough uncultivated; *tarutarē* rough, coarse; *tariṣu* lying waste or fallow. *Ka. taraku*, *tarakalu*, *torasalu* roughness of surface, unsmoothness, unevenness, grittiness, grit; *daraku* id., hoarseness; *tarasu* rough, uncultivated, fallow land; *tari* roughness, granule, grit; (Hav.) *doragu* rough, coarse. *Tu. daruduru*, (B-K.) *doragu* id. Cf. 2354 *Ta. earacera*. DED(S) 2525.

3098 *Ta. taru* (tār-, imper. tā; past tant-) to give to 1st or 2nd person (meaning: *Tolk. Coll.* 1. 29); *taruvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to bring. *Ma. taruka*, *tarika* (tār-, tā; tann-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *taruvikka* to cause to give. *Ko. ta-r-* (ta-, ta-; tad-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *take-* (take-) to make to give to 1st or 2nd person or to oneself. *To. to-r-* (ta-, taš-, to-; tod-) to give to 1st or 2nd person or reflexive. *Ka. tar*, *tār* (tā; tand-) to lead or conduct near, bring; give (Badaga has meaning 'to give to 1st or 2nd person'); *tarisu*, *tarasu* to cause to lead or conduct near, cause to bring; *taru*, *taruvike*, *taruha* bringing. *Koḍ. tar-* (ta-; tapp-, tand-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; ? *tandi* an offer to marry a girl. *Tu. tarpāvuni*, *tarpuduni* to cause to bring, send for, get, obtain. *Te. teceu* (tē-, tēr-) to bring, get, cause, produce, create; *teppineu* to send for, get down, obtain, procure; (K.) *-teneu* (-tē-, -tēr-) aux. with refl. meaning; to come (e.g. *eanu-deneu* to come; *eanu-dēka*, *eanu-dēra* not coming). *Kol. ko-ta*, *ko-tar* imper. 2 sg. and 2 pl. of kor- to bring (cf. 2151 *Ta. kol*). *Go. (A.) tar-*, (Y.) *tar-* (tat-), (Tr.) *tattānā* (impv. *tarā*), (M.) *tattānā* (impv. *tarā*), (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *ta-tar-* (tatt-) to bring. *Koṇḍa ta-* (-t-;

neg. te?-) id. *Pe. ta-* (tat-) id. *Mand. ta-* id. *Kui tapa* (tat-) id.; *n.* bringing. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ta?*- (tat-), (F.) *tāali* (tā-), (S.) *ta'nai* to bring. *Br. tining* (tir-, *neg. ti-*, present ēt- [dial. tē-], imper. ēte, past tiss-) to give (for ēt-, see 872 *Ma. ēkuka*); *tiss* act of giving, generosity; *hatining*, *hatiring*, *hataring*, *hating* (*neg. hati-*, present *hatē*, *hatarē*, imper. *hata*, *hatar*, past *hēs*-) to bring, give birth to, think of doing something, attempt, intend (for *ha-*, see 296). For relationship between **ta-* and *Te.* forms with *ē* and *Br.* forms with *i* and *ē*, see *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. § 3.21; cf. also 3418 *Kur. tainā*. DED(S, N) 2526.

3099 *Ta. tarukku* (tarukki-) to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment. *Ma. tarakuka* to deprive rice of its husk. DEDS 507.

3100 *Te. tarueu* to search, examine, investigate. *Pe. dāh-* (dāst-) to seek, search; *motion base dāska*. *Mand. dāh-* id. *Kui dahpa* (daht-) to seek, search for, desire, want; *n.* search, desire, longing. *Kuwi* (S.) *tāh'nai* to seek; *dāh'nai* to trace; *dah'-* to search. *Kur. dājnā* to guess, grope for. DED(S) 2567.

3101 *Ko. tava-ry* orphan. *To. tobe-ry* id. *Ka. (Pbh.) taruvali* id.; (Kitt.) *tabbali*, *tabbali*, *tabli* state of child's being bereaved of its mother or parents; a wretched, mean or inferior person or thing. *Tu. tabbily*, *tabbuli* an orphan; low, vulgar, weak, infirm, cowardly, timid. DED 2502.

3102 *Ka. talapu*, *talupu* to reach, come to hand, be received, arrive; *talapisu* to cause to reach. *Tu. talapuni* to arrive, reach. DED 2528.

3103 *Ta. talai* head, top, end, tip, hair; *talaippu* beginning, ending, end or edge of cloth; *talaīmai* leadership, pre-eminence; *talaivan* chief, headman, lord; *fem. talaivi*. *Ma. tala* head, top, point, extremity; *talakkam*, *talappu* top of tree; *talāṭi*, *talāṭu* top of tree, point, tip. *Ko. tal* head, top, above, superior; *talp* end (of stick, branch, rope, etc.). *To. tal* head, end, edge; *taṣ* superior division of t-dairy; *taṣm* top; *taṣt* which is on top; *talp* tip (of stick, horn, penis); *taṣ-tiṇ* platform (tip) against inner wall of house, where vessels, etc., are kept; *teṣamf-* (teṣamt-) to perform child's hair-cutting and naming ceremony (lit. to prepare head; for *-amf-*, see 162). *Ka. tale*, *tala* head, being uppermost or principal. *Koḍ. tale* end; ? *talami* hair of head or body; *t. kaḷe* a single hair (kaḷe a weed; see 1373). *Tu. tarē* head, top, hair of head. *Te. tala* head, hair of the head; top, end, front; place, side, quarter. *Kol. tal* head. *Nk. tal* (pl. -kuḷ) id.; (pl. -ṣiḷ) honeycomb. *Nk. (Ch.) tal* head. *Pa. tel* id.; honeycomb. *Ga. (Oll.) tal*, (S.) *tallu* (pl. *talkil*) head. *Go. (A. Y. G. Mu.) talla* (pl. -ṇ), (Tr.) *talā* (pl. -hk), (W.) *talā*, (S.) *talla*, (M. Ko.) *tala* id. (Voc. 1688); (Tr.) *talā* (pl. *tallāṅ*) the part of the comb in which honey is stored; (Ma.) *talla* honeycomb (Voc. 1689). *Koṇḍa tala*

head. *Kui* tlaṇ (*pl.* tlaṇka) head, hair of head; tlaṇberi, (K.) tlaṇeri hair of head (cf. 4707). *Kuwi* (F.) tṛayū, (S.) tṛayū, (Su. P. Isr.) tṛayū (*pl.* tṛāka) head; (D.) tala hair. *Malt.* tali hair of head. For the combination of meanings 'head' and 'honeycomb', cf. *Pe.* pūki kapra honeycomb (kapra head). DED(S) 2529, DED 2530.

3104 *Ka.* tallana, tallara agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief; tallanisu to be or become agitated from fear or amazement, be troubled, alarmed, anxious; tallanka embarrassment, fear, etc. *Tu.* tallana wavering, vexed. *Te.* talladamu agitation, commotion, anxiety, turmoil; talladincu, talladillu, tallada-kuducu, tallada-paḍu to be agitated or in a state of turmoil, commotion or anxiety; talladaṇṇu agitation, turmoil, commotion; tallada-peṭtu to throw into a state of turmoil, agitation or anxiety. DED 2531.

3105 *Ta.* tallu (talli-) to beat, crush. *Ma.* tallu a blow, stroke, beating; talluka to strike, beat; tallikka to cause to beat. *Tu.* dalliyuni to slap, beat. *Te.* (Merolu) talgu to strike. *Go.* (Ko.) talg- to strike, hit, hit the mark (*Voc.* 1686). Cf. 3130 *Ka.* talisu; the *Tu.* *Te.* *Go.* items with *l* in the two entries are uncertain of assignment as between **l* and **l̥*; meaning and stem formation have been followed, but such items as *Te.* *Go.* talg- still present difficulty. DED(S) 2532.

3106 *Ta.* tava much, intensely. *To.* tof in- (id-) to be perfect. *Ka.* tave abundantly, greatly, wholly, completely, exceedingly. DEDS 508.

3107 *Ta.* tavaṇku (tavaṇki-) to be hindered, impeded, be in distress, be dejected; tavakkam impediment, hindrance, destitution, delay; tavakku sense of shame; tavaṇkam sorrow, grief. *Tu.* tamakē delay, procrastination. *Te.* tamaku to hesitate, draw back; (K. B. also) fail, recede. DED 2533.

3108 *Ta.* tavaṇai limited time, fixed term for payment of a due or instalment, period of revenue collection, esp. of land tax. *Ma.* tavaṇa a fixed time or term, an instalment. DED 2534.

3109 *Ta.* tavaṇ (-v-, -nt-) to creep, crawl (as infants, lizards, snakes), leap and flow (as waves), extend, traverse, spread on all sides; tival (tivaly-, tivant-) to move as on the ground. *Ma.* taviṇka to creep along. *To.* tof (tof-) to go on all fours. *Ka.* tevalu to creep along on the ground. *Te.* temalu to set out, stir, get ready to go, go away, (K. also) slip, slide. DED(S) 2535.

3110 *Ta.* tavalai animals of the frog and toad variety; tappalai, (*loc.*) tavakkalai frog; (Tinn.) tavakā, (Ag.) tavakkey id. *Ma.* tavalā frog, chiefly in the grass. DED(N) 2536.

3111 *Ta.* taviṇu bran, minute particle. *Ma.* taviṇu bran. *Ka.* tavaḍu, tavaḍu id. *Koḍ.* tavḍi inmost skin of rice grains. *Tu.* tauḍu

bran, husk. *Te.* tavaḍu bran. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) tavṛ chaff. DED(S) 2537.

3112 *Ta.* taviṭṭu-kkoyā, taviṭṭu-ccēṭi, taviṭṭu-pparam hill guava, *Rhodommyrtus tomentosa*. *Ko.* tavḍ id. *To.* taṭṭi id. *Ka.* tavuṭe-gida gooseberry bush of the Nilgiris, red myrtle, *R. tomentosa*. DED 2538.

3113 *Ta.* taviṇ (-v-, -nt-) to abstain, refrain, cease, become extinct, stay, abide, subside, abate, leave, separate from, forsake, shun, avoid, omit, renounce, give up, cease from; (-pp-, -tt-) to put away, remove, dispel, chase away, expel, exclude, discontinue, hinder, restrain; taviṇcci abiding, staying, interruption, cessation, break; taviṇa except. *Ma.* taviṇka to be put aside; taviṇka to exclude, omit. *Ka.* (HavS.) tavru to drive away. *Tu.* tauruni to remove. DED 2539.

3114 *Ma.* tarayuka to be worn out, rubbed (as a rope), ground (as a knife), be habituated, practised; tarakkam practice, use; tarakkuka to exercise, habituate, break in; tarakka to rub down, grind (as sandal). *Ka.* (Ilav.) tale to be worn out, rubbed; to rub (*tr.*). *Tu.* tarepuni to grind, rub, try, assay (metal); tareyuni, tarevuni to be rubbed off, abrade, wear away, become thin, wasted; tarelu worn out; (D.N.S. Bhat, p. 13) talepuna to rub. DED(N) 2541.

3115 *Ta.* taral (taraly-, tarag-) to glow, be very hot, burn, shine; *n.* fire, live coals, embers; tarali fire; tararci heat, glow; tapal live coals, embers, fire. *Ka.* tapalu glowing coals. *Te.* t(r)ampi fire pit, heap of crowding cakes used as fuel; tanuku to burn (*intr.*). *Kol.* tari- (tarit-) (fire) burns; tarp- (tarapt-) to light (fire). *Nk.* tar- to catch fire; tarp- to set fire to, kindle. *Pa.* tar-, tarp- to be hot; tarkip- (tarkit-) to heat; taruran hot. *Ga.* (P.) kis tarakamul burning coals. *Go.* (Tr.) tarmi a glowing piece of wood ash; (G. Ma. S.) tarmi, (Ko.) tarm burning coal, ember; (A.) tarmi, (SR.) tadmi fire (*Voc.* 1683); (ASu.) tarmi id. ? *Kui* dlāva, dlāba, jlāva live coal, embers (communication from P. S. Subrahmanyam). Possibly to be connected with 276 *Ta.* aral, etc., on the assumption of original initial *c-, *t-. DED(S) 2542.

3116 *Ta.* taru embracing; taruval a handful of ears of grain; taruvu (taruvi-) to clasp, embrace, hug, entwine; adopt as an opinion or course of life, treat kindly, make friendship, surround, compress, contain, keep within oneself, mix with, join, copulate; *n.* embracing, clasping, armful; tarūu embracing, uniting, women's dance with clasped hands; tarāl embrace, union. *Ma.* tarukuka to embrace, also of sexual embrace, hold fast. *Ko.* dab- (daby-) to put arms around; takc- (takc-) to carry in arms under the cloak; tak lap, act of sitting on lap under cloak; ka-l tek id- (it-) to sit with feet crossed, throw in wrestling by hooking opponent's leg with one's own. *To.* teṣkwiḷ- (teṣkwiḍ-) to hug (cf. 2151 *Ta.* kol); telk, selk crook or

circle of arms. *Ka.* tarke, takke an embrace, the amount of wood, etc., that can be grasped with the arms at once; tarkeysu, takkeysu to embrace, etc.; tarbu, tabbu to embrace, clasp in the arms as a quantity of wood, etc.; *n.* an embrace, the amount of wood, etc., that can be taken in the arms at once; tabbisu to cause to embrace; tekke embracing, an embrace, etc. *Koḍ.* tabb- (tabbi-) to embrace. *Tu.* tarkopuni to hold up in one's arms as a sick person; tarvelu holding up in the arms. DED(S) 2543.

3117 *Ta.* tarutapal ringworm. *Ma.* tarutanam, taritanam id., herpetic eruptions. DEDS 509.

3118 *Ta.* tarumpu (tarumpi-) to be scarred, bruised, marked, become practised, addicted; *n.* scar, cicatrice, bruise, weal, mark, impression, dent made in the skin, injury, blemish, stigma, defect in character. *Ma.* tarampu scar, callous spot as from a writing style, wart; tarampikka to grow callous; tarampiccavan callous, unfeeling. *Ko.* talṇ (*obl.* talṭ-) swelling raised by a blow, weal. *Kui* dali an inflamed patch of skin, blotch; dali inba to be blotchy, spread in patches. *Malt.* ṭaḍa scar, spot. DED(S) 2544.

3119 *Ta.* tarai (-v-, -nt-) to sprout, shoot forth, thrive, grow luxuriant (as plants); (-pp-, -tt-) to flourish, thrive, grow luxuriantly (as plants), overflow with joy, be abundant (as a flood), multiply, grow, prosper (as a family, people, state); *n.* sprouting, sprout, shoot, spray, twig, bough with leaves, peacock's tail, fan, a kind of garland; taraiṇu sprouting, shooting, germinating, foliage; taraiṇpu flourishing, thriving. *Ma.* tara shoot, green twig with leaves, fan, royal umbrella; tarakka to shoot, sprout, thrive; tarappu thriving condition; tarappikka to make to thrive or prosper; tariku new leaves; terukka (trees) bud, sprout, thrive (as a house after misfortunes). *Ka.* dale, dali to become abundant as fruits, leaves, etc., on a tree, spread as smallpox or itch over the body; dallisu to spread widely, increase; tare parasol, umbrella. *Kui* dalga (dalgi-) to spread over a space, increase in extent, overspread, overcast; *n.* extension, a spreading over. ? *Br.* trikkung to sprout, protrude; trikk sprouting, shoot. DED(S) 2545.

3120 *Tu.* taṇka lungs, liver; saṇka liver. *Kol.* tarngud id. *Nk.* tarngur id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) tang id. *Pa.* tarug id. *Ga.* (Oll.) tarig id.; (S.) tanaṇil (*pl.*) id. *Go.* (A.) taraki, (Tr.) tanaki, taneki, (Ch.) taneki, (Ph.) tanaki, (W.) taraki, (G. Mu.) taraki, tarak, (Ma.) tādṇki, (S.) taraki, (Ko.) tarḍ id. (*Voc.* 1678); (LuS.) tudakee the heart; (Koya Su.) tanike liver. *Koṇḍa* taraki, (BB also) tanaki id. *Pe.* trākiṇ (*pl.*) id. *Manḍ.* trāken id. *Kui* tlāda, trāda, (K.) trāḍanga id. *Kuwi* (F.) trāṇa, (Su.) tra'na, (Isr.) tra'na, (P.) tālla id. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) tāḍya- = kloman- lung. DED(S, N) 2546.

3121 *Ga.* (P.) taraki carrying (of females). *Go.* (Tr.) tāri lobe earring; (W. Ph.) tāri earring; (Ma.) tāri id. (female); (F-H.) tāri earring (*Voc.* 1710); (ASu.) tāri silver rings tied to hair at the back of the ear. *Kur.* taraki ear ornament of metal, shaped like the moon-crescent. ? *Ta.* talukku nose-jewel, small ornament worn in upper helix; (RS, p. 154, item 319) ear ornament. / Cf. Skt. tāḍi-, tāḍhaka-, and Turner, *CDIAL.*, no. 5747. DEDS(N) 510.

3122 *Te.* t(r)avvu to dig, excavate, scoop, unearth, stir up, bring to recollection; travvaṇu digging; travvaṇu to dig. *Kol.* (SR) tavv- id. *Nk.* tavv- id. *Ga.* (P.) tals- (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth. *Go.* (Tr.) tarāṇa to dig or scratch up, as pigs (*Voc.* 1680a); (W. Mu. G. Ko.) tarḍ, (A. Y.) tarḍ, (Ch.) tark- to scratch; (Tr. Ph.) tārkāṇa to scratch a place where it itches (*Voc.* 1711); (ASu.) tarḍ- to scratch with fingernails; tar- to dig; ? (Ko.) dēv- to scratch up earth (of rats) (*Voc.* 1593); (Koya Su.) dēv- to dig (well). *Koṇḍa* (BB) tar- (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth; ? (BB 1972) reb- to dig. *Pe.* rav- (-t-), rov- (-t-) to excavate earth, scoop out (pulp from gourd); rava, rova heap of excavated earth. *Manḍ.* tar- to scrape off (bark); rav- to excavate; rava heap of excavated earth. *Kui* tāra (tāri-) to dig out, excavate, scratch out; *n.* excavation, scratching out; rāja (raji-) to scratch up earth or dust; *n.* scratching up; (K.) raj-, rab- to dig. *Kuwi* (Isr.) tarji- (-it-), traji- (-it-) to scratch up, as dog, fowl, etc.; (S.) tarj- to scratch; rev- (-it-) (Su.) to dig, excavate, (Isr.) to take out soil from hole. DED(S, N) 2547, DEDS(N) 837 (Su. 1973, p. 141; *tar- > *tra- > ra-; ? cf. 3178), and from DED 2805.

3123 *Ta.* tal (talp-, talṭ-) to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up; talampu floodgate, sluice. *Ka.* tal impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay; tal-poy to obstruct, impede, hinder, oppose; taluvu to stop, delay; *n.* delay; (Ilav.) talpu to obstruct. *Tu.* talepuni to hinder, detain; (B-K.) talpu to interrupt, cause to stop. *Te.* talupu door. Cf. 3031 *Ta.* taṭu. DED(S, N) 2548.

3124 *Manḍ.* tar- (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kur.* talakhnā to pull off, strip, peel, decorticate; (Hahn) talkhnā to sever, separate, *Malt.* tale to cut off. DEDS 511.

3125 *Ta.* talatala (-pp-, -tt-) to be brilliant, transparent, be sleek (as the body), plump; talatalappu brilliance; tala-tal-ēnal expr. of being brilliant; talukku (talukki-) to be bright, glitter, shine; *n.* shining, glittering, splendour. ? *Ko.* tap tān in- (id-) (surface, cattle's coat) shines; tantāṇ in- (id-) (surface) feels smooth and satiny. *Ka.* talatala brightness, gleam, glitter, sunrise; talatalane, taratāṇane gleamingly, flashingly; talatalisu to glitter, flash, shine; talaku, talku shine, glitter, lustre, flash; talakkane flashingly, brightly; talapa, talapu, talupu splendour, lustre, shine; (PBh.) talarpu

diffusion of splendour. *Tu. talataja* glitter, lustre. *Te. talataja* glitter, lustre, brilliancy, shining; *talatalaḷāḷu* to glitter, glisten; *taluku* glitter, shining, lustre. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 30, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5549, *tal-, those items that mean 'glitter' or the like; the IA items show *t* by assimilation to *l. Cf. also Mar. *talapne* to shine, sparkle. DED (S, N) 2549.

3126 *Ta. tal-tal-enal* expr. of bubbling, as boiling water. *Ka. talatalane, talapalane* with a briskly bubbling noise in boiling; *talapala* the noise of bubbling water or the brisk bubbling up of water in boiling; *dal* sound in imitation of that of boiling. *Tu. talapala* a bubbling noise. DED 2550.

3127 *Ta. talar* (-v-, -nt-) to droop, faint, grow weary, enfeebled, infirm, or decrepit, grow slack, become relaxed as a tie or grasp, become flabby from age, suffer, lose one's vitality; *n.* slackening; *talareci, talartti* slackness, looseness, flexibility, weakness, infirmity, faintness, languor, depression, laziness, remissness; *talavuvu* growing slack, relaxing, faintness, weakness, depression, sorrow; *talarttu (talartti-)* to loosen (*tr.*); *talataja* (-pp-, -tt-) to become loose, as a cloth worn upon the person. *Ma. talaruka* to relax, slacken, be allayed, grow faint, weary; *talarecca* slackness, weariness, faintness; *talarkka, talarttuka* to moderate, abate. *Ko. talar* (-talary-) to take rest. *Kod. tale-* (talev-, taland-) to become weak; *talat-* (talati-) to make weak, exhaust. *Tu. talabala, talamala* exhaustion, weariness; *dalabala, dalankale* loose. *Malt. talqro* tender, delicate, weak. DED 2551.

3128 *Ta. talampu (talampi-)* to stagger, totter; *tallāḷu (tallāḷi-)* id. *Ka. talar* to move, tremble, totter, move on or forward, start off, set out, depart; *n.* moving, trembling, tottering; *talarcu* to go away from a place, start, depart; *teral* to move, stir, tremble, shake, quiver, move forward, go, set out, depart; *teralike, teralke* moving, etc.; *teralicu, teralecu* to cause to move or tremble, cause to go away, etc. *Tu. talabala, talamala* alarm, agitation. *Te. taralu* to set out or start; *taralu* to move, shake; *taralu* id., (K. also) be agitated, disturbed; *teralu* to start, set out, boil; *terlu* to boil, bubble up as water; (K.) *teral(u)cu* to remove, stir, cause to go; *talaku* to move, fear; *n.* motion, fear. *Konda terli* (-t-) (water) to boil excessively. *Mand. dalka-* to tremble. Cf. 3253 Nk. (Ch.) *tirg-* / Cf. Skt. *tarala-*. DED(S) 2552.

3129 *Ka. talavāra, talāra, talāri* watchman, beadle. *Tu. talavāre* village watchman. *Te. talāri* watchman. / Cf. Skt. *talāra(ka)-, talavarga-* city guard (*Bṛhatkathakośa*; *Udayasundarīkathā* 75); Pkt. *talāra-* town watchman; Mar. *talvār* an officer of a village; *taral* a man of low caste whose duty it is to protect a village. DED(S) 2553.

3130 *Ka. talisu* to pound, beat, deprive rice of its bran by pounding. *Tu. talpuni* to thresh as paddy; *talū* threshed, beaten; (B-K.) *talpu* to knock, shake off. *Go. (Tr.) dalsānā* to pound (with fists or club), thresh with a flail; (Ph.) *dalsānā, dolsānā, (SR.) dalsānā* to pound (Voc. 1851). Cf. 3105 *Ta. talū*, and see note there. / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahapurāṇa*) *talappa-* a stroke, slap with the palm. DED(S, N) 2554.

3131 *Ta. talir* (-pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth, sprout, put forth leaves, flourish, prosper, rejoice; *n.* sprout, tender shoot; *talirppu* sprouting. *Ma. talir* bud, new leaf, shoot; *talirkka* to bud, sprout, get fresh leaves; *talirppu, talirrimma* budding. *Ko. tayl* breed of cattle. *Ka. talal* to bud, sprout, shoot; *talī* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* race, family, stock, breed; *talir* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* young shoot, sprout, new leaf or new leaves. *Tu. taliru* sprout, bud. *Te. tararu* to bloom, shine, thrive; *taliru* a sprout, shoot; *talirucu* to sprout, shoot, bloom. *Kuwi (Isr.) dāl-* (-it-) to blossom. Cf. 3362 *Ta. tulir*. DED 2555.

3132 *Ta. talukku (talukki-)* to smear, rub in. *Ka. talku* to smear or anoint the body with an unguent; *n.* state of being anointed. DED 2556.

3133 *Ta. talai* (-v-, -nt-) to fasten, bind, chain; (-pp-, -tt-) id., to entangle, confine, restrain; *n.* fastening, cord, rope; *talaiyam* bonds, fetters; *taṭku (taṭki-)* to bind, enchain. *Ma. talā* fetters, foot-rope for climbing palm trees; *taṭekka* to fetter, shackle; *talappu* fettering. *To. toḷe* sp. plant from whose bark string is made. *Ka. tal* to be joined, intertwined, yoked; *talē* a tie, tether; *talī* connexion, association, company; *dālē* to join by sewing together, seam. *Kod. tale*, *dālē* loop of rope, noose. *Tu. talē* rope for climbing palm trees; *talī* intercourse, association; *saḷē* a sling, snare. *Te. talugu*, (B.) *talugu* tether or halter for cattle; (*VPK*) *tal(u)gu, tagulu, tolugu, taluvu, tanugu* id.; ? *tāl(u)en* to twist, twine. ? *Br. taling* to tie up, bind, bewitch, build, construct (embankment); become congealed, gather (of clouds) (? < *talp- or *talv-, with elision of -l-). DED (S, N) 2557.

3134 *Ka. talī* calumny, slander; (Hav.) *tarale* slander. *Tu. talī* id., defamation; *taralē* id., backbiting, tale-bearing. DED 2558.

3135 *Ta. talū* (*tallī-*) to push, force forward, shove away, expel, reject, dismiss; be removed, be lost, fail; *n.* pushing, rejecting. *Ma. talūka* to push, thrust, reject, cast off; *tallal* pushing, rejection; *talū* thrust, push. *Ko. tal-* (*talj-*) to push, outcaste. *To. tol-* (*toly-*) to push. *Ka. talū* to push, shove away, thrust, drive, throw, reject, dismiss, heave; *n.* pushing, etc. *Tu. talluni, talluni* to push in, press through. *Te. talāgu* (allomorph *tala-*), *talgu*, (K. also) *talūgu* to be lost or removed;

remove; (K. also) way to be cleared of crowds. DED 2559.

3136 *Ta. tallai* mother. *Ma. talla* id.; *tallaviral* thumb, great toe. *Te. tal(i)ji* mother; original, first, principal, chief, main. *Pa. tal* mother; *tal vanda* thumb. *Go. (Mu.) tallur* mother of animals or birds, hen which has laid eggs more than once; *tallur pēn* a female deity; (Ma.) *talloḷ* mother, female of animals; (M.) *talur* female of animals; *talur kor* hen (Voc. 1690); ? (Tr. W. Ph.) *ṭali*, (Ch. D. Ma.) *ṭali*, (G.) *ṭalal* cow; (G.) *ṭali* id., female of animal (Voc. 1489). *Konda tali* mother (invocatory; e.g. *būmi tali* another earth!); *adj.* female (prefixed to certain animal names; e.g. *tali kōḍi* she-buffalo); (BB) *taṭi* female of animals. *Pe. taṭi* mother. *Kui ṭaḍi* mother, woman, female; *tali* female bird or animal, hen. *Kuwi (Su.) tali* female of animals; (S.) *talli* id.; mother; *talli wansu* thumb; (F.) *tāli vṇānjū* id. DED(S) 2560.

3137 *Ka. (Hav.) talje* wooden handle, as of an axe. *Tu. (B-K.) talje* id.

3138 *To. toṭ-* (*toty-*) to slap. *Te. (K.) taraṭu, taratu* to whip; *n.* whip, whipping. *Mand. tel-* (-t-) to strike. *Kuwi (F.) tassali* to slap. DED(S) 2561.

3139 *Go. (Ma.) taral(i)* bark coat; (Grigson, p. 336) *tāghali* a raincoat made of strips of retted bark of the tree *Kydia calycina* (Voc. 1679). *Konda tarla* big container made of *ada (Bauhinia racemosa)* leaves and conical in shape. *Kui ṭaḍuri* a rain hat made of bamboo and leaves. *Kuwi (F.) tarla* leaf coat covering the back; (Isr.) *terla* rain cap made of leaves.

3140 *Ta. taṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be cut off, broken; (-pp-, -tt-) to lop, chop off, cut off; *n.* cutting off, wooden post, stake, weaver's loom, a kind of axe; *taṭikai* a kind of axe, chisel. *Ma. taṭikka* to cut down; *taṭi* post, hedge-stake, stick, cutting, weaver's loom. *Ko. tayr-* (*tare-*) to cut, using implement with one hand, cut path through jungle; *kati-r* (< *katy-tayr-*; *katre-* < *katy-tare-*) to cut; *tary*, *tayr* fence-rails between which and the posts brush is filled in; *tayrgo-ṭ* wattle-and-daub house-wall. *Ka. taṭi*, *tare* to strip off, cut off, cut; *taṭi* cutting, slaughter; *stake*, *post*, *sharp knife* or *sword*. *Kod. tari-* (*tarip-*, *taric-*) to chop into small bits; (Shammugam) *tarip* cutting. *Tu. taripuni* to lop off, clear (jungle); *tajapuni*, (B-K. also) *sajapu*, *hajapu* to chop, cut in pieces. *Te. tarugu, targu, taruvu, tarvu* to slice, chop; *tarimena, taruvaḍi*, (B. also) *tarimidi, tarivini* lathic. *Kol. targ-* (*tarakt-*) to cut, cut off. *Nk. targ-* to cut. *Go. (Ch.) tarhutānā*, (Tr.) *taruhtānā*, (W.) *tarahānā*, (Hissop) *taruht sīnānā* to sacrifice (Voc. 1677). *Mand. dē-* to cut (e.g. string). *Kuwi (Su.) dā-* (*dāt-*) (S.) *dā'nai*, (D.) *dre-* (-t-) to cut; (F.) *dācali* to cut with knife. *Kur. tārnā* (*tāryas*) to fell (tree), lop off (bough). *Malt. tāre* to cut

down, fell; *tare* to break (as a stick), injure. Cf. 3437 *Ta. teṭi*. DED(S, N) 2562.

3141 *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) to become abraded by moving over rough surface or by having something rubbed over it; (*tart-*) id. (Hav.) *Ka. taṭi* to be chafed, abraded or grazed. DED 2563.

3142 *Ta. taru* (*taruv-*, *tarr-*) to wear tightly as a cloth, fasten; *taruvāy* occasion, particular juncture, crisis, rare opportunity, stage (as in life); *tarai* (-v-, -nt-) to rivet, drive in (nails); *tāru* putting on a cloth in the fashion of a divided skirt; *taram* opportune moment, time, turn; *taruṇam* right time, proper season. *Ma. tara* foundation, nailing, riveting; *taruka* to be tucked in before and behind; *tarayuka* to be fixed; *taṭekka* to drive in, hammer, fasten; enter, be fixed; *tāru* wearing clothes tucked in; *taram* time, opportunity. *To. tar-* (*tarθ-*) to get stuck (in mud, difficulties); *tarf-* (*tarf-*) to make poor; *tel-* (*teṭ-*) to wrap (garment) tightly round waist, (cloth) binds (legs); *teṭor-* (*teṭoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (for or-, see 79 *Ta. aṭu* to put). *Ka. taṭi* state of being joined, of being put in or down, fixed or settled; *taru* (*taṭ-*) to join, approach, engage in; *n.* state of being joined or connected, of being fit, of being settled; *taru-vāy* order, succession; *taruṇa* fit or proper time. *Tu. tarapuni, tarpuni* to rivet, fasten firmly; be riveted, fixed. *Te. taṭi* opportunity, proper time, season, occasion; *taṭi-gonu* to endeavour, attempt; *taṭiyu, taṭiyā-baḍu* to approach; (K.) *tarupu* to join together, amass (wealth); *taruvāyi* subsequent time, sequence, sequel, what follows; *taruvāta* afterwards, subsequently, next; *taruṇamu* opportunity, time, season. *Kuwi (F.) dari* next (*adv.*). DED 2564.

3143 *Ta. taruku (taruki-)* to be hindered, checked, frustrated, stammer; *tarumpu* dam to stop a stream and turn it in a different direction. *Ka. tarubū, tarabu* to stay, stop; *tarumbu* id.; to stop (*tr.*), restrain. *Kuwi (P.) tamb-* (-it-) to stop; (F.) *tambali* to be silent; *taphali* to interrupt; *tapkali* to quiet; (S.) *tambinai* to be silent; (Isr.) *tamb-* (-it-) to be quiet, stop; *tap-* (-h-) to stop (*tr.*). DED 2565.

3144 *Ta. taruppu, tarippu* a white stone of inferior value. *Ka. tarapu, tarabu, tarupu* an inferior stone like a diamond. *Te. tarupu* an artificial diamond. DED(S) 2527.

3145 *Ta. tarai* (-v-, -nt-) to be or become bald; *taṭtai* baldness. *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) (head) becomes bald. *To. tar-* (*tarθ-*) to become bald; *tarf-* (*tarf-*) to make bald, pluck (hair, fowl); *tar maḍ* bald head. *Ka. taraṭa, taraṭa, taraṭu* baldness; bald. / Cf. Mar. *tarṭe* baldness. DED (S) 2566.

3146 *Go. (Tr.) tarcānā*, (Mu.) *tarç-* to scrape; (Ma.) *tarsk-* id., plane; (D.) *task-*, (Mu.) *tarsk-/tarisk-* to level, scrape (Voc. 1670). *Konda* (BB) *taṭh-* (i.e. *taR-*) to scrape. *Pe. treh-* (*trest-*) id., plane, cut with adze.

Mand. teh- (-t-) to shave. *Kui* tahpa (taht-) to smooth off, level down, chip, scrape; *n.* act of smoothing off. *Kuwi* (Su.) tah- (tast-) to scrape, plane; (S.) tah'nai to engrave. DEDS 512.

3147 *Ta. tanai* a particle denoting quantity and time-limit, as ittanai (see 410). *Ma. tana* measure. *Ka. tanaka* until, as far as. *Te. danuka, dāka* until, up to, as far as, to. DEDS 513.

3148 *Ta. tanpu* (tanni-) to approach. *Te. (K.) tanuku* to touch, reach, occur, befall, (fear) arises in mind; (Šaṅk.) *danuku* to touch, affect; (K.) *daniyu* to join, copulate; *danivu* copulation. DED(S) 2568.

3149 *Kur. takā* air, wind, breeze; *tāgrnā* to blow (of the wind). *Malt. take* wind, air; *tāgare* to wave, undulate, fly with a waving motion as a sherd when thrown. *Br. tahō* wind. DED(S) 2569.

3150 *Ta. takku* (takki-) to come in contact, collide, strike against as a vessel on a rock, be severe in reproof, attack, assault, strike, beat, dash, pounce upon, charge; *n.* attack, assault, dash, blow, clash; *takkam* attack, assault, hit; *takkal* striking, attacking, charging; *tānku* to hit against, strike. *Ma. takkuka* to hit, touch, beat. *Ko. ta-k- (ta-yk-)* to touch with hand. *To. to-k- (to-ky-)* to touch (sacred bell in diary, of one who should not do so); shout with anger. *Ka. taku, tāgu, tāngu* to come in contact with, touch, hit, strike or dash against, collide with, close with, attack; *n.* joining, touching; (PBh.) *tāpu* to hit, strike, attack. *Tu. takuni* to hit, touch; *tāguni* id., to come in collision or contact with; *tāgavuni* to cause to touch; *tācuni, tāncuni* to come into collision. *Te. taku* to touch, hit, attack, encounter, oppose in battle; *n.* combat, attack; *tākuḍu* touch, contact; *tākudala* encounter, meeting, coming together, collision, impact, shock; *tācu* to kick; *tāpu* a kick. DED 2570.

3151 *Pa. tak-* to walk; *tākip-* (tākit-) to make to walk. *Ga. (Oll., S.) tak-* to walk. *Go. (A. Y. Tr. W. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) tak-* id.; *caus. (Tr.) takstānā*, (W.) *taksahānā*; (Y.) *takmar* walking (Voc. 1695). *Pe. tāng-* (tānt-) to walk. *Mand. tān-* id. *Kui takā* (tāki-) id.; *n.* act of walking; ? (K.) *tāngu* (pl. *tākaka*) hoof. *Kuwi* (F.) *tākali*, (S.) *tākinai*, (Isr.) *tāk-* (-it-) to walk. ? Cf. 3177 *Ta. tāvu*. DED(S) 2571.

3152 *Kol. ta-k* father (always with preceding possessor); *ta-k ammaner* parents. *Nk. tak, tak-jaran* (j=dz) father; *amma tak* parents. DED 2572.

3153 *Ta. tānku* (tānki-) to uphold, bear up, support, protect, guard, give shelter, endure, bear, assume, wear (as crown), delay, hinder, prevent, resist, ward off; *n.* bearing, supporting, support; *tānkal* supporting, enduring, bearing, delaying; *tānki* support, prop, defence, one who supports. *Ma. tānku* support, a vault, staff of a spear; *tānhuka* to support,

keep, sustain; *tānhal* support, reservoir; *tānhikka* to make to support. *Ko. ta-ng-* (ta-*ngy-*) to support (burden), endure, make to escape from death or ill-treatment. *To. to-g-* (to-*gy-*) to support (burden); be stuck in branch; delay. *Ka. tāngu* to support, keep, sustain, bear up; *tāku* a support, a vault. *Koḍ. ta-ng-* (ta-*ngi-*) to lean (*intr.*); *ta-k-* (ta-*ki-*) id. (*tr.*); (Shanmugam) *tāng, tak* leaning. *Tu. tāngu* a support, prop; *tānguni* to assist, help, prop, support, sustain; *tāngolipuni* to support; *tānkuni* to take care of, nourish, foster. Cf. 2427 *Ko. ca-k-*. DED(S) 2573.

3154 *Kol. (SR.) tād-* to spread bedding; *tārekad* bedding. *Nk. tā-* to spread. *Ga. (S.) tā-* to spread like a mat. *Go. (Tr.) tāranā* to spread out clothes, etc., build a nest; (Ph. A. G.) *tār-*, (M.) *tāranā* to spread; (Mu.) *tār-* to spread (cloth, mat, etc.), build nest; (*M.*) *tār* to spread, (bird) to build nest (Voc. 1706); (ASu.) *tār-* to spread the bed. *Kur. tārnā* to lengthen, elongate, draw or stretch out. *Malt. tānyre* to spread out, stretch out; *tānygre* to be spread out. DED 2574.

3155 *Ka. tāpi* skin, bark. *Te. tāpa* bark. DED 2575.

3156 *Ka. tāpu* to strike against, touch, come in contact with, etc.; strike; (Hav.) *tādu* to butt with horns. *Tu. tāḍuni* to gore, butt; *tādu* goring; *tāḍely* act of goring or butting; *tāntuni* to touch, hit, come into collision or contact with, quarrel, fight; *tāntāvuni* to make collide, etc.; (B-K. also) *hāpu* to collide. *Kor. (O.) tāpi* to hit. *Te. tāpincu* to pat, slap. Cf. 3039 *Ta. tāpu*. DED(S) 2576.

3157 *Ta. tāpōttam, tāpōttu* fraud, deception; perplexity, confusion. *Ka. tāpavaḥa* fraud, untruth. *Te. tāpōttu* deceit, knavery; deceitful, knavish; *tāpavaḥa, tāpamaḥa* deceit; *tāpamaḥincu* to deceive. DED(S) 2577.

3158 *Ta. tānju* (tānti-) to dance, skip, jump, leap across, jump over, cross, step over, transgress, surpass, excel; *n.* a leap, jump; *tāntavam* leaping, jumping. *Ma. tāntuka* to jump across; put into another place; *tāntuka* to get over or through. *Ko. da-t-* (da-*ty-*) to cross (mark, stream, mountain, road). *To. to-t-* (to-*ty-*) to cross (boundary, etc.). *Ka. tānju* to jump, dance, leap, skip over, cross; *dāju, dānju* to jump, pass or step over, cross, ford, go beyond, exceed, transgress, pass away, expire; *n.* passing over, jump across, etc.; *dāḥisu, dāḥisū* to cause to pass over. *Koḍ. (Kar.) da-t-* (-i-) to cross. *Tu. dāntuni* to cross, ford, pass by. *Te. dāju* to leap, jump, cross over, pass over, go beyond, transgress; *n.* a leap, jump, crossing or passing over. *Kol. da-t-* (da-*tt-*) to cross; *da-tip-* (da-*tip-*) to make to cross. *Koḍa dā-* (-t-) to hop, jump, hop in dance, jump over, walk fast. *Br. trāḍḍing* to skip, prance, dance about. /Cf. Skt. *tāṇḍava-* Śiva's dance. DED(S, N) 2578.

3159 *Ta. tātu* powder, dust, pollen. *To. to-θ* powdery, soft (of flour or powdered chillies). DED 2579.

3160 *Ta. tāttā* grandfather; *tātā* id., father. *Ma. tātan* father. *Ka. tāta* grandfather, father. *Koḍ. ta-tē* grandfather (< *Ka.*). *Tu. tāte* id. *Te. tāta* id., father. *Nk. (Ch.) tāta* grandfather. *Pa. tāta* father. *Go. (S. Ko.) tāta* (l) mother's father (Voc. 1697); (Y.) *tādo* father's father (Voc. 1702); (LuS.) *tādo* grandfather. /Cf. Skt. *tāta-* father. DED(S) 2580.

3160A *Te. tāpa* a ladder, rung of a ladder, steps, stairs. *Go. (Ko.) tāpa* ladder (Voc. 1704). *Koḍa* (BB) *dāpa* ladder, steps, stairs.

3161 *Ta. tāpu* expected moment, appointed time, convenience. *Ma. tāpu* proper time, opportunity. *To. top* time, chance. DED 2581.

3162 *Ta. tām* (*obl. tam*; before vowels *tammi-*) they themselves; you (*hon. pl.*); *tānkal* you (*hon. pl.*); *tamar* one's own people, relatives, kindred, friends, servants; *tamarmai* friendship; *taman* a male relative or friend; *fem. tamai*; *tami* solitude, loneliness, destitution; (-pp-, -tt-) to be alone, lonely; *tamiyan* solitary, lonely man, destitute person; *fem. tamiyal*; *tam-appan* father. *Ma. tān* (*obl. tam-*, *tamm-*) themselves; *tānkal*, *tānhal* they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamar* one's own people; *tam-appan* father. *Ko. ta-m* (*obl. tam-*) themselves. *To. tam* (*obl. tam-*) id.; *tadam* each his own, separate, different (< *tam-dam*; *Nd > d); *tāda(m)* *ma-i* separately (for *ma-i*, see 4717). *Ka. tān* (*obl. tam-*), *tāvu* (*obl. tav-*) they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamatu*, *tamattu*, *tammatu*, *tammutu*, *tammadu* theirs; *tamar*, *tavar* those who are his, hers or theirs, one's own people. *Koḍ. tanga* (*obl. tanga-*) themselves. *Te. tānu* (*obl. tam-*, *tamm-*), *tamaru*, *tāru* they, themselves; you (*hon.*). *Kol. *ta-m* (*obl. tam-*) they, themselves; *tamne* their own; *tam ba-n* his, her, their own father. *Nk. tān* they, themselves. *Pa. tān* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) tān* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Go. (Tr.) tammā*, *tammaḥ* id. (Voc. 1661). *Koḍa* (BB) *tām* id. *Kui tāru* (*masc.*), *tāi* (*neut.*) (*obl. tāran-*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *tambu* (*obl. tam-*), (S.) *tāmbu* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Kur. tān* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Malt. tān*, *tāmi* (*obl. tam-*) id. Cf. 3196 *Ta. tān*. DED(S) 2582.

3163 *Ta. tāmarai* lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*; *tammī* lotus. *Ma. tāmarā* id. *Ka. tāmare*, *tāmare* id. *Koḍ. ta-vare* id. *Tu. tāmarē* lotus flower, *Nymphaea pubescens*. *Te. tāmarā*, *tammī* lotus. *Pa. tāmar* id. *Go. (Ko.) tāmar* sp. lotus; ? (SR.) *dāmerā* flower (Voc. 1705). *Kuwi* (Su.) *tāmel* *bonda* lotus bud; (S.) *tamberi* lotus. /Cf. Skt. *tāmarasa-* id. DED(S) 2583.

3164 *Ka. tāmare* ringworm. *Te. tāmarā* id. /Cf. Skt. *tāmra-* a kind of leprosy with large red spots. DED 2584.

3165 *Ta. tār* flower, blossom, flower-bud. *Ma. tār* flower, bud, lotus. DED 2585.

3166 *Pe. tār* (*pl. -ku*), *dār* (*pl. -ku*) ant. *Mand. tār* (*pl. -ke*) id. *Kui tāru* (*pl. tārka*) a small black ant. ? Cf. *Go. (Tr.) tāro* the queen white ant (Voc. 1708). DEDS 514.

3167 *Ta. tār, tāram* cord, rope. *To. to-rm* (*obl. to-rt-*) one string of bead necklace with several strands, one thread of skein hanging from woman's armband. *Ka. dāra* string, thread. *Tu. dāra* id. *Te. dāramu* id., cord, twine. / ? < *IA. Cf. Pkt. (DNM; Norman) dāra-* waist-band, girdle; cf. also Skt. *davara* (ka-) string, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6225. DED(N) 2586.

3168 *Ma. tāram* a copper coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice or $\frac{1}{4}$ fanam. *Ka. tāra* a copper coin of two *kāsu*. *Tu. tāra* two pie. DED 2587.

3169 *Ta. tāra* duck, heron. *Ma. tāravu* duck. DED 2588.

3170 *Ta. tāri* way, road, path, right mode; *tārai* way, path (< *Te.*). *Ko. a-da-ry* road, path (cf. 4087 *Ta. pāy*). *Ka. dāri* way, road, path. *Tu. dāri* id. *Te. dāri* id., manner, mode. ? Cf. *Ta. atar* way, path, public road, rule; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DED(S) 2589.

3171 *Ka. dāre-huḷi mara Averrhoa carambola*. *Tu. dārepulī* fruit of *A. carambola*. Cf. 3079 *Ta. tamarattai*. DED(S) 2590.

3172 *Ta. tārai* large brass trumpet, long reed instrument. *Ma. tāra* a large trumpet. DED 2591.

3173 *Kol. ta-r-* (ta-*rt-*), (Pat., p. 119) *tāreng* (hen) cackles. *Pa. tarp-* to cackle. DED 2592.

3174 *Te. trāgu, trāvu* to drink, (K. also) swallow, eat, smoke; *trāguḍu, trāvuḍu* drinking. *Pa. tār-* to swallow. *Ga. (Oll.) tārg-* id.; ? (S.) *sark-* to drink (as ox in tank). DED 2593.

3175 *Ta. tāli* central piece of a neck ornament solemnly tied by the bridegroom around the bride's neck as marriage badge, a child's necklace, amulet tied on a child's neck. *Ma. tāli* the centre piece of a neck ornament tied as the marriage badge. *Ko. tā-ly* a heavy necklace. *To. to-ly* woman's gold neck ornament. *Ka. tāli, tāli* a small round plate of gold worn at the neck as a marriage badge, that plate used as an ornament. *Tu. tāli, tāli* the marriage badge worn by a female. *Te. tāli* small piece of gold tied by the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony to the neck of the bride. /Cf. Skt. *tāli-* (Mayrhofer, s.v.). DED 2594.

3176 *Ma. (Lush.) tāvi* bracken, *Pteris aquilina*. *Ko. ta-yv* id. *To. ta-f* fern. DED 2595.

3177 *Ta. tāvu* (*tāvi-*) to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread, be luxuriant; *n.* jumping,

leaping, moving, going, galloping; *tavvu* (tavi-) to leap, jump, spring, tread gently, boast, be arrogant; *n.* hopping, jumping, leaping; *tā* attacking, rushing, jumping. *Ma. tāvuka* to rush in upon, spread. *Ka. tāgu* to jump, skip, leap over. ? Cf. 3151 *Pa. tāk-* DED(S) 2596.

3178 *Ta. tār* (-v-, -nt-) to fall low, be lowered, be low (as a roof), flow down, descend, decline as the sun, sink in water, sink in circumstances or repute, decrease, decay, degenerate, despond, be dejected, prove inferior, fail, stay, rest, halt, hang down, be suspended (as the arms, as locks of hair), be deep, bend, droop, be bowed down, become low, subdued as sound; (-pp-, -tt-) to bow down (*tr.*), let down, deepen, depress, degrade, wait, stay, delay; *tārcci* bending, humility, submissiveness, inferiority, meanness, baseness, vileness, deficiency, want, scarcity, arrears, deterioration, degradation, loss, decay (of wealth, power, etc.), delay, dishonour, disgrace; *tārtti* lowness in rank, inferiority, dishonour; *tārttu* (*tārtti*-) to bring low, lower, let down, deepen, reduce, diminish, keep under control, compel obedience, degrade, disgrace, delay, waste time, make a person or object stay, plant (as seeds), bury, sink, submerge, immerse; *tārntār* humble persons, low, mean persons; *tārppam* depth (as of water); *tārppu* lowering, burying, inserting, planting; *tārmai* humility, inferiority (as in rank), degradation, baseness; *tār-vāram* sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse; *tārvu* depth (as of a pit), shortness, degradation, fault, defect, poverty, foot (as of a mountain), resting-place, abode, self-control, modesty, distress, prostration in worship; *tāram* lowness (as of the pitch of a tune), calmness, delay; *tārpi* degradation, disgrace, dilatoriness, tardiness; *tārāi* (-v-, -nt-) to hang down, bow down; *tāku* (*tāhki*-) to settle at the bottom (sediment), be under control, obedient, be diminished, quenched (as thirst); *tākal* precipitate, sediment. *Ma. tāruka* to sink below or lower, droop, come low, descend, bow, settle, subside; *tāra*, *tārē* under, below, down; *tārka*, *tākka* to take down, let down; *tākkuka* to lower, take down (as fruits from tree), convey down the stream; *tārca* lowness, decline, inferiority; *tārttu* a slope; *tārttuka*, *tāttuka* to take down, let down, put down, diminish; *tārma*, *tārma* humiliation, disgrace, humility; *tār-vāram* veranda lower than the house, a slope. *Ko. tag-* (*tagy-*) to draw back from fight, (ground) is hollowed by thunder-bolt, (grain) settles when shaken, become physical wreck from beating; *ta-ka-l* instep of foot. *To. to-y-* (*to-s-*) to be lowered; (*to-c-*) to lower; (in songs) to humble; ? *tō-št-* (*tō-šty-*) to close (the ti- dairy); *tog-* (*togy-*) to be humbled; have dent made in itself; *tok o-x-* to be worn out, subdued; *to(k)* *kiy-* to subdue, wear out; *to-št na-s-* (*na-sy-*) (monsoon) comes slanting with gusts of rain and mist (*na-s-* to play). *Ka. tār* being low, sinking, sloping, inclining, the bottom; *tāru*

the bottom; *tār-vāra* veranda lower than the house; *tāgu* inclining, bowing, bending; *tāgu* to become depressed, low or less, decline; *tāgu* to be low, lowered, etc., stoop, get poor, fall in value or price; *taggu* to be or become low, be depressed, be bent down or inclined, stoop, be humble, humble oneself, become less, decrease, fall in price, be appeased; *n.* low ground, state of being low, a depression, sinking, declivity, hole, a flat, valley, diminution, decrease, scarcity, dearth; *taggisu* to make low, bow as the face or head, lessen, appease; ? *tārpāl*, *tāppāl* level ground at the foot of a mountain, level ground on top or edge of a mountain, tableland. *Tu. tāruni* to sink in, plunge; *tārpuni* to be depressed; to depress, humble; (B-K.) *tarte* depth; *tāluni* to fall off, drop down; *tagguni* to be humble, modest, incline, lean; *taggu* low ground, dale, valley, descent, declivity; low, depressed; *taggele* a lowly or humble man; *tagme* man servant, male slave; *fem. tagmaḷu*; *daṅguni* to bend, incline; *daṅgi*, *daṅgidi* bent, inclined; *daṅgelu* id., bending, inclination; *daṅgavuni* to cause to bend, bow. *Te. tālvāram* veranda; *taggu* to decrease, become less, be diminished or reduced, abate, lessen, draw back, shrink from; *n.* decrease, diminution, fall, abatement; *taggudala* decreasing, decrease; *taggincu* to decrease (*tr.*), reduce, diminish, lower, bring down; *n. taggimpu*; *takkuva* deficiency, inferiority, less, insufficient, deficient, little in quantity, inferior, low, base. ? *Kol.* (SR.) *tant*, *tanād* below; *tant digg-* to descend. ? *Nk. taṭ* underneath. *Ga.* (S.) *tāndr*, *tānr* below. *Kuwi* (F.) *taleṇi* id. *Kur. tamnā* to cease, be assuaged (of fever, headache, etc.) (Burrow 1968, p. 67). *Br. dāring*, *dāringing* to get down, go down, descend, dismount; *dāringing* to make to get down or descend, knock down, raze to the ground; *tamming* to fall, lie down, succumb, set (of the moon), befall, desist. Cf. 3184 *Ta. tārvā-ṭam*. DED(S, N) 2597.

3179 *Ta. tār* bolt, bar, latch, blocks in a wall to support beams; *tār-kkōl*, *tāra-kkōl*, *tār-kōl*, *tār-ppāl* bolt, bar; *tāl* bolt, bar, latch, wooden catch turning on a central screw that fastens a pair of shutters, pin that holds a tenon in a mortise, key. *Ma. tār*, *tārutu*, *tāvu*, *tākkura*, (Kaut.) *tārkuṛa* bolt, bar, lock; *tākkōl* key. *Ko. ta-ko-l*, *ta-ko-lg* European lock, padlock. *To. tošt* bar at gate of pen; ? *to-w* plank. *Ka. tār* bar or bolt of a door; *tāpāl* bar, bolt. *Koḍ. ta-lī* bolt of door. *Tu. tārkōly*, *tārkōly*, *tārkōly* key. *Te. tālamu* lock, key. / Cf. Skt. *tāda*(ka), *tāla*, *Pali tāla*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5749. DED(S, N) 2598.

3180 *Ka. tār* palmyra or toddy palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. *Tu. tāri*, *tāli* id. *Te. tādu*, (inscr., inscr.²) *tāru* id.; *tāpi* of or belonging to the palmyra tree; *tāpi* *ceṭtu* palmyra tree; *tāṭ-aku* palmleaf. *Kol.* (Kin.) *tāpi* *māk* palmyra tree. *Nk. tār* *māk*/ṣeṭṭ

toddy palm. *Nk. (Ch.) tār* id. *Pa. tār* id. *Ga.* (S.³) *tāpi* palmyra palm. *Go.* (G. Ma. Ko.) *tār*, (S.) *tāri*, (A.) *tādi* toddy palm; (SR.) *tādi* *kal* palm liquor (*Voc.* 1709). *Koṇḍa tār maran*, *tāpi maran* palmyra tree. *Pe. tār* *mar* toddy palm. *Kuwi* (Su.) *tāpi māruu*, (S.) *tāti* id. *Kur. tār* palm tree. *Malt. tālmi Borassus flabelliformis*. / Cf. Skt. *tāla*, Pkt. *tāda*, *tāla*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5750. Some of the Dr. items may be < 1A). DFD(S, N) 2599.

3181 *Koṇḍa tāpi māruu*, *tāpi maran* plantain tree. *Kui tāpi* plantain. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *tāri*, (F.) *tarri*, (S.) *tādi*, *tādi* id. DEDS 515.

3182 *Ta. tāri* large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn; *takāri*, *takālī* bowl of a lamp, plate from which food is eaten. *Ma. tāri* an earthen washhand basin. / ? Skt. *śhālī*. DED 2600.

3183 *Ta. tārai* fragrant screw-pine, coconut tree, spathe of the coconut tree. *Ka. tāre* fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Tu. tāre*, *cārē*, *hārē*, *tālē*, (B-K. also) *sāre* coconut tree; *tārāyi*, (B-K. also) *cārage*, *tārage*, *sārage*, *hārage* a coconut. DED 2601.

3184 *Ta. tārvāṭam* necklace of pearls or beads, string of rudrākṣa beads. *Ma. tārvāṭam*, *tārvāṭam* necklace of gold, pearls, etc., hanging very low. *Ka. tāvāda* a kind of necklace formed of lotus beads hanging as low as the navel, worn by men. *Te. tāvadamu*, *tāvalamu* string of beads, rosary. Cf. 3178 *Ta. tār* and 5220 *Ta. vaṭam*. DED 2602.

3185 *Ta. tāl* leg, foot, foot of a tree or mountain, stem, pedicle, stalk. *Ma. tāl* stalk, stem (chiefly of edible plants), the foot. *Ko. ta-l* stem, trunk, slope of hill. *To. to-l* thigh of animal's hind leg, trunk of tree, slope of hill. *Ka. tāy* stem or stalk of corn, flowers, etc. *Koḍ. ta-lī* stem. ? *Te. tālu* empty cars of corn [i.e. straw after threshing; so K.]. DED 2603.

3186 *Ta. tāli* (-pp-, -tt-) to season and flavour curry, etc., with spices fried in ghee or oil, flavour medicine as with ghee, oil; *tālikkal*, *tālippu* seasoning and flavouring curry. *Ma. tālikka* to season food. *Ka. tālisu* to season food, temper, sharpen as weapons; *tālida*, *tālāda*, *tālāda*, *tālū* boiled and seasoned vegetables. *Te. tālincu* to season; *tālimpu* seasoning, a seasoned curry; (K.) *tālābōyu* to season food by pouring in fried spices; *n. tālupu*. *Koṇḍa tālep* seasoning of meats, etc. with spices. DED(S) 2604.

3187 *Ta. tāli* hedge bindweed, *Ipomaea sepiaria*. *Ma. tāli* a creeper, the leaves of which are used in cleansing the head before bathing, or in washing off the oil rubbed on the body; (Lush.) *tirutālī* *Ipomaea sepiaria*. DEDS 516.

3188 *Ta. tālu* (*tāli*-) to bear, suffer, tolerate, be worth, be possible, practicable. *Ko. ta-l* (*ta-ly-*) to stop and wait. *Ka. tāl*, *tālu* (*tāld-*) to hold, take, assume, get, obtain, receive, have or possess, undergo, experience, suffer patiently or quietly, be patient, endure, wait, last, continue unimpaired, wear well, bear

with; *tālike* undergoing, suffering, patience, patient endurance, perseverance; *tāldu* to hold, etc.; *tālme*, *tālume*, *tālme* patient endurance, patience, forbearance; *tālē* to hold, bear, carry, etc.; put on (as clothes). *Tu. tāluni* to bear, endure, suffer, forbear, have patience; *tālmē* patience, forbearance, endurance. *Te. tālimi*, *tālimi*, *tālika* patience, endurance; *tālimikāḍu* one who has patience or endurance; *fem. tālimikatte*; *tāl(u)cu* to wear, put on; *tālu* to bear, suffer, endure, be patient, refrain, forbear, pause, wait, last, wear, be durable. DED 2605.

3189 *Ta. tāru* bunch, cluster as of plantains, dates, areca-nuts; (Koll.) *tātt* banana bunch. *Ka. tāru* bunch or cluster of areca-nuts. DED 2606.

3190 *Ta. tāru* weaver's bobbin, reel. *Ma. tāru* the arrow of weavers which holds the yarn. DED 2607.

3191 *Ma. tāruka* to sink, decline; *tārikka*, *tārruka* to let sink or fall. *Koḍ. ta-r-* (*ta-v-* *ta-ruv-*, *ta-nd-*) to descend, (sun) sets; *ta-t* (*ta-ti-*) to lower, close (window, door). *Te.* (K.) *tāru*, (B.) *tāru* to descend, alight. From DED 2597, DED(N) 2608.

3192 *Ma. tāruka* to become thin, droop. *Ko. tārg ar-* (*aṭ-*) to become lean (for *ar-*, see 79). *To. to-x-* (*to-xy-*) to become lean, slender. *Ka. tār*, *tāru* to become dry, dry up, wither, wane, become emaciated; *tārādi* state of being or becoming dry; *tāriga* a dry, sapless man; *tārāgu* that which is dried or to be dried, dry, fallen or dead leaves, a cake fried in oil and dried; *tārāle* state of being dry, useless, vain; *tārālu*, *tārū*, *tārū*, *tārū* a ripe fruit that has become dry, esp. a coconut. *Tu. tārpuni*, (B-K.) *tāruṇṇu* to shrivel; *tārgōḍē* leanness; *sārḡōḍē* a slender man. *Kor.* (M.) *darla* dried leaves. *Te.* (K.) *tāru*, (B.) *tāru* to fall away in flesh, become lean, diminish, be reduced; *tārūvaḍu* to become lean. DED(S, N) 2608.

3193 *Ta. taruku* (*taruki-*) to linger, loiter. *Kor.* (O.) *tāri* to wait. *Te. tāru*, *tāru* to lurk, lie in wait. DED 2609.

3194 *Ta. tārumāru* confusion, disorder, perverseness, contrariety, impropriety, insolence; *tāru-māru-ppēcu* to speak incoherently or inconsistently, talk nonsense, use insulting language. *Ma. tārumāru* confusion, disorder. *Ka. tārumāru* id. *Tu. tārumāru* id. *Te. tārumāru* id., irregularity; disorderly, disordered, confused, irregular. DED 2610.

3195 *Ta. tāru* (*tāri-*) to sift, winnow; *n.* winnowing; *tāttu* (*tātti-*) to winnow; *tāri* (-pp-, -tt-) to sift by a winnowing fan. ? *Tu. sāruni*, *sāriyuni* to sift. *Te. tāl(u)cu* to sift or separate larger particles from flour in a winnowing basket. *Pe. dālgi* *ki-* to winnow with a sideways motion. ? *Br. dranizing*, *drazing* to throw up in the air, winnow. DED(S, N) 2611.

3196 *Ta. tān* (obl. *tan-*; before vowels *tann-*) oneself; *tānē* himself, only, just; *tanatu* that which is one's own, friendship, amity, intimacy; *tanatā* one's own permanent servant, associate, mate; *tan* singleness, seclusion, solitude, independence; (-pp-, -tt-) to be alone, single, solitary, be separate, detached from company, have no equal or match, be deserted; *tanice* woman separated from her husband; *tanitti* lonely woman forsaken and left helpless; *tanittā* single man or woman as a bachelor or widow; *tanitar* persons in solitude; *tanimai* singleness, seclusion, solitude, retirement, incomparableness, matchlessness, forlorn condition, helplessness; *tanpan-tani* quite alone; *tanmai* nature, essence, property, inherent or abstract quality, character, temper, disposition, state, condition, position, circumstances; *tannai* lord, chief, elder brother; *tannō* one's kith and kin, relatives or dependants. *Ma. tān* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself; *tānum* notwithstanding; *tānē* by himself; *tani*, *tanicu* by itself, alone; *tanima* loneliness; *tanikku* to himself, to oneself. *Ko. ta-n* (obl. *tan-*) oneself; *-dan* also, even (concessive), ever (indefinite). *To. to-n* (obl. *tan-*) oneself; *-ton* (-*thon*, -*don*) only, just (= Skt. *eva*; cf. *Ta. tānē*); *atton* just that much, in that same way (for at, see 1). *Ka. tān* (obl. *tan-*) he, she, it, in the refl. or reciprocal sense; *tanatu*, *tanattu*, *tannadu*, *tandu* his, hers, its. *Koḍ. ta-ni* (obl. *tan-*) oneself. *Tu. tāny* self, oneself; (*hon. pl.*) *tanukulu*; *tannavu* one's own, his own; *tannāte*, *tannātegy* for oneself, himself, itself; of one's own accord, by itself; *tannāye* one's own man, a dependent, friend, favourite. *Te. tānu* (obl. *tan-*) one's self, he or himself, she or herself; *tanantu*, *tanantaṭa*, *tanakutānu* of one's self, of one's own accord, voluntarily, of itself, spontaneously, automatically. *Kol. *ta-n* (obl. *tan-*) oneself; *tanne* (? *tane*) his own; *tannadi* by himself alone, just by itself, accidentally. *Pa. tān* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tān* (obl. *tan-*) id. *Go.* (Tr.) *tanā*, (W.) *tannā*, (ChD.) *tanai*, (SR.) *tānā*, (Mu.) *tān* (obl. *tan-*) self (sg.); (Tr.) *tanwā* his own (*Voc.* 1651). *Pe. tān* he, himself; *gen. tā* one's own, his; *acc-dat. tangen*. *Kui tānu* (obl. *tāran-*) himself or herself. *Kuwi* (F.) *tanu*, (S.) *tānu* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself. *Kur. tān* (obl. *tang-*) refl. pron. of the 3rd pers. himself. *Malt. tān*, *tāni* (obl. *tang-*) himself, herself, itself. *Br. tēn* self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, etc.; *tēnā* that which belongs to self, etc.; brotherhood, friendship; *tēn-pa-tēn* among ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Cf. 3162 *Ta. tān*. DED(S) 2612.

3197 *Kol. ta-ned/tand*, *ta-nev* what? (*neut. sg. pl.*); *tandun*, *ta-n* why?; *ta-na*, *ta-nay* at all. *Nk. tā*, *tāne* what? *Nk. (Ch.) tān* what?; *tāndun* why? (Or at 5151). DED(S) 2613.

3198 *Ta. tānri*, *tāni* belleric myrobalan, *Terminalia bellerica* Roxb. *Ma. tānni* id. *Ka. tāri*, *tāre*, *taṛi* id. *Tu. dāndi* mara id. *Te. tādi*, *tāndra* id.; (inser.) *tānri* id. (in place names).

Kol. (Wagh.) *tāndi* id. *Pa. dēndi*, *dēni* (*stems* *dēnd-*, *dēn-*) id. *Go.* (Tr.) *tāhka*, (Y.) *tāhka*, (M.) *tāhka* id. (*Voc.* 1490). *Koḍa tāndi* *mānu* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. T.) *tāndi* id. DED(S) 2614.

3199 *Ka. tigade*, *tigudu*, *tigude*, *tegade* Indian jalap, *Ipomoea turpethum*. *Tu. tigiḍi* id. *Te. tegada* id. / Cf. Skt. *tripuṣā*, *trivṛta*, *tripuṣā*, *tribhaṇḍi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6055. DED 2615.

3200 *Ta. tikaḡ* (-v-, -nt-) to shine (as diamonds), glimmer (as stars), be brilliant; *tikaḡci*, *tikaḡvu* brightness, lustre, splendour; *tikaḡttu* (*tikaḡtti-*) to explain clearly, make clear, show clearly, beautify, adorn; *teḡi* (-v-, -nt-) to be manifest, shine. *Ma. tikaḡuka* to shine. *Malt. tēge* to shine, glow; *teḡ-teḡe* to be or become glossy. DED(S) 2616.

3201 *Ta. tikiri* circle, circular form, wheel, potter's wheel, the discus weapon, chariot, car. ? *Ko. tayrgan* potter's wheel. *Ka. tiguri*, *tigari*, *tiguru* a wheel, esp. a potter's wheel. *Tu. tagori* the potter's wheel. DED 2617.

3202 *Ta. tikil*, *tikir* fright, terror. *Ko. digi-l* in- (*id-*) to be thunderstruck or astounded because found out in wrongdoing. *Ka. digil*, *digilu*, *digalu*, *digulu*, *dhiḡil* consternation, horror, alarm, fear. *Tu. digily* fear, alarm, cowardice. *Te. digulu* fear, alarm; *digulu-padu* to fear, be alarmed. *Koḍa tiyel* fear; (BB) *tiyel* to be afraid; *tiyeli* ki- to frighten. Cf. 3207 *Ta. tikai*. DED(S) 2618.

3203 *Ta. tiku-tik-ēnal* expr. signifying bubbling of water. *Ma. tikakka* to boil, bubble up; *tikattuka* to boil (*tr.*). DED 2619.

3204 *Ta. tiku-tik-ēnal* expr. signifying smarting of a sore. *Ko. dig dig in-* (*id-*) to feel slight burning pain (as of hunger after several days of fasting, or after a very severe pain has stopped). DED 2620.

3205 *Koḍa tig-* (*it-*) to press down hard, lay pressure on. *Pe. tig-* (*tikt-*) to push. *Mand. tig-* id. ? Cf. 3243 *Ma. tirakkuka*. DEDS 517.

3206 *Ka. (PBh.) tegale* chest. *Tu. tigele* breast, chest.

3207 *Ta. tikai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be taken aback, confused, perplexed, bewildered, be astonished, amazed; *n.* amazement; *tikaippu* amazement. *To. tix-* (*tixθ-*) to take to heels, bolt away; *tixf-* (*tixt-*) to make (buffaloes) stand in swamp (i.e. confused and unable to run away) before they are caught and killed at funeral (word used only in narratives). *Ka. tikkalu* state of being confused or deranged in the mind. *Te. tikamaka* intricacy, confusion, perplexity; *tikamaka-gonu*, *tikamakal-ādu* to be puzzled, perplexed, confused; *tikka* madness, craziness; mad, crazy; *tikka-gonu* to become mad; *tikkatamakkaṭa* confusion, perplexity. Cf. 3202 *Ta. tikai*. DED 2621.

3208 *Ta. tikai*, *tikaippu* asthma; *tikkumu-kku*, *tikkumukkal* choking, suffocating; *tikkumuk-āu* to be choked, smothered. *Ma. tikkal* quick, heaving respiration (as of a dying person); *tikkumuṭṭu* being choked, stifled. *To. tixp* breathing that causes pain. *Kur. tekhtekhmā*, *textexnā* to breathe with a series of short quick expirations as a child about to cry, grow short of breath (as a child with overfilled stomach) (or the second meaning in 3453). DED(S) 2622.

3209 *Ma. tikkane* pressing on, swiftly; *Ka. dikkane*, *diggane* suddenly, all at once, quickly. *Tu. dikka* quickly, speedily. *Te. diggana*, *digguna* suddenly, abruptly. DED(S) 2623.

3210 *Ta. tikku* (*tikki-*) to stutter, stammer, err or hesitate as in recitation, reading, etc.; *n.* stuttering, halting in speech; *tikku-vāyan* stammerer, stutterer. *Ma. tikku* stuttering; *tikkuka* to stammer. *Ko. tekva-yn* stammerer, stutterer. *Ka. tikkalu* stuttering. DED 2624.

3211 *Ka. tikku* to rub, scour, treat harshly, annoy; *tikkisu* to caustic to rub, etc. *Tu. tikkuni* to rub, brush, polish. DED 2625.

3212 *Tu. dikkē*, *dikkely*, (B-K. also) *digely* hearth, fireplace. *Kor. (T.) dunkeli* oven.

3213 *Ta. tiṅkal* moon, month. *Ma. tiṅkal* moon; *tiṅhal* month. *Ko. tigil* moon; *tingil* month. *To. tigil* moon; *ti-l* month. *Ka. tiṅgal* moon, month; *bel diṅgal* moonlight. *Koḍ. tinga* month. *Tu. tiṅgoḷu* moon, month. *Kui* (Friend-Pereira) *tingal* danju crescent moon. DED 2626.

3214 *Kur. tingli* fly. *Malt. tilngru* the common fly. DEDS 518.

3215 *Kur. tissā* sour; *tissnā* to turn sour, acid. *Malt. tise* sour. DED 2627.

3216 *Ta. tiṭukk-ēnal*, *tiṭir-ēnal* expr. signifying suddenness, unexpectedness; *tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* sudden fear, shudder from fright, terror; *tiṭukku-tiṭukk-ēnal* expr. signifying starting repeatedly through fear or weak nerves, palpitation of the heart through fear; *tiṭukk-iṭu* to be startled, shocked, start with fear or surprise. *Ma. tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* being scared, hurried; *tiṭutiṭe* hurriedly; *tiṭar* fright, grief. *Ko. diḍakn* in a flash, swiftly. *Ka. tiṭtane*, *tiṭtane* whirlingly, hurriedly, confusedly. *Tu. diḍuka*, *diḍika*, *diḍka* quickly, suddenly; *diḍydiḍa* quickly. DED 2628.

3217 *Ta. tiṭutiṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a reiterated noise, as by hasty steps, to thump constantly. *Ko. diḍ diḍ in-* (*id-*) to make trampling noise. DED 2629.

3218 *Nk. tiṭk-* to wave, flap. *Pa. (S.) tiḍk-* (bird) flaps wings. DED 2630.

3219 *Ta. tiṭṭi* window. *Ka. diḍdi*, *diḍde*, *jiḍdi* a wicket, a hole expressly made for egress or ingress. *Tu. (B-K.) diḍdi*, *jiḍdi* back, postern. *Te. diḍdi* a small door or gate,

wicket, postern or back door, sallyport. *Go. (SR.) diḍdi* lane (*Voc.* 1864). / Cf. *Mar. diḍ*, *diḍi* a wicket. DED(S, N) 2631.

3220 *Ta. tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to abuse, revile, curse, utter imprecations; *n.* reviling, scolding, vulgar abuse. *Ka. tiṭṭu* to abuse, scold; *n.* abuse, scolding. *Te. tiṭṭu* to curse, swear at, abuse, revile, rail at, rebuke, scold, chide; *n.* a curse, abuse, abusive language; *tiṭṭadu* to revile, abuse, quarrel; *tiṭṭata* reviling, abusing, a quarrel; *tiṭṭōṭu* a scold, person who habitually uses obscene or abusive language. DED 2632.

3221 *Ta. tiṭṭu* rising ground, bank, elevation, hillock, sandbank, wall separating elephant stables; *tiṭṭi* raised ground; *tiṭṭai* rising ground, bank, elevation, raised floor; *tiṭar*, *tiṭal* rising ground, bank, elevation, island, rubbish heap, prominence, protuberance; *tiṭaru* mound; *taṭal* high land. *Ma. tiṭṭa* raised ground, hillock, shoal, raised seat as in a veranda; *tiṭṭu* mound, shoal; *tiṭṭu* earthen wall, bank, shoal. *Ko. tiṭ* hill. *To. tiṭ* mountain. *Ka. tiṭṭa* mass, quantity, number; *tiṭṭu*, *tiṭṭe* rising ground, hillock; *diḍda*, *diḍḍu* eminence, elevation, hillock; *diṭṭu* rising ground, hillock; (Hav.) *tiṭṭe* earthen seat. *Tu. diḍḍu* elevated ground, mound; *tiṭṭe*, (B-K.) *tiṭṭe* the foundation platform of a house. *Te. tiṭṭa* heap, mound. DED(S) 2633.

3222 *Ta. tin* strong, hard, firm, close, compact; *tiṭṭi* size, bulk; *tiṭṭu* stoutness, thickness; *tinam*, *tinnam* certainty, vigour, strength, solidity, robustness, power, tightness; *tinpan* strong, robust, powerful man; *tinṭimai* firmness of mind; *tinṭiyan* strong man, brave man; *tinṭai* strength, power, robustness, hardness, compactness, firmness, truth, certainty, constancy, heaviness, bulkiness; *tinar* (-pp-, -tt-) to form a thick layer, be crowded, dense, close; *n.* denseness, thickness (as of a cloud); *tiṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded, dense, close; (-pp-, -tt-) to cram, stuff; *n.* solidity; *tinippu* strength; *tinimpu* denseness; *tinṭiyan* fat man, clumsy beast or thing; *tiṭivu* hardness, denseness; *tiṭukkam* closeness, compactness, solidity; *tiṭuṅki* (*tiṭuṅki-*) to become close, dense, thick, crowded; *tiṭṭam* solidity, strength, firmness of mind. *Ma. tin* firm, strong, solid; *tinnam* strength; stiff, tight; *tinma* solidity; *tinar* swelling; *tinarkka* to swell, rise as the skin from a blow; *tiṭṭikka* (the edges of a wound) become swollen; *tiṭṭuka* to be thronged, crowded, tight; *tikkuka* to press, throng; *tikkal* pressing, thronging. *Ka. tiṭi* to be united or mixed together, be crowded or closely packed, be full or filled; *tiṭuku*, *tinaku*, *tipiku* to use pressure or strain as in childbirth or in easing nature, press, make violent efforts, undergo trouble; *tiṭṭa*, *tiṭṭu* thickness, stoutness, greatness, weight, gravity, excess; *diṭṭu* thickness, stoutness, strength, pride; *tiṭṭiṭi* mass, crowd, multitude; *tiṭṭiṭiṭu* to be crowded. *Tu. diṭṭu* stout, strong;

dip̄da proud, mischievous, impudent; **dip̄de** a strong, stout man, a mischievous fellow; **dip̄na**, **dup̄na** heaviness; heavy. *Te.* **tinuku** to strain; *n.* straining. *Go.* (LuS.) **teenwoor** solid. ? *Koṇḍa* dek (-t-) to strain at stool, groan. *Kui* **dinderi** distended, puffed out; **tingi** tight, fast, taut. *Kur.* **tiṇḍi** strength; (Hahn) **tindī** fast, immovable; (Grignard) **tiṭṭhṇā** to groan, moan under a violent effort, as when lifting a heavy load, fighting, etc.; (Hahn) **tinkhṇā**, **tiṭṭhṇā** to strain, as at stool. *Malt.* **tinqe** to strain (as at stool). DED (S, N) 2634.

3223 *Ka.* **dip̄da** *Clitoria ternatea* Lin. *Te.* **dip̄tena** id. DED 2635.

3224 *Ta.* **tiṇṭu** semicircular cushion, any small construction of brick built as a support. *Ma.* **tiṇṭu** a bale of cloth. *Ka.* **dip̄du** a heap, roundish mass or piece, roundish big stone, bundle of wood or grass, bale of cloth; **dip̄de** a roundish big stone. *Te.* **dip̄du** pillow, cushion, bolster, bundle, cylinder. / Cf. *Mar.* **diḍ** a bale of cloth. DED 2636.

3225 *Ka.* **dip̄du** the thread-like centre of an orange, etc., the inside stalk or heart of a plantain tree. *Koḍ.* **dip̄ḍi** stem of plantain. *Tu.* **dip̄du**, **dip̄du** the tender stalk inside a plantain tree. DED 2637.

3226 *Ko.* **tiḍg** flesh. *To.* **tiḍx** piece of flesh. ? Cf. *Ta.* **taḍi** flesh. DED (S) 2638.

3227 *Ta.* **tippai** pial, raised platform or veranda in a house, mound. *Ma.* **tippa**, **tina** terrace, raised bank, open veranda. *Ko.* **tiṇ** raised seat; **tiṇva** 1 veranda (for **va** 1, see 5354). *To.* **tiṇ** sleeping platform; ? **tipp** raised edge of path, sod. *Ka.* **dip̄ne**, **dinne** a rising ground, eminence, bank, islet; (Gowda) **tiṇE** veranda. *Tu.* **tiṇē**, **tiṇē** (BRR also) **ēnē** small open veranda; **dinnē** hillock, eminence. *Kor.* (O.) **tene** outer veranda. *Te.* **tinniya**, **tinne**, **tiniya**, **tine** pial; (B.) **dinne**, **dinniya**, **tinne** pial; high raised embankment. DED (S) 2639.

3228 *Ta.* **tippali** long pepper, *Piper longum*. *Ma.* **tippali** id. *Ka.* **tippali** id. *Tu.* **tirpali**, (B-K.) **tippili**, **ippili** id. DED (N) 2640.

3229 *Ta.* **tippai** mound, elevated ground; that which is bulky. *Ko.* **tip** rubbish heap. *Ka.* **tippe** heap, hillock, dunghill; **dibba**, **dibbu** eminence, hillock; **tevar(u)**, **tevari** rising ground, hillock. *Tu.* **tippē** heap, pile, hill; **tuppē** stack, heap of corn or rice. *Te.* **tippa** hill, hillock, rock, mountain, heap, mound, small island; **dibba** hillock, mound, heap. *Pa.* **dippa** heap; **dibba** mound. *Go.* (S.) **dibbe** hillock, mound. *Go.* (Mu.) **dippa** highland for cultivation, forest field (*Voc.* 1865); (M.) **dibe** heap (*Voc.* 1869). *Kui* **dēpa** rising ground, high land, lower slopes of a hill, shore, earth platform, veranda, dais. *Kuwi* (S.) **debbe** hill; **bā'ali** **dibba** sandhill. *Kur.* **dippā** mound, hillock. *Malt.* **tube** a heap of

filth or sweepings. Cf. 3239 *Ka.* **dimmi**. DED (S) 2641.

3230 *Ka.* **dibbapa** a nuptial procession, esp. of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom; **nibbapa** a marriage festival with all its display, esp. with its processions and gifts, the display of the gifts or the gifts themselves; **nibbaniga** the friend or attendant or companion of a bridegroom. *Tu.* **dibbapa** bridal party, marriage procession.

3231 *Ka.* **dibbapa** wooden stopple or cork. *Koḍ.* **dimmi** stopper. *Tu.* **dimme** wedge, stopple, plug. *Te.* **dibbadamu** lid or earthen cover for a jar; **dimme** wooden cork or stopple; **dimmu** wooden stopple for a leathern bottle. DED 2643.

3232 *Ta.* **timi-timi** syllables sung to keep time in dancing; **timi-timi-ēnal** onom. expr. of (a) keeping time in dancing or music, (b) repeated sounds in rapid succession. *Ka.* **dim** a sound in imitation of tinkling or ringing; **dimi** sound produced by the quick motion of the feet in dancing. *Tu.* **dimidimi** dancing nimbly, agility; **dimma** the sound of a small finger-drum. *Te.* (B.) **dimidimi**, **dimḍim**, **dhimindhimin** dingdong. DED (S) 2644.

3233 *Ta.* **timir** (-v-, -nt-) to grow, increase, become more intense; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout from obesity; *n.* obesity; wantonness; **timiru** (**timiri**-) to grow tall and big. *Ma.* **timiruka** to swell, grow, be angry; **timirika** to be mad with joy or rage; **timirpu** triumph, arrogance. *Te.* **timuru** to be proud, (K. also) abound, increase, bubble with desires, hasten; *n.* pride, arrogance, excessive or superabundant strength, vigour or spirits, pruriency, (K. also) haste; **tivuru** to hasten, (K. also) increase, abound, swell (as the sound of war drums, etc.), rage. DED (S) 2645.

3234 *Ta.* **timir** (-v-, -nt-) to smear as sandal paste, rub, apply to (as a flower to the skin), throw or scatter as on one's body; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub, besmear; beat; **tuvar** (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to smear. *Ka.* **timir** to rub and clean the skin; **tiguru** to rub, annoy, rub on as an unguent; **tiguru**, **timir**, **tivir** an unguent, perfume; **temar** to rub, rub out, destroy; **tevaru** to rub, tease, thwart. DED 2646.

3235 *Ta.* **timir** numbness, stiffness from cold, dullness, sluggishness, anaesthesia; (-pp-, -tt-) to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed, be stupefied; **timircci**, **timirpu** numbness, etc.; **timiran** dull, slow, inactive person. *Ma.* **timir** numbness. *Te.* **timuru**, **timiri**, **timmiri** numbness, palsy. *Malt.* **tame** to tingle (as a limb when asleep). DED (S) 2647.

3236 *Kur.* **dhimirdhimir** **eknā**, **dhimirdhimir** **eknā** to walk with sonorous steps, step noisily, walk heavily (as an old man or a man carrying a burden) (for **eknā**, see 871). *Malt.* **dimdimre** to sound (as footsteps); **dim-qerge** to sound as when larger objects fall; **dip-qerge** to sound as when smaller objects fall (for **qerge**, see 1960).

3237 *Ta.* **timilai** a kind of drum. *Ma.* **timila** id. / Cf. *Skt.* **timilā** a musical instrument; *Pkt.* **timilā**, **timilā** id. DED (S) 2648.

3238 *Ta.* **timman** male of a species of monkey. *Te.* **timmaḍu**, **timmanna**, **tippa-trimmari** a monkey. DED 2649.

3239 *Ka.* **dimmi** an eminence, elevated spot; **temar** rising ground, hillock; (IlavS.) **dimba** bank of a river. *Te.* **dimma** any elevation or eminence, mound. *Pa.* **demma** elevated ground; **nir** **demma** island. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **damaka** flat ground on top of a mountain. ? *Ta.* **timil** hump of hulloak. Cf. 3229 *Ta.* **tippai**. DED (S) 2650.

3240 *Ka.* **dimmu** giddiness, confusedness. *Te.* **dimmu**, **dimma** giddiness; **dimmari**, **dimmarḍu** a giddy-headed person. DED 2651.

3241 *Kur.* **timmnā** to bungle at husking paddy, break the grains in the process of pounding; **timmnā** (paddy grains) to be brittle. *Malt.* **tome** to prove false (as an arrow not going off). DEDS 519.

3242 *Ta.* **tirakku** (**tirakki**-) to search, inquire. *Ma.* **tirayuka**, **tirakkuka** to seek; **tiraceal** a search; **tirayikka** to cause a search to be made. DED 2652.

3243 *Ma.* **tirakkuka** to press; **tirakku** thronging, pressing. *Kur.* **tirxnā** to press with the foot upon anything lying on the ground, step upon or into, knead with the feet, trample upon (an adversary, etc.), move with the foot (as a pedal); *refl.-pass.* **tirxnā**; **caus. **tirxta** **ānā**. *Malt.* **tirge** to press, shampoo. ? Cf. 3205 *Koṇḍa* **tig**-. DED (S) 2661.**

3244 *Ta.* **tiraṅku** (**tiraṅki**-) to be wrinkled, crumpled, dry up as dead leaves, be folded in as the fingers of a closed hand, be curled up as the hair; **tirakku** (**tirakki**-) to be crumpled, shrivel, wrinkle; **tiraṅkal** being strivelled, wrinkled, crumpled; **tirai** (-v-, -nt-) to become wrinkled as the skin by age, be wrinkled, creased as a cloth, roll as waves; (-pp-, -tt-) to roll as waves; gather up, contract, close as the mouth of a sack, plait the ends of a cloth as in dressing, tuck up as one's cloth; *n.* wrinkle as in the skin through age, curtain as rolled up, wave, billow, ripple; **tiraippu** wrinkling, rolling, rippling, place screened by a curtain; **tiraial** wrinkling; **tiraivu** wrinkling as by age, rolling as of waves. *Ma.* **tira** wave, billow, curtain; **tiraceal** wrinkles; **tirekkuka** to roll as waves; **tiraippu** rolling. *To.* **terf** (-tert-) to make a loop (of cane); **teṣk** loop, curve of horn. *Ka.* **tere** a wave, billow, curtain, cloth for concealing oneself used by huntsmen. *Koḍ.* (Shannugam) **tere** wave, dress, screen. *Tu.* **serē**, **serē** a wave, billow; **serasare**, **serasrē** curtain, screen. *Te.* **tera** screen, curtain, wave. *Br.* **tricking** to wither up, change colour, fade. / Cf. *Sgh.* **tiraya** curtain, veil (delete from Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5825); (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (N) 2653.

3245 *Ta.* **tirai** (**tiraly**-, **tiraṅ**-) to become round, globular, assemble, congregate, collect in large numbers, accumulate, abound, become dense, grow thick, form as a tumour or pustule, swell up, bulge out, mature as fruits, grow to full size as beasts or tubers, arrive at puberty; *n.* ball, globe, round mass, crowd, assembly, flock, aggregation, cluster, clump, tuft, army, abundance; **tiraiai** a solid round object as a ball of rice, skein of thread, assemblage, pearl; **tiraṭci** consummation of marriage; **tiraṭṭu** (**tiraṭṭi**-) to make round lumps or balls as of boiled rice, collect (taxes), bring together, gather (men, troops), mix, heap up, amass, compile; *n.* gathering, accumulation, compilation, puberty of girls; **tiraṇai** ball, anything globular; **teruḷ** (**teruḷ**-, **teruṇ**-) to arrive at puberty (of a girl); **teruṭṭu**, **teruṭci** puberty of girls; (Tinn.) **teruḷu** to assemble; **tirai** (-v-, -nt-) to coagulate, form into clot as milk, be heaped up (as seaweed); (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to gather as moss or scum on water; *n.* roll of betel leaves, betel, roll of twisted straw, roll of cotton prepared for spinning; **tiraial** roll of betel prepared for chewing; **tirakku** crowd. *Ma.* **tirai** a ball, mass; first menstruation; **tiraḷuka**, (**Kau**), **teruḷuka** to grow full, swarm as bees, grow marriageable; **tiraṭṭu** assemblage; what refers to the first menstruation; **tiraṭṭuka** to ball up; perform a ceremony for a girl in preparation of marriage; **tirayuka** to ball itself, milk to coagulate; **tira** a roll as of paper, betel leaves, a mass; **tirekkuka** to roll up; **tiraippam** a bundle of palm leaves. *Ko.* **terp** (-terd-) to become round (e.g. butter when being churned), become plump (esp. girl at puberty); **terf** (-terf-) to make round (butterball when churning), turn (wood in a lathe); **ter** lump of clay put on wheel to throw a pot; **terv** (-terd-) to roll up (*tr.*). ? *To.* **ti-k** (**ti-ky**-) to stop (man, animal), gather (buffaloes) in a group and not allow animal to stray from it; **teṣ** **t/θwī-r** ball of food (for **twī-r**, see 2897) eaten in preliminary ceremony by ordinand for **ti**-priesthood; **teṣ** **ery** (-ers-) (old woman) gives ball of food to ordinand; **teṣ** **pi-r** **o-d** (-o-dy-) to undergo preliminary ceremony as ordinand for **ti**-priesthood (**ni-r** **o-d** to undergo ordination ceremony for priesthood) (cf. various nouns meaning 'round lump, ball of rice'; prob. ***r** > **ṣ**, as in 4290 *Ta.* **puruṭu**, *To.* **piṣ**; **teṣ** **gun** (? < *[musket] ball; or with 3438 *Ta.* **teri**). *Ka.* **tera** state of being balled or heaped one upon the other, a mass; **teraṭu** to make round, roll up, tuck up, join, unite; **teraḷu** to ball itself, coalesce, join, be numerous, be amassed, come together, assemble; **teraḷe** a round lump; **teraḷu** to amass, join; **teraḷke** a mass, multitude. *Tu.* **tirḷu** **kūḍuni** to be full-grown; **tirle** a full-grown, strong man. *Te.* (K.) **teraḷu** to abound, increase, swell up. *Go.* (LuS.) **tērep** bundle. *Koṇḍa* (BB) **terb** to coil round (*intr.*); **terp** (-t-) to roll up, coil up (*tr.*). DED (S, N) 2654.

3246 *Ta. tiri* (-v-, -nt-) to turn, revolve, be twisted, convolved, wander about, move, return, change, vary, change in quality, become sour as milk; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn (*tr.*), cause to revolve as a wheel, twist as yarn or rope, cause to return, change, alter, vary, translate; *n.* twisting, turning, roll or twist of cloth or thread for a wick, torch of twisted cloth; *tirikai* roaming, wandering, potter's wheel; *tiripu* change, alternation; *tiriya* again; *tirivu* change, alternation, variation, motion, ruin; *tiruku* (*tiruki*-) to twist, turn, wring, braid as hair; *n.* twist, wrench, bend, curve, thread of a screw, screw, swivel, crookedness of mind, prevarication; *tirukku* (*tirukki*-) to twist; *n.* a twist, bend, curve, crookedness of mind; *tirumpu* (*tirumpi*-) to turn, turn back, be changed, etc.; *tiruppu* (*tiruppi*-) to cause to return, send back, turn, deflect, twist, etc.; *n.* a turn; *tiruppu* turning, averting; *tiruppi* screw-driver; *tirumu* (*tirumi*-) to turn, return, rub hard; ? (PN) *terumaru* to roam about; ? (Koll.) *tilump*- to turn (*tr.*); *tilump*- to be turned. *Ma. tiri* a turn, twist, wick; *tiriyuka* to turn round, swing, turn, return, change (as wind); *tirivu* turning, returning, change, a turn, shift, quirk; *tiriyē*, *tirikē* again, back; *tirikka* to turn round, turn the course, change, alter, return; *tiriccal* turning, returning, change; *tirippu* turning, change; *tirukuka* to turn in as women their hair, screw in, twist, wind thread; *tirukkal* plaiting the hair; *tirukku* hem, border; *tirukuka* to roll up clothes, tuck in; *tirumpuka* to turn round, wrest, squeeze, rub between the hands; *tirippuka* to wring, rub between the hands. *Ko. tiry-* (*tire*-) to change in nature for the worse (*intr.*); *tire-* (*tire*-) to cause (calf) to change its smell so that another mother will suckle it; *tirg-* (*tirgy*-) to turn (*intr.*), return; *tirk-* (*tirky*-) to turn (*tr.*), utter a sound; *tirk* act of going and returning; branch of a path; *tirgan* wheel. *To. tiry-* (*tirc*-) to twist (*tr.*); *tirc-* (*tirc*-) to translate; *tiry* again; *tirx-* (*tirxy*-) to turn (*intr.*); *tirk-* (*tirky*-) id. (*tr.*); *tirk* turn in road; a time, turn; *tirb-* (*tirby*-) to twist (*tr.*); cane, bamboo; *tirp-* (*tirpy*-) to turn (key). *Ka. tiri* to turn round, wander, roam about, wander about in quest of alms, beg alms; *n.* turning, a turn, twist; *tirike* wandering about in quest of alms; *tirigu*, *tiragu*, *tirugu* to go round, turn, turn round, whirl, roll, turn or go back, change a shift as the wind, wander, roam about; *tirigisu*, *tiragisu* to make go or come round, turn, twist; *tirigi* again; *tiricu* to twist as a string, wring (the neck); *tirupu*, *tiripu*, *tirihu*, *tiravu*, *tirivu*, *tirumpu* to cause to go round or move about, turn; *tiruguvike* turning; *tiruguha* returning, restitution; *tirupu* that turns, a screw, a changing, transitory feeling or state; *tiruvu* to turn as the head, a key, screw, etc.; *n.* going around, turning; *tiruhu* to turn round; *n.* act of turning; *tiragani*, *tiragane*, *tirugani*, *tirugane*, *tiruguni* turning, that which turns, a wheel for raising water, windlass, roller; *tirapa*, etc., wandering

for alms, alms. *Kod. tir-* (*tiri*-) to turn round (*intr.*); *tiri* a wick; *tirig-* (*tirigi*-) to go about, wander; *tirik-* (*tiriki*-) to turn (*tr.*); *tirigani* pulley; *terang-* (*terangi*-) (thing) moves, shifts, (man) shifts in his seat, (child) wriggles along on buttocks; *terak-* (*teraki*-) to shift (*tr.*) without lifting; *tere-* (*terev-*, *terand-*) to thresh about on ground (several men fighting, man in fit or possession by god, etc.); *tera-* (-p-, -t-) to make to thresh about on ground by holding him. *Tu. tirāguni* to turn, revert, revolve, whirl, turn back, shift as the wind, move, wander, travel about; *tirāgavuni* to turn (*tr.*), whirl, make return, change, convert, gain over; *tirāganē*, *tirāganē* a pivot, hinge, swivel, screw; *tirāgamurāga* topsy-turvy, pell-mell; *tirāgāga* excursion, walk, roaming, turning, change; *tiri*, *siri* wick of a lamp; *tirupa*, *tirupē* alms, charity; *tirpu* swivel; *tirpuni* to twirl round; *tirduni* to turn (*intr.*); *tirpili*, (B-K, also) *tirpuli* a kind of boring instrument; *tereduni* to roll down. *Te. tiri* a twist, turn, braid of hair; *tirika* a twist or turn; *tiripamu* begging alms; *tiripari* beggar; *tiripemu* begging, alms; *tiriyu* to beg, ask alms, live by alms; *tirigi*, *tiruga* again; *tirugā-badu* to rebel, revolt, turn back or round, change, alter; *tirugali*, *tirugalli* a mill, handmill, gristmill; *tirugu* to roam, rove, wander, ramble, move about, turn, take a new direction, turn back, turn round, change, alter; *n.* a turn, change of direction, turning back, reversal, retraction, revocation; *tirugudu* turning, a turn, a screw, latch, catch; *tirugudala* a turning back; *tiri* a twist of anything flexible; *tiriku* a twist or turn; *trippaṭa* wandering; *trippari* a wanderer, Rambler; *trippu* to turn, change the direction of; *n.* a turn; *tipiri* a turning, change; misfortune, ill-luck; *trimmaṭa* wandering; *trimmaṭakādu* wanderer, Rambler, rover, vagabond; *trimmaru* to wander, rove, ramble. *Kol. tirg-* (*tirikt*-) to turn (*intr.*), wander; *tirgip-* (*tirgipt*-) to make to go round and round, twist; *tirgal* mortar, pestle; *tip-* (*tipt*-) to turn (*tr.*), make to go round. *Nk. tirg-* to turn (*intr.*); *tipp-* id. (*tr.*). *Pa. tirk-* to writhe. *Go. (A. Y. Ch.) tiri* to revolve; (*Tr.*) *tiritānā* id., turn round, of bullocks in an oil-mill or threshing; wander, make a detour; *caus. tiritānā* to make to revolve; *tiritānā* to make to wander; (*W.*) *tiritānā* to wander; *tirahtānā* to turn (*tr.*); (*Ph.*) *tiritānā* to turn over (in sleep); *caus. tirahtānā*, *tirisahānā* to cause to turn over; (*Ma.*) *tiri* to revolve; (*M.*) *tirhānā* id. (*tr.*); (*S.*) *tiri* to wind round, revolve (*intr.*); *tirah-/tirh-* to make to revolve (*Voc.* 1726). *Konda tiri-* (-t-) to be twisted, twined (as thread); *tiris-* (-t-) to twist, twine; *tirvi-* (-t-) to return, turn back, come round; *tirp-* (-t-) to turn round (*tr.*), take round. *Manḍ. trimba-* to go round, revolve. *Kui tilpa* (*tiht*-) to turn about, turn back, change round, alter, repent; *n.* act of turning about or back, repentance; *trepha* (*treht*-) to cause to wander, carry about, hawk for sale; *trespa* (*trest*-) to carry around; *treba* (*trēt*-) to

wander around, go for a walk; *terpa* (*tert*-) to twist, wind, wrap around; ? *tija* (*tiji*-) to turn back, return, retreat; *n.* act of turning back, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) *tipali* to turn round; *tirvali* to turn oneself round; *trēali* to twist; (*S.*) *tirwikinai* to turn; (*Su.*) *triv-* (*it*-) to spin, revolve; (*F.*) *tēmbali* to wallow; (*S.*) *termpinai* to roll; (*S.*) *treph'nai* to involve, lap; (*Su.*) *re-* (*ree-*), (*F.*) *rejai* to wander, roam; (*S.*) *rēnai* to ramble, stroll (cf. *Kui treba*; with loss of *t*); (*Isr.*) *revu* path (animal); *reh-* (-t-) to go about selling. *Kur. terēmnā* (*tirmyas*) to roll something upon itself; *reṣṭ-pass. termēnā*; *tirna* to turn on one's heels over a few grains of scalded paddy to see if it has become sufficiently dry to husk, make pirouettes. ? *Br. cirēnging* to wander about, ramble. DED (S, N) 2655.

3247 *Ka. (Hav.) tiri* tender nut; tender leaf. *Tu. tiri* a sprout, shoot, sprig, germ; the tender branch of a palm.

3248 *Ka. tiru*, *tiruvu*, *tirpu*, *tirhu*, *tibbu* bow-string. *Tu. tiru*, *tebbu* id. DED 2656.

3249 *Ta. tirukkai* ray-fish, *Trygon sepioid*; electrical ray, *Nareine timilei*. *Ma. tirapṭi* a large flat sea-fish, ray or skate. *Tu. tiryaṇḍē* a kind of fish. DED 2657.

3250 *Ta. tiruṭu* (*tirupṭi*-) to steal, rob, pilfer; *n.* theft, robbery; *tiruṭan* thief; *fem. tiruṭi*; *tiruṭtu* theft, robbery, fraud, deception. *Ma. tiriṭan* thief, rogue. *Ko. tird* untrustworthy action; *tirda* untrustworthy man; *fem. tirdy*. DED 2658.

3251 *Ta. tiruntu* (*tirunti*-) to be correct, perfect, be amended, improved, reformed as a person, be repaired, renovated, be improved; *tiruttu* (*tirutti*-) to correct, rectify, reform, mend, repair, refit, improve, arrange properly, prepare land for cultivation, etc.; *tiruttam* correction, repair, improvement, amendment, orderliness, regularity, exactness; *tiruttal* correctness as of writing; *tittu* (*titti*-) to correct, rectify a mistake. *Ma. tiruttuka* to mend, correct; *tiruttam* correctness in judgment and speech; *tiruttu* correction. *Ko. tirt-* (*tirty*-) to change one's frame of mind. *To. tid-* (*tidy*-) to make straight (e.g. stick), correct (someone's character); *tiṣṭ-* (*tiṣṭy*-) to correct crookedness (of stick), (woman) lifts knees and holds them with her hands in sexual intercourse. *Ka. tirdu*, *tiddu* to make straight or right, correct, rectify mistakes, mend, improve, train, break in; *n.* making straight, etc.; *tiddike*, *tidduvike* correction. *Kod. tidd-* (*tiddi*-) to clean (a drain), twist and clean (moustaches), settle details of (a ceremony). *Tu. tirduni*, *sirduni*, *tidduni* to correct, mend, reform, rectify, alter; *tiddā-vuni* to get corrected; *tiddigē* correction. *Te. diddu* to correct, rectify, set right, alter, change; *n.* correction, change, alteration. *Pe. tidba* to get well, be cured. ? *Kuwi* (S) *didinai* to reverse. DED (S) 2659.

3252 *Ka. tiruḷ*, *tiralu*, *tirule*, *tilalu*, *tilḷu*, *terale* pith, pulp, kernel, essence, the vital or essential part, strength, value, importance. *Tu. tirḷu* core, heart of a tree. DED 2660.

3253 *Nk. (Ch.) tirg-* to tremble. *Pa. tir-*, (*S.*) *tirv-*, *tiri-* id.; *tirk-* to shudder, throb (pulse); *tirbir-*, *tirbir er-* to tremble. *Ga. (Oll.) tirg-* id.; (*S.*) *tirg-* (*tirig-*) to shiver. *Konda tirg-* to tremble. *Pe. trig-* (*trikt-*) id.; *tripka* (< *trik-pa*-) to be startled. *Manḍ. trig-* to tremble. *Kui tirga* (*tirgi*-) to shiver, tremble; *n.* shivering, trembling; *tirkna* in a startled manner; *tiriki inba* to be startled. *Kuwi* (F.) *trigali* to shiver; (*S.*) *triginai* to tremble; (*Isr.*) *trig-* (*it*-) to shiver. Cf. *Ka. tēra*, s.v. 3128 *Ta. talampu*. DED (S) 2662.

3254 *Kol. (SR)* *tirre* sweet. *Nk. tirre* id. *Pa. tirra* (t) id. *Ga. (Oll.) tirēn*, *tirēṇṇē*, (*S.*) *tirōn* id. DED 2663.

3255 *Ta. tilāṇa* a kind of musical composition ending with the expression *tilā* or *tilāṇa*. *Ka. tilāṇa* an unmeaning sound used in humming over a tune. *Tu. tilāṇa* humming a tune. DED 2664.

3256 *Ta. tilai* blinding tree, *Excoecaria agallocha*; mountain slender tiger's milk, *E. crenulata*. *Te. (Lush.) tella E. agallocha* Linn. / Cf. *Sgh. telakiriya E. agallocha*. DED 2665.

3257 *Ta. tilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to boil; *talai* (-pp-, -tt-) id., to bubble. *Ma. tila* bubbling up; *tilekka* to bubble up, boil over, overbear, presume; *tileppu* bubbling over, arrogance, triumph; *tilappikka* to boil, rouse passion. DED 2666.

3258 *Pe. trim-* (-t-) to turn round; *intens. trimba-*; *tirp-* (-t-) to turn round (*tr.*). *Kui tilpa* (*tiht*-) to twist. *Kuwi* (T.) *tip*- id.

3259 *Ta. tira* (-pp-, -nt-) to open (as a door, one's eyes), divulge, disclose, unveil, reveal, unlock, unbolt, cut open; *tirappu* open, unfortified place; key, cleft, opening; *tiravu* opening, unveiling; gateway, open space; *turappu* a key. *Ma. turakka* to open; *turakku* opening of the mouth; *turappu* opening; *turavu* opening, entrance. *Ko. terv-* (*terd*-) to open (door, etc.), release (buffaloes) from enclosure or shed. *To. ter-* (*terθ*-) to open (container, door, pen, etc.); *ter* *ir* buffalo let out to graze early in the morning before milking; *tir a-r* (*obl. a-t*) open space between front wall and entrance of house; *tirp* key (? < coll. *Ta.* with *r*, or contamination with *tirp*- to turn key; see s.v. 3246 *Ta. tiri*). *Ka. tēra* an opening, clearing, state of being clear or bright; *terapu*, *terahu* opening, an opening, gap, an interval, cessation, intermission (of sounds, rain), interstice, room, place; *teravu* opening; *terave* opening, becoming manifest, appearing; *tere* to be unclosed, be uncovered, open; make open, open, uncover, unfold; *n.* opening, state of being open. *Kod. tora-* (*torap*, *torand*-) to open. *Tu. terapu* space, room; *jappuni* to open; (*Eng.-Tulu Dict.*) *jattoṇuni* id.; (*Bhatta-*

charya; brahmin dial.) depp- id. *Te. tera* open; *teracu* to open, set open, uncover, expose, exhibit, display, unfasten, unlock; *terapa* open, exposed; *terapi* intermission, cessation, pause, break. *Go. (Tr.) taritānā* (doors) to be open; (Ph.) *taritānā* to open; (Mu.) *tari-* to open (eyes, mouth, door, etc.); *caus. tarīh-/tarh-;* (Ma.) *taṛi-, teṛ-,* (Ko.) *teri-* to open (*Voc.* 1667); (SR.) *rehānā* id. (*Voc.* 3053); (LuS.) *tugaituna* id. *Koṇḍa rē-*, (Gurī dial., comm. by K.) *teṛe-* id. *Pe. jē- (-t-)* id. *Mand. jē- (-t-)* id. *Kui dāpa (dāt-)* to open a door, clear a passage; *n.* act of opening; *dari inba* to be opened, spread forth; *tr. dari ispa. Kuwi (Su.) de'- (det-),* (S.) *de'-nai* to open. *Kur. tis'gnā (tisgas)* to open (door, shutter); *refl. and pass. tisgnā. Malt. tisge* to lift the latch. DED(S, N) 2667, and from DED 4246.

3260 *Ta. tiṛam, tiṛaṇ* constituents, component parts, necessary elements, kind, class, sort, party, side, half, way, manner, family, relations, garb, costume, quality, state, nature, means, method, strength, power, goodness, excellence; *tiṛamai* strength, power, ability, courage, excellence; *tiṛal* strength, courage, victory, lustre as of precious stones; *tiṛavatu* that which is proper, that which is complete, that which is certain, permanent; *tiṛavāṇ* able man; *tiṛavōṇ* person of discernment or discrimination; *tiṛāpi* ability, capacity, strength, power. *Ma. tiṛam, tiṛavu* vigour, ability, fine manner, stateliness. *Ka. teṛa* way, course, manner, form, sort, kind; *teṛavu* way, manner; (PBh.) *terapu* manner; *teṛaṇ* id., kind. *Te. teṛāgu, teṛavu* way, manner, mode, fashion, style, condition, state, order, good condition or state (see also 1300). DED 2668.

3261 *Ta. tiṛampu (tiṛampi-)* to sprain. *Ma. tiṛampuka* to be wrenched, strained. DED 2669.

3262 *Te. tiṛi* a sort of basket for catching fish. *Go. (Ko.) tiṛr* hencoop, cage for carrying fowls (*Voc.* 1729). *Koṇḍa tiṛi* a small fish-basket. *Kuwi (Isr.) tiṛi* small bamboo cage to catch fish or crab. DEDS 521.

3263 (a) *Ta. tiṇ (tiṇp-, tiṇr-)* to eat, chew, bite, gnash, eat away (as white ants), destroy, ruin, cause irritating sensation (as in the skin); *tiṇṛi, tiṇṛi* eatables; *tiṇṇi* glutton, one who eats indiscriminately in all places; *tiṇavu* itching sensation, eczema, psoriasis; *tiṇṛi* eatables that must be masticated before being swallowed, meat; *tiṇṛu (tiṇṛi-)* to feed by small mouthfuls; *tiṇ* food, victuals; *tiṇaṇ* glutton; *tiṇi* light refreshment, food for animals, rich food. *Ma. tinnuka* to eat anything besides rice, eat; *tinni, tiṇi* an eater, glutton; *tiṇ* any food besides rice, a meal; *tiṇṛuka* to cause to eat, feed, make food of something, cram, force down; (Tiyya) *tiṇṛa* food. *Ko. tin- (tiḍ-)* to eat (including a meal), ruin; *ti-n* food in general, the food of all except Muslims and Europeans; *ti-ḍ- (ti-e-)* to feed by hand. *To. tin- (tiḍ-)* to eat (in-

cluding a meal); *ti-ny* food for animals, European food. *Ka. tin, tinnu, tinnu (tind-)* to eat, esp. things which must be bitten, as flesh, bread, cakes, fruits, grass; *tinasu, tinisu, tinnisu* to cause to eat, feed; *tinasu, tinasa, tinisu, tiṇḍi* food; *tini, tinni* eating, an eater; *tinna* that which in eating is left, orts; *tinnāli, tināli* glutton; *tini* food, eating; *tiṛ* to take mouthfuls, devour; *tin, tinasu, tinisu, tenasu, tiṇḍi* irritation in the skin, the itch; *tiṇ* itching, irritation, itching desire, lust, lasciviousness. *Koḍ. tinn- (timb-, tind-)* to eat (not a meal); *ti-t- (ti-ti-)* to feed by hand; *tindi* food (except rice). *Tu. tinpini* to eat, consume, destroy; *tippāvuni* to feed, nurse; *tinpele, timbele* glutton; *tindrūni* to eat all, guzzle; *tiṇu, tini* food, meal, diet, a glutton; *tinasu, tenasu* food, feeding. *Te. tinu (tiṇṛ-)* to eat, consume, enjoy, have the use of, spend, use up, corrode, eat away; *tinipincu* to cause to eat; *tiṇṛa* eating; *tiṇḍi* eating, food; *tiṇḍiḍu* glutton; *tiṇṛa, tiṇṛamu* itching, itch. *Koḍ. tin- (tind-)* to eat (including a meal); *tinip- (tinipit-)* to make to eat. *Nk. tin- (tind-)* to eat. *Nk. (Ch.) tin- (tind-)* id. *Pa. tin- (tind-)* id.; *tittip- (tittit-)* to cause to eat, feed. *Go. (Oll.) tin- (tiy-, tiṇḍ-),* (S) *tin- (tiy-)* to eat. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) tindānā, (A. Y. G. Mu. Ma. S.) tin- (titt-)* id.; (S) *tinnur* eating (*Voc.* 1719); *caus. (A. Mu. S.) tih-, (W.) tihānā, (Ma.) ti'-* to feed (*Voc.* 1736). *Koṇḍa tin- (tiR-)* to eat; *caus. tiRpis-* to cause to eat, feed; *tiṇḍi, (B.) tinika* food. *Pe. tin- (tic-/cie-)* to eat; *tic- (ticc-), tiṇpa-* to feed. *Mand. tin- (tic-)* to eat. *Kui tinba (tis-)* to eat, enjoy the proceeds of; *n.* eating, food; *tispa (tist-)* to feed someone on something; *n.* act of feeding someone. *Kuwi (F.) tinjali (tic-),* (S) *tinnai, (Su. P) tin- (tic-/cicc-)* to eat; (F.) *tissali, (Su.) tih- (tist-)* to feed; (S) *tinnu, (Mah.) tiṇṇu* eating. *Kur. tindnā* to put into another person's mouth. *Malt. tinde* to feed by the hand.

(b) *Nk. (Ch.) tina* ki right hand. *Pa. tinda* right; *tinda* key right hand. *Go. (Oll.) tiyan* ki id. *Go. (SR.) tina* right; (Mu.) *tinag* kay, *tindana* kay right hand; *tina* kay right ear; *tina* kāl right leg; (S) *tina, cina* right; (M.) *tinār* kai right hand (*Voc.* 1720). *Pe. tina* key id. *Kui tini* right-hand; *tini* kaju right hand. *Kuwi (F.) ti'ni, (Su.) ti'ni, (P.) tini* right; (S) *ti'ni* key right hand. *Kur. tinā* right. *Malt. tina* right (hand). DED(S, N) 2670.

3264 *Te. tinna* straight, direct, shortest; straightforward, honest, candid; proper, right, correct; *tinnāgā* straight, straightly, directly, in a straight or direct line; straightforwardly, honestly, properly, well; *tinnādanamu* straightness, directness, etc.; *tinnani* straight, straightforward, honest. *Go. (Ko.) tinag* straight (*Voc.* 1721); (LuS.) *teenta* id.; ? (M.) *tiṇe* short, straight (*Voc.* 1717). *Koṇḍa (BB) tinaga* straight. *Kuwi (Su.) tinaga, (F.) tinana, (Mah.) tiamne, (Isr.) tiye* id. DEDS (N) 522.

3265 *Ta. tipai* Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; wild Bermuda grass, *Panicum burmanni*; little millet (= *cāmai*); paddy-field grass, *P. fluitans. Ma. tina P. italicum. Ko. ten* ear (of any grain). *Ka. tene* a spike, ear of corn; *tene-gida* Italian millet, *P. italicum. [S. italica Beauv. = P. italicum Linn.] DED* 2671.

3266 *Ta. ti (-v-, -nt-), tiy (-v-, -nt-)* to be burnt, charred, blighted; (-pp-, -tt-) to allow food to be charred in cooking, dry up (water), cause to wither; *n.* fire, lamp, heat, anger; *tiyal, tical* that which is burnt in cooking; *tiṇṇi* fire; *tippu* scorching, blackening by fire. *Ma. ti* fire. *Ko. ti-y- (ti-c-)* to be singed, roasted, (flame) burns low; *ti-c- (ti-c-)* to singe. *To. ti-y- (ti-s-)* to be singed; (ti-c-) to singe, roast. *Ka. ti* to burn, scorch, singe, parch; *n.* fire; *si* to be scorched, burnt, singed, parched; *n.* state of being scorched, burnt; *sikari* state of being scorched; *siku* that which is burnt, scorched. *Tu. ciṇṇuni* to be scorched, burnt; *ciṇṇuni* to burn (*intr.*), roast as a fruit; *tū, sū* fire; fiery. *Te. tiṇḍra* light, brightness, heat; *tiṇḍramu* heat, light, splendour; hot, bright, fierce; *tiṇḍrincu, tiḍirincu* to shine; *tiṇu* severe pain. *Br. tin* scorching, scorching heat; *tirūnk* spark. DED(S) 2672.

3267 *Ta. ti* evil; *titu* evil, vice, fault, blemish, defect, sinful deed, suffering, distress, difficulty, hindrance, death, ruin; *tīmai* mischief, fault, guilt, cruelty, injury, sinful deed, inauspicious occasion as of death; *tiya* evil, wicked, sinful; *tiyar, tiyār* wicked persons; *tiyavai* evil things, evil deeds, sins, suffering; *tīhku* evil, injury, crime, misfortune, fault, defect; *timpu* wickedness, evil; *tīmai* evil, misfortune, death. *Ma. ti* evil; *tiyatu* what is bad; *tīma, tinma* evil, badness. *Te. tiṇṇuramu* mischief-making, pranks. DED(S) 2673.

3268 (a) *Ta. tim* sweet; *tivu* sweetness; *tiyam* id., deliciousness; *tēni* sweetness, pleasantness, fragrance, odour, honey, honey-bee, must of an elephant, toddy; *titti* sweetness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet, savoury, delicious, pleasing; *tittippu* sweetness, any sweet eatable. *Ma. tittu, tittippu* sweetness. *To. tie* sweetness (in songs); *ti-ṇ- (tiḍ-)* to taste sweet; *tiḍil* pleasant taste, sweetness; *si* = *tie*, in woman's name *Sici-z* (also known as *Tici-z*, spelled *Tichidz* in Rivers, *The Todas*). *Ka. si, siyi, siyyane, sihi* sweet; *siyāla* a tender coconut, water of unripe coconut. *Tu. tiku* tasteful, savoury; *tikara, tikery* sweetish; *tiṇ* sweetness; sweet, fresh; *si* sweet; *siṇ* sweetness, pleasantness; sweet, pleasant; (BRR) *eipe* sweet. *Te. tiyya, tiyyani, tiya, tiyana* sweet; *tiyyādanamu, tiyyana* sweetness; *tiṇi, tipu* sweetness, liking, attachment, fondness; sweet; *tiṇṇu* to be pleasing, beautiful. *Go. (S.) tiyaṇ* sweet (*Voc.* 1738). *Koṇḍa tiyani* id. *Mand. he-* to be sweet. *Kui semba (sembi-), sepa (set-)* to be sweet, tasty, palatable; *n.* sweet-

ness, palatable taste. *Kuwi (F.) he'ni* tasty; (S.) *hempu he'nai* to taste; (Isr.) *henu* sweetness; *he'- (-t-)* to be tasty; (F.) *tipa* sweet. *Kur. tinnā* to have a sweet taste, be a relish for, please.

(b) *Ta. tēn* honey; *tēn-i* honey-bee; *tin-totai* beehive (*tin- < tim;* for *toṭai*, see 3490). *Ma. tēn* honey. *Ko. te-n* honey, bee. *To. tō-n* id. *Ka. jēn, jēnu, tēnu, (Hal.) gēnu* honey. *Koḍ. te-ni* id.; *te-n-eri* honeycomb; *te-m-pulu* honey-bee. *Tu. tiga* beehive, honey; (B-K.) *tiya* honey; (BRR) *ciyata* ney id. *Kor. (M.) jigin tippu* id. *Te. tēne* id.; *tēṭi* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinator glabra* (-i < i fly). *Kol. te-ne* honey. *Nk. tēne* id. *Pa. tin* ney id.; *tin pinda, tini* (-i < i fly) bee. *Go. (Oll.) tin, (S.) tinu* honey. *Go. (Ko.) tēne* bee; *tēne niy* honey (*Voc.* 1790). *Koṇḍa tēne* honey. *Kur. tīni* bee (-i fly). *Malt. tēni* honey, bee. / ? Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *tipisa-* honeycomb. DED(S, N) 2674.

3269 *Ta. tivavu* bands of catgut for a yāḍ; *tin-toṭai* string of a lute, lute (for *toṭai*, see 3480). *Ka. tige* a creeping plant, vine, tendril on spray, the string of a lute, wire. *Te. tīga, tīgiya, tige* wire, string of a musical instrument, a creeping or climbing plant, creeper, vine, a necklace of gold wire. *Kol. (SR.) tig* creeper. *Pa. tiv* thread. *Go. (P.) tig* creeper. *Go. (Grigson)* *tiyā* iron neck-ring (*Voc.* 1725); (LuS.) *tecgā* wire. *Koṇḍa tiva* creeper of a plant or shrub. *Pe. tīga* wire. *Kuwi (F.) tige* guitar string; (T.) *trīga* wire. DED(S, N) 2675.

3270 *Kur. (Hahn) tigā* monkey. *Malt. tige* id. DEDS 523.

3271 *Kur. tixil* rice, paddy cleansed of its husk. *Malt. tiqalu* rice. DED 2676.

3272 *Ka. diṭu* similarity, equality; estimate, valuation. *Te. diṭu* equality, similarity, resemblance; equal. DED 2677.

3273 *Ta. tiṭṭu (tiṭṭi-)* to whet, sharpen, polish, rub, smear, anoint, smooth as the hair, inscribe, draw, belabour, thrash; *n.* whetting, cleansing, polishing, plastering, blow, stroke; *tiṭṭu (tiṭṭi-)* to smear, rub, polish (as plaster), cover and fill up a hole or crevice with mortar or clay, put on an outer coat of mortar or clay, rub and smooth the folds of a cloth, clean the teeth. *Ko. ti-ḍ- (ti-c-)* to paint, rub on (liquid); ? *teṛ- (teṛ-)* to clean up by rubbing (excrement, vomit, pus). *Ka. tiḍu* to press, squeeze, rub out as fire, rub with the finger as snuff, etc., rub, clean, rub or smear on, whet, sharpen; (PBh.) *siṇṇi* having wiped out. *Koḍ. ti-ḍ- (ti-ḍi-)* to rub on or off, stroke. *Tu. tiḍuni* to rub, press, irritate; *tiṇṇuni, eiṇṇuni, siṇṇuni* to scrape, rub, wipe; *siṇṇu, siṇṇelu* scraping, wiping. *Kor. (O.) eiṇṇu* to scrape off (vessels). *Te. tiḍu* to sharpen, (K. also) gnash teeth; *diṭu* to set right, (K. also) mend as hair

with fingers; (K. also) gnash teeth. *Kol.* (SR.) *dāsina* diŋ- to rub teeth; *nūne* diŋ- to oil. *Nk.* *dhī-* to wipe. *Pe.* *tiŋd-* (-t) to sharpen. *Kuwi* (F.) *titi* *kīali* id. DED(S) 2678.

3274 *Ta.* *tiŋpu* (tiŋpi-) to touch, feel, come in contact with. pollute by contact, defile, contaminate, infuse poison as snake by biting, catch, seize hold of, beat; *tiŋtu* touching, defilement, pollution, menses; *tiŋtam* menses, faeces; *tiŋtal* menses. *Ma.* *tiŋfuka* to touch, infect another or oneself by coming too near, (venom) to enter a constitution; *tiŋtal* pollution (esp. by proximity); *tiŋpikka* to defile; *tiŋtam* uncleanness, excrements. *Ko.* *ti-nd-* (ti-ndy-) to be polluted by illegal sexual intercourse (as with person of another caste, or virgin with man); *ti-ŋ* pollution. *To.* *ti-ŋ* id. *Ka.* *tiŋu* to touch (as air or wind), blow (as the wind), touch (as with the fingers); *tiŋa* blowing. *Koŋ.* *ti-nd-* (ti-ndi-) to touch; *ti-ŋa* excrement. DED 2680.

3275 *Pa.* *tita* bird. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *tite* id. DEDS 524.

3276 *Ko.* *ti-m* ik- (iky-) to sob; *ti-va-p* panting. ? *To.* *ti-m* song sung by women when pounding grain, any work-song (e.g. of Badagas when digging). *Tu.* *timpuni* to snort, breathe heavily, snivel; *timpēle* sniveller. DED 2681.

3277 *Ta.* *tiyar* a caste in Malabar. *Ma.* *tiyan*, *tivan* the caste of the palm-cultivators, toddy-drawers, sugar-makers, etc. (said to be 'islanders' [*<* Skt. *dvīpa*-island] from Ceylon); *fem.* *tiyatti*. *Koŋ.* *ti-yē* *Tiyan*; *fem.* *ti-yatti*. DED 2682.

3278 *Ta.* *tir* (-v-, -nt-) to end, vanish, be completed, finished, separate, leave, cause (as pain), go, proceed, be absent, die, perish, be used up, be settled (as a quarrel), become expert; leave, quit, solve; (-pp-, -tt-) to leave, quit, finish, complete, perfect, destroy, kill, cure, pay off (as debt), settle (dispute); *tirtavan* accomplished man, expert; *tirpu* finishing, concluding; *tirvu* conclusion, end, removal, expiation, remedy; *tirvai* conclusion, end, certainty, expiation, judgement; *tirmai* absence, cessation; *tira* entirely, perfectly, absolutely; *tirkkam* decision, positiveness, intelligent and attractive expression of face, perfection, completeness; *tirppan* physician; *tirpu* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement, determination; *tirmānam* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement; *tirmāni* (-pp-, -tt-) to determine, resolve, decide, conclude, finish. *Ma.* *tiruka* to be completed, perfected, be settled, be expiated, be finished, cease; *tira* wholly; *tiru* settlement, discharge of a claim upon land; *tirmānam* determination; *tirmma* settlement, resolution; *tirkka* to accomplish, conclude, make an end of, pay off, remove, remedy, settle, determine; *tirppikka* to get made, get

settled; *tircea* completion, end; *tirpu* settlement, decree. *Ko.* *ti-r* (ti-ry-) to be ended, be settled, finished, cease, be possible; *ti-rc-* (ti-rc-) to finish, bring to an end, settle, decide; *ti-rp* settlement, decision; *ti-mma-nm* decision; *di-rkm* cleverness. *To.* *ti-r* (ti-ry-) to be ended, be settled, finished, settle; *ti-rc-* (ti-rc-) to finish (work, affair), bring to an agreement; *ti-mo-nm* decision. *Ka.* *tir* (tird-), *tiru* (tiri-) to be finished, end, be accomplished, be possible to be accomplished, be cured, die, be paid, be settled, decided; *tira*, *tiru* conclusion, settlement, arrangement; beauty, manner; *tirame* conclusion; *tirike* conclusion, settlement; *tirisu* to finish, fulfil, settle, remove, pay off; *tircu* id., to cure, destroy; *tirkani*, *tirkane* end, state of being discharged, state of being expended; *tiruvike* ending, etc., state of being settled; *tirpu* settlement, decision; *tirmāna*, *tirmāna* conclusion, settlement, decision. *Koŋ.* *ti-r* (ti-rv-, ti-nd-) to be used up, (work) is finished; (ti-p-, ti-t-) to use up, finish. *Tu.* *tiruni* to be finished, settled, be able; *tirpuni*, *tirpā-vuni*, *tirisuni*, *tirisāvuni*, *tirisāvuni* to finish, complete, settle, decide, pay off (debt); *tira* entire, whole; wholly, positively; *tirikē* conclusion, end; *tiruvike*, *tirvike*, *tirmāna* conclusion, settlement; *tirely* termination, conclusion; *tirpu* settlement, decision; *tirgaḍē* completion. *Kor.* (M.) *tirḍi* to fulfil. *Te.* *tiru* to be finished, completed, concluded, be set right; *n.* beauty, manner, way; beautiful, shapely; *tir(u)eu* to finish, complete, end, set right, settle, decide, pay (debt), remove, put an end to, destroy, ruin; *tirugaḍa* completion, end; *tirpari*, *tirupari* judge; *tirpu*, *tirpu* settlement, decision, decree; (K.) *tira* thoroughly; *tiru* to be destroyed, be removed, got rid of, (K. also) perish, end, be possible; *tirucu* to destroy, remove, rid (one) of. *Kol.* *ti-r* (ti-ŋ-; Kin. *tirt-*) (work, food, etc.) is finished; *ti-rp-* (ti-ript-) to finish (work, food, etc.). *Nk.* *tir-* to be finished; *tirp-* to finish. *Koŋda* *tir-* (-it-) to be exhausted (as food, drink, etc.), be over. *Kuwi* (S.) *tir-*, *tirj-* to judge; *tirpu* judgement. ? *Kur.* *tirna* to lag behind, arrive late; *tirta'ana* to delay (*tr.*). *Malt.* *tire* to go away, be off; *tirtre* to remove. (Te. *tiru*, *Koŋda*, and *Kod.* [with *ī-*] have **r* rather than **r*; unexplained.) DED(S) 2683.

3279 *Kol.* *ti-r* (pl. *ti-dl*) hair. *Nk.* *tir* (pl. *tiḍl*) id. *Nk.* (Ch.) *tir* (pl. *-l*) id. *Pe.* *temul*, (Kalahandi) *temul* id. (for *-mul*, see 5045). *Manḍ.* *trey* id. DED(S) 2684.

3280 *Koŋda* *tirpa-* to cleanse the floor with cowdung and water. *Pe.* *tir-* (-t-) to sprinkle; *intens.* *tirpa-*. *Kuwi* (Su.) *dir-* (-h-), (P.) *dir-*, (F.) *dirhali*, (T.) *dir-* to sprinkle. DEDS 520.

3281 *Pa.* *diŋa* (pl. *diŋel*) castor-oil plant; *diŋa* ney castor oil. *Ga.* (Oll.) *diŋel* (pl.) castor-oil plants. DED 2679.

3282 *Ta.* *tu* (-pp-, -tt-) generally used in negative forms) to eat; *n.* food, experience; *tuppu* enjoyment, object of enjoyment, food, ghee; *tuy* (-pp-, -tt-) to enjoy by means of the senses, experience, suffer as the fruit of actions, eat, feed; *n.* food; *tuyppu* enjoyment; *tueci* eating, experience, fruition, good or evil as a result of karma; *tuvvu* (tuvvi-) to eat, enjoy; *n.* food, gratification of the senses, enjoyment, experience; *tuppam* ghee (< *Ka.*); (PN) *tuvu* = *tuvvu*. *Ka.* *tuyyal* a dish of rice, milk and sugar; *tuppa* ghee. / Cf. Pkt. *tuppa*-ghee, Mar. *tūp* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5864. DED 2685.

3283 *Ta.* *tukaḷ* dust, particle of dust, pollen; fault, moral defect; *tūl* dust, powder, particle, pollen; *tūci*, *tūcu* dust. *Ma.* *tūl* dust; *tūli* id., husk; *tūluka* to be reduced to dust, rise as dust, make like dust; *veḷlam* t. water to break or fall into spray, spray to rise; *dhūluka* to fly about as dust, wind to blow. *Ko.* *tu-j* dust. *Ka.* *dūl(u)* dust, powder, pollen. *Koŋ.* *du-li* dust. *Tu.* *dūlu*, *dhūlu* dust; *dūsu* fine powder; *dūselu* powder, dust; powdered, dusty. *Te.* *dūgaru* dust, dirt, soot. *Kol.* *tu-k* dust, (Kin.) earth, clay. *Nk.* *tūk* earth, clay. *Pa.* *tūk*, (S) *tūkud* id., soil; *dūl* (dust) to rise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tūkur* earth, clay. *Go.* (Tr. W.) *tōri*, (A. Y. Ch.) *tōri*, (Ph.) *tori*, (G.) *tori*, *torēi*, (Mu.) *tōri*, *toriy*, *tori* earth, soil; (Ma.) *tōri* id., clay; (M.) *tori* dust; (S.) *tori* soil (*Voc.* 1826); (ASu.) *tōri* dry clay, cleansing mud. *Manḍ.* *tulve* earth, soil. / Some items, e.g. *Ma.* *dhūluka*, *Tu.* *dūlu*, *dhūlu*, have been influenced by Skt. *dhūli*-dust, powder, pollen (for the etymology of which, see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6835). Direct loans from Skt. *dhūli*-include: *Ta.* *tūli*, *Ma.* *tūli* ('also 'husk'), *dhūli*, *dhūli*, *dhūlikka* (= *tūluka*), *Ka.* *dhūli*, *dhūli*, *dūli*. *Tu.* *dūli* (also 'a despicable person'), *Ga.* (P. S.) *dūli*, *Koŋda* *dūli*, *Kui* *dūli*, *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *dūli*, *Kur.* *dhūli*. DED(S) 2776, 2778, DEDS 525, 555.

3284 *Ta.* *tukir* red coral, coral seaweed; *tuvār* coral, red colour, scarlet, red ochre; (-pp-, -tt-) to be red; *tuvāri* salmon colour (as of an ascetic's dress), flower of silk-cotton tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to dye with salmon colour; *tuppu* red coral, gum lac, red, redness; *tōrai* pale reddish colour. *Ka.* *togaru* red colour, scarlet. *Te.* *togaru* red colour, thread of a red colour; red; *dōra* reddish, half-ripe. ? *Kui* *tūgu* blood, bloody fluid. Cf. 3553 *Ta.* *tōmpu*. DED(S) 2686.

3285 *Ta.* *tukil*, *tuyil* fine cloth, rich attire. *Ma.* *tukil*, *tuyil* cloth, dress. *Ka.* *dukula*, *dogula*, *dukūla* woven silk, very fine cloth or raiment. / Cf. Skt. *dukūla*- (whence *Ka.* *dukūla*, etc.); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6389. DED 2687.

3286 *Ka.* (Jenu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *dūku*, (HavS.) *dūku*, (Bark.) *dūki*, (Coorg) *dūku* to push (or with 3722 *Ta.* *nūtku*). *Kur.* *tukknā*

to give a push to, shove. *Malt.* *tuke* to push, remove. DED(N) 2689.

3287 *Ka.* *tuhge*, *tuŋga* a grass the root of which is a fragrant bulb and is imagined to contain a pearly substance. *Tu.* *tuŋgai* a fragrant kind of grass. *Te.* *tuŋga* *Cyperus rotundus*. *Pa.* *tunga* a kind of grass. DED 2690.

3288 *Te.* (K.) *dusuku* to slip, slide (as a tied knot, something held in hand, foot in clay, etc.); (Sañk. K.) *dusikil(i)u* to slip, slide. *Kur.* *tusgnā* (*tusgyas*) to loosen threads that are knit, undo a piece of plaited straw, tamper with, unsettle, derange something tidily bound up; *refl.-pass.* *tusgnā*. DED 2691.

3289 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *tuska* iguana. *Malt.* *tusge* a kind of lizard. ? Cf. 2977 *Kol.* *ḍokke*. From DED(S) 2415.

3290 *Kur.* *tussnā* to be about to cry, grunt, let escape a suppressed groan, ask for in a whisper. *Malt.* *tuse* to snort. DED 2692.

3291 *Ta.* *tuŋcu* (*tuŋci-*) to sleep, doze, slumber, rest without work, be drowsy, sluggish, indolent, droop, die, perish, diminish, decrease, abide, stay, settle, hang (*intr.*); *tuŋcinār* the dead (euphemistically); *tuyil* (*tuyilv-*, *tuying-*) to sleep, abide, stay, set as the sun, die; *n.* sleep, dream, death, abiding, staying, cohabitation; *tuyilvu*, *tuyirici* sleep; *tuyirgu* (*tuyirri-*) to put to sleep, cause to stay. *Ma.* *tuŋcuka* to be entangled, sleep, die, remain as money in the pocket; *tuyil* sleep; *tuyiluka* to sleep. ? *Kō.* *tugu-r-* (*tugu-c-*) to fall asleep while talking. *To.* *tū-s* sleep (? verb or noun; in story phrase: *to-r tū-s wiḍska* 'has the man quit sleeping?'); ? *tu-s-* (*tu-sy-*) to become useless or damaged, (woman) is not married. *Ka.* *sundu* to lie down, repose, sleep, lie with; *n.* coition; *susil* sexual embrace. *Pa.* *tuŋ-*, (S.) *cuŋ-* to sleep; *tūŋip-* (*tūŋit-*) to put to sleep. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tuŋ-*, (P.) *tuyŋ-* to go to sleep; (S.) *tug* sleep. *Go.* (W. Ph.) *sunj-*, (G. L. M.) *hunjanā* to sleep; (Mu.) *hunj-* id., lie down; *caus.* *hunjih-*; (Ma. Ko.) *unj-* to sleep; (Mu.) *huskar* sleep (*Voc.* 3437); (Elwin) *huskār*, (Ma.) *uskar*, *uskand* id. (*Voc.* 3578); (LuS.) *hunchkaree* id. *Koŋda* (Sova dial.) *sus-* (-t-) to sleep; (BB) *sunz-* (-it-) id.; (BB) *sūskaŋku* sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Pe.* *hunj-* (*hunc-*) to sleep; *jūc-* (*jūcc-*) to close the eyes. *Manḍ.* *hunj-* to sleep; *hūskaŋke* sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Kui* *sunja* (*sunji-*) to sleep; *n.* sleep; *sūsa* (*sūsi-*) to close the eyes; *pl. action* *sūsa* (*sūski-*); *sūsa* *kanga* sleepy eyes, drowsiness; *sūseri* half-closed eyes; *sūsaka* 9.30 to 12.0 p.m. *Kuwi* (F.) *hūnjali* to lie down; (S.) *hunjinai*, (Su.) *hunji-* (-it-) to sleep; ? (Mah. 228) *dūc-* (written *rūc-*) id. *Br.* *tūling* (*imper.* *tūli*, *past* *tūs-*) to sit, seat oneself, remain sitting, wait, dwell, calmly to do something, be made to sit, remain a maiden (unmarried); (Nushki dial.) *tūsing* to sit. ? Cf. 3376(a) *Ta.* *tūŋku*. DED(S) 2693.

3292 *Ta. tuṭam, tuṭavu* a liquid measure. *Ma. tuṭam* id., $\frac{1}{16}$ of an *Idangar*; *tuṭaku* a small earthen vessel holding two *nāṭi*, chiefly for toddy. DED 2694.

3293 *Ta. tuṭari, toṭari* sp. jujube, *Zizyphus rugosa*; a thorny straggling shrub, *Scutia indica*. *Ma. tuṭari* a thorn with edible fruit, *Rhamnus circumscissus*; *Z. jujuba*, etc. [*S. indica* Brongn. = *R. circumscissus* Linn.] DED 2695.

3294 *Ta. tuṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to quiver, tremble, throb, palpitate, be in great flurry or agitation, be eager, suffer acutely (hunger), be rude, mischievous, roguish, be giddy, giddy, glitter; *n.* quivering, trepidation, speed, quickness, acuteness of intellect, cleverness, industry, superiority, strength; *tuṭiṭuṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a great flurry, fret and fume; *tuṭippu* flurry, diligence, trembling, palpitation, pride, arrogance, anger, whirl (as of a whip); *tuṭiyan* man of irritable temper, wicked mischievous person; *tuṭukku* insolence, surliness, wickedness, mischief, quickness, expedition, activity. *Ma. tuṭikka* to throb, quiver, splash violently. *Ka. tuṭi* to throb and pain as a boil; *duṭita* throbbing (of boil); *duṭuku* to act rashly, without deliberation, impudently, violently, profligately or wickedly; *n.* rashness, insolence. *Tu. duṭuku, duṭukutana* hurry, rashness, violence, injustice, pride; *duṭukuni* to be rash or hasty, be violent, haughty; *duṭipuni* to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings in agitation as a bird, bustle, be in a hurry; *duṭipeṭu* struggling, striving, fluttering, bustling; *duṭipele* bustling, busybody. *Te. duṭuku* rashness, inconsiderateness, precipitancy or precipitancy; *toṭibaṭu* to be perplexed, confused. DED(S) 2696.

3295 *Ta. tuṭiyan* industrious, busy person. *Ka. duṭi* to labour, acquire by one's labour or efforts; *duṭita* acquisition, gain; *duṭime* acquiring, requisition, gain. *Tu. duṭiyuni, duṭipini* to acquire, gain, earn, obtain; *duṭita, duṭitē* gain, acquisition, property. ? Cf. 3524 *Ta. toṭil*. DED 2697.

3296 *Ta. tuṭi* lip. *Ma. coṭi* id. *Ko. tuc* id. *Ka. tuṭi*, (HavS. Hal.) *toṭi* id. *Tu. duṭi* id., (B-K.) snout of an animal. *Kor. (M.) toṇḍi* lip. *Go. (M.) toṭe* id. (*Voc.* 1523); (*Tr.*) *toṭḍi* (*pl.* *tork*) mouth, face; (*L.*) *toṭḍi*, *toṭḍi* id.; (*A. Ch.*) *toṭḍi*, (*SR. Y.*) *toṭḍi* mouth; (*Ph.*) *toṭḍi*, *toṭi* mouth, face; (*W.*) *toṭi* mouth; (*G. M.*) *toṭi*, (*Mu. Ma.*) *toṭḍi*, (*S.*) *toṭḍi*, *toṭḍi* mouth, face (*Voc.* 1527). *Kui toṭa* lip. *Malt. toro* mouth; *toto* beak, bill. Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṇṇu, coṇṇu*, and 3311 *Ta. tuṇṇam*. / Connections among the NIA items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853. DED (S, N) 2698.

3297 *Ta. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass; drummer; *tuṭiyan* drummer; *tuṭu-mai* a kind of drum. *Ma. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass. *Ka. tuṭubu* a kind of drum; (Hav.) *duṭi* drum. *Koḍ. duṭi* id. *Tu.*

diḍumbu a big drum; (B-K.) *duḍi* Ādi Draviḍas' long drum. *Te. tuḍumu* a kind of drum, tomtom. *Go. (SR)* *tuḍum* drum; (Grigson) *turam* kettle drum (*Voc.* 1740). *Koṇḍa ṭimi* a small drum. *Kui (K.) tuḍumi* a kind of drum. / Cf. *Mar. tuḍum, tuḍub* a sort of kettle-drum. DED(S) 2699.

3298 *Ta. tuṭi* cardamom plant. *Ma. tuṭi* cardamoms. / Cf. *Skt. truṭi-* small cardamoms. DED(S) 2700.

3299 *Ta. tuṭuppu* spatula, ladle, oar; *tuṭuvai* wooden ladle for taking ghee; (Koll.) *tuṭippu* boating stick (?). *Ma. tuṭuppu* stirrer, spatula, paddle. *Ka. tuḍupu* oar, flat wooden spoon. ? Cf. 3356 *Ta. tuṭa*. DED 2701.

3300 *Ta. tuṭum-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying jumping sound, as into water. *Ka. duḍum, duḍhum* imitation of the sound of a body suddenly falling or plunging into water; *duḍhum iṭi* to plunge. *Kol. duḍm-* (*duḍumt-*) to swim. DED 2702.

3301 *Ta. tuṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, scour, scrub, sweep, brush, dry by wiping as wet hair, polish, rub, apply, wipe out, ruin, destroy; *tuṭaippam* broom, besom; *toṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, dust. *Ma. tuṭekka* to wipe, rub off, clean, extinguish; *tuṭeppam, tuṭeppu* broom; *tuṭeppikka* to get something wiped. *Ka. toṭe* to smear, besmear, daub, anoint, rub on (as oil on the hand), apply (as whitewash), wipe, remove by rubbing (as tears), wipe off, remove, efface, obliterate, destroy; *toḍasu, todayisu, toḍisu* to wipe, etc., cause to smear or apply to (as chunam, cowdung, etc.); *toḍaka* smearing. *Tu. toḍepuni, tuḍepuni* to anoint, paint, smear, rub. *Te. tuḍ(u)u* to wipe, rub, sweep, clean as any surface, wipe off or away, rub off or out, sweep or sweep away as dust, etc., from a surface; *tuḍ(u)pu* wiping, rubbing out, blotting out, scoring out or correction in writing; *todayu* to wipe, wash. *Go. (Oll.) turs-* to rub. *Go. (Koya Su.) turs-* to dry the body with a cloth after bathing. DED(N) 2703.

3302 *Ta. tuṭai, toṭai* thigh. *Ma. tuṭa* id. *To. twar* id. *Ka. toṭe* id. *Koḍ. toṭe* id. *Tu. tuḍe* thigh, shank, side piece. *Te. toḍa* thigh; *tuṭṭi* hip, haunch. *Kol. duṭ (pl. duṭṭi)* hip. *Kui (K.) donḍo* thigh. *Kuwi (S.) tuntū* hip. Cf. 2840 *Ka. soṇṇa*. DED(S) 2704.

3303 *Ta. tuṭṭu* money of the value of 2 or 4 pies, money. *Ma. tuṭṭu* a copper coin = 20 cash or $\frac{1}{2}$ pie. *Ka. duḍḍu* a copper coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an anna; money. *Koḍ. duḍḍi* 4 pie (? pies); money. *Tu. duḍḍu* a copper coin worth 4 pies, copper coin in general, money. *Te. duḍḍu* a coin of the value of 2 pies, and in some places of 4 pies; money, wealth. DED 2705.

3304 *Ta. tuṭṭu-kkaṭṭai, tuṭṭu-ttaṭi* short club. *Ka. doḍḍe* the bat used at tipcat. *Te. duḍḍu* a stout stick, club, cudgel; *duḍḍu-gaṭṭa* a stout stick or staff. *Go. (S. M.) duḍu*

stick; (M.) *ḍuḍi* id., cane (*Voc.* 1568). *Koṇḍa duḍu* stout stick. *Kui ḍuṭa* stick, staff, rod. *Kuwi (Ist.) duḍu* carrying-stick. DED(S) 2706.

3305 *Ta. tuṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered, cut, severed, be removed, be torn, become clear, resolve, determine, ascertain, conclude; commence; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, cut off; *n.* piece, slice, chop, fragment, bit, morsel; *tuṭikkai* small piece, slice; *tuṭiyai, tuṭukku, tuṭukkai* small piece as of flesh; *tuṭivu* ascertainment, certainty, determination, decision, conclusion, opinion; piece. *Ma. tuṭi* piece; *tuṭiyuka* to cut short, decide. *Ka. tuṭaka, tuṭaku, tuṭuku, tuṭaku* fragment, piece, bit. *Te. tuṭiya* piece, bit, fragment; *tuṭiyu, tuṭṭu* to be cut or broken to pieces; *tuṭ(u)ka* piece, bit, fragment; *tuṭ(u)mu* to cut; *tuttuṭiyalu* small pieces, bits or fragments; ? *truṭṭu* to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? *(t)ruṭṭu* to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or *truṭṭu*, *truncu* with 3339 *Ta. tura*). *Nk. tunke* half portion (of bread). *Go. (L.) tunki* a piece (*Voc.* 1744). *Koṇḍa tuns-* (-t-) to be broken in pieces (as a stick), become worn out (as a cloth); *tunp-* to make holes (in clothes), break into small pieces (as a stick). *Pe. tuṭ-* (*tuṭ-*) to cut, slaughter, sacrifice. *Manḍ. tuṭ-* id. *Kui tuṭu (pl. tuṭṭa)* log of wood, large beam or block of wood. *Kuwi (Su.) tuṭ-* (-h-) to cut (with axe); (*F.*) *tuṭhali* to behead; (*S.*) *tun-* to slay; *tuṭh-* to slaughter; *tuṭpu* the slaughter; (*Mah.*) *tuṭpu* a cut; (*Ist.*) *tuṭ-* (-h-) to cut, kill. ? Cf. 3310 *Ta. tuṭṭam*. DED(S) 2707.

3306 *Ta. tuṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to dare, venture; *tuṭivu* confidence, boldness, daring, bravery; *tuṭiceal, tuṭikaram* daring; *tuṭikari* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bold, dare. *Ma. tuṭiyuka* to hazard, resolve, venture; *tuṭivu* resolution, daring. *Ka. tuṭil* heroism, valour. DED(S) 2708.

3307 *Ta. tuṭi* cloth for wear, hangings, pendants, decorations as of cloth, flag of a car, bark-cloth. *Ma. tuṭi* cloth. *Ko. tuṭy* priest's cloak (worn only at the milk-placing ceremony); *Toda* priest's garment. *To. tuṭy* dairymaid's black garment of a single cloth. *Koḍ. tuṭi* cloth. *Kor. (M.) tuṭṭu* cloth. DED 2709.

3308 *Ta. tuṭai* association, company, help, assistance, support, protection, companion, escort, friend, pair, couple, husband, wife, mate, brother or sister, comparison, similitude, conjugal union; (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to resemble, be like; *tuṭaimai* union, help, ability, power; *tuṭaiyan* husband, friend, companion, minister, helper, assistant, brother, cousin; *tuṭaiyi* wife, sister, heroine's confidante, lady's maid; *tuṭar* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to cluster as flowers; *n.* flower, bunch of flowers, pollen of a flower, bunch of fruit; *tuṭari* bunch of flowers; *tuṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to string as a garland; *tuṭaiyal* garland, wreath of flowers. *Ma. tuṭa* match, companion, help, assistance, guard, convoy;

tuṭavan friend; *tuṭekka* to help, succour, protect, accompany. *Ka. tuṭe* likeness, parity, equality. *Koḍ. tuṭe* a person's support (physical or another person). *Malt. tuṭe* to collect; *tungre* to be collected, assemble. ? Cf. 3563 *Ta. toṭṭan*. DED 2710.

3309 *Ka. duṇḍage, duṇḍige, duṇḍuge* roundly, round, roundness, state of being without corners, well-proportioned, regular, etc.; *duṇḍu* id., a female's hollow, plain bracelet; *duṇḍane, duṇḍanna, duṇḍāne* round; *duṇḍisu* to become round, form round masses, move circularly. *Tu. duṇḍu* round, globular. DED 2711.

3310 *Ta. tuṭṭam* piece, fragment, bit, slice, small piece of cloth, section, division, compartment, small plot of field, piece of fish-meat; *tuṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, tear up, divide, separate, cut short one's words, speak in few words, dispute, disprove, rebuke; be cut off, detached, broken; *n.* detached piece of high land left waste; *tuṭṭu* piece, bit, fragment, slice, section, division, strip, chit, ticket, small piece of cloth, towel. *Ma. tuṭṭam* piece, bit, slice; *tuṭṭikka* to cut to pieces, cut off as the throat. *Ko. tuṭṭ* piece. *To. tuḍ* id.; cloth worn from amputations by Badaga woman (< Badaga *tuṭṭu*). *Ka. tuṭṭisu* to cut or break into pieces, make piecemeal; *tuṭṭu* fragment, piece, bit, a little. *Koḍ. tuṭṭ- (tuṭṭi-)* to break (*intr.*); thread, rope, flower-stem, tip; *tuṭṭi* piece. *Tu. tuṭṭu, suṭṭu* piece, slice. *Te. tuṭṭa, tuṭṭamu* piece, fragment; *tuṭṭincu* to cut, sever; *tuṭṭu, tuṭṭe, tuṭṭemu* piece. *Pa. tuṭṭa* strip of cloth used as bandage. *Malt. tuṭṭe* to break (as a stick); *tuṭṭe* to be broken; *tuṭṭro* broken. ? *Br. tuṭṭing* to become undone (of stitches), clear (of clouds), separate (of milk). ? Cf. 3305 *Ta. tuṭi*. DED (N) 2712.

3311 *Ta. tuṭṭam* beak, bill, nose, elephant's trunk; *toṭṭai, toṭṭalam* elephant's trunk. *Ko. duṇḍ* id. *Ka. toṇḍalu, toṇḍu, toṇḍla, suṇḍalu, suṇḍil, suṇḍila, suṇḍalu, suṇḍilu, suṇḍu* id.; (Coorg) *duṇḍu* face of a cow, beak. *Koḍ. duṇḍi* snout, face (insulting). *Tu. suṇḍily, suṇḍily* elephant's proboscis. *Te. toṇḍamu* id. *Nk. suṇḍam* elephant's trunk. *Go. (L.) oṇḍi* id. (*Voc.* 406). Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṇṇu* and 3296 *Ta. tuṭi*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853. *tuṇḍa-* beak, snout, trunk of an elephant; *ibid.*, no. 12516, *suṇḍa-* elephant's trunk. DED(S) 2713.

3312 *Ta. tuṭṭan* murderer. *Ma. tuṭṭan* insolent. *Ka. tuṭṭu* wickedness; *tuṭṭa* a mischievous, wicked, rascally, insolent, lewd man, a rogue; *tuṭṭi* a wicked female; *tuṭṭa-tana, tuṭṭutana* wickedness, etc.; *tuṭṭu* mischief, rascality, etc.; *toṇḍu* wild or overbearing behaviour. *Tu. tuṭṭu* mischievous, impudent, wicked; *tuṭṭatana* impudence, wickedness; *tuṭṭe* a wicked or impudent man; *tuṭṭi, tuṭṭedi* a mischievous or impudent woman. *Te. tuṭṭa, tuṭṭari* a wicked,

mischievous, impudent fellow; wicked, mischievous, impudent; *tupfatanamu* wickedness and impudence; *dupdagamu* wickedness, mischievousness, shamelessness; *dupdagtdu* a wicked, mischievous man, scamp. DED(S) 2714.

3313 *Ka. dupdigu* *Jatropha curcas* Lin. *Te. dupdigamu* *J. glandulifera*. DED 2715.

3314 *Ta. tuti* point, sharp edge. *Ka. tudi* extremity, end, point, top, tip; *tuffatudi*, *tuttatudi* the very point or end. *Tu. tudi* point, end, extremity, top. *Te. tuda* end, extremity, tip; *tudi* end, termination; *tuffatuda* the very end or extremity; *suda* end, tip, point. *Malt. tota* point, pointed. DED(S) 2716.

3315 *Ta. tutai* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded thick, close, intense, abound, be copious; (-pp-, -tt-) to press together; *n.* closeness, crowded state; ? *tatai* (-v-, -nt-) to be thick-set, crowded, densely packed; (-pp-, -tt-) to be full, abundant; ? *tatumpu* (*tatumpi*) to become full. *Ko. tod-* (*tody-*) to cook (grain or flour) into solid mass by compressing it with a stick. DED(S) 2717.

3316 *Ta. tuttāri* a kind of bugle-horn. *Ma. tuttāri* horn, trumpet. *Ka. tutūri*, *tuttāri*, *tuttūri* a long trumpet. *Tu. tuttāri*, *tuttūri* trumpet, horn, pipe. *Te. tuttāra* a kind of trumpet. / Cf. *Mar. tutāri* a wind instrument, a sort of horn. DED 2718.

3317 *Ta. tutti* wrinkled-leaved evening mallow, *Abutilon asiaticum*; country mallow. *Te. tutturu-benda*, (*SAN*) *tutti*, *tuttūri* *A. indicum*, Indian mallow. DED(S) 2719.

3318 *Ta. tutturu* ornament like the pericarp of a lotus; *tuttu-kkammal* ear ornament worn by women. ? *Ka. duddu* the inner pulpy mass of a cucumber or pumpkin that contains the seeds. *Te. duddu* pericarp of a lotus; a sort of ear ornament worn by women. DED 2720.

3319 *Tu. tuttuni* to dress, wear, clothe; *tuttu* dressing; *tuttāvuni* to cause to dress, clothe; (B-K.) *tuttu*, *suttu*, *huttu* to wear clothes by tying them round the waist (or *suttu*, *huttu* with 2715 *Ta. ēurru*). *Kor. (T.) tūndi* to wear. *Pa. tund-* to wear (jacket, etc.); *caus. tundip-* (*tundit-*). DED 2721.

3320 *Ka. dundu* excessive expenditure, waste, prodigality; *dundugāra* spendthrift, prodigal. *Tu. dundu* prodigal, wasteful; *dundugāre* a prodigal, squanderer. DED 2722.

3321 *Kur. tundnā* to be poured out, spill, pour into; *tundnā* to be poured out, be spilt. *Malt. tunde* to spill, shed, throw out as water; *tundgre* to be spilt, be shed. DED 2723.

3322 *To. topy* shrub, bush. *Te. tuppa* small bush; *dubbu* bunch or tuft of grass, small shrub. *Kol. tuppa* bird's nest. *Pa. tuppa* tuft of reeds or similar plants. *Ga. (S.³) tuppa*

shrub. *Go. (Ko.) tuppa* nest (*Voc.* 1745). *Konda tupa*, *dubu* bush, shrub; (BB) *dupa* shrub. *Kui duba* bush, tuft, cluster, clump of trees. *Kuwi (Isr.) dupa* small thick bushes; (S.) *relli tuppa* bulrush (see 5171). *Malt. dopeli* a small bunch. DED(S) 2724.

3323 *Ta. tuppu* (*tuppi-*) to spit; *n.* spittle; *tuppall* saliva, spittle. *Ma. tuppuka* to spit; *tuppu*, *tuppall* spittle. *To. tūf in-* (*iq-*) to spit. *Ka. tū* imit. sound of spitting and puffing away with the breath; *tūntū* to spit; *tūpu* to spit, blow, puff away. *Koq. tupp-* (*tuppi-*) to spit. *Te. tupukku*, *tuppu* the sound made in spitting suddenly; (K.) *tuppuna* with the sound *tuppu*; *tūpoqueu* (i.e. *tūpoqueu*) to spit. *Go. (Mand.) tuhku* spit, saliva (*Voc.* 1765). *Pe. eup-* (*-t-*) to spit. *Kui sūpa* (*sūpi-*) id.; *n.* expectoration. *Kuwi (F.) hūpali* to spit; *hūpki aiyali* to vomit; (S.) *hūpinai* to spew; *hūpinkai* to vomit; *hūpki* vomiting; (Su.) *hūp-* (*-it-*) to spit; *hūpka* (*pl.*) saliva, spittle; (Isr.) *hūp-* (*-it-*) to spit; *hūpki-* to vomit; *hūpka* vomit, spittle; (Mali.) *dopoki* spittle. *Kur. tuppna* to spit; *tuppaxō* saliva, spittle (for -xō, see 2249 *Ta. kōrai*). *Malt. tupe* to spit; *tupple*, *tulpe* spittle (or with 2862 *Ta. eollu*). DED(S, N) 2725.

3324 *Ka. duma-guttu* to be fuming, frowning or grim, as the look of one's face. *Te. dumaduma* an angry look, frown; *duma-dumal-ādu* to be or look angry, frown, scowl. DED 2726.

3325 *Ta. tumi* (-v-, -nt-) to be cut off, severed, perish, be crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut off, saw, keep off, obstruct; *n.* cut, severance. *Te. tumuru* a small piece or bit; *tutumuru* small bits or fragments, powder, dust. DED(S) 2727.

3326 *Ka. dumuku*, *dumiku* to leap or jump down from above; *dum*, *dhum* sound in imitation of that produced by a body going or coming down suddenly from above; *dumikku*, *dumnikku*, *dhumnikku* to leap or jump down with the sound *dum*, etc.; *dhum-mene* with the sound *dhum*. *Tu. dumukuni* to jump down, alight quickly. *Te. dumuku*, *dūku* to leap, jump, leap over, leap down from; *n.* a leap, jump; *dumukul-ādu* to leap or skip about, caper, frisk. *Pe. dum-* (*-t-*) to ascend, climb; *caus. dup-* (*-t-*). *Mand. dum-* to ascend, climb. DED(S) 2728.

3326A *Ka. dumpa* a root. *Te. dumpa* a bulbous root, bulb. *Ga. (P.) dumpa* root, tuber. DED 2729.

3327 *Pa. tumma* quail. *Ga. (S.³) tumme* a kind of bird. *Kui tumba* quail. *Kuwi (F.) tūmba*, (Isr.) *tumba* id. DED 2730.

3328 *Ta. tumpi* bee, male bee, dragon-fly. *Ma. tumpi* a black beetle flying at night, dragon-fly. *Ko. tib* beetle. *To. tūby* sp. honey-making insect. *Ka. tumbi*, *tumbe*, *dumbi*, *dumbe* a large black bee resembling the humble-bee; (Bell.; U.P.U.) *dummi* a kind of bee. *Koq. tumbi* sp. flying beetle. *Tu. tumbi*

the black bee. *Te. tummeda* a large black humble-bee. *Pa. dumdi* beetle. *Go. (Ph.) tūhmeli* sp. hornet (*Voc.* 1766). *Konda* (Sova dial.) *tumberi* bee. *Kur. dumbā* wasp, hornet; *dumbhārō* sp. of very long hornet; (Iahn) *tumbā* black wasp; *tumbil* wasp. *Malt. tumbē* wasp; *tumbāre* black wasp. / Cf. *Pkt. tumbilli-* honeycomb. DED(S) 2731.

3329 *Ta. tumpi* *Diospyros tomentosa*; Ceylon ebony, *D. ebenum*; *tumpili* Coromandel ebony, *D. melanoxylon*; *D. tupru*; *tumpai* *D. tomentosa*. *Ka. tumaki*, *tumari*, *tumbara*, *tumbari*, *tumburu*, *tūpare*, *tūbare* wild mangosteen tree, *D. embryopteris* Pers. (= *Embryopteris glutinifera* Roxb.) *Te. tubiki*, *tumiki* *D. embryopteris*; *tumida* *D. melanoxylon*. *Kol. (Kin.) tumki* id. *Nk. tumki* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tumik*, *tumig* tendu tree. *Pa. tumbri* (*stem* *tumbr-*) *D. melanoxylon*. *Ga. (S.³) tumur* ebony. *Go. (Tr.) tumri-maṭā*, (A. Y. Ch.) *tumri*, (W. Ph.) *tumri*, (G. Mu.) *tumir*, (Ma.) *tumeri*, (M.) *tumer* id., tendu tree, *D. melanoxylon* (*Voc.* 1751). *Kui duri*, *dureni*, (K.) *dūri* Coromandel ebony. *Kuwi (P. S.) dūri* ebony. / Cf. *Skt. tumburu*, *tumburi*, *tubari* [coriander or] the fruit of *D. embryopteris*; Turner, CDIAL, no. 5872. [Five species of *Diospyros*: *D. tomentosa* Roxb.; *D. ebenum* Koenig; *D. melanoxylon* Roxb.; *D. tupru* Buch-Ham.; *D. embryopteris* Pers.] DED(S) 2732.

3330 *Ta. tumpi-kkai*, *tumpiecañ-kai*, *tumpieci-kkai* elephant's trunk; *tumpi* elephant. *Ma. tumpi-kkai* elephant's trunk. *Koq. tumbi-kay* id.; *ba-tumbi* bird's tail (*ba-li* tail). *Tu. (B-K.) tumbi* elephant's trunk. DED(N) 2734.

3331 *Ta. tumpai* assembly, crowd. *Ir. dūmba* much. *Ko. tub-* (*tuby-*) to be filled full; *tube-* (*tuhe-*) to fill (*tr.*); *tumn* full. *Ka. tumbu* to become full, filled up, complete, abound, be amassed, become plump and strong; *n.* becoming full; *tumhisu* to fill; *tumbike* repletion; *tombe* multitude, assemblage, host, cluster, etc.; *tomhāra* mass, heap (of grain); *tumbu* to fill (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Koq. dumb-* (*dumbi-*) to become full; (Shanmugam) *dumba* much. *Tu. tumbuni* to be filled; *tumbāvuni* to cause to fill; *tumukuni*, *timukuni*, *timuruni*, (B-K. also) *dimuku* to throng, crowd; *tombara* abundant, much. *Kor. (M.) tumdi* to fill. Cf. 3509 *Ma. toppan*. DED(S) 2735, 2739.

3332 *Ta. tumpu* dust. *Ka. dumbu* id. *Te. dummu*, *dumārumu*, *duvva* id.; (*VPK*) *tūva*, *tuva*, *tuva*, *dubba* fine sand; (B.) *turumu* powder; *yh.* to reduce to powder. *Kol. dubba* small dust cloud; (Kin.) dust. *Go. (L.) dubā* dust; (SR.) *duba* id., earth; (S.) *dumu* dust (*Voc.* 1571); (Ko.) *dumul* id. (*Voc.* 1876); (ASu.) *dubbā* dirt. *Kuwi (S.) dūmburu* id. DED(S) 2736.

3333 *Ta. tumpu* rope; frayed ends, as of a gut; border, fringe. *Ma. tumpu* rope; *tumpu*, *tumpu* extremity, end of a rope or string. DED 2737.

3334 *Ta. tumpai* white dead nettle, *Leucas*: bitter toombay, *L. aspera*. *Ma. tumpa* *Phlomis* or *L. indica*. *To. tib* various *Leucas* species (*zeylanica*, *aspera*, *linifolia*) and *Anaphilis* species (*neelgerriana*, *Bournei*). *Ka. tumbe*, *tumbi* *P. indica* Lin.; the very common weed *L. linifolia*. *Tu. tumbē*, *tumbi* *P. indica*. *Te. tummi* *L. cephalotes*. [*Leucas* = *Phlomis*.] DED 2738.

3335 *Te. tumma* babool tree, *Acacia arabica*. *Kol. (SR.) tumbā* id. (Kamaleswaran). *Ga. (S.²) tumba* maran, (*S.³) tumba* id. *Ga. (Koya Su.) tumma* id. (< *Te.*). DED(S) 526.

3336 *Ta. tummu* (*tummi-*), *tumpu* (*tumpi-*) to sneeze; *tummu*, *tummā* sneeze, sneezing. *Ma. tummuka*, *tumpuka* to sneeze; *tumekka* (cattle) snort; *tuvekka* to sneeze, snort. *Ko. tub-* (*tuby-*) to sneeze. *To. tūb-* (*tūby-*) id. *Koq. timm-* (*timmi-*), (Mercara dialect) *tumm-* (*tummi-*) id. *Tu. tumbily* sneezing, sneeze. *Te. tummu* to sneeze; *n.* sneeze. *Kol. tum-* (*tumt-*) to sneeze. *Nk. tum* a sneeze. *Nk. (Ch.) tum-* to sneeze. *Pa. tumm-* id.; *tumkud* a sneeze, sneezing. *Ga. (Oll.) tum-*, (S.) *tumm-* to sneeze. *Go. (Ko.) tum* a sneeze (*Voc.* 1746); (Ph.) *tuhkānā*, (Mu.) *tuh-* (S.) *tuhk-*, (L.) *tuhkānā* to sneeze; (Tr.) *tuhkānā* to cough (of cattle in the rainy season); (Ph.) *tuhk* a sneeze (*Voc.* 1763). *Konda tup-* (*-t-*) to sneeze; *tumbu* (*pl. tupku*) a sneeze. *Pe. tum-* (*-t-*) to sneeze. *Mand. tum-* id. *Kui (K.) tumb-* (*-it-*) id. *Kuwi (Su.) tumm-*, (F.) *tūh-mali*, (S.) *tūminai* id.; (S.) *tūmu* a sneeze. *Kur. tum'nā* (*tummyas*) to sneeze; *tum'tānā* to cause one to sneeze. *Malt. tume* to sneeze. DED(S) 2740.

3337 *Ko. tu-n-* (*tu-nd-*) to pull along (something or someone), rape. *Ka. tuyi* (*tuyid-*, *tūd-*) to pull, draw, stretch. ? *Te. duyuy*, *duyuy*, *duyu*, *duyu* to draw as a sword out of the scabbard, remove or strip of leaves, etc., as a twig by drawing it through the hand or between the fingers. *Go. (Ko.) duy-* to strip (leaves of bough) (*Voc.* 1575; < *Te.*). DED(S) 2741.

3338 *Ta. tuyya* pure, holy; conclusive, certain; *tuppu* cleanness; *tū* purity, cleanliness, immaculateness, that which is pure, brightness, whiteness; *tūeu* cleanness; *tūytu* that which is pure, clean, immaculate, holy; *tūymai*, *tūmai* purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness, truth, salvation, goodness; *tūya* clean, pure, holy; *tūyavan*, *tūyan* pure and holy man, sage, ascetic; *tūyāl* pure, spotless woman. *Ma. tuyya* fair, spotless; *tū* pure, bright; *tuyma*, *tūma* purity, perfection. ? *Br. tūbē* moon (cf. s.v. 5496(a) *Ta. vel*). DED 2742.

3339 *Ta. tura* (-pp-, -nt-) to tunnel, bore; *turappu* tunnel; *turappanam* auger, drill,

tool for boring holes; *turuvi* (turuvi-) to bore, drill, perforate, scrape out as the pulp of a coconut; *n.* hole, scraping, scooping; *turuval* scrapings as of coconut pulp, boring, drilling. *Ma. turakka* to bury, undermine; *turappanam* carpenter's drill, gimlet; *turappan* a bandicoot rat; *turavu* burrowing, mine, hole; *tura* hole, burrow. *Ka. turi*, *turuvi* to hollow, bore, drill, make a hole, grate, scrape as fruits, scrape out as a kernel out of its shell; *n.* grating, scraping out, etc. *Tu. turipini*, *turipuni*, *turupuni* to bore, perforate, string as beads; *turiyuni*, *turuvuni* to be bored, perforated, be strung. *Te. turumu* to scrape with a toothed instrument as the kernel of a coconut; ? *truṅgu* to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? *t(r)uncu* to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or *truṅgu*, *truncu* with 3305 *Ta. tupi*). *Pa. turu* soil dug out in a heap by rats. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) *truk* (-t-) (pig) to root up earth with snout. *Kui trupka* (< *truk-p*; *trukt*-) to bore, pierce; *truspa* (*trust*-), *tuspa* (*tust*-), to pierce a hole, breach; *trūva* (*trūt*-) to be pierced, holed; *trunga* (*trungi*-) to become a hole, be pierced. *Kur. tūrnā* to pierce through, perforate. *Malt. tūre* to scratch out; *turge* to bury the ashes of the dead; ? *tunga*, *tupgra* hollow of a bamboo or bridge, tube, tunnel. DED(S) 2743.

3340 *Ta. tura* (-pp-, -nt-) to drive as an elephant, beat away as flies, shoot as an arrow, propel, disperse, scatter, direct, urge, encourage, drive in a nail, hammer; *turattu* (*turatti*-) to drive away, chase out, scare off as beasts, birds, remove, reject, expel as a servant, pursue as a thief, drive, cause to move fast as bullocks; *turappu* driving, hammering, discharging, dispelling, chasing, scaring away. *Ma. turattuka* to drive away. *Ka. dobbu*, *dobbu*, *dabbu*, *dabbu* to shove, push, thrust, throw down from above, put. *Tu. dobbu* pushing, shoving; *dobbuni* to push, shove, put off. *Te. trōcu* to push, shove, thrust; *trō-paḍu* to be pushed or driven; *trō-paṭu* being pushed or driven; *trō-paḍu* to push; *trōpu*, *trōpuḍu* a push, disregarding, discarding, prohibition, sub-traction, deduction; *trōyu* to push, propel, thrust, shove, drive, reject, dismiss, eject, throw out, subtract, deduct; *t(r)ōlu* to drive, drive away or out, exorcise; *d(r)obbu* to push, shove, thrust; *n.* a push, thrust, shove. *Nk. dhobb-* to push. *Pa. turkip-* (*turkit*-) to push, shove. *Ga. (S.) turus* key- to push in, shove; (S.³) *turuy-* to push into something. *Go. (Ma.) ro³*, (Pat.) *roppānā*, (L.) *rosnā* to drive (*Voc.* 3067). *Kui trōpa* (*trōt*-) to press something forward with the fingers, massage. *Kuwi* (D.) *trō-* (-t-) to poke (fire). DED(S, N) 2744, DED(N) 2891.

3341 *Ta. turavu* sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes. *Ma. turavu* a large well. *Te. doravi*, *doravu* id.; *doruvu* id., a tank, a dock for ships. DED 2745.

3342 *Ma. turala*, *toralā* cold, catarrh. *Tu. toralē*, (B-K.) *soralē* muscus of the nose. DED(N) 2746.

3343 *Ta. turu* rust, verdigris, flaw; *turucu*, *turuci* blue vitriol, spot, dirt, blemish, stain, defect, rust; *turicu* fault, crime, sorrow, affliction, perversity, blue vitriol; *tukku*, *tuppu* rust. *Ma. tūriṣu* blue vitriol; *turumpu*, *turuvu* rust. *Ka. tukku* rust of iron; *tutta*, *tuttu*, *tutte* blue vitriol. *Tu. tukky* rust; *mair(y)suttu*, (*Eng.-Tu. Dict.*) *mairytuttu* blue vitriol. *Te. t(r)uppu* rust; (*SAN*) *trukku* id., verdigris. / Cf. Skt. *tuttha-* blue vitriol; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5855. DED(S) 2747.

3344 *Ta. turutti* islet in a river. *Ma. turutti* island. DED 2748.

3345 *Ta. turuppu-kkōṭu*, *turumpuṭaṇ* unwinnowed heap of grain. *Ma. turumpu* heap of threshed grain. *Tu. tuppē* stack, heap of corn or rice. DED 2749.

3346 *Ta. turumpu* bits of straw, refuse stalks as of sugar-cane; *tural* rubbish of dry leaves; *tukku* meanness, worthlessness, useless person or thing. *Ma. turumpu* straw, awn. *Tu. turumbu* chaff, (B-K.) chaff and waste. *Te. tukku*, *tukkuḍu* rubbish, trash; trashy, worthless; ? *duggu* spoiled or musty straw. *Pa. turri* rubbish, refuse. *Ga. (Oll.) tur* weed, grass. *Go. (Ko.) tog* dust, dirt, rubbish (*Voc.* 1798). *Koṇḍa turī* rubbish, sweepings, trash. *Pe. taker* dirt. *Kui turki* refuse heap, manure. *Kuwi* (Su.) *truki*, (Mah.) *turki* refuse; (Isr.) *turki/truki* place for village rubbish. DED(S, N) 2750, DED(S) 2688.

3347 *Ta. turuvu* (turuvi-) to seek, inquire into, search out, trace, pursue; *n.* searching; *turuval* searching; *turu-ppiṭi* to detect, trace, search; *turappu* (*turappi*-) to seek; *turavu* spying; *tuppu* spying, investigation, sign, trace, evidence as of a crime; *tumpu-pōṭu* to probe, spy out (*loc.*); *turuntu* (*turunti*-) to explore, examine. *Ka. tubbu* to point out a thief or spy out a thief and make him known; be found out or discovered; *n.* state of being found out or detected. *Tu. tubbu* discovery as of stolen property, detection as of an offence. DED 2751.

3348 *Kol. turre* pig. *Nk. turre* id. (*Nk. (Ch.) tur*, *turre* id. *Pa. turra* sp. animal (not pig). *Go. (Mu.) turre*, (Ma.) *tore* animal called in Halbi *kebrī* (*Voc.* 1756). *Mand. turne* animal called in local Oriya *kebra*. DED(S) 2752.

3349 *Pa. tula* weaver. *Ga. (Oll.) tule* people of the Dom tribe; (S.) *tulle* an untouchable. DED 2753.

3350 *Ta. tupaṅku* (*tupaṅki*-), *tuvakku* (*tuvakki*-) to begin, enter upon; *tuvakkam* beginning, commencement. *Ko. tovk-* (*tovky-*) to begin. ? *To. twiṭx-* (*twiṭxy-*) to be at the point of, be ready to; *twiṭk-* (*twiṭky-*) to start, begin. DED 2754.

3351 *Ta. tuvar* (-v-, -nt-) to dry, wipe off moisture; become dry; *n.* firewood, dry

leaves; *tuvarttu* (*tuvartti*-) to wipe off moisture; *tuvaffu* (*tuvaffi*-) to wipe off moisture as after bathing; *n.* wiping off moisture. *Ma. tuvaruka*, *tukaruka* to grow dry; *tuvarttuka* to make dry, wipe clean, remove superfluous water out of a rice-field; *tōruka* to air, dry; *tuvareca*, *tukaracca*, *tōrcca* fair weather, cessation of rain (in the monsoon). DED(N) 2755.

3352 *Ta. tuvar* astringency, astringent substance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be astringent; *tuvareppu* astringency; *tuka* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bitter. *Ka. tuvara*, *tovara*, *tovaru*, *togari*, *togaru* astringent. *Tu. cogaru* id. *Te. togara* astringent taste. *Kui torpa* (*tort*-) to be astringent, have a lingering and clinging taste. / Cf. Skt. *tubara-*, *tuvara-* astringent, astringent taste; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5890. DED 2756.

3353 *Ta. tuvarai* *Cajanus indicus*, dhal. *Ma. tuvara* id. *To. tifiry* *Atylosia Candollei*, jungle dhal. *Ka. togari*, *tovari* *C. indicus*. *Koḍ. to-ri* be-*le* id. (for be-*le*, see 4444). *Tu. togari*, *togare* id. *Te. (SĀN) togari*, (*VPK*) *togaru* (*togari*) (*pl. togallu*) id. *Kol. (Kin.) togar* id. *Nk. togari* id. *Go. (A.) tōri*, (Y.) *tōriṅ* (*pl.*), (Ma.) *tōri* id. (*Voc.* 1770). / Cf. Skt. *tubarī-*, *tubarikā-* *Cajanus indicus*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5866. DED(S, N) 2757.

3354 *Ta. tuval* (*tuvalv-*, *tuvaṇṇ-*) to quiver, tremble. *To. tu-ḷ* power of a god (in songs). *Ka. tūlu*, *tūḷaga*, *tūṇa* violent agitation, frenzy, demoniac possession. *Tu. tūḷa* inspiration, enthusiasm, ecstasy. DED(S) 2758.

3355 *Ta. tuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to dip in, soak, temper (steel); (-v-, -nt-) to be dipped (as cloth in dye), be moistened with starch, be tempered (as steel). *Ma. tuvekkā* to steep, soak in water, temper (iron). *Tu. tuva* overflowing, running over. ? Cf. 3555 *Ta. tōy*. DED 2759.

3356 *Ta. tuṇa* (-pp-, -nt-) to stir as with a ladle; *turavai* porridge as stirred with a ladle; *turavu* (*turavi-*), *turāvu* (*turāvi-*), *turā* to stir with the hand, stir with a ladle, turn over as paddy spread in the sun, paddle or row a boat; *turai* (-v-, -nt-) to propel by oars. *Ma. tuṇa* paddle, rudder; *turayuka* to paddle, steer. *Ka. torasu* to turn round as with a ladle, row. *Tu. sulayi* rudder; *sulāvuni* to row a boat; *tulapini*, *tulāvuni* to row, paddle, steer. ? Cf. 3299 *Ta. tuṭuppu*. DED 2760.

3357 *Ta. tuṭay*, *tulaci*, *tulavam*, *tulayuv* sacred basil, *Ōcimum sanctum* Lin. *Ma. tulasi*. *Ka. toḷaci*, *toḷace*, *toḷaṇce*, *toḷasi*, *tulasi*. *Koḍ. toḷasi*, (Shannugam) *tulasi*. *Tu. tulaci*, *tulasi*, *tulasi*, *toḷaci*. *Te. tulasi*. *Pa. tulca*. / Cf. Skt. *tulasi-* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5885), from which some of the forms have been borrowed. DED 2761.

3358 *Kur. tuṭxānā*, *tuṭxānā* to take the skin off, shell, strip; *reṭṭ-pass.* *tuṭxānā*. *Br. trukking* to pluck off, pluck, strip. DEDS 528.

3359 *Ta. tulaṅku* (*tulaṅki*-) to move, sway from side to side as an elephant, shake, be perturbed, be uprooted, droop; *tulakku* (*tulakki*-) to move, shake, bow, nod; *n.* shaking, grief, sorrow; *tulakkam* shaking, waving, motion, agitation of mind, fear, dread, dwindling, diminishing; *tulumpu* (*tulumpi*-) to shake, be agitated; *tuluppipu* to stir up; *tulaṅku* (*tulaṅki*-) to hang, swing, be agitated, disturbed; *tulaṅku* (*tulaṅki*-) to shake, toss; *tulukku* (*tulukki*-) id., walk affectedly; *n.* gesticulation; *tuṭku* (*tuṭki*-) to be alarmed; *n.* fear, dismay. *Ma. tulaṅhuka* to move tremulously; *tulakkam* shaking; *tulumpuka* to fluctuate, swagger; *tulayuka* to be shaken. *To. twiḷg* ḍ- (*ḍḍ*-) (ball) bounces, (river) goes over rocks; *twiḷg* ḥ-s- (*ḥ-sy-*) (river) goes over rocks (*pi-s-* to swing). *Ka. tulaku*, *tuliku*, *tuluku*, *tuluṅku*, *tupuku* to be agitated, shake; (Bark.) *tolki* to be shaken (as water or oil in a pot). *Te. dulupu* to shake so as to remove dust, etc., shake off, get rid of; *tolāku*, *tonāku*, *toḍāku* to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3361 *Ta. tuli*); (K.) *tonāku* trembling in fear. *Kui dānga* (*dāngi*-) to be rocked to and fro, pitch, sway, be tossed violently backwards and forwards and up and down; *tr. dāpka* (< *dāk-p*; *dākt*-). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *dulp-* (-it-) to shake (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 2762.

3360 *Ta. tulaṅku* (*tulaṅki*-) to shine, be bright, luminous, radiate; *tulakkam* brightness, splendour; *tulakku* (*tulakki*-) to polish; *tulumpu* (*tulumpi*-) to sparkle, glitter, shine; *tulaṅku* (*tulaṅki*-) to shine, glitter, be bright, be polished, be clear; *tulakku* (*tulakki*-) to polish, burnish, cause to shine, illumine, make clear, sharpen; *n.* lustre, polish; *tulakkam* lustre, brightness, splendour, polish, gloss, clearness. *Ma. tulaṅhuka* to glitter; *tulakkuka* to burnish; *tulakkam* splendour; *tulaṅhuka*, *telaṅhuka* to shine, glitter; *tulakkam*, *telakkam* splendour. *Ka. toḷagu* to shine, be full of splendour; *n.* shine, splendour; *toḷapu* shine, lustre. *Te. tulakincu* to shine, rejoice; *tulakimpu* shining, rejoicing; (K.) *tolāku* to shine, be splendid. DED 2763.

3361 *Ta. tuli* (-pp-, -nt-) to drip, fall in drops as rain, tears, trickle down, rain; sprinkle, let fall in drops; *n.* raining, dripping, raindrop, globule of water, rain, small quantity; *tulumpu* (*tulumpi*-) to brim over, overflow as tears in the eyes, melt; *tulli* a drop; *tullam* little drop of water. *Ma. tuli* a drop; *tulikka* to drop, flow freely (as toddy); *tulli*, (*Tijiya*) *tulli* a drop. *Ko. tolg-* (*tolgy-*) to wash one's hands with tears. *To. toḷy-* (*toḷe-*) to sprinkle (*intr.*, *tr.*); *tolb-* (*tolby-*) (liquid) slops over; *tūty* a drop. *Ka. tulaku* to be scattered in drops, spill, run over; *tuluku* to sprinkle, scatter in drops, shed, throw as arrows; *tulukuvike* running over or out. *Koḍ. tuli* a drop of liquid. *Tu. suliyuni* to overflow. *Kor. (T.) toḷṅki* id. *Te. toluku* to rain. (K.)

also) be spilled, overflow; **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season; **tolukāru** the rainy season (or the items **tolakari** to **tolukāru** in 3516); (K. B.) **tolucu** to shed, as fruit, powder, etc.; (K.) **tolumu** to cause leaves to fall by cutting or plucking; **toḍāku**, **tonāku**, **tolāku** to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3359 *Ta.* **tuḷāṅku**). *Pa.* **tolk-** to spill (*intr.*); **tolkip-** (**tolkit-**), **tolcip-** (**tolcit-**) *id.* (*tr.*); **tolc-** to spill (water out of a pot). *Ga.* (S.²) **tolker kalam** rainy season (< *Te.*); (S.³) **tonk-ēr-** to trickle out. *Koṇḍa torṇ- (**-it**) (water) to be split; **tork-** to spill (water) from a vessel by shaking. DED(S, N) 2764.*

3362 *Ta.* **tuḷir-** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to bud, sprout, shoot, put forth leaves, prosper, thrive; *n.* bud, sprout, young leaf, tender foliage. *Ma.* **tuḷir** a bud; **tuḷirka** to bud. *Ka.* **suri** tender sprout; (Bark.) **suḷi**, (Hal.) **culi** sprout; (Rabakavi, *LSB* 5.19) **toḷu** mango shoot. *Koṇḍ.* **culi** leaf shoot. *Tu.* **suḷi** a tender shoot, germ or bud. *Malt.* **eūle** to sprout; **eūlo** blade of grass or corn. Cf. 3131 *Ta.* **taḷir**. DED(S, N) 2765.

3363 *Ta.* **tuḷu**, **tuḷavam** the Tuḷu country; the Tuḷu language. *Ma.* **tuḷu** Northern Kēraḷa from Gōkarna to Perumpuḷa; **tuḷuvan** a Tuḷu man. *Ka.* **tuḷu** the Tuḷu country; **tuḷava**, **tuḷuva** a Tuḷu man, the Tuḷu language. *Tu.* **tuḷu** Tuḷu; of or belonging to Tuḷu; **tuḷuve**, **tuḷutaye** a Tuḷu man. DED 2766.

3364 *Ta.* **tuḷlu** (**tuḷli-**) to leap, frisk, spring up, jump up, be restive, trip along in a frolicsome manner, be haughty, arrogant, lead a happy-go-lucky life, tremble, quiver; *n.* leap, jump, spring, arrogance; **tuḷḷal** frisking, leaping, dance, dancing, dancer. *Ma.* **tuḷḷuka** to frisk, jump, leap; **tuḷḷal** jumping, tremor as of ague, demoniac possession; **tuḷḷikka** to cause to jump; **tuḷḷan** grasshopper; devil-dancer. *Ka.* **tuḷlu** to roll, frisk, jump, leap. *Koṇḍ.* **tuḷḷ-** (**tuḷli-**) to make small jumps. *Tu.* **tuḷḷuni**, **tuḷḷuni** to roll, turn, leap, jump; **tuḷḷely** a marriage amongst Pariahs. *Te.* (*tr.*) **tuḷlu** to jump, leap, spring, caper, be arrogant or conceited; *n.* jump, leap, spring, caper; arrogance, conceit; **tuḷḷūbōtu** an arrogant or conceited person; **tuḷḷinta** a jump; **tuḷḷagincu** to jump up; **tuḷḷaginta** jumping up. *Go.* (Ko.) **tuḷ-** to jump (*Voc.* 1761). DED(S, N) 2767.

3365 *Ta.* **tuḷa** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to leave, relinquish, forsake, quit, abandon, desert, reject, discard, neglect, dispense with, omit, avoid, renounce worldly pleasures, become an ascetic; **tuḷan-tār**, **tuḷantār** ascetics; **tuḷappu** separation, parting, relinquishment, rejection; **tuḷavi** renunciation; **tuḷavu** relinquishment, rejection, renunciation; ? **tuḷvu** (**tuḷvi-**) to leave. ? *Ko.* **tot-** (**toty-**) to escape. *To.* **twar-** (**twarṭ-**) to become on bad terms with, abandon (friendship); (**twarṭ-**) to make to be on bad

terms (with oneself or with one another). *Ka.* **toṛe** to put away, abandon, quit, give up, renounce, repudiate, reject; **toṛavi** leaving, abandoning. *Tu.* **toṛevuni** to abandon, give up; **toṛely** abandonment. *Te.* (K.) **toṛāḡu**, (Saṅk.) **toṛāḡu** to abandon, quit, renounce; *n.* separation. *Koṇḍa tuR-* (**-t-**) to remove (weeds, etc.). *Pe.* **tuhī-**, **tussī-** to throw away (combination of **tuh-** and **hī-** < **si-** to give, which is used as an auxiliary; **tuh-** appears not to be used by itself). *Mand.* **tuh-** *id.*, (cow) to calve. *Kui* **tuhpa** (**tuht-**) to cast away, throw off, abandon, leave, except, relinquish, let alone, let be; *n.* abandonment, relinquishing. *Kuwi* (F) **tūssali** (**tūst-**) to throw away; (Su.) **tuh-** (**tust-**) to throw away; also used as an auxiliary. ? *Malt.* **tuwe** to throw away, disregard. DED(S, N) 2768.

3366 *Ta.* **tuṛaṭṭi**, **tuṛaṭu** iron crook, elephant goad, pole with iron hook to pluck fruits, entanglement; (RS, p. 151, item 291) **coṛaṭu** a rod for plucking coconuts. *Ma.* **tuṛaṭu** a hook, crook. *Ka.* **toṛaḍu** crook, hook, crooked instrument for taking down fruits from trees. Cf. 3547 *Ta.* **toṭṭi**. DED(S, N) 2769.

3367 *Ta.* **tuṛu** (**tuṛuv-**, **tuṛ-**) to be thick, crowded, full, be closed; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cram as food into the mouth, stuff, press or crowd into a bag or box; *n.* thickness, closeness, crowdedness, eating; **tuṛumpu** (**tuṛumpi-**), **tuṛumu** (**tuṛumi-**) to be close, crowded; **tuṛumal** closeness; **tuṛupavam** *id.*, thickness, crowdedness; **tuṛuval** thronging, crowding, eating; **tuṛru** (**tuṛri-**) to eat, seize with the mouth, lie close; *n.* boiled rice, food, ball of boiled rice as a mouthful, crowd, multitude; **tuṛru** (**tuṛri-**) to be close, thick, crowded together, get near, approximate, get attached to; **tuṛṇunār** friends (as being near); **tuṛṇu** (**tuṇni-**) to be fitted, joined, attached, be thick, crowded, press close, approach, approximate, adhere to, join; **tuṇṇal** being near to or close together; **tuṇṇ-alar** foes, enemies; **tuṇṇiyār**, **tuṇṇinār** friends, relations, adherents; **tuvaṇṇu** (**tuvaṇni-**) to fill up, be thick, close, crowded, be in company, join, be heaped up; *n.* fullness. *Ma.* **tuṛuka** to be thronged, stuffed, close, cram, push in; **tuṛu**, **tuṛuku** a heap, a thicket overgrown with grass; **tuṛuturē** throngingly, pressingly; **tuṛuttuka** to force in, cram, stuff. *Ko.* **turg-** (**turgy-**) to enter into hole, sink into swampy ground; **turk-** (**turky-**) to push through a hole, cram into mouth. *Ka.* **tuṛuku**, **tuṛaku** to force or crowd things into, cram, stuff, cause to enter; **tuṛuga**, **tuṛagu** a throng, crowd; **tuṛugal**, **tuṛuṅgal** *id.*, mass, thicket; **tuṛugu** to be crammed, thronged, crowded, closely packed, close, amassed or plentiful, appear in numbers, be entirely covered or enveloped, concealed, surrounded or clothed; **tuṛubu**, **tuṛumbu** to insert, tuck in, stick in (as flowers in the hair); *n.* bundle of hair at the back of the head into which the muḍi has been tucked; **tukku** to crowd, throng, come en masse; **tuttu** to take by mouthfuls, eat,

swallow; **tuttu**, **tottu** a mouthful. *Tu.* **turkal-yuni** to be distended (as an overloaded stomach). *Te.* **tuṭṭe** collection, group, heap; (K.) **tuṛugu**, (B.) **tuṛugu** to insert, stick in as flowers, cram in, gag by thrusting a cloth in the mouth, caulk (a ship); (K.) **tuṛumu**, (B.) **tuṛumu** to cram or stick, thrust in, deck the head with flowers. *Kol.* **turk-** (**turukt-**) to put (fuel) on fire; **turs-** (**turust-**) to thrust through hole; (*SSTW*) **turmeng** to put in. *Pa.* **tutt-** to be blocked up; **tuṭip-** (**tuṭit-**) to block up; (NE.) **tuyp-** (**tuyt-**) to block up. *Koṇḍa tuṛbi- (**-t-**) to insert, thrust in. *Kuwi* (Su., p. 233 bottom) **cuc-** to block up; (Isr.) **tuc-** (**-it-**) to shut (door); (F.) **cūcū** lid; (S.) **cucu** cork, stopper. *Kur.* **tubnā** to put plenty (or too much) inside, press, stuff or cram into, overfill; **turḷgnā** to gather together continually (material that adheres to side of mortar or oil-press, in rice-pounding and oil-extracting) (Pfciffer 1972). *Br.* **truijing** to choke by taking too big a mouthful, choke with confusion, choke with pride. Cf. 3399(a) *Ta.* **tūr-**, *Ka.* **tūru**. / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) **turumba-** **gahanah**; Mar. **turūb** full (*adv.*). DED(S) 2770.*

3368 *Ta.* **tuṛu-tuṛuv-epal**, **tuṛu-tuṛuv-epal**, **tuṛu-tur-epal** *expr.* signifying restlessness, impatience, state of being always in motion; **tuṛuturu** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be fidgety, restless, quiver (as the lips or tongue through desire to speak), be in great haste; **tuṛuturuppu** restlessness, impatience, haste. *Tu.* **tuṛuturu** swiftly, quickly; **tuṛuta**, **tuṛita**, **tuṛta**, **tuṛtu** swiftness, haste; quick, swift. *Te.* **tuṛutu** haste, quickness; **tuṛru** haste; **tora-paḍu** to hasten. DED 2771.

3369 *Ta.* **tuṛuttu** (**tuṛutti-**) to bulge, protrude; thrust out; **tuṛuntu** (**tuṛunti-**) to enlarge, as a hole or cavity. *Ma.* **tuṛikka** to project, protrude; **tuṛippikka** to press out. DED 2772.

3370 *Ta.* **tuṛai** place, location, situation, way, path (as of justice), branch, section, category, method, means, seaport, harbour, roadstead, sea, river, place where washermen wash clothes, bathing ghat, frequented place, place of meeting, branch of knowledge, subject or theme, proper arrangement, codification. *Ma.* **tuṛa** frequented place, rendezvous, harbour, place for washing clothes, natural pond or cavern. *Ka.* **toṛe** a stream, river. *Tu.* **tudē** *id.* *Kor.* (O.) **tode** river. *Te.* (*inscr.*) **toṛe** (in place names). DED(S) 2773.

3371 *Pa.* **tud-** (**tutt-**) to set fire to. *Ga.* (P.) **tuy-** *id.* DEDS 529.

3372 *Ta.* **tunpam**, **tunpu** affliction, sorrow, distress, trouble, pain, disease, misfortune, calamity, penury; **tunpan** person in distress; **tunmai** harm, evil; **tuni** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to loathe, abhor, be angry at, displeased with, be sulky, as in a love-quarrel; *n.* disgust, dissatisfaction, loathing, anger, displeasure, affliction, sorrow, distress, disease, sin, trouble, poverty; **tunippu** aversion. *Ma.* **tunpam** affliction. DED 2774.

3373 *Ta.* **tū**, **tūvu**, **tuvai**, **tuvvai** flesh, meat. *Ma.* (*DCV*) **tuva** raw flesh. ? *Go.* (A.) **savi**, (Y. Ch.) **savvi**, (Tr.) **sawwi**, (W.) **sāwi**, (Ph.) **savvi**, (Ma.) **aviṅ**, **havi**, (M.) **having**, (Ko.) **aviṅ** flesh, meat; (Mu. S.) **havi** *id.*, gum of tooth (*Voc.* 3359). *Br.* **sū** flesh, meat. ? Cf. 728 *Ta.* **ū**. DED(S) 2775.

3374 *Koṇḍa dū-* (**-t-**) to be well grown (as fruit, child, etc.), be well-developed; *caus.* **dūp-** (**-t-**). *Pe.* **dū-** (**-t-**) to grow old; **dūten** old man. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **dūtanju** old man; **dūṭali** old woman; (Isr.) **dū-** (**-t-**) to grow old; **dūti** old. Perhaps from 4954 ***mutu-** > ***mdū-** > **dū-**. DEDS 530.

3375 *Ko.* **du-** hollow in ground at burning-place where pyre is built. *Ka.* (Badaga; Emeneau, *Language* 15.47 [1939]) **du-e** burial ground. *Ga.* (S.) **dukke** obsequies. *Koṇḍa dūki graveyard, crematory. *Pe.* **duger** burial place. DEDS 531.*

3376 (a) *Ta.* **tūṅku** (**tūṅki-**) to hang, be suspended, swing, sway from side to side as an elephant, dance, sleep, slumber, die, spin as a top, droop as a plant, be sluggish, slow; delay, procrastinate, walk or trudge slowly, rest profoundly; **tūṅkal** pendant, anything suspended, drowsiness, light sleep, dullness, depression, balance, scales, dancing, a tune of slow measure; **tūṅku** (**tūṅki-**) to lift up, raise, hoist, weigh, balance, consider, compare, hang, suspend, shake, agitate; *n.* pendant, anything suspended, balance, weight, plumb-line, height, perpendicularity, steepness, comparison, similitude, deliberation, pondering, dancing; **tūṅkam** sleep, drowsiness, fatigue, weariness, laziness, drooping, delay, pendants in jewels, a kind of garland, ornamental hanging, a kind of ear-ornament, weighing, height, rise in price; **tūṅkutūṅki** satchel-bearer. *Ma.* **tūṅhuka** to hang, be suspended, dangle, be weighed, be drowsy, sleep; **tūṅhal** hanging, inclination, reliance, drowsiness; **tūṅkuka** to suspend, hang up, weigh, take up, nod, be drowsy; **tūṅkam** hanging, esp. the ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks in honour of Kāḷi, weighing, weight, precipice, perpendicular, sleepiness, a cradle of cloth suspended by the four corners; **tūṅkal** drooping, drowsiness, grief; **tūṅkikka** to have hanged, get weighed; **tūṅku** that which hangs or serves to suspend something, what can be lifted at once, dependency, direction. *Ko.* **tu-g-** (**tu-yg-**) to hang (*intr.*), weigh (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (**tu-yk-**) to carry on shoulder, weigh (*tr.*); **tu-gm** (*obl.* **tu-gt-**) weight; **tu-ktu-ky** servant. *To.* **tu-x-** (**tu-xy-**) to hang (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (**tu-ky-**) *id.* (*tr.*), lift up, stir; **tu-k**, **tu-k** mar gallows (for mar, see 4711(a) *Ta.* **maram** tree; a borrowing); **ne-twi-k-** (**ne-twi-ky-**) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift [bell] for/over the relics [ne-g; see 3679]). *Ka.* **tūgu**, **tūṅku** to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle, wag or move the head from side to side, hold or lift up and wave, swing,

nod as in sleep or be drowsy, hang, be suspended, dangle, wave; *n.* weighing, swinging about, oscillation, waving, wagging; *tūgisu* to cause to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle; *tūka* weighing, weight, the quantity determined by weighing, worth, dignity; *tūkike*, *tūgike* act of weighing; *tūku* weight, moving up and down or backwards and forwards, nodding; *jūgalisu* to nod, doze, move or proceed slowly as vehicles or work; *jūg-ādu* to waggle, waddle. *Koḍ. tu·ng-* (*tu·ngi-*) to hang (*intr.*); *tu·k-* (*tu·ki-*) id. (*tr.*), weigh; *ju·ng-* (*ju·ngi-*) to sway (snake, tree, person, baby in cradle); *ju·k-* (*ju·ki-*) to sway (*tr.*). *Tu. tūhkuni, tūhguni* to swing, toss, reel, doze, be drowsy, deliberate; *tūhkapa, tūhki* swinging, dependence; *tūhkaliyuni, tūkal(i)-yuni* to doze, be drowsy; *tūhku* swinging, drowsiness, reeling, deliberation; *tūngu* the beard of barley, etc.; *tūngalu* awny, full of beard as corn; *tūkuni, tūguni* to weigh, hang, suspend, swing, rock (as a cradle); *tūka* weight, weighing; *tūkavuni* to cause to weigh, hang up; *tūku* hanging; *tūkula* a hanging lamp; *tūgadi* drowsiness, sleepiness; *tūgadiyuni* to be drowsy, sleepy; *sūhkapa, sūhkuni, sūngu, sūka* = *t*, etc. *Te. tūgu* to hang, swing, rock, reel, doze, slumber, weigh; *tūgadu* to swing, move; *tūeu* to weigh, find the weight of; *? tūnika* weighing, weight. *Koṇḍa dūg-* to be shaken, dangle, (BB) hang, swing; *dūk-* to shake or cause to dangle, (BB) make to hang, swing. *Pe. tūng(g)-* (*tūngt-*) to hang (*intr.*); *tūk-* (*-t-*) id. (*tr.*); *dūg-* to hang down, (head) to nod. *Maṇḍ. tūng-* to swing (*intr.*); *tūrk-* id. (*tr.*). *Kui drūnga* (*drūngi-*) to swing, sway, shake, oscillate; *n.* a swinging motion; *drūngoli, drūngoni* a swing; *drūpka* (< *drūk-p*; *drūkt-*) to cause to swing or sway; *n.* act of swinging someone; *trupka* (< *truk-p*; *trukt-*) to oscillate, swing up and down; (K.) *dūng-* to hang. *Kuwi* (F.) *tūngali* to sway; *tūkhali* to swing, weigh; (S.) *tūnginai* to swing (*intr.*); (Su.) *tūng-* (*-it-*) to hang (*intr.*), be hanging; *tūk-* (*-h-*) to hang, hang up, weigh. *Kur. tungul* a dream. *Malt. tūmgle* id. *Br. tūgh* sleep, dream; *tūghi* sleepy; *tūngan* asleep, sound asleep. Cf. 3478 *Ta. toṅku*; ? cf. 3291 *Ta. tuṅcu*. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *tūka* weight; *tūk-* to weigh, nod.

(b) *Ta. tuyal* (*tuyalv-*, *tuyapr-*) to sway, wave, swing, hang, fly. *Tu. tūluni* to totter, reel, nod, be drowsy; *succāly* a swing. *Te. tūlu* to move, shake, reel, faint, stagger, grow feeble, (K. also) swing, dangle, hang down; *caus. tūluu;* (K.) *tūl-ādu* to shake, tremble, reel in intoxication. *Ga. (S.) tuy-* to swing. DED(S, N) 2777.

3377 *Āiku. tu·de* hill mango, *Meliosma pungens* and *Wightii*. *Ko. tu·r* marm id. *To. ti·r* id. *Ka. (Badaga)* (Lush.) *tōde*, (Hock.) *tu·de* id. ? *Ir. tukde* id. (comm. by Zvelebil). DED 2779.

3378 *Te. dūḍa* a calf. *Go. (ASu.) ḍuḍde* female young of buffalo. *Koṇḍa dūḍa* calf (< *Te.*), DEN 44.

3379 *Ta. tūṇṇil* fish-hook, fishing tackle, hook. *Ma. cūṇṇal, cūṇṇa* fishing hook. ? Cf. 3380 *Ta. tūṇṇu*. DED 2781.

3380 *Ta. tūṇṇu* (*tūṇṇi-*) to shoot, discharge, propel an arrow, command, direct, incite, goad, remind, suggest, bring to notice as by word or signal, trim a lamp; *n.* exciting, rousing. *Ma. cūṇṇuka* to shoot with a crossbow, catch fish, trim a lamp. *Ko. tu·ṇḍ-* (*tu·ṇdy-*) to force to an action. *Ka. dūḍu* to push, thrust, shove away or aside, throw out of, as out of a village, caste; *dūḍisu* to cause to push, etc., cause oneself to be pushed, etc. *Koḍ. dū·ḍ-* (*du·ḍi-*) to push away. *Tu. dūḍuni* to thrust, push, reject. *Te. dūṭu* to butt, push, thrust. *Malt. cūṭe* to cast, throw; *cūṭare* to spirt. ? Cf. 3379 *Ta. tūṇṇil*. DED 2782.

3381 *Ka. dūṇṭu, dūṭu* to walk on one leg, hop, rock; *dūṇṭu* having uneven legs, rocking, unevenness. *Te. (K.) dūṭu* to jump over, run away. DED 2783.

3382 *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 123) *muḍi tuttad* turned the backside to. *Pe. tūt-* (*-t-*) to crouch down; *henḍru tūt-* to lower the buttocks. *Kui tūspa* (*tūst-*) to bend down and turn the back upon a person. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūt-* (*-h-*) to stoop, bend down. DEDS 532.

3383 *Ko. du·dy* silk-cotton tree. *Ka. dūdi* cotton after being cleaned; silk of the silk-cotton tree used as tinder. *Te. dūdi* cotton. *Go. (Ko.) dudli* down (of birds) (*Voc.* 1875); (ASu.) *lūdi* silk-cotton tree. DEDS(N) 533.

3384 *Ta. tūtu, tūtu-valai, tūtupī, tūtupai* climbing brinjal, *Solanum trilobatum*. *Ma. tūtavalam* id. ? Cf. *Tu. kudane, kudane* the fruit of *S. pubescens*. DED(N) 2784.

3385 *Ta. tūtai* small vessel made of earth, a small measure of capacity. *Ma. tūta* milkpot, cup. *Te. dutta* small earthen pot. *Kol. (SR.) duttā* earthen pot. DED 2785.

3386 *Koṇḍa tūpi* rat-trap. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūpi* trap for fish, rats, etc.

3387 *Tu. dūpē* food laid out for the dead. *Koṇḍa dūba* spirit of the dead. *Pe. duhen* a sacrifice for the ancestors (akor duhen). DEN 45.

3388 *Koṇḍa tūb-* (*-it-*) to blow with the mouth, puff, blow out (lamp). *Pe. tūb-* (*tūpt-*) to blow with the mouth. DEDS 534.

3389 *Ta. tūmpu* tube, tubularity, sluice, outlet, vent in sluice, channel for irrigation, bamboo, bamboo tube, bamboo flute, a measure of capacity for grain, leathern bucket for baling water, gateway, doorway, path, way, narrow or difficult path, defile, pass; *tūm* a dry measure of capacity (< *Te.*). *Ma. tūmpu* sluice, floodgate, drain, spout, perforation. *Ir. tumba* measure (of paddy). *Ka. tūbu* nave of a wheel, sluice, etc., of a tank, hole or eye of an axe, hoe, etc., into which the handle goes, tube of an ear-orna-

ment; *tumhu* a bore, tube, nave of the wheel through which the axle passes, outlet, sluice, watercourse; *tūmbu* (Hav.) outlet for a tank, (Gowda) sluice. *Tu. tūmbara* eye of a spade; *tūmbary* big hole, sluice, gutter; *tūbē* hole; *tūmbu, tūmbē, sūmbu, sumbu* sluice, gutter; *sumbē* small hole in a wall. *Te. tūparamu* hole; *tūmu* a measure varying in capacity for different localities; a sluice, floodgate, drain, watercourse, outlet, bore, hole. *Pa. tum botta, tum bukka* hollow trunk of tree used for draining water off fields (Halbi tum); *tūmu* a measure. *Go. (Mu.) tum* hollowed trunk of tree for draining water (*Voc.* 1747). *Koṇḍa tūm* a measure of grain equal to four seers. *Malt. tūmbra* tube, tunnel; *tūmbra* tube. / Cf. Mar. *tūb* the nave of a wheel (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5869), whence this meaning in *Ka. DED* (S) 2786.

3390 *Ta. tūr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be filled up, be closed, choked up; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to fill up, close up as a well, choke up as a pit, hide, cover; *n.* rubbish at the bottom of a well, dregs, mud; *tūrvu* filling up, closing up as of a well with rubbish; *tūrvai* accumulation of rubbish in a well, loosened earth from digging or ploughing, rubbish such as dry sticks, straws, dry leaves, etc.; *tūral* filling up. *Ma. tūruka* to be filled up as a well; *tūrka* to fill up; *tūvaruka* to be filled up as wells, etc. *Kur. etūrnā* to get obstructed, blocked up as a rat-hole, pipe, etc.; *cūrta'ānā* to obstruct, block up. DED 2787.

3391 *Pe. tūr-* (*-t-*) to shake down (mangoes). *Maṇḍ. dūr-* id. ? *Go. (ASu.) tār-* to fall down. DEDS(N) 535.

3392 *Ka. dūle* itching, lust. *Te. dūla* itching, itch. *Pa. dulkarṇid, duladāma* cow-itch (karṇid a kind of creeper). *Go. (LuS.) doorwa* Indian cowhage. *Koṇḍa dūla* itch. DED(S) 2789.

3393 *Ta. tūval* feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen, painter's brush of cat's or squirrel's hair, sprout, shoot; *tūvi* feather or down of birds, peacock's tail, swan's down, swan, quill pen; *tū* feather, plumage; *tuy* cotton. *Ma. tūval* feather, pen, quill, an arrow's feather, a painter's brush; *toppa* wool, animal's hair; *toppal* feather. *To. tu·fy* feather, bird's tail. *Ka. tippuṭ* a bird's wing or feather; *tuppara* the plumage on some pigeons' legs; *tuppuṭ* a feather, the soft plumage or down of birds; the fine soft hair of rabbits; *tuppara* wool, fine soft hair as of cats; *tuppara, tūbaṭa* wool. *Koḍ. toppiṭa* feather. *Tu. tuyi*, (B-K. also) *suvi* feather, quill, the plume of birds; (Bhattacharya) *sūvi* feather. *Kor. (M.) eippuḍu* id. *Te. tūṇiga, tūṇiga* dragon-fly; (*SAN*) *truppūḍu* feather, hair, down. *Go. (Ma.) tōṭ(i)* (*pl. tōhku*) large feather (*Voc.* 1823); (Mu.) *tokenj*, (Ma.) *tokenji* feather (*Voc.* 1797). *Maṇḍ. tūku* id. / Cf. Skt. *tūla-* cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5904. DED(S, N) 2790.

3394 *Ta. tūvu* (*tūvi-*) to sprinkle, strew, scatter, spread out as grain for fowls, shower forth as arrows, put loosely in a measure as flour while measuring, strew or offer flowers in worship, rain; *tūval* sprinkling, spilling, drizzling, little drops of water, raindrops, rain, drizzle; *tūvānam* drizzle, rain driven in or scattered about in fine drops by the wind, place where a cascade falls, as the place of spray. *Ma. tūkuka* to strew, spill, shower; *tūvuka* to be spilled; scatter (*tr.*); *tūvānam* rain driven by the wind; *tūkuka* to spill, scatter. *To. tu·f-* (*tu·fy-*) to spread (grain in sun to dry, husks for buffalo to eat). *Tu. dūsuni* to sprinkle. DED 2791.

3395 *Ka. tūl* to go, move or proceed off, drive away, pursue; *tūlu* to go off or away, rush forward, attack, chase, recoil; *tūldu* to drive away, remove, scatter; *tūlisu* to cause to proceed, spur on. *Te. (K.) tūlu* to be scattered as army in battle, be chased, run away; (K.) *tūl(u)eu* to chase. *Kol. tu·l-* (*tu·t-*) to run; *tu·lp-* (*tu·lupt-*) to make to run. *Nk. tūl-* (*tūl-*) to run, flow. *Nk. (Ch.) tū-* (*tūf-*) to run; *tū-* to drive away. *Pa. tūl-* to run, run away. ? *Go. tūr-* (*Ch.*) to fly away, (Y. G.) rise (dust, etc.), (Mu.) arise, be scattered (sparks); *tūrnā* (*Tr.*) to fly away, of dust, clothes, in the wind, (Ph.) fly up; *caus. (Ch.) tūruh-* to frighten away (birds); (Mu.) *tūgh-/tūgh-* to separate dirt from grain with the help of wind; (W.) *tūrehtānā* to winnow; (Ph.) *tūrahtānā* to cause to fly up, squander (*Voc.* 1771). DED(S) 2792.

3396 *Ta. tūr* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to sweep; *tūrri* a sweeper. *Ma. tūkkuka* (*tūrṇ-*) to sweep; (Tiyya) *tūppu* sweeping. *To. twa·nf-* (*twa·nt-*) to sweep. DED(S, N) 2788.

3397 *Ta. tūru* (*tūri-*) to traduce, slander; *n.* calumny, slander, ill-report; *tūral* slander, abuse; *tūrṇu* (*tūrri-*) to publish abroad evil reports, slander, defame; *tūrri* talc-bearer. *Ma. tūrṇuka* to abuse, blame; *dūru* blame, slander. ? *To. tudy-* (*tudc-*) to tell a lie. *Ka. dūru* to bear tales, report evil of others, blame, reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate, slander, asperse; *n.* aspersion, blame, slander, calumny; *dūrisu* to cause to abuse. *Koḍ. du·rī* information laid against a person. *Tu. dūruni* to accuse, complain, blame, reproach, censure; *dūraṭa, dūru* aspersion, blame, reproach; *dūrunāye, dūrele* an accuser, censurer, complainant; *tūpuni* to blame, abuse. *Te. dūru* to reproach, blame, censure, abuse; *n.* reproach, blame, censure, abuse. *Kui dōbpa* (*dōht-*) to mention the name of a person, cite, accuse, blame; praise, honour; *n.* citation, accusation, praise. Cf. 403 *Ta. āṇatūru*. DED(S) 2793.

3398 *Ta. tūru* (*tūri-*) to drizzle; *tūral, tūrral* drizzling; *tūvarṇu* (*tūvarṇi-*) to scatter drops, sprinkle; *tūvaral* raining, drizzling, sprinkling; *tūval* (*tūvalv-*, *tūvapṇ-*) to drip as water, sprinkle, drizzle; *tūvalai* water particle, drop, spray, drizzle; *tūvalai* small drop, spray,

raindrop, rain; ? *tumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n.* raindrops, light drizzling rain, drop of water, spray; *tumitam* raindrops. *Ma. tūral* drizzling rain. *Ka. tūru* to fall in fine particles, drizzle, cause to drizzle or drop; *n.* falling in fine particles, drizzling; *tūralu* to drizzle; *tuntur*, *tunturi* drizzling, spray, a drop; *tūparu* to drizzle; *jūpara*, *jūparu* thin, drizzling rain, spray. *Kor. (T.) dūmbu* to drizzle. *Te. tūru* id.; *tūra*, *tuvvara* raindrop, drizzling rain; *tuppara* drop of water, thin or drizzling rain, drizzle; *tumpara* a particle or drop of water, etc., a particle of spray, esp. spittle accidentally ejected from the mouth in speaking; *tumpiḷu* thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, spray, rain driven by wind. *Koṇḍa tūl- (tūR-)* (water, etc.) to be splashed, scatter away in particles. *Kuwi (S.) tūthnai* to speckle, intersperse, powder. DED(S, N) 2794.

3399 (a) *Ta. (Devanesan, N. Arcot dial.) tūr* (-v-, -nt-) to enter. *Ka. tūru* to enter, enter a hole as a mouse, go through a hole or eye as a thread, etc., penetrate, pierce; *n.* penetrating, etc.; *tūrisu* to cause to enter, make go through as a thread through the eye of a needle. *Te. tūru* to enter, penetrate; *tūrucu*, *tūru* to insert, put in, thrust, introduce, push in; *dūru* to enter, penetrate, pierce, force a way, rush in; ? *tūr(u)pu* east (< *tūru* to enter; *K. Mahadeva Sastri*, p. 368); ? *dūyu*, *dūyu*, *dūyuu*, *dūyuu* to enter, penetrate, pierce, pass through as an arrow or bullet; (*K.*) *tū-konu* to enter, etc. *Go. (Ko.) turs-* to prod, poke (fire); *turru-* to thrust into; (*SR.*) *dursānā* to push; *duriyānā* to press; *dursānā* (*W.*) to stir, (*Ph.*) to thrust in; (*Ph.*) *durrānā* id.; (*Mu.*) *durs-* to push; (*Ph.*) *dorrānā* to penetrate (*Voc.* 1757). *Kuwi (Isr.) dūh-* (*dūst-*) to pierce, go right through. *Kur. turdnā* to pass through any narrow aperture, slip through a narrow passage of any form, fall through a hole, ooze out; *turda'ānā* to pass (a thread, string, etc.) through a hole, let pass an animal, help or allow someone to pass through any narrow aperture. *Malt. tuthr-kaṭe* to pass through a place, pass through (as an arrow). Cf. 3367 *Ta. tūru*.

(b) *Ta. tūp* hole, cavity; *eli-ttūp* rat-hole. *Ka. tūtu*, *tūntu* hole; *tūntu* to make to enter. *Te. tūḷu* hole; *tūḷadu* to bore, make holes. *Kuwi (F.) tūthali* to bore. *Malt. tūtro* hole. *Br. dūn* well-shaft, well, pit. (*Ta. and Br. communicated by Kamaleswaran.*) DED (S, N) 2795.

3400 *Ta. tūru* (*tūri-*) to go to stool. *Ma. tūruka* id. *Ko. tu-t-* (*tu-yt-*) to void (excrement); ? *torl pi-* ordinary loose excrement. *Ka. (Hav.) tūru* to have a loose motion. *Koḍ. tu-r-* (*tu-ri-*) to defecate. *Tu. (B-K.) tūru* to purge. /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) dūrya-* faeces. DED (S, N) 2796.

3401 *Ta. tūru* bushes, shrubbery, thick underwood, low jungle; *vb. (tūri-)* to become bushy, sprout forth, become shaggy and

rough; *tūru-kkāṭu* jungle, thicket. *Ko. tu-r* bushy bunch of leaves of tree. *To. tu-r* (*obl. tu-t-*) branch with leaves, leafy part of tree; (in song) bushes. *Koṇḍa tōru* thicket, bush. DED(S) 2797.

3402 *Ta. tūru* (*tūri-*) to scatter, winnow, throw up (as dust in the air); *n.* winnowing. *Ma. tūruka* to winnow, (wind) scatters. *Ka. tūru* to winnow, drive off chaff from grain by means of the wind. *Tu. tūpuni* to winnow, fan; *tūpu* winnowing as grain. *Te. tūru* husks of grain; *tūr(u)pettu*, (*K.*) *tūran-ettu*, (*B.*) *tūru-paṭṭu* to winnow; *tūripidi* winnowing. *Kol. tūrpēt-* (*tūrpēt-*) to winnow. *Go. tūr-ānā* to fly away in the wind (as dust, clothes); (*W.*) *tūrehtānā* to winnow. *Pe. tūṭ-* (*-t-*) to winnow with wind. *Manḍ. tūṭ-* to sprinkle (e.g. salt on food). *Kuwi (Isr.) tūṭ-* (*-h-*) id. /? Cf. *Skt. sūrpa-* winnowing basket. DED (S, N) 2798.

3403 *Pa. tūn-* to be suitable. *Go. tūnānā* (*Tr.*) to be possible, esp. of a girl to be lawful as a bride, (*W. Ph.*) to be done, be managed; (*L.*) *tunvā* bad, evil (*Voc.* 1768). DED(S) 2799.

3404 *Ka. tēgar* to rebuke, blame, abuse; *n.* blame, etc.; *tēgarisu* to cause to rebuke. *Tu. teguni* to abuse, revile; *tegeḷ* abusing, reviling. *Te. teḡadu*, *tevaḍu* to be disregarded or neglected; disregard, slight, neglect, scorn, contempt, revile, censure, blame; *n.* censure, blame; *teḡadika* censure, blame. ? *Ta. tev*, *tevvu* enmity, hostility, war, enemy; *tevvam* enmity; *tevvaṇ* enemy; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to loathe, dislike. DED 2800.

3405 *Ta. tekuḷ* (*tekuḷv-*, *tekuṇṭ-*), *tevil* (*teviḷv-*, *teviṇṭ-*), *tevuḷ* (*tevuḷv-*, *tevuṇṭ-*) to be full, increase, overflow; *tekiḷ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be full; *tekuḷam* fullness, abundance; *tekuṭṭu* (*tekuṭṭi-*) to cloy, glut; *tekiṭṭu* surfeit; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to become full, be sated, glutted, cloyed; *n.* loathing (as of food from satiety); *tevvu* (*tevv-*) to fill; *tikai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to complete (*intr.*), come to an end. *Ma. tikayuka* to become full, complete, be fulfilled, finished; *tika* fullness; *tikacal*, *tikavu* completion, satiety; *tikekka* to complete, fill up, fulfil; *tiviruka* to force into a vessel, cram. *Ka. tivu* to become full, abound, spread; *fill* (*tr.*). *Te. (K.) tegu* (work) to be finished, ended; (*Šaṅk. K.*) *teḡudala* end, termination, completion. DED(S) 2801.

3406 *Ka. tege*, *tegi*, *tegu* to put out or extinguish. *Tu. tekkuni* to be extinguished; (*B-K.*) *tekkāvu*, *tekkāvu*, *tekkōvu* to extinguish, as fire. *Kor. (O. T.) tekki* to be extinguished; (*M.*) *tekdī* to extinguish. *Te. tegu* to die; *teḡulu*, *teḡulu* disease, sickness; *teḡa-tāru* to die, perish, come to an end. *Kol. tik-* (*tikt-*) to die. *Nk. tikk-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tik-* to die. *Go. (Mu.) deg-* to break off, come to an end; (*M.*) *deg-* to burst (*intr.*); *dehānā* to break (*tr.*); (*Ko.*) *deg-* to break (*intr.*); (*L.*) *deganā* id.; *dekhanā* to tear, rend (*Voc.* 1886).

Koṇḍa tegis- (*-t-*) to abandon (as one's life) in recklessness, put an end to. DED(S) 2802.

3407 *Ta. tekku* (*tekki-*) to receive, take; *tevvu* (*tevv-*) to get, take, obtain, seize, grasp; steal; *tev*, *tevvu*, *tevu* seizing, taking; *tē* acquiring. *Ko. tev-* (*tev-*) (river) subsides; (woman) thins walls of pot in preparation for closing the bottom; (*tevt-*) to pull along or out of, (woman) makes clay rise in cylinder in throwing pot. *Ka. tege*, *tegu*, *tegi* to pull, draw towards oneself, take, take away, remove; be taken away, be removed, become less or diminish, disappear; *tege* taking, etc. *Tu. teguni* to take; ? *deppuni* to take, receive. *Te. tigiyyu*, *tigucū*, *tiviyyu*, *tivucū*, (*K.* also) *tivvu*, *tivu*, *tivvu* to pull, draw, drag, attract, take; *tiyyu*, (*K.* also) *tiyyu* to take, remove, draw, pull, draw or pull out, take away, subtract; withdraw, diminish, be reduced, grow lean or thin, (*K.* also) subside as a tide. *Kol. tiv-* (*tiv-*) to pull; *tivva* force of a stream. *Nk. tivv-* to pull, draw. *Kur. (Hahn) tīgaba'ānā* to draw, drag, conduct. DED(S) 2804.

3408 *Ta. teṅku*, *teṅkam*, *teṇ*, *teṇnai* coconut tree; *teṅkāy* coconut. *Ma. teṅṅu* coconut tree; *teṅṅā-kāyi*, *teṅṅā*, *teṅṅā* coconut. *Ko. ten ka-y* coconut; *tegy* coconut shell used as ladle. *To. tō(g)* go-y coconut; *tōg* nō-p coir rope; *tegy* half coconut shell used as ladle. *Ka. teḡu*, *teḡu* coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera* Lin.; *teḡāy* coconut. *Koḍ. teḡḡi* mara coconut tree; *teḡe* coconut. *Tu. teḡu* coconut tree. *Te. teṅkāya*, *teṅkāya* coconut; *tē-jēṭṭu*, *tē-mrānu* coconut tree. DED 2806.

3409 *Kur. teḡnā* (*tingyas*) to tell, narrate, explain; *teḡnā* to confess, profess; *teḡābā'* *anā* to moralize, preach, impress upon, inculcate; *reḷ-pass. teḡānā*. *Malt. teḡe* to tell, point out, relate. DED 2807.

3410 *Ta. tecci* scarlet jungle geranium. *Ma. tecci* *Chrysanthemum indicum*. DED 2808.

3411 *Te. t(r)eddu* wooden ladle or spoon, oar or paddle. *Kol. (Kin.) teḡḡ* ladle. *Nk. teḡḡ* id. *Manḍ. ṭaḡḡe* gourd spoon. *Malt. ṭaḡu* a wooden spoon. /Cf. *Skt. tardu-* wooden ladle, *Pkt. taddu-* id.; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 5723. DED(S) 2809.

3412 *Ta. teṇṭu* (*teṇṭi-*) to beg; *teṇṭi* beggar. *Ma. teṇṭuka* to wander about as for alms; *teṇṭal* going about as for begging or obtaining something; *teṇṭi* beggar. DED 2810.

3413 *Ka. tetti*, *tatti*, (*Hav.*) *ketti* egg. *Tu. tetti*, (*B-K.* also) *ketti* id. DED(N) 2811.

3414 *Ta. teppam*, *teppal* raft, float; *teṇṇai* raft. *Ka. teppa* raft, float. *Tu. teppa* id. *Te. teppa*, *tepa* id., catamaran. *Go. (Ko.) tepe* float (of rod and line) (*Voc.* 1774). /Cf. *Skt. tarpā-*, *talpa-* raft, float; *Pkt. tappa-* id.; *Periplus πᾶππαρα;* *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 5726. DED(S) 2812.

3415 *Kui* (*Mah. p. 71*) *tepesa* thatched roof. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *tepori*, *temberi* id. DEDS 536.

3416 *Ta. tempu*, *teṇṇu* physical strength, daring, bravery, arrogance, energy. *Te. tempu* boldness, daring, enterprise; *tempi* daring, boldness; *tempari* a brave, etc., man; *tegu*, *teḡa-baḍu*, *teḡincu* to dare, venture; *teguva* daring, boldness; *tēkuva* courage. DED(S) 2813.

3417 *Ta. temmāṭi*, *temmāṇṭi* senseless person, fool, incompetent person. *Ma. temmāṭi* vagabond, debauchee. DEDS 537.

3418 *Kur. tainā* (*taiyayas*), *teynā* (*tēyyas*) to send, carry newly married girl out of village. *Malt. teye* to send. For possible relationship with 3098 *Ta. taru*, see *K.*, p. 389, *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. §3.21, and *Pfiffner*, p. 18. DED 2814.

3419 *Ta. teri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be seen, perceived, ascertained, become evident, be understood, intelligible, clear, possess the power of sight, be conscious (as of one's guilt); investigate, test, ascertain, inquire, know, understand, select, choose, learn through listening, sift; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to make evident, bring to view, tell, declare, inform, explain specifically, write, inscribe, sift, choose, select, divide; *terikkal* narration in detail; *terippu* informing, acquainting, communicating, investigation, saying, mentioning, writing, inscription, sifting, dividing; *teriyal* selection; *terivi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to explain, point out, show, teach, bring to light, manifest, reveal, display; *terivu* knowledge, understanding, choosing, picking, selecting, anything selected or chosen, appearance, visibility, that which is known or ascertained; *teruḷ* (*teruḷv-*, *teruṇṭ-*) to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned, be clear, lucid; *n.* knowledge, intelligence, clear perception, comprehension, wisdom; *teruṭci* knowledge, wisdom, understanding; *teruṭṭu* (*teruṭṭi-*) to inform, make known, convince, persuade, enlighten the mind, confirm, assure, rub and test the tone of a lute-string; *n.* informing, convincing; *teruṭṭal* rubbing a lute-string to test the tone; *tēr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to examine, investigate, inquire into, understand, know, consider, deliberate, ponder well, elect, seek, ascertain, form a conclusion, doubt, question, be well versed in; *tēreci* examination, investigation, learning, discernment, deliberation, experience; *tērvu* examination, search, experience, proficiency. *Ma. teriyuka* to understand, know, choose, examine; *terikkuka* to select; *terivu* selection; *teriyuka* to be distinct, known and to know; *terivu* distinction, appreciation, knowledge; *terikka* to make known, distinguish, separate, sort; *tēruka* to know, understand; *tēruca* asserting a claim. *Ko. teyr-* (*terc-*) to choose, divide out or off; *teṇ-* (*teṇṇ-*) to leave the company or crowd. *To. tiry-* (*tirs-*) to choose, separate (calves from buffaloes, etc.); (*tirc-*)

to separate, excommunicate; *tirc-* (*tirē-*) to separate. *Koḍ. tiri-* (*tiriv-, tirīñj-*) to come to be known. *Tu. teriyuni, teripuni* to be known, understood, comprehended; understand (with dative); be able, feel, perceive, conceive; *teripāvuni* to make known, communicate, inform, explain, expose; *terpuni* to separate (esp. outcastes), excommunicate. *Kui tiri* clear, shining, bright, pure, holy; *tiri giva* to make clear and pure, refine; *tiri tiri inba* to be clear, shining, pure, holy; *tirna* clearly, brightly, purely, completely. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tripu ā-* to come to one's senses. *Br. cāing* (*dial. tā-, tiā-*; *neg. tipp-, titt-, < base *tir-*) to understand, know, realize, regard. DED 2815.

3420 *Ma. terika* pad to put under vessels or for the head to carry burdens. *Tu. teriya* circular pad of wicker or straw placed under a vessel to make it steady; (B-K.) *terve* circular ring for carrying loads on the head. DED 2816.

3421 *Ta. terivai* woman between 25 and 31 years of age, woman. *Te. terāva* woman. ? *Ka. taruvali* boy, girl; *taruvalitana* childishness; (cf. *taraja, tarula* child, boy, *tarale* girl, which are, however, considered to be tatsamas of Skt. *taruṇa-*). DED 2817.

3422 *Ta. teru, teruvam, teruvu* street, highway, public road. *Ma. teru* street, bazaar street, a weaver village. ? *Ko. tervi-* neighbourhood (in: *i tervi-, a tervi-, a tervi-* in various caves). *Bel. (LSB 2.2) teru* way. *Te. teruvu* way, road, path; ? *tennu* id. DED (S, N) 2818.

3423 *Ta. terumaru* to be confused in mind; *terumaral* confusion, distress, fear. *Tu. tereḍuni* to be confounded, confused. DEDS 538.

3424 *Kurub. (LSB 1.12) tarkili* wing. *To. teryi* id. *Koḍ. terake* id. Cf. 2591 *Ta. eirai*. DED(N) 2819.

3425 *Koṇḍa terp-* (-t-) to put to sleep, cause to lie down, lay. *Pe. trēp-* (-t-) to lay down, put (child) to sleep. *Mand. tēr-* (-t-) to lie, lie down; *trēp-* (-t-) to lay down. *Kui trēppa* (*trēpt-*) to cause to lie down, lay out, stretch out full length. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *trip-* (-h-) to lay down, make one sleep. Cf. 3460 *Kol. te-r*. DEDS 539.

3426 *Ta. telugu, teluṅku, teluṅkam, teluṅkam* Telugu country, Telugu language; *teluṅkan* Telugu man. *Ma. teluṅku* Telugu country, language, and people. *Ka. telugu, telagu, teluṅgu* Telugu language; *teluga, telaga, teluṅga* Telugu man. *Tu. teluṅgu, telugu* Telugu; *teluṅge* Telugu man. *Te. teluṅgu, tenuṅgu* Telugu language. *Kol. telgi* Telugu man. / Cf. *Mar. telagā* Telugu man; *adj. talāgi*. DED 2820.

3427 *Te. (K.) telucu* to praise, worship, request, pray. *Go. (Tr.) talehkānā, (W.) talahkānā* to beg, ask for anything, esp. a

bride (*Voc. 1684*); (ASu.) *talk-* to ask; (KoyaSu.) *talp-* id., beg. DED(N) 2821.

3428 *Kur. telcgnā* (*telgas*) to tuck up (e.g. garment before sitting). *Malt. tēle* to lift (as the corner of a curtain or hem of a dress). ? *Ma. terukka* to pull up the clothes, as when wading. DED(S) 2822.

3429 *Ka. tili* a drinking vessel. *Te. teliya, tele* plate or dish. *Go. (Mu.) tellay* a frying-pan (*Voc. 1787*). DEDS 542.

3430 *Kui tēpka* (< *tēk-p-*; *tēkt-*) to put out the tongue, thrust forth from a cavity. *Kuwi* (F.) *tekh-*, in; *vendōri tekhumū* put out your tongue! DEDS 540.

3431 *Ka. tevalu, tevalu* an itching desire, an inordinate addiction. *Tu. tevaly* desire, wish, attachment. *Te. tivuru* to desire; *tivuṭa* desire. DED(S) 2823.

3431A *Ta. tevvu* (*tevv-*) to beg hard, importune. *Ma. tēra* beggar. *Te. dēvurineu* to beg humbly, importune. *Kur. tembānā* to beg for alms; *tembārus* mendicant, beggar. DEDS 541.

3432 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drive or control by shouting, bluster, cause to sound (as a drum); resound, roar; *n.* sound, noise; *terippu* sound, noise, noisy rage. *Ma. telikka* to drive cattle with shouts. DED 2824.

3433 *Ta. tel* (*tepp-, teṭṭ-*) to become clear, clear-minded; *teṭṭa* clear, plain; *teṭṭavar* clear-sighted persons; *teṭṭam* clearness, ripe wisdom; *teṭṭmai* clearness, lucidity, clearness of intellect; *telku* (*telki-*) to become clear; *telḷu* (*telḷi-*) to be clear, lucid, refined (as language), shine clearly, gleam, be mature in knowledge or experience; *telḷimai* clearness, obviousness, intelligence, penetration, cleverness; *telḷiyar* the learned, the wise; *telḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become clear, limpid (as water by the settling of sediment), become serene (as the mind), be bright (as the countenance), become white, disappear (as famine, epidemic), become obvious, evident; consider, investigate, know, understand; (-pp-, -tt-) to clear, free (as from turbid matter), clarify, make known, pacify, reveal, dispel (as fear, sorrow); *n.* clearness, essence, light; *telḷiṇan* learned, wise man; *teliceal* healthy appearance; *telippu* clearing, refinement, purification, straining off; *telīya* clearly, evidently; *teṭṭir* (-v-, -nt-) to shine, sparkle; *telivu* clarity, brightness, perspicuity, essence, water strained from cooked rice, knowledge, waking state, placidity, serenity; *talī* (-v-, -nt-) to comprehend clearly. *Ma. telī* clearness, brightness; *telīyuka* to become clear, brighten up, please, (matter) is decided; *telivu* clearness, brightness, perspicuity, proof; *telīyikka* to clear, clarify, make bright, clear away (as jungle), exhilarate, explain, prove; *telīyippikka* to filter, clarify, make bright, joyful. *Ko. teyl-/tele-* (*tele-*) to make to cease (mak state of unconsciousness). *To. tūly* clear; *tūly-* (*tūlys-*) to become clear, calm,

come to senses after a swoon; *tūlc-* (*tūlc-*) to calm (*tr.*), bring to senses after a swoon; ? *tibak ar-* (*ars-*) to remember, (neg.) forget (cf. *Ka. tiḷvalike*). *Ka. tiḷi, taḷi* to become clear, pellucid, pure, become bright, brighten up, be exhilarated or pleased, be calmed, cease (as sleep, a swoon), come to light, be or become plain or known, know, perceive, learn; *n.* clearness, pureness, brightness, knowingness, knowledge, clear serum-like substance; *tiḷipu, tiḷihu, tiḷupu, tiḷuhu* to cause oneself to brighten up, become calm, soothed, pleased; calm, appease, cause to cheer up; make clear or known, cause to know, inform; *tiḷivalike, tiḷavalike, tiḷuvalike, tiḷbaḷi* knowledge, intellect; *tiḷivu, tiḷuhu* calmness, friendliness, knowledge; *tiḷisu* to make clear or known, cause to know, inform; *tiḷisuvike* making clear or known, etc. *Koḍ. tēli-* (*tēliv-, tēliñj-*) (sleep) leaves one; *tēlip-* (*tēlipi-*) to cause (sleep) to leave one. *Tu. tiḷi* transparent, clear, distilled; *tiḷivalikē, tiḷuvalikē* understanding, intellect, knowledge; *telī, selī* clear, pure, filtered; *telī, (B-K. also) telī* gruel, rice-water; *telīyuni, selīyuni, selīyuni* to become clear, pure; *selipuni* to filter, cleanse. *Te. telī* white, pure; *telīyu* to be known, understood, perceived, intelligible, clear, or plain, be seen, discovered, or found; know, understand, perceive; (K. also) regain consciousness after swoon, wake up from sleep; *telivi* understanding, intelligence, wisdom, consciousness, liveliness, cheerfulness; *telividi* understanding, information; *telisi konu* to understand, know, learn; (K.) *telucu* to pacify, console; *telupu, telpu* white, whiteness; *vḷ.* to communicate, make known, inform; *telupuḍu* knowledge, information; *tella* white, pale, plain, clear; *tellana* whiteness, white; *tellani* white; *tellami, tellamu* plainness, clearness. *Kol. telmi* white; (Kin.) *telorī* id. *Nk. tevorī* id. *Go. (S.³) tellan* id. *Go. (ASu.) ter-* to become conscious, get up from sleep; *tarī-* to think, occur to the mind. *Koṇḍa telī-* (-t-) to be known; *telī* consciousness, wakefulness; *telani* white; *telag* whitishly. *Kuwi* (F.) *tellali* to awaken (*intr.*); *telī kīali* id. (*tr.*); (S.) *telḷinai* to know; *telḷinai* to interpret; (Isr.) *telh-* (-it-) to understand; interpret, explain; *teḷi* (-it-) to wake up (*intr.*); *teḷi kī-* to awaken. *Kur. (Hahn) telnā* to disclose, uncover. DED (S, N) 2825.

3434 *Ka. tel, telu* thinness, fineness, delicateness, smallness; *telupu, telpu, teluvu* thinness, delicateness, fineness, diluted, watery state; *telulu* fineness; *tellage, tellane, tellanna, tellāna, tellāne* thin, delicate, etc.; thinly, etc.; thinness, diluted state; *telḷitu, telḷittu* that is thin; *telḷida* thin or delicate man. *Koḍ. tellāne* thin (of a person or thing). *Tu. telpu* thinness; thin, lean, few, a little; *tellavu, tellavu* thin flat cake; *tellena* thinness; *teluṭuni, teluṭuni, teluṭuni* to contract, shrivel, wither, grow thin. ? *Kol. (SR.) teṭṭe* thin (Kamaleśwaran). / Cf. Skt. *talina-* thin, fine,

slender, meagre; Pkt. *talina-* small, slender, weak; *taḍiṇa-* = *viraḷa-*. DED(S, N) 2826.

3435 *Ta. telī* (-pp-, -tt-) to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow; *n.* sowing as of seeds in a field; *telippu* winnowing, sprinkling, scattering, sowing; *telḷu* (*telḷi-*) to winnow, waft (as the sea), cast upon the shore; *talī* (-pp-, -tt-) to drip (as rain); sprinkle (*tr.*); *n.* drop of water, raindrop, first shower of rain. *Ma. telluka* to sift or winnow by easting up gently in a fan; *tellal* winnowing; *telḷi* sifted powder; *talī* sprinkling water; *talikka* to sprinkle. *Ko. tel-* (*teyl-*) to winnow (flour) gently; *teyl-/tele-* (*tele-*) to sprinkle (*tr.*). *Ka. talī* to spread by scattering, strew, sprinkle; be scattered about; *n.* scattering, sprinkling; *talīsu* to sprinkle, cause to sprinkle; *teṭṭu* to winnow corn. *Koḍ. talī-* (*talip-, talic-*) to sprinkle (liquid). *Tu. talipu* sprinkling; *talipuni*, (B-K. also) *talipu* to sprinkle; *telluni* to winnow, sift. *Kor. (O.) talpi* to sprinkle. *Go. (A. Y. Ch.) tehe-*, (Ph.) *taheānā, taheānā* to winnow; (Tr.) *teheānā* to sift in a *sūpā* with a tossing motion, not sidewise (*Voc. 1788*); (Tr.) *tīpānā* to sift earth from grain in a *sūpā*; (Ph.) *tīpānā* to sift (*Voc. 1733*). *Kur. telnā* to winnow flour so as to separate it from stones or unground grain. *Malt. tēle* to sift. DED(S, N) 2827.

3436 *Koḍ. telī-* (*tēlip-, tēlic-*), (Mercara dialect) *tolī-* (*tolip-, tolic-*) to laugh; *tēli*, (Mercara dialect) *tolī* laughter; (Shannugam) *tolip* id. *Tu. telipuni, telipuni* to laugh, smile, deride; *telipāvuni* to make laugh; *telikē* a laugh, smile, ridicule. *Kor. (T.) telī*, (O.) *telli* to laugh. DED(N) 2828.

3437 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to burst asunder, snap in twain as a rope, split; break (*tr.*), cut. *Ma. terikka* to cut off. *Ka. tiṭi* to cut, cut off; *n.* cutting. *Te. t(re)gu, treyyu* to be cut, divided, or severed, snap (as a rope), be breached (as a dike); *tevvu* to be cut, (K. also) be snapped (as a rope); *t(re)neu* to snap, break, tear, cut, divide, sever (as a thread or string, etc.); *t(re)mpu* id.; *n.* state of being cut, divided, etc., discontinuity, pause. *Go. (ASu.) tivv-* to be broken (as a rope). *Koṇḍa tev-* (-it-) to be broken or snapped (as thread), be disjointed; *tep-* (-t-) to break, snap, nip off (as flowers), finish, redeem (a vow), discharge (a religious obligation). *Pe. trēz-* (*trēst-*) to cut (e.g. crops). *Mand. trey-* to cut (paddy). Cf. 3140 *Ta. tari*. DED(S, N) 2829.

3438 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to strike and fly off, start as the eyes, splash as water, fly off as sparks, be scattered as an army, spring, leap, bound, give throbbing pain, twang as bowstring with finger and thumb, thrum as the strings of a lute; *n.* spattering, splashing; *teṇṇu* (*teṇṇi-*) to be scattered, split to pieces, stray away as from a group. *Ma. teṛi* snappish, dashing, clashing; *terikka* to rebound, recoil, fly in pieces, make to fly off, splash, sputter; *terippikka* to make to bounce or splash;

terru throwing stones, flinging marbles; **terruka** to shoot with a crossbow; **terrikka** to shoot or throw with a bow. *Ko. tet-* (*tefy-*) (cattle) stray from a herd. ? *To. teš* gun (or with 3245 *Ta. tirai*). *Ka. tiri* throwing off a thing by quick motion, tossing. DED 2830.

3439 Ta. teru (*teruv-*, *terr-*) to tarry. *Ko. tet-* (*tefy-*) opportunity or time is, be possible (with dative of person); *tepn* well, in good circumstances, not widowed (said of the priest). *To. tet-* (*tefy-*) leisure is; *tern* opportunity, right moment. *Ka. terapu*, *terahu*, *terpu* leisure, opportunity; *teravu* leisure; *teppage*, *teppane* at leisure, at ease, comfortable, well. *Te. tēpa* a time (e.g. *repdu tēpalu* twice). *Kui tepka* (< *tek-p-*; *tekt-*) to have time for, overtake. DED(S) 2831.

3440 Ta. teru (*teruv-*, *terr-*) to burn, scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy; *teral* anger, heat, affliction; *tēru* sting (as of a wasp). *Nk. (Ch.) tirip* sun's ray. *Pa. ted-* (*tett-*), (NE.) *ted-* (*teff-*) to be fierce (of sun's heat). *Go. (A. Y.) ter-* to be fierce (heat of the sun); (Tr.) *taritānā* to be hot (of sun); *taristānā* to heat bread over a flame after it has been cooked on the iron; (Ph.) *tarrānā*, (Ma.) *taṣ-*, (Ko.) *tar-* to be fierce (of sun); (Mu.) *tars-/taris-* to heat (Voc. 1778); (Ma.) *teṣk-* to warm oneself by fire, (?) recover from illness (Voc. 1783). *Konda* (BB) *ter-* to be fierce (heat of sun); *tervel* sunshine; (K.; Sova dial.) *terveli* id. / Cf. *Mar. tirip* gleam of sunshine, hot blaze. DED(S, N) 2832.

3441 Ta. teru-porul indemnity, tribute; *tirai* tribute; (inscr.) *tirappu* assessed lands. *Ma. tira* tribute, taxes; an offering, an inferior feast. *Ko. ter-* (*tef-*) to pay (debt). *To. tet-* (*tef-*) to pay (fine, debt); *ter* a fine, compensation paid in buffaloes to man whose wife is taken by another. *Ka. teru* (*tett-*) to pay; *teruvike* paying; *terisu*, *tettisu* to cause to pay (as taxes, fines, etc.); *tere*, *terage*, *terige*, *terege* tribute, tax; *tir(u)* to exchange, barter, pay, offer, present, give; *tera* price paid for a wife; *teravu* id., (PBh.) tribute, tax; *teranpu* to make a gift of raiment to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. *Kod. ter-* (*teruv-*, *tett-*) to pay (penalty). *Tu. terigē* taxes; *tirmuru* exchange. *Te. (inscr.) tere* a kind of tax. *Go. (Pat.) terānā* to repay (Voc. 1779). *Kui tepka* (*teht-*) to repay, return, make restitution; *n. restitution*, repaying. DED(S) 2833.

3442 Go. (A.) ter- to extract (teeth), pluck (feathers) (Voc. 1777); (Tr.) *tarrānā* to root up; (Ch. Mu.) *tarr-* to dig up; (Ma.) *taṣ-* to uproot, weed (Voc. 1672); (Mu.) *tel-* to pull out (plant from ground); (Ph.) *tahkānā* to uproot; (G. Ma.) *teṣk-* to pull out (e.g. hair), pluck (feathers); (Ma.) *taṣ-* to pluck (feathers); *taṣk-* to pull; (Ko.) *tahk-* to pull out (hair); (Y.) *tah-* to pick (fruit) (Voc.

1693); (ASu.) *ter-* to uproot a tree. *Konda ter-* (*teRt-*) to pluck out. DED(S, N) 543.

3443 Kui dehpa (*deht-*) to be firm, stiff, hard, tough; *n. stiffness*, hardness, toughness. *Kuwi* (F.) *de'ni* hard; *decali* (*det-*) to become hardened; (S.) *teṣ-* to be strong; *de'ne* hard; *dee* is not strong; *deppi kinai* to stiffen; *depi kinai* to harden. DED(S) 544.

3444 Ta. terri raised veranda. *Kod. tetti* narrow walk built on all round house. DED 2834.

3445 Ta. teru (*terri-*) to stumble, be obstructed, hindered, mistake, commit a fault, do wrong; stammer, stutter; *n. tripping*, mistake, wrong. *Ma. terpu* slip, stumble, mistake, something aside or out of order; *terruka* to slip, fail, mistake, err, be asunder or aside; *terra* aside, not in array; *terral* slippery place, mistake, etc.; *terrikka* to make to slip, err. *Kod. teri-* (*terip-*, *teric-*) to totter about (as a child or through weakness). ? *Ka. dappu* stumbling, tripping. ? *Tu. dantuni*, *seṇtuni* to stumble. *Kor. (O.) dappi* id. DED(S) 2835.

3446 Ta. teru (*terri-*), *tettu* (*tetti-*) to become intertwined; braid, plait, entwine, weave, string up, tie together, tighten; *n. entwining*, denseness. ? *To. te-t-* (*te-ty-*) to fold (leaf for drinking-cup). *Ka. tetu* to intertwine, interweave, twist, be twisted, be connected or befriended; *tettiga* man who is entwined or closely bound to, a servant, connexion, friend; *tettisu* to bring into close connexion, cause to enter (as nails), insert, etc. *Kur. tessnā* (*tissyas*) to plait, intertwine so as to form a long narrow strip, (Hahn) tie a knot (Pfeiffer). DED(S, N) 2836.

3447 Ta. teru hedge of thorns protecting a passage; *tettu* hedge of bamboo or thorns. *Ka. tadalu*, *tadlu* a frame of thorns, etc., used as a gate in a hedge. *Te. teṭṭu* hedge round a city or fort; (VPK) *teṭṭe* fencing; *teṭṭe-gōda* a wall fence. DED(S) 2837.

3448 Ta. teru-ppal snagged tooth, super-numerary tooth. *Ma. tēṭṭa* tusk of a boar or young elephant. DED 2838.

3449 Ta. ten south, southern region; right side; *tenral*, *tennal* south wind, balmy breeze from the south, south-west monsoon; *tenri*, *tenral* south; *tennar* south; people of the south; *tennan*, *tennavan* southerner; *tenātu* that which is in the south; *terku*, *teku* south. *Ma. ten* south; *tennal* southern breeze, zephyr; *teku* south; *tekkam* southern. *Ka. teṭṭ-gāl* south wind; *teṭṭka*, *teṭṭkal*, *teṭṭku*, *teṭṭbu*, *teṭṭkalu*, *teṭṭku* the south. *Kod. tekkī*, *tekkī* south; *tekkīe* southern. *Tu. tenṭukāyi*, *tenkāyi*, *teṭṭkāyi* the south, southern. ? *Go. (ASu.) telhār* south. DED(N) 2839.

3450 Ta. tennu (*tenni-*) to rise, (Tinn.) lift with a lever. *Pa. (S.) tend-* to rise, be raised; *teṭip-* (*teṭit-*) to raise. *Ga. (Oll.) teṭip-* (*teṭt-*) to raise, lift; (S.) *teṭp-* (*teṭup-*) to lift.

Go. (most dialects) teṭ-, (Tr.) *teṭānā* to rise (Voc. 1789); (Tr.) *teṭtānā* to cause to rise, build a house; (Mu. S.) *teṭ-* to lift, raise; (Ko.) *te(h)-* to make to rise; (L.) *teṭānā*, (SR.) *teṭānā* to lift (Voc. 1796); (ASu.) *tel-* to rouse from sleep, revive to life. *Kur. teṭnā* (*teṭas/tettas*) to assist a woman in raising a load to her head. DED(S, N) 2840.

3451 (a) Ta. tekkam eructation; *tekku* (*tekkī-*) to belch; *n. belching*, eructation; *tekk-iju*, *tekk-eri* to belch; *tekiṭṭu* vomiting sensation; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to chew the cud. *Ma. tekkuka* to belch; *tekkam* nausea, un-subdued anger; *teṭṭhuka* to feel nausea, sob; *tekiṭṭu* belching; *tekaṭṭuka* to belch, feel nausea; *teṭṭuka* to belch, ruminate. *Ko. te-kl* a belch. *To. tō-k-* (*tō-ky-*) to belch. *Ka. tēgu*, *tēku* id.; *n. a belch*; *tēguvike* belching; (Bell.; U.P.U.) *dēgu*, (Gulb.; U.P.U.) *dēku* to belch. *Kod. te-kil* a belch. *Tu. tēgu* id.; *tēguni* to belch. *Te. (K.) dēvu* (nausea) to be caused in stomach. *Nk. dēkur* a belch. *Konda dēk-* (*-t-*) to belch; *dēkun* a belch. *Kui tēpka* (< *tek-p-*; *tekt-*) to vomit; *n. vomiting*.

(b) *Ta. tēmpu* (*tēmpi-*) to sob violently. *Ka. (Rabakavi, LSB 5.19) dāṅki* a belch. *Te. (tr)ēcu*, *tren(u)cu*, *tēnecu* to belch, eructate; *(tr)ēpu*, *tren(u)pu*, *tēnepu* belching, a belch. *Kol. (Kin.) dērg*, *dērk*, (SR.) *dērkā* id. *Go. (Tr.) dēr* a belch due to indigestion; (Ph.) *dēr* (*pl. dērk*; *sic*), (A.) *dērka* a belch (Voc. 1586). *Konda* (BB) *dērk-* to belch. *Pe. dērb* in id. *Kuwi* (F.) *dērbali*, (Isr.) *dērb-* (*-it-*) id. DED(S, N) 2841.

3452 Ta. tekku teak, *Tectona grandis*. *Ma. tekku* id. *Ka. tēgu*, *tēngu* id. *Tu. (B-K.) tekku* teak wood. *Te. tēku*, *tēku* teak tree. *Kol. (SR.) teṭ* teak timber. *Pa. teṭ meri* teak tree. *Go. (Tr.) teṭā marā*, (W.) *teṭā*, (Ph.) *teṭā*, (Mu. Ma. etc.) *teṭā* id. (Voc. 1516). *Kuwi* (Su.) *teṭ* teak. DED(S) 2842.

3453 Ta. teṅku (*teṅki-*) to fill, become full, rise to the brim, be crowded, abundant, copious; stagnate; *tekku* (*tekkī-*) to drink to the fill, be full, copious, abundant, replete, be sated, glutted; stop the flow as of water, dam up; *n. fullness*, repletion, satiety; *tekkam* being brimful, fullness, satiety; obstruction of the flow of water; *tekkar* abundance. *Ka. teṅki* mass, multitude. *Tu. teṅkē* brimful, up to the brim only. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *teṅka* (*masc.*), *teṅki* (*fem.*) fastidious person. *Kur. (Hahn) teṅl* *teṅhnā* to have an overfilled stomach; *teṅh* *teṅhnā* to suffer from a heavy dinner, feel puffed up; (Grignard) *teṅhtekhnā*, *teṅtexnā* to grow short of breath (as child with overfilled stomach) (or this item with 3208). DED(S) 2843.

3454 Ta. teṅku (*teṅki-*) to be puzzled, be in trepidation; *tiyāṅku* (*tiyāṅki-*) to be confounded, deluded; *tiyāṅku* (*tiyāṅki-*) to cause confusion, confound; *tiyāṅkam* bewilderment, delusion. *Te. (K.) tēgu* to be afraid, shake,

tremble. *Kui tēgali āva* to be confused, confounded. DED(S) 545.

3455 Kur. (Hahn) tēsṇā to drive in by surrounding when hunting or fishing. *Malt. tēse* id. DED(S) 546.

3456 Ta. tēpu (*tēpi-*), *tēṇpu* (*tēṇpi-*) to seek, search for, inquire after, acquire, earn, procure, take care of, cherish, provide for, seek, try (as to do a thing); *tēṭṭam*, *tēṭṭu* acquiring, earning, accumulation, seeking, search, pursuit, acquisition, that which is earned or hoarded, anxiety, solicitude, earnest desire, appetite, longing. *Ma. tēpuka* to seek, pray, acquire; *tēṭṭika* to cause to search or hunt; *tēṭṭam* pursuing of game, importunity, coveting. *To. tōrk-* (*tōrky-*) to search for. *Kod. tē-ṭ-* (*tē-ṭi-*) id. DED 2844.

3457 Ta. tēmpu (*tēmpi-*) to fade, wither, droop, be tired, faint, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish; *tēmpal* fading, being faded, reduced or diminished state, difficulty, faded flower. *Ma. tēmpuka* to waste, grow thin. DED 2845.

3458 Ta. tēy (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to wear away by friction, be rubbed, wane as the moon, waste away as oil in a lamp, be emaciated, grow thin, become weakened, pass away (time), be effaced, erased, obliterated, destroyed, die; (*-pp-*, *-ft-*) to rub, rub away, waste by rubbing, reduce, destroy, scrub, scour, polish, efface, erase, obliterate, pare, shave, rub in (ointment); *tēy-māṇam* loss by wear and tear; *tēyvu* wearing away, lessening, abrasion, diminution, emaciation, decay, decline; *tēyvai* fragrant unguent made by trituration. *Ma. tēyuka* to be rubbed off, be worn out, waste; *tekkuka* (*tēec-*) to rub, smear, clean, polish, sharpen; *caus. tēppikka*; *tēccal* waste from rubbing; *tēppu* rubbing, scratch, polishing; *tēṇāṇam* waste from rubbing. *Ko. te-y-* (*te-e-*) to become worn down, lean; rub, wear down (*tr.*); *te-v* leanness; *te-vn n.pr. man*; *fem. te-vy*. *Ka. tē*, *tēy(u)* to grind, triturate or macerate in water on a slab, waste by use, wear away as a metal vessel, be chafed or galled as the foot; *tēṇānā* waste from rubbing, esp. metals; *tege* to grind one substance on another, as sandalwood on stone. *Kod. te-y-* (*te-yuv-*, *te-ṇj-*) to wear off (*intr.*); (*te-p-*, *te-c-*) id. (*tr.*), smear, white-wash. *Tu. tēpuni* to rub, polish; *tēpu* rubbing, whetting, polishing as a precious stone; *tēpa-kallu* a polishing stone, whetstone; *tēpanē* rubbing, polishing as a precious stone; *tēṇānā* loss in assaying metals, waste by polishing; *tēṇuni* to grind, macerate; *seṇuni* to sharpen, whet, polish. *Kor. (M.) tēdi* to rub. *Te. tēgaḍa* worn out, wasted; *tēy* to be worn or wasted; wear by use, handling or rubbing. *Kuwi* (T.) *dē-*, (F.) *jejali*, (S.) *jēnai* to wipe. DED(S) 2846.

3459 Ta. tēr car, chariot, vehicle. *Ma. tēr* chariot, temple car. *Ko. de-r* god, possession of a diviner by a god; *te-r* possession of a

diviner by a god; **te·rka·rn** diviner; **te·rka·rc** wife of diviner. **To.** **tō·r** o·d· (o·dy-) (shaman) is dancing and divining. **Ka.** **tēr(u)** chariot, idol-car. **Tu.** **tēru** idol-car, the car festival. **Te.** **tēru** car, chariot. DED 2847.

3460 **Kol.** **te·r** (pl. **te·dl**) cot. **Nk.** **tēr** id. **Nk.** (Ch.) **tēr** id. Cf. 3425 **Konda** **terp.** DED (S) 2848.

3461 **Ta.** **tēri** sandhill. **Ma.** **tēri** hillock, swelling on the ground. DED 2849.

3462 **Ta.** **tērai** frog, toad. **Ma.** **tēra** a lean frog. DED 2850.

3463 **Kur.** **tēlā** ebony tree. **Malt.** **tēlo** a sort of ebony tree and its fruit (*Diospyros glutinosa*). DED 2851.

3464 **Ta.** **tēlu** (tēli-) to get rid of, escape danger (as a ship); **tēlikkai** lightness. **Ka.** **tēlu** to be afloat, float; slip, slide or glide off, go backwards or away, become loose, sink into a fainting fit, faint; **tēlisu** to make float, open the eyes wide and stare upwards, as at the point of death, cause to fail as a promise; **tēku** to float; **tekku** to cause to float; faint; **tēnku** to be afloat, swim, float; (PBh.) **tēnku** to float. **Kod.** (Kar.) **te·l** (-i) id. **Tu.** **tēluni** id. **Te.** **tēlu** to float, swim, (K. also) stare upwards (as at death); **tēlueu** to cause to float; **tēlagillu** to float, turn up; **tēladu** to float; **tēlika** lightness, levity, casiness; light, easy. **Kol.** (Pat., p. 151) **tēlung** to float. **Pa.** **tēl** id. **Ga.** **tēl-er** id.; (S.) **tēlupp**, **tēlsap** to float something. **Go.** **tēl** (S.) to float, (Ko.) (dust) to rise (Voc. 1794). **Konda** **tēl** (-it) to float on water. ? **Kui** **tēpa** (tēt-) (liquid) to stand in a depression. **Kuwi** (F.) **tēlali** to float; (Isr.) **tēl** (-it) id., overflow. DED(S, N) 2852.

3465 **Pa.** **tēl** (spot, rash, etc.) to appear on skin. **Ga.** (P.) **tēl** (ringworm, etc.) to appear, break out on skin. DEDS 547.

3466 **Konda** **tēl** (-it) to wipe off (as tears). **Manđ.** **dēlka-** to wipe (*intens.*). DEDS 548.

3467 **Ta.** **tēvānku** lemur, Indian sloth, *Loris gracilis*. **Ma.** **tēvānkam**, **tēvānku** sloth, bradypus. DEDS 549.

3468 **Ma.** **tēvuka**, **tēkuka** to draw water, empty a well, bale out for irrigation; spatter. **Tu.** **tēpuni** to throw water with a bucket or trough, irrigate; **tēpalē** a kind of trough or bucket used for watering trees, etc.; (Bhattacharya; brahmin dial.) **sēpuni** to bale out. **Te.** **dēvu** to search or grope for anything in water, take anything out of water with the hand. DED(S) 2853.

3469 **Ta.** **tēvai** affairs, business, compelling need or necessity. **Ma.** **tēva** need. DED 2854.

3470 **Ta.** **tēl** scorpion; **tēli** scorpion-fish; ? **tēf-kuficci** a black bee; **tēf-kōttān** a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting (for **kuficci** and

kōttān, cf. 2064 **Ta.** **kōttu** to sting as a scorpion, wasp). **Ma.** **tēl** scorpion. **Ka.** **cēr(u)**, **tēr** id. **Kod.** **tē-li** black insect with poisonous bite. **Tu.** **cēly**, **tēly**, **tēly** scorpion; **cēlgonđi** sting of a scorpion (kōnđi sting). **Te.** **tēlu** scorpion. **Malt.** **tēle** scorpion. **Br.** **tēlu** id. DED(S) 2855.

3471 **Ta.** **tēru** (tēri-) to be accepted as true, be clarified, made clear as water, be strengthened, recover from swooning or intoxication, be thorough, accomplished, mature (as the mind), reach perfection, thrive as vegetation, be comforted, consoled, cheer up, be successful in examination, prove, result, amount to (as profit), trust, confide, believe in, decide; *n.* clearness, certainty; **tērunar** the learned, trustworthy persons; **tēra** thoroughly; **tēral** clearness, pure, clarified toddy, honey, clarified juice; **tērinar** tested or tried friends; **tērinavan** person of experience, one well-versed in an art, an adept; **tērru** (tērr-) to make clear, convince, assure, relieve from doubt, know, understand, swear, take an oath, clear, clarify, refine, comfort, console, cure, give relief, communicate strength, nourish, cherish, invigorate, encourage; *n.* making clear, becoming clear; **tērram** certainty, assurance, determination, clearness, presence of mind, comfort, consolation, thriving, luxuriant growth; **tērran** person of true knowledge; **tērrā**, **tērru**, **tēru** clearing-nut tree; **tērrān-kōttai** clearing nut; **tērral** clear-sighted person; **tērr-ēna** clearly; **tērr-ēnavu** certainty, clearness; **tērrai** clearness, transparency, clear water. **Ma.** **tēruka** to be strengthened, thrive, mend, recover, believe; **tēral** clearness, thriving, certainty, thought, nectar; **tērram** firmness, faith, trust; **tērruka** to make strong; **tērrāmaram** *Strychnos potatorum*. **Ko.** **te·r** (te·ry-) to be found satisfactory in one's actions; dawn (with subject *na·r*; country becomes clear); **te·re** (te·re-) to make (day) dawn. **To.** **tō·r** (tō·ry-) to improve (in health, wealth); **tō·t** (tō·ty-) to make improve (in health, wealth); **te·l** (te·d-) to recover (ū·r life) slowly after swoon; do work; **no·ty** **te·l** (te·d-) to perform the sweeping ceremony (for *no·ty*, see 3587 and *TGT*, text 56). **Ka.** **tēra**, **tēte** clearness, purity (as that of water, etc.); **tēru** to reach as the end; (the object) to be reached, be successful as in an examination; **tērgade**, **tērugade** success (in an examination); **tērapar**, **teppar** to become conscious, recover one's senses, recover from fainting; animate; **tepparisu**, **tepparisu** to recover one's senses, become conscious, start up, awake. **Kod.** **tē·r** (tē·ruv-, tē·nd-) (man) becomes full-grown. **Tu.** **tēty** pure, clear; **tērgade** settlement, conclusion, acquittal, passing (an examination). **Te.** **tēta** clearness, purity, transparency, any clear liquid, the thin and clear upper stratum of a liquid, brightness, liveliness, cheerfulness; clear, pure, bright, lively, cheerful, plain, simple, clear, evident, manifest; **tēru**, **tēru** to become clear or free from suspended

matter, clarify, settle; recover from an illness, injury, shock, etc., convalesce; **tēri cūcu** to look steadily or earnestly, gaze; **tērucu**, **tērucu** to make clear, clarify, settle; **tērugada** settlement, conclusion, completion, end; **tēlu** to be the outcome or result, be settled or decided, terminate, succeed, be successful; **teppiril** (lu), **teppiru** to recover from an illness, injury, misfortune, shock, etc., convalesce or be convalescent. **Go.** (S.) **tērsap** to clear (as a liquid). **Go.** (Ko.) **tēr** to be finished; **tērsap** to finish (*tr.*) (Voc. 1791); (KoyaT.) **tērs** to filter. **Kui** **tija** (tiji-) to wake up (*intr.*); *n.* act of awakening; **tispa** (tist-) to awaken (*tr.*); *n.* act of waking someone. DED(S) 2856.

3472 **Ma.** **tēruka** to attack, pursue. **Kod.** **do·t** (do·ti-) (Mercara dialect) **de·t** (de·ti-), **dē·t** (dē·ti-) to drive away (cattle, persons). **Tu.** **dēruni** to drive, drive away. DED(S) 2857.

3473 **Ta.** **tai** (-pp-, -tt-) to sew, stitch, nail, fasten beams with nails, spikes, or pegs, pin, plait or stitch as leaves into a plate, join, pierce, penetrate, prick as a thorn or arrow, tie, weave as a wreath, string as beads, adorn, decorate, set, enchain, wear, put on, paint; *n.* sewing, decoration, embellishment; **taiyal** sewing, stitching, needlework, embroidery, lace, that which is adorned or decorated. **Ma.** **taikka** to sew, seam; **taital** split bamboos joined for doors, mats, ceilings; **taiyal** sewing; **taippu** needlework. **Ka.** **tēpe**, **tyāpe** a patch. **Kuwi** (F.) **tacali**, (S.) **tācinai**, (Su.) **cāc** (-it-), (Isr.) **cāc**-**tāc** (-it-) to sew. DED(S) 2858.

3474 **Ta.** **tai** young plant or tree. **Ma.** **tai** shoot, any young tree. **Ka.** **sasi** a young plant; (Gowda) **deyi** plant. **Tu.** **dai** a plant, young tree; **sasi** a young plant. **Te.** **tēga** the tender palmyra shoot. DED(S) 2859.

3475 **Ta.** **taiyal** beauty, woman; **tayal** woman. **Ma.** **taiyal** a beautiful woman. **Te.** **toyayali**, **tōyali** woman. DED(S) 2860.

3476 **Ta.** **toku** (tokuv-, tokk-) to assemble, collect, accumulate, form as a whole or lump, aggregate, be summed up, totalled; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to assemble, bring together, gather, sum up, total, add, summarize; **tokuti** assembly, collection, aggregation, society, company, association, class, flock, herd, aggregate, total; **tokuppu** sum total, multitude, crowd; **tokai** assembly, collection, association, flock, herd, swarm, school, bunch, sum, total, addition, summary; **tuku** (tukuv-, tukk-) to be gathered in a mass, as the hair; (-pp-, -tt-) to bring together, gather in a mass as hair. **Ma.** **tuka** sum, whole amount, assembly, collection; **tokuka** to join. **Te.** **tokkulādu** a crowd together, throng; (Inscr.) **toga** party. ? **Go.** (many dialects) **tōy**-, (Tr.) **toīānā**, (W.) **toīyānā** to swell (Voc. 1819). DED(N) 2861.

3477 **Ta.** **tokku**, **tokaiyal**, **tuaiyal** chutney. **Ka.** **tokku** leaves or fruits bruised or pounded

with a small portion of water and mixed with salt, chillies, etc. **Te.** **tokku** a kind of chutney or pickle. DED 2862.

3478 **Ta.** **toṅku** (toṅki-) to hang, be suspended, hang down, dangle, be dependent, servile; **toṅkal** hanging, anything pendent, hangings, pendent part of an ornament, ear-ornament, end of a garment hanging down, decorative hangings as of cloth, festoons, garland, peacock's tail. **Ma.** **toṅkuka** to hang, be pendent, depend on; **toṅhal** hangings, drapery, tassel. **Ko.** **tong** (tongy-) to hang (*intr.*), hang oneself; **tongc** (tonge-) to hang (*tr.*). **Ka.** **toṅgu** to hang, be pendent, hang down, swing, stoop; **toṅgal**, **toṅge** a cluster, bundle, bunch, tassel, tuft, mass; **toṅku** to stoop. **Tu.** **toṅgē**, **toṅgely** cluster of blossoms, bunch of fruit. **Te.** **toṅgu** to lie down, recline, bend, incline, sleep; **toṅguṇḍu** to sleep, lie down, recline; **toṅgi cūeu** to peep; (Inscr.) **toṅgodlu** (pl.) bundle, bunch. **Kui** **dongu** suspended, dangling, dependent from, hanging; **dongu inba** to be suspended. **Kur.** **taṅgnā** to suspend, hang; **reṣl-pass.** **taṅgnā**. **Malt.** **tonge** to bend, bend the knees slightly while dancing; **tongro** bent. Cf. 3376(a) **Ta.** **toṅku**. / Cf. **Mar.** **tōgal** a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament. DED(S) 2863.

3479 **Kur.** **toṅkhā** to break any part of a plant with the fingers, cull or pluck a leaf or flower, prune a tree. **Malt.** **toqe** to nip off (as herbs), cut off (as bamboos); end, finish (as a narrative); **toqre** to be at an end, be finished, be cut off, die; **toqro** broken, ending. DED 2864.

3480 **Ta.** **toṭu** (toṭuv-, toṭṭ-) to touch, come in contact with, be connected, united with or joined to, feel, handle, take hold of, use, have illicit intercourse (as with another's wife); (-pp-, -tt-) to connect, join, bind, fasten, fix (as arrow on bow), enchain, tie, surround; **toṭṭal** touching, tying, binding; **toṭṭu** touching, concerning, in reference to; **toṭakku** (toṭakki-), **tuṭakku** (tuṭakki-) to catch hold of, tie; get entangled, obstructed; *n.* tying, binding, entanglement, bondage, connexion; **tuṭānku** shackles; **toṭuppu** continuity, fastening, linking, tie, chain, illicit connexion, paramour, concubine; **toṭuvai** that which is joined or appended, man and woman living in concubinage; **toṭai** fastening, tying, series, succession, joints of the body, surrounding wall; **tīn-toṭai** string of a lute, lute (for *tīn*-, see 3269); **toṭaiyal** succession, fastening, tying, garland; **toṭar** (-v-, -nt-) to follow uninterruptedly, be linked, pursue, persist in with energy, tie, bind, attack; *n.* following, succession, chain, fetters, friendship, connexion; **toṭarcci**, **toṭarpu**, **toṭarvu** pursuit, connexion, touch, relationship, friendship, series, chain; **toṭarntōr** friends; **toṭal**, **tuṭar** chain; **tuṭar** (-v-, -nt-) to follow one after another; **toṭu** collection, assemblage. **Ma.** **toṭuka** to touch, feel, handle, come into contact; **toṭal** touching, being close, a chain; **toṭuvikka** to make to touch;

toṭṭu concerning, about; **toṭṭukka** to bring into contact, put together, put the arrow on the bow; **tuṭa** connexion (as of an arrow with a bow); **tuṭaruka** to be linked, continue, pursue; **tuṭar**, **tuṭal** chain, string, woman's waistchain; **tuṭarcca** continuation, friendship; **tuṭara** unremittingly. **Ko.** toṭ handle (of pot or basket); **torv-** (**torḍ-**) to put arms around. **To.** twad- (**twadḍ-**) to be polluted; **twadḍ-** (**twadṭ-**) to pollute; **twiṭ-** (**twiṭṭ-**) to entangle (**tr.**); **twiṭ** handle (made of loop of cane) of bamboo milking-vessel, loops of cane that tie thatch; **twiṭk** hook, link of chain; ? **to-ṭ-** (**to-ṭy-**) to bring up (child), take (woman of the other moiety) as concubine; **to-ṭyoy** mox concubine. **Ka.** **tuḍu** (**toṭu**) (**toṭṭ-**) to join, put to or on, put (arrow) on (bow); **n.** putting on, etc.; **tuḍuku**, **tuḍiku**, **tuḍuṅku** to touch, touch with some force, grasp quickly, snatch; **tuḍuku** grasping quickly, etc.; **tuḍukisu** to cause to seize, etc.; **toḍaku**, **toḍaṅku** to get entangled, caught; entangle, involve; **n.** (also **toḍagu**, **toḍaka**) entangling, impediment, hindrance, perplexity; **toḍakis** to cause to join, bring in contact, involve; **toḍacu** to put on (as arrows on the bow); **toḍisu** id., to cause to put to or on; **toḍu** joining, putting (as arrow to the bow), pair, equal; **toṭi** hand-to-hand conflict, fight; **toḍar**, **toḍru**, **toḍṭar** to be linked to, connected with or tied to, join, enter, meet, be bound, arrested, entangled, caught, wind oneself round; **n.** joining, connexion, a tie, chain, impediment; **toḍareu** to tie, link, fasten, insert; **toḍambe** cluster, bundle, bunch; **toḍarpu** (**K.**²) entanglement, connection, (PBH.) impediment, obstacle. **Koḍ.** **toḍ-** (**toḍuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to touch. **Tu.** **toṭṭuni**, **toṭṭonuni** to embrace, hug, hold fast; **toḍaru**, **toḍaru** entanglement, obstacle; **toḍumbe** a cluster of flowers. **Kor.** (**O.**) **toṭṭu** to carry a child. **Te.** **toṭṭu** to touch, (**K.**) be joined, come in contact with; (**K.**) **toḍu**, **toḍ(u)gu**, **toḍ(u)vu** to put arrow on bow; (**K.**) **toḍuku** to hold, grasp; (**K.**) **toḍikilu** to seize, hold tightly, snatch; **toḍaru** to follow, accompany; happen, occur; endeavour, attempt; (**K.** also) reach, obtain, hold, copulate with, attack; **toḍarika** following, accompanying; **toḍaruvu** endeavour, attempt; **toḍusu** business, affair, connection. **Pa.** **toḍ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to touch; **toḍip-** (**toḍit-**) to make to touch; **toḍu** rope. **Ga.** (**Oil.**) **toru** id.; (**S.**) **toru** string, rope. ? **Go.** (**Tr.**) **tōḥānā** to sleep with, have intercourse with (only in marriage song); (**Voc.** 1827); (**Koya** **Su.**) **turs-** to gather, collect. **Kur.** **toṭṭōgnā** (**tursyas**) to touch slightly with the foot. **Malt.** **tōre** to string the bow. **Br.** **tōning** (**tōr-**, **tō-**) to hold, keep, maintain, keep back, fend off, restrain. Cf. 3536 **Go.** **dohtānā**. / Cf. **Pkt.** **toḍara-** a kind of garland. DED(S) 2865.

3481 Ta. **toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to begin (**tr.**), occur, happen, come into being; (**pp-**, **tt-**) to commence, undertake; **toṭṭu** beginning with, from, since; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**), **tuṭakku** (**tuṭakki-**) to begin; **toṭakkam**, **tuṭakkam**

beginning, origin; **toṭaṅku** (**toṭaṅki-**), **tuṭaṅku** (**tuṭaṅki-**) to begin, originate, undertake, engage in; **toṭaṅkal** beginning, first creation, attempt; **toṭuppu** commencement. **Ma.** **toṭukka** to commence; **toṭukka** to commence a work; **toṭṭu** beginning from; **tuṭaṅhuka** to begin, commence, undertake, do; **tuṭaṅhika** to cause to commence or undertake; **toṭakkam** beginning; **tuṭaruka** to commence, undertake, do. **Ko.** **toṭṭ** te-1 first menses. **Ka.** **toḍaku**, **toḍaṅku**, **toḍagu** to engage (as in work), begin, commence, undertake; **toḍagisu** to cause to commence or undertake; **toḍagula** beginning, undertaking; **toḍavu** the beginning, the bottom; (**K.**²) **toḍu** to begin, start with. **Tu.** **toḍaguni** to begin, commence, undertake; **toḍagelu** beginning. **Te.** **toṭṭu** to commence; **toḍagu**, (**K.** also) **toṭagu** to begin, commence; (**K.**) **toḍaru** to undertake. **Kui** **tōṇḍa** (**tōṇḍi-**) to begin, initiate, attempt; **n.** beginning, attempt; **pl.** action **tōṭka** (**tōṭki-**). **Malt.** **torge** to be in readiness for action. **Br.** **durring**, **durrēnging** to dare, venture. DED 2866.

3482 Ta. **toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to put on (as a ring, clothes), wear (as shoes); (**pp-**, **tt-**) to wear (as clothes); **toṭṭaru** shoes; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**) to wear, put on; **toṭuppu** sandals; **toṭi** bracelet; (**PR**) **toṭalai** leaf-garment; jewelled girdle. **Ka.** **tuḍu**/**toḍu** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (as ornaments or clothes adapted to the body); **tuḍisu**, **tuḍiyisu**, **toḍasu**, **toḍisu** to put on another; **tuḍige**, **tuḍage**, **tuḍuge**, **toḍage**, **toḍige**, **toḍuge**, **toḍa**, **toḍavu**, **toḍa** certain clothing or dress, an ornament. **Tu.** **toḍige** clothes, dress, ornaments. **Te.** **toḍ(u)gu**, **toḍ(u)vu** to clothe, invest; **toḍugu** **konu** to put on, wear; **toḍigineu** to cause to wear or put on; **toḍavu** ornament, jewel; **toḍupu** armour; (**K.**) **toṭṭu** to put on; (**K.**) **toḍu** id., wear. **Kol.** **toḍ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (shirt); (**Kin.**) **toṭ-** to put on (shoes, etc.); (**W.**) **toḍa** anklet; (**Pat.**, p. 71) **toḍyaḥ** anklet. **Nk.** **toṭ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to wear (bodice or shirt). **Ga.** (**S.**) **toḍg-** to wear (clothes); **tuṭṭ-** to wear, put on. **Koṇḍa** **toR-** (**-t-**) to wear, put on (as saree); **toRay** **ā-** to get dressed. **Pe.** **tuz-** (**tust-**) to wear, put on. **Mand.** **tuy-** to wear. **Kui** **tubga** (< **tug-b-**, **tugd-**) to fasten a neck-lace; **n.** act of fastening. **Kuwi** (**Su.**) **tur-** (**-h-**) to put on, wear (shoes); (**Isr.**) **turli-**/**truh-** (**-it-**) id. (shoes, clothing, etc.); (**S.**) **turh'nai** to wear. Cf. 3545 **Ta.** **toṭu**. / Cf. **Jaina** **Skt.** (**JL** 20.193) **toḍaka-** an anklet. DED(S, N) 2867.

3483 Ka. **tuḍugu**, **tuḍi** theft; **tuḍuga** thief; (**K.**²) **tōṇḍa** id. **Go.** (**Ko.**) **tohk-** to steal (**Voc.** 1812). **Kui** (**K.**) **toṭkenji** thief; (Letchmajec, p. 39) **torka** id. From DED(S) 2417, 2658.

3484 Ta. **toṭṭi** water-trough, tub, cistern, reservoir, manger, crib, refuse bin. **Ma.** **toṭṭi** trough of stone or wood, manger, font. **Ka.** **toṭṭi** trough, font, tub. **Koḍ.** (**Shanmugam**) **toṭṭi** bucket. **Tu.** **toṭṭi** bucket, trough, tub. **Te.** **toṭṭi** tub, trough, manger. DED 2868.

3485 Ta. **toṭṭi** fence, yard, pound, enclosure for selling timber or firewood, small village. **Ma.** **toṭṭi** long narrow garden, loft in a house; **doṭṭi** cattle-pound. ? **To.** twidy pair-word with **twi-ṭm** (see 3549). **Ka.** **toṭṭi** building with a square open court at the centre, the court itself; **doḍḍi**, **daḍḍi** cow-pen, cattle-pound, fold, stable. **Koḍ.** **toḍḍa** small garden adjoining a house. **Tu.** (**DCV**) **duḍḍi** cattle-pound. **Te.** **doḍḍi** backyard, stable for cattle. **Go.** (**I-II.**) **doḍi**, (**Grigson**) **doḍi** cow-pen (**Voc.** 1609). **Koṇḍa** **doḍi** backyard of house (for plants, etc. to grow). **Kuwi** (**Isr.**) **doḍi** backyard of house, used for kitchen garden. Cf. 3526 **Ta.** **toṭu**. DED(S, N) 2869.

3486 Ta. **toṭṭil** cradle, cot for an infant. **Ma.** **toṭṭil**, **toṭṭi** cradle. **Ka.** **toṭṭil**, **toṭṭalu**, **toṭṭa**, **toṭṭu** id. **Koḍ.** **toṭṭi** id. **Tu.** **toṭṭilu** cradle, cot. **Te.** **toṭṭa**, **toṭṭiya**, **toṭṭe** cradle. DED 2870.

3487 Ma. **tottu** pedicle of a leaf, bunch of flowers. **Ka.** **toṭṭu**, **toḍambe** foot-stalk of a fruit, flower or leaf. **Tu.** **toṭṭu** stem or stalk of a leaf or fruit. **Kor.** (**M.**) **toṭṭa** stem of the jackfruit. **Te.** **toḍima** foot-stalk of a leaf, fruit or flower; (**Merolu**) **toḍka** stalk. **Pa.** (**S.**) **doḍoma** handle of a vessel. **Go.** (**Mu.**) **toḍoma**, (**Ma.**) **toṭma**, (**Ko.**) **toṭma** stalk of leaf (**Voc.** 1526). DED(S) 2871.

3488 Ma. **tottu** nipple. **Ka.** **toṭṭu** id., point. **Tu.** **toṭṭu** nipple of a breast. DED 2872.

3489 Ka. **toṭṭe** basket made of coconut leaves. **Tu.** **toṭṭe** id. **Go.** (**Ma.**) **toṭṭi** a kind of basket (**Voc.** 1608). DED(N) 2873.

3490 Ta. **tin-toṭai** beehive (for tin-, see 3268(b)); **toṭaiyal** honeycomb. **To.** **toṭ** wax in honeycomb. **Ka.** **toṭṭe** a bee's empty cell. **Tu.** **toṭṭe**, **taṭṭi** honeycomb; **toḍḍuve** beehive, honeycomb, a large bee; **toḍḍe** a large kind of bee; its hive; **toḍḍelu** a large bee. **Te.** **teṭṭiya**, **teṭṭe** beehive. **Kol.** (**Kin.**) **taṭṭa** id. **Go.** (**Pat.**) **teṭṭe**, (**S.**) **teṭṭe** honeycomb (**Voc.** 1513). **Koṇḍa** **tēne-ṭaṭa** beehive. **Kuwi** (**Su.**) **taṭṭi**, (**P.**) **taṭṭo** honeycomb; (**F.**) **tatti** wasps' nest; (**S.**) **tati** beehive. DED(S) 2874.

3491 Ta. **toṭṭa** big. **Ma.** **tuṭam** stoutness, plumpness. **Ko.** **doḍ** big, great; **doḍ-** (**dody-**) to grow big. **Ka.** **doḍḍa** big, large, stout, thick, great, extensive, spacious, respectable, eminent, important, chief, principal, loud; **doḍḍatana** greatness, etc.; **doḍḍitu**, **doḍḍittu** that is large, etc. **Tu.** **doḍḍa** big; **doḍḍastigē** greatness, loftiness, riches, power, ostentation, pride. **Te.** **doḍḍa**, **doḍḍu** big. **Kol.** **doo** big, great, elder; **dood** big thing; (**SR.**) **doḍḍānd** big. **Nk.** **doṭa** big, elder; **dohon** big. **Pa.** **ḍōra** big, stout (in: **ḍōra poṭṭeta** pregnant [poṭṭa belly]). **Ga.** (**S.**²) **toṭo** vande thumb, big toe. **Go.** (**SR.**) **dhōḍḍhal**, (**Tr.**) **dhōḍal**, (**L-II.**) **dhōḍal** stout; (**Tr.**) **dōḍrāl** **uṭm** the very largest cattle tick (**Voc.** 1636). **Kui** **doḍōri** distended, swollen, pregnant. **Kuwi** (**I.**) **doṭa** vanju thumb. **Kur.** (**Hahn**) **doṇḍa** **poṭṭā** large-bellied. **Malt.** **ḍuḍo** id. DED(S) 2875.

3492 Ta. **toṭṭi-kkāl** bowleg. **Te.** **doḍḍi-kāllu** bandy legs. DEDS 551.

3493 Ka. **doḍḍi** a large shrub or small tree. *Atalantia monophylla*. **Tu.** **doḍḍalē**, **doḍḍlē** wild orange (lime). **A. m.** DEDS 552.

3494 Ta. **tonatōṇa** (**pp-**, **tt-**) to vex with ceaseless talk; **tonatōṇappu**, **tonutōṇappu** chattering, babbling; **tonuppu** (**tonuppi-**) to chatter, babble; **tonuppan** vain talker; **toṭa-toṭa** (**pp-**, **tt-**) to babble, rattle away. **Ka.** **toṭṭu** to chatter. DED 2876.

3495 Ta. (**STD**) **tonasi** a fly on dogs. **Ka.** **tonaci**, **tonace**, **tonaci**, **tonace**, **tonase** a gadfly, a dog-fly, a horse fly.

3496 Ta. **tonṭu** block of wood suspended from the neck of an animal to prevent it passing through hedges. **Ma.** **tonṭu** log of wood. **Kuwi** (**I.**) **toṭpa** wooden log (tied to the necks of refractory cattle). DED(S) 2877.

3497 Ta. **tonṭu** gap, narrow passage. **Ma.** **tonṭu** passage between two mud-walls. DED 2878.

3498 Ta. **tonṭai** throat, gullet, windpipe, larynx, voice, singing voice; (**STD**) **doṇṭe** throat. **Ma.** **tonṭa** windpipe, throat, gullet. **Ko.** **toḍ** throat (inside and outside). **Ka.** (**Gowda**) **doṇḍē**, (**Bark.**) **doṇḍe** throat. **Koḍ.** **tonḍe** id. **Tu.** **doṇḍē** id. ? **Go.** (**Ma.**) **tōṭsa**, **tōsa**, (**G. Mu.**) **tōsa**, (**L.**) **tosu**, (**Mu.**) **sōsa** id. (**Voc.** 1830). **Malt.** **tonṭe** id. Cf. 2984 **Go.** **toḍra**. DED(S, N) 2879.

3499 Ta. **tonṭai** a common creeper of the hedges (= *kōvai Bryonia epigaea*). **Ma.** **tonṭi** *B. grandis*. **Ka.** **tonḍe**, **tonḍi**, **doṇḍe**, **koṇḍe** the gourd *Momordica monodelpha* Roxb. or *B. grandis* Lin. **Te.** **doṇḍa** *Coccinia indica*, (**B.**) *Bryonia*, *M. monodelpha*, etc. **Pa.** **tuṇḍa** creeper. **Go.** (**D. Mu.** **Ko.**) **tōṇḍa** id. (**Voc.** 1529); (**SR.**) **tōṇḍi** tondla vegetable (**Voc.** 1531); (**Tr.**) **tōṇḍōri** *Coccinia indica* (**Voc.** 1538). **Koṇḍa** **doṇḍa** *C. indica*. **Kui** **doṇḍi** pumpkin. / Cf. **Skt.** **tunḍikā-**, **tunḍikeri-**, **tunḍikeṣi-** *M. monodelpha*; **Mar.** **tōḍli** id.; **Turner**, **CDIAL**, no. 5854. Also **Skt.** **tunḍi-** a kind of gourd. [Cephalandra indica Naud. = *M. monodelpha* Roxb. = *B. grandis* Lin. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.] DED(S) 2880.

3500 Ta. **tonṭai** thorny caper (*Capparis horrida*); **ātonṭai** id.; Ceylon caper, *C. zeylanica*. **Te.** **āruḍoṇḍa**, (**B.** also) **āreḍoṇḍa**, **āḍoṇḍa**, (**VPK**) **āraḍoṇḍa** *C. horrida*, (**B.** also) *C. zeylanica*; (**B.**) **doṇḍa** *Capparis*. [C. *horrida* Linn. = *C. zeylanica* Roxb.] DED(S) 2881.

3501 Ka. **tonḍe**, **tonṇe**, **doṇṇe** chameleon. **Te.** **tonḍa** id.; blood-sucker. **Koṇḍa** **tonḍo** chameleon. DED(S) 2882.

3502 Ko. **doṇ** big club. **Ka.** **donṇe**, **donṇe**, **dōṇi** cudgel, club. **Koḍ.** **donṇe** club. **Tu.** **donṇe**, **donṇe** cudgel, club; **donṇu** club. DED 2883.

3503 *Ka. total(u), total, todul, toval* faltering, stammering, speaking inarticulately or indistinctly, lisping; untruth; *dodde* indistinct or inarticulate speech connected with stuttering. *Tu. todale* stammerer; *todalē* stammering, indistinct pronunciation, untruth; *doddē* lisping, stammering; *dojjuni* to stammer; *dojje* stammerer. *Pa. tot-* to stammer. *Kuwi* (F.) *tothali* to mumble, stammer; (S.) *toth'nai* to stammer. *Malt. todlo* stammerer; *tolqote* to stammer, lisp. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5965, **tōtta-*. DED(S) 2884.

3504 *Ko. ton* Toda man (< **tod-n*); *tody* Toda woman. *To. toz-mox* Toda woman. *Ka. toda, todava* a Toda. (*Ta. tuṭavar, tōṭar* Todas of the Nilgiris; the words are made on the basis of English pronunciation). DED 2885.

3505 *Ka. dondaḍi, dondaṇa, dondaṇi, donduḷi* mass, crowd, throng, squeeze, tumult, fray; *dodde* mass, heap, crowd. *Te. dondaḍi* crowd, throng; *dontara, donti* pile, heap. DED(S) 2886.

3506 *Ta. tontaravu, tontarai* trouble, vexation, difficulty; *tontari* (-pp-, -tt-) to trouble, vex, annoy. *Ma. tontaram* intricacy, vexation. *Ko. tondarv* (obl. *tondant-*) act of troubling or disturbing a person; *tonda-rm* (obl. *tonda-rt-*) persistent trouble or pressure put upon a person. *Ka. tondare, tondaru, tondre* intricacy, embarrassment, entanglement, difficulty, trouble, vexation, molestation, impediment, drawback. *Koḍ. (Shannugam)* *tondare* trouble. *Tu. tondare* entanglement, confusion, perplexity, annoyance, trouble, vexation, misfortune, distress. *Te. tondara* trouble, annoyance, vexation, haste, hurry, confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. DED 2887.

3507 *Ta. tonti* large belly, abdomen, fold or collop of fat, obesity; (CTD, STD) *dondi* big belly. *Ma. tonti* pot-belly. *Tu. tondē* big, distended; *tondē* *bañji* a big belly. *Te. doddu* one who is pot-bellied. /Cf. Skt. *tunda-, undila-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5858, 5862. DED(S) 2888.

3508 *Ka. dondi, donde* bundle of sticks, grass, rags, etc., used as a torch. *Tu. dondi* small torch made of a rag. DED 2889.

3509 *Ma. toppan* much, plenty; ? *tōna* much, greatly. *Ka. toppane* greatly, much, thoroughly; (Hav.S.) *tōlu* much, plenty. *Kor. (T.) tappena* much. Cf. 3331 *Ta. tumpai*. DED(S) 2890.

3510 *Ka. dombi, dombe, ḍombi, dombu* crowd, mob, disorderly, riotous mob, fray, quarrel; *dombigāra* man that belongs to a riotous mob, rioter. *Tu. dombi, ḍombi, dombe* mob, rabble, riot, uproar; *dombigāre* rioter, turbulent man. *Te. dommi* mingled or confused noise, crowd, throng, mob, rabble, mêlée, affray; *dommul-ḍu* to squabble, scuffle. DED 2892.

3511 *Ta. tompai, tommai* grain bin, high wicker basket used as a receptacle for grain; (RS, p. 157, item 360) *tōmpu* a tub. *Ka. tombe* large high bamboo basket kept for storing grain. *Go. (LuS.) toposhee* a basket-work receptacle for grain. DED(N) 2893.

3512 *Ta. toy* (-v-, -nt-) to breathe short and hard (as while suffering from asthma); *toyvu* difficulty of breathing, asthma. *To. tūy-* (tūs-) to breathe heavily; *tūy* breathing (esp. hard), breath inside, life. *Koḍ. tūyⁿ* (tūyⁿmp-, tūyⁿnc-) (snake) hisses, (bull) snorts in anger; *tūyⁿ* hiss of a snake. Cf. 2680 *Ko. si-l, Ka. suy*. DED 2894.

3513 *Ta. toy* (-v-, -nt-) to languish, pine, grow weak, be weary, fatigued, fail in energy, droop, faint, flag, become slack, be loose, supple, yielding, bend through weakness or want of support; *toyval* fainting, languishing, despondency, affliction; *toyvu* laxity, looseness as of a rope, faintness; *tuyaṅku* (tuyaṅki-) to be exhausted, faint; *tuyakku* (tuyakki-) to slacken, relax; *n. fatigue*, loss of strength or courage, misconception, confusion, sorrow, distraction; *tuyakkam* fatigue, loss of strength or courage; *tuyavu* mental distraction, perturbation; *tuyar* (-v-, -nt-) to grieve, sorrow, lament; *n. affliction*, grief, sorrow; *tuyaraṭi* fatigue, fainting, drooping, grief; *tuyaram* sorrow, grief, calamity, trouble, pity. *Ma. tuyaram, tuyar* calamity, grief, pity; *tuyaruka* to grieve; *tuyarkka* to afflict. *Te. dosāgu, dosavu* calamity. *Br. tusing, tusinging* to faint, become unconscious. DED(S) 2895.

3514 *Tu. dōguni* to crawl on hands and knees, or in a sitting position; *dōga* crawling; *dōguni* to kneel. *Te. dor(a)lu* to roll (*intr.*), turn over; *dor(a)lincu*, (K. also) *doral(u)eu* id. (*tr.*); *dōgu, dōgu, dōgaḍu* to crawl or move on the hands and knees, go on all fours as an infant. *Go. (Ma.) dorg-*, (Mu.) *dorg-* (buffalo) to wallow (*Voc.* 1898). *Kui tronga* (trongi-) to roll, (child) crawls; *n. rolling*, crawling; *tropka* (< *trok-p-*; *trokt-*) to cause to roll, roll something over and over; *torga* (*torgi-*) to writhe; *n. writhing*. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *torg-* to fall; (S.) *torginai* to fall down; (Isr.) *torg-/trog-* (-it-) to fall; *trok-* (-h-) to drop, demolish, fell. DED(S) 2422, and from DED(S) 2211.

3515 *Ka. (Nanj.) domme* lungs of cow. *Koḍ. (Shannugam)* *tombe* lungs. ? *Te. dobba* piece of flesh, clot of blood. *Kol. (Kin.)* *dobba* lung. *Pa. dorba* (pl. *dorbel*) id. *Go. (S.)* *dobba* (pl. -l) id. *Go. (G. Ma. Ko.)* *dorba* id. (*Voc.* 1900); (ASu.) *dobba* id. *Konḍa dobo* id. DED(S, N) 2898.

3516 *Ta. tol* old, ancient; *tollai, tollai* antiquity, ancientness; *tonru* oldness, antiquity; old, ancient; *tonmai* oldness, antiquity; *tonṭu* antiquity, old times. *Ma. tonṭan* old man; *tonṭi* old woman. *Ko. tol vi-r* first pregnancy. *Ka. coc-*, in: *coccal* first pregnancy (for *-cal* < *-cūl*, see 2733). *Tu. toṭe* old man; *toṭi* old woman; (B-K.)

tonḍē old man; *tonḍi* old woman. *Te. toli* beginning, commencement; first, former, previous, old, ancient; formerly, previously; *tolukāru* the rainy season; *tolakari* the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; *tolakarincu* to rain for the first time in the season (for items *tolukāru* to *tolakarincu*, 'first/commencing + [rainy] season', see 1278(c) *kāru* season; communicated by K.; or in 3361); *tonṭi* former, earlier, previous; ancient, old. *Kol. tolli* tomorrow; (Kin.) early in the morning. *Nk. tolli* tomorrow. *Pa. tolli* id. *Go. (Oll.) tonḍun, tonḍunū*. (S.) *tonḍun* id. *Go. (SR.) tolle* first (*Voc.* 1808); (ASu.) *tottāy* old; *tottūr* ancestors; *tolle* previous, in ancient times. *Kuwi* (S.) *tolli, tollic*, (Su.) *toli* before, formerly. DED(S, N) 2899.

3517 *Konḍa dolu* a creeper plant, shrub, plant of shoot height. *Pe. dol* plant; stem, trunk. *Mand. dul* plant; sapling. *Kui* (Mah. p. 96) *kūdi-ḍoḍu* rice plant; (p. 102) *ḍoḍu* tree. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *kūli-dolu* rice plant; (Isr.) *dulomi* plant. DEDS 553.

3518 *Pe. dol* ground, floor. *Kuwi* (S.) *dojjo* floor; *tojjo* ground; (T. Isr.) *tojo*, (F.) *chōjjō* floor; (the *Kuwi* forms are originally locatives of **tol*).

3519 *Ta. tolai* (-v-, -nt-) to become extinct, perish, die, be exhausted, terminated, liquidated, end (as a way), expire (as time), be over, finished, be weary, be defeated, fail, be lost, leave, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill, exterminate, spend, pass (as time), remove, wipe off, bring to an end, settle, lose, surpass, defeat; *n. ruin*, distance, great distance; *tolaiccu* (tolaicci-) to kill, destroy, exhaust, pay, discharge (a debt); *tolaipu* perishing, destruction; *tolaivu* completion, end, extinction, destruction, defeat, failure, fatigue, weariness, dwindling, decrease, distance; *tulai* (-v-, -nt-) to perish; *caus.* (-pp-, -tt-). *Ma. tulayuka* to be at an end, die; *tulacal* end, difficulty; *tulckka* to consume, finish. *Ko. tolg-* (tolgy-) to be released from debt; *tolk-* (tolky-) to release from debt; ? *telg-* (telgy-) (hair, bushes) are divided; *telk-* (telky-) to divide (hair, cloak, bushes) so as to examine or go through. *To. twal-* (twalθ-) to be settled and finished with; *twalf-* (twalt-) to settle (debt); *twalx-* (twalxy-) (plank) is out of plumb, (coagulant agent) is polluted; *twalk-* (twalky-) to make to be out of plumb. *Ka. tolagu, tolaṅgu* to go away, depart, go aside or out of the way, retire, separate (*intr.*), be separated, be excluded, fail; *tolaḡisu* to cause to go away, etc.; (Hav.) *tole* to stand away; get rid of. *Tu. tolaguni* to depart, move away, leave, forsake, desert; *telavuni, telavuni* to go aside, make way, avoid, shun. *Te. tolaḡu* (K., imper. stem *to-la-* is used alternatively) to move, step aside, get out of the way, go off, be removed, recede, vanish, disappear, terminate, cease, end; *tolāḡincu*

to remove, free one from; *tolācu* to remove. DED(S) 2900.

3520 *Ma. tokku* amplit. *Kur. tolōkh* side of the body, flank; (Hahn) *tolokh* amplit. DEDS 550.

3521 *Ta. tollai* trouble, perplexity, difficulty, work. *Ma. tolla* trouble, vexation, danger. DED 2901.

3522 *Ma. toṭikka* to beat the breast from grief, kick, whip with twigs, cudgel; *toṭiyuka* to droop, (leaves, fruits) to fall, patter. *Ko. tol-* (toly-) to disparage a man's good qualities. *Ka. tuṭi* to tread, tread on, trample, tread down, crush to pieces with the feet, tread out, annoy, harass, pain, be trodden down, become poor, be trodden under foot, be abject or cast out; *n. treading*, trampling, that which has been trodden; *tuṭisu* to cause to tread; *tuṭiha* treading, etc.; *tuṭikal* that is faded or withered; *toṭuṭi, tottara* state of being perfectly trodden down, poor, miserable, dejected or faded; (Hav.) *toli* to kick. *Tu. torpuni* to kick, tread; *torpu* a kick; *donkuni* to tread, trample; (B-K.) *toripu, toripu, corpu* to kick. *Kor. (M.) toli*, (T.) *tori* id. *Te. trokku* to tread, trample, tread or trample upon, press or crush under the foot; tread, place the foot; *trokkuḍu* treading, trampling, stamp of the foot. ? *Kui ḍuḍa* (ḍuḍi-) to tread, trample, step upon; *n. tread*, step. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tuṭb-* (-it-) to trample, tread out grain; ? (S.) *tulpinai* to tramp. DED(S, N) 2902, DEDS 527.

3523 *Ta. toṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be spilt. *Tu. doriyuni* to flow, etc. (or with 2883 *Ta. eṭr*). *Go. (Tr.) tōṛa* blood which precedes the birth of a child (*Voc.* 1825); (ASu.) *tōrg-* (water) to be spilt. *Kui tōṛa* (tōṛi-) to be liquid, flow, trickle. DEN 46.

3524 *Ta. toṭil* act, action, deed, work, office, calling, profession, order, command, workmanship, verb; *toṭii* working woman, maidservant, female slave; *toṭukkan* slave; *toṭuttai* slave-woman, immoral woman, maidservant; *toṭumpan* slave, base person; *toṭumpi* slave-woman; *toṭumpu* slavery, servitude, servile work, drudgery, devotion to the service of god; *toṭuvar* servants, agriculturalists, ploughmen; *toṭuni* servant woman; *tonṭu* slavery, devoted service, slave, devoted servant; *tottan* slave; *tottu* slave, dependent, menial, concubine. *Ma. toṭil* business, occupation. *Ka. tuṭil* work, servitude, slavery; *toṭtu, tottu* (a male, but esp. also a female) servant, a strumpet. *Tu. toṭiṭu* trade, business; *tonḍuni, dunduni* to work hard; *tottu* maid servant; *sonḍuni* to exert, labour, work hard; *sondu* exertion, effort. *Te. tottu* female servant or slave, wench, prostitute, mistress or concubine. ? Cf. 3295 *Ta. tuṭiyan*. DED (S) 2903.

3525 *Ta. toṭu* (-v-, -t-) to worship, adore, pay homage to; *toṭukai* worshipping, adoration, prayer; *toṭuvu* worshipping, adoration.

Ma. toṛuka to salute by joining the hands, acknowledge superiority. *Ka. tuṛil* salutation, obeisance, bow. *Koḍ. to-* (topp-, tott-) to salute. *Tu. tuṛil* obeisance; *solma, solmē* salutation. *Go. (Mu.) dōr-* to bow (*Voc.* 1902). *Pe. toḍ-* (toṭt-) id. *Maṇḍ. tuḍ-* to bow head. ? *Koṇḍa tuRpa-* to invoke gods, fulfil a religious vow, adore, worship, DED(S, N) 2904.

3526 *Ta. toṛu* cattle-stall, manger, pound, stocks, married life, cage for wild animals; *toṛuti* multitude, crowd, herd, flock of birds; *toṛuvam, toṛuku-* cattle-stall, manger; *tōṛ, tōṛam* cattle-stall; *toṛṇu* cattle pound. *Ma. toṛu* stable; *toṛuttu* stable, sheepfold, pen for goats. *Ko. to-y* buffalo pen. *To. twi-* corral, pen; *tu-* fo-s entrance of pen. *Pa. -tol* in: *cakur-tol* cattle-shed (for *cakur*, see 2267). Cf. 3485 *Ta. toṭṭi*. DED(S) 2905.

3527 *Ta. toṛu, toṛu-nōy, toṛuṇai* a kind of leprosy. *Ka. tonṇu, tonnu* leprosy, white leprosy, vitiligo. DED 2906.

3528 *Ta. toḷ* (toṭp-, toṭt-) to perforate, bore with an instrument; *toḷkal* perforating; *toḷku* excavation, pit; *toḷlai* hole; *toḷlai* hole, perforation, pit, anything tubular, fault, defect; *toḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, bore; *n. hole*; *toḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, bore, drill, punch, pierce as with an arrow; *n. hole, orifice, aperture, perforation, hollow* as of a tube, bamboo, gateway, passage, flaw in a diamond; *toḷavai* hole; *tōḷ* (toṭp-, toṭt-) to perforate, bore through, dig out, scoop; *n. hole*; *toṭṭi* hole. *Ma. toḷla* hole, cavity; *toḷa* hole, bored hole; *toḷayuka* to be perforated; *tulekka* to perforate, pierce, bore. *Ko. toyl-* (toḷc-) to pierce; *toyl* hole in pen-post; *toḷ* hole, vagina; *teḷi-(g)* hole in wall between two houses (for handing through fire, etc.). *To. tūly* gate-post of pen with holes for bars; *tūly-* (tūlc-) to make hole in stone or tree. *Ka. toḷe* hole, bored hole; *toḷle* hollow, hole, cavity, deficit, debt; *toḷle* hollow, cavity; *toḷlu, toḷlu* state of being hollow, void, or empty within; *toḷi* hole, socket. *Tu. toḷuvē* hole; *toḷpuni, toḷpuni* to prick; *toḷu* hole; empty; *doḷlu, toḷlu*, *toḷlē* void, hollow. *Te. toḷi, toḷika* hole; *toḷ(u)cu* to bore, perforate, hollow, dig, scoop, carve; *donḍi* hole; (K.) *doḷ(u)cu* to make a hole; *dolla* hollow, concave. *Go. (Tr.) tullānā* to be bored, pierced; *caus. tūlhuttānā*; (Mu.) *tūllih-* to scrape out or bore out the pulp of a gourd (*Voc.* 1762); (A. Y.) *dodḍo* pit (ASu. *dhodḍo*); (Tr.) *dhōdhur* hole in a tree (*Voc.* 1611); (Tr.) *toḷi* the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called *mas-phuki* (*Voc.* 1536). *Kui* *doda* a pitted surface, pitted sore. ? Cf. 3532 *Ta. toḷl-āyiram*. DED(S, N) 2907.

3529 *Ta. toḷukku* (toḷukki-) to tie loosely, wear or attach loosely (as clothes); *toḷukku-kkoṇṭai* loosened coil of a woman's hair. *Tu. doḷaṅkuni* to relax, loosen; *doḷuṅkuni* to be

loose, lax; *doḷaṅku, doḷuṅku* loose, lax; looseness. DED(S) 554.

3530 *Ta. tulaī* (-v-, -nt-) to disport in water, dive, be immersed; *tulaīyam* disporting in water. *Ka. toḷe, toḷi* to wash, remove by washing; *toḷasu, toḷayisu* to cause to wash, get washed, have washed. *Tu. torapuni* to wash superficially. *Te. toḷācu* to wash. *Go. (Tr.) tuṛipstānā* to rinse out a cup or vessel which has some food at the bottom; (Ko.) *torp-* to rinse (mouth) (*Voc.* 1759). DED(S) 2908.

3531 *Ta. toḷku* net for trapping. *Ma. toḷla* snare, trap. DED 2909.

3532 *Ta. toḷl-āyiram* 900; *ton-nūru* ninety; *toṇṇu* nine. *Ma. toḷl-āyiram* 900; *ton-nūru* ninety. *Ko. toḷbat* ninety. *Ka. tom-battu, tom-bhattu* ninety. *Koḍ. tom-badi* id. *Tu. sonpa* id. *Te. tommidi* nine; *tommandu-guru, tommandru* nine persons; *tombadi, tombhai* ninety; *tombandru* ninety persons; *tommanṇu, tommannūru* 900. *Kol. (SR.) tomdī*, (Kin.) *tomdi* nine; (SR) *tomāter* nine persons. *Go. (Pat.) toḷmīdi*, (L.) *tumīdi* nine; (Pat.) *tombai* ninety. Cf. 1025 *Ta. onpatu* and cf. 3528 *Ta. toḷ*. DED 2910.

3533 *Ka. toṛalu, toṛale* hole; *toṛe, dōre* hollow, hole. *Te. toṛa, toṛaṭa, toṛra* hole, cavity in a tree. *Go. (Ko.) dōra* hole in tree (*Voc.* 1894). DED(S) 2911.

3534 *Ta. toṛu, toṛuvu* herd of cows, cattle-stall, shepherd caste, crowd, multitude, host; *toṛuvān* shepherd; *fem. toṛuvi, toṛuttī*. *Ka. tuṛu* cow, kine; *toṛu, tuṛupu, tuṛuhu* = *tuṛu* (Gai. *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada*, index); *tuṛukāra* cowherd, owner of cows; *tuṛuvāḷa, tuṛuvāḷa* cowherd; *fem. tuṛuvāḷi*. *Te. toṛru* cow. DED 2912.

3535 *Ka. doraku, dore* to come or draw near, be equal to, resemble, suit, fit, come about, appear, be obtained, gained or found; *accrue*; *dorakisū* to cause to obtain, acquire for oneself, obtain; *dore* coming near, resemblance, similarity, likeness, equality, adequacy, propriety. *Tu. dorakuni, doraṅkuni* to be got, obtained, procured, found; *dorakāvuni* to cause to obtain, procure. *Kor. (T.) darki* to obtain. *Te. doraku* to be found, got, procured, obtained, gained; *dorayu* to occur, happen, be an equal or match, resemble; *dorayu* to obtain; (K.) *doralu* to occur, happen, accrue, join with; *toralu* to happen, occur, arise, (K.) meet, join, meet in battle. *Go. (Ko.) dork-* to be found (*Voc.* 1896); (Maṛiā of Bastar; *LSI* 4.535) *dorokṛ* he was found (also in other *Go.* dialects in *LSI*). *Koṇḍa doRk-* to be got or acquired, be available, be caught or defeated; *doRkis-* to make available, bring out. DED(S) 2896.

3536 *Go. (Tr.) dohtānā* to bind, tie, build a house, weave a fish-trap; (M.) *tohtānā*, (Ma.) *toḥ-*, *doḥ-*, *doh-*, (Ko.) *toh-*, (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu. S.) *doh-* to tie (*Voc.* 1811). *Koṇḍa toR-* (-t-) to tie, bind, build. *Kui toḥpa*

(toht-) to tie, bind, fasten; *n.* act of tying, binding. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōssali*, (S.) *dōh'nai* to bind, tie; (Isr.) *doh-* (-t-) to tie, build. Cf. 3480 *Ta. toṇu*. DED(S) 2914.

3537 *Pa. toṇ Ficus glomerata*. *Ga. (P.) toṇ* marin id. *Go. (Tr.) toḷā*, (many dialects) *toṇa* id. (*Voc.* 1820). *Koṇḍa toṇa* id. *Pe. toṇa* mar id. *Maṇḍ. tūge* id. *Kui toṇa* fig, fig-tree. *Kuwi* (S.) *toṇa* fig. DED(S) 2915.

3538 *Ta. tōkai* tail, tail of peacock, front end of cloth, plaited folds of a woman's cloth, sheath of a sugar-cane, plantain stem, anything hanging down as a flag, streamer. *Ma. tōka* anything that hangs down, tail, as of a peacock. *Ka. tōke* anything that hangs down, tail. *Tu. tōkē, tōkelu* slope, declivity. *Te. tōka* tail. *Koḷ. to-ke* id. *Nk. tōka* id. *Pa. tōka* id. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) tōkār*, (A.) *tōkor*, (Ch. G. Mu.) *tōkar*, (Ma.) *tōkaḷ(i)* (pl. *tōkahku*), (M. Ko.) *tōka* tail, (Mu. also) portion of men's cloth dangling behind (*Voc.* 1813). *Koṇḍa tōka* tail. Cf. 2875 *Ka. sōge*. DED 2916.

3539 *Ta. tukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading, pound in a mortar, mash, vex; roam about, walk; *tuṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, pound as in a mortar; *n.* treading, pounding. ? *Ko. to-t-* (to-ty-) to beat slightly. *Ka. tōku* to beat, strike. *Tu. toṇpuni* id.; *tōku* collision. *Pe. tog-* (tokt-) to tread, step on. *Maṇḍ. tug-* (tukt-) to trample. *Kui tōga* (tōgi-) to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kuwi* (F.) *toiyali*, (Su.) *toy-* to kick; (S.) *toyina* to spurn; *doy-* (-it-) (P.) to tread on, trample; (Isr.) to kick, step on. *Kur. tōkna* to stamp violently with one foot or with both feet (as in jatra dance). DED(S) 2917.

3540 *Go. (Tr.) tōcānā* to put (a load) on one's head; (L.) *tocānā* to bear, carry; (A. Mu. Ma.) *tōc-*, (Ko.) *tōs-* to carry on the head (*Voc.* 1815). *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t-) to carry (a load on the head); *caus. dōsis-* to cause somebody to carry on head. *Pe. jōc-* (jōcc-) to carry on the head. *Kui dūsa* (dūsi-) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jucc-* (-it-), (P.) *ducc-* (-it-), (F.) *jucali*, (S.) *jūcinai*, (Isr.) *jūc-* (-it-) id. ? *Ka. (Hav.) tōm-paṭa* carrying on the head (or with 2677 *Ta. cūma*). DED(S) 2918.

3541 *Ka. dōcu* to plunder, rob. *Te. dōguru* theft; *dōcu* to plunder, pillage, sack, rob, loot; *dōpari* thief, robber, plunderer; *dōpiḍi* plunder, pillage, sack; *dōpu* to plunder, pillage, sack, loot. *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t-) to pillage, plunder. Cf. 2982 *Ta. toṅkan*. DED(S) 2919.

3542 *Ta. tōcai* a kind of rice-cake. *Ma. dōsa* a cake baked on an iron plate. *Ka. dōse* a holed, i.e. spongy, cake of rice-flour, uddu, etc., baked on a potsherd or iron plate. *Koḍ. do-se* a flat rice-cake. *Tu. dōse* a cake of rice-flour. *Te. dōse* a kind of cake. / Cf. Skt. *dhosaka-*, *doṣā-* id. (P. K. Gode, *Indian Linguistics* 16. 226-31). DED 2920.

3543 *Ma. toṇu* water-course, natural and artificial. *Ka. tōḍu* water-course; (Hav.) *cōḍi* rivulet. *Koḍ. to-ḍi* small stream, drain in paddy fields. *Tu. tōḍu* drain, sewer, gutter, brook, canal. *Kor. (M.) tōḍa* stream. *Go. (Tr. Ch.) dhōḍā*, (Ph.) *dōṛā*, (D. G. Mu. Ma.) *dōḍa*, (Mu.) *dhorgi* river, nullah (*Voc.* 1638); (LuS.) *dora* running brook. DED(S) 2921.

3544 *Ta. tōṇu* shell of a fruit, as of a wood-apple; sheath of grain. *Ma. tōṇu* shell (of various fruits), husk, pomegranate rind. *Ka. toḡaṭu, toḡaṭe, toḡe* bark, rind, peel, pod. *Go. (Tr.) tōṭā* outer skin of the mahua fruit (*Voc.* 1817); (Koya Su.) *toṭṭe* peel. Cf. 3559 *Ta. tōl*. DED(S, N) 2922.

3545 *Ta. tōṇu* ear-jewel. *Ma. tōṭa* ear-ring of women. Cf. 3482 *Ta. toṇu*. DED 2923.

3546 *Ta. tōṭṭi* menial servant of a village, scavenger; *fem. tōṭṭicci*; *tōṭṭimai* occupation of village messenger or scavenger. *Ma. tōṭṭi* sweeper; *fem. tōṭṭicci*. *Ka. tōṭi* an inferior village servant, esp. one who performs the lowest offices, a sweeper, scavenger. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) to-ṭi* scavenger; *fem. to-ṭici*. *Tu. tōṭi* scavenger, sweeper. *Te. tōṭi* a pariah. *Pa. tōṭal, tōṭa* labourer. DED 2924.

3547 *Ta. tōṭṭi* elephant hook or goad, hook, clasp, sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies. *Ma. tōṭṭi* hook for driving an elephant, hook for plucking fruit; *tōṭṭuka* to pluck fruit with a tōṭṭi. *Ka. dōṭi, tōṭi* pole with a hook for plucking fruit, gathering flowers. *Tu. dōṇṭi* long pole with hook to pluck fruit. *Te. dōṭi* long pole with hook for cutting off fruit from high trees. *Pa. tōṭal* bamboo rake. *Kur. tōṇā* to hook in; *tōṇ* a pole with an iron hook or branch curved down at one extremity; *tūṇ* a variety of the native rake or *tōṇ*; (Bleses) *tōṇ* a long stick with an iron hook. Cf. 3366 *Ta. turaṭṭi*. DED(S) 2925.

3548 *Ta. tōṭṭān* wolf. *Ka. tōla* id. *Tu. tōly*, (B-K) *tōle* id. *Te. tōḷu* id. *Br. tōla* jackal. DED 2926.

3549 *Ta. toṇṇu* (tōṇi-) to dig, hollow, excavate, scoop out, bore, draw or fetch water from a well, draw out details of, unload (as a ship); *tōṇṇi* pot of earth or metal used for drawing water; *tōṇṇam* garden, orchard, plantation; *tōṇṇakkāran* gardener, husbandman, owner of plantation; *toṇu* (toṇuv- toṇt-) to dig, scoop out, excavate, pierce through; *n.* field, garden; *tūṇavai* garden, cultivated field. *Ma. tōṇṇuka* to burrow, scoop out, remove (ear-wax), clean out (a well), dig; *tōṇṇi* small earthen vessel for drawing water, *tōṇṇam* garden; *tōṇṇak-kāran* gardener; *toṇi* garden. *Ko. to-ḍ-* (to-ḷ-) to dig a deep hole; *to-ṭm* (obl. *to-ṭt-*) fenced field. *To. twi-ṛ-* (twi-ṛy-) to dig with fingers; *twi-ṭm* (twi-ḍt-) garden; *to-ṭ* = *twi-ṭm* (in song unit: *to-ṭiṣ* *ḍo-ṛ* man on an estate, i.e. European). *Ka. tōḍu* to take water out of a

large vessel with a small one, bail out water, put rice from one vessel into another one or another place, wind thread from one spool upon another one, remove as ear-wax, etc., dig, excavate a hole, burrow, bury (as an arrow in a victim), penetrate (as the breast); *tōja*, *tōja* garden; *tōja*gāra, *tōja*ga, *tōja*ga gardener. *Ko*q. to-d- (to-dī-) to dig (a well); to-*ja* garden. *Tu*. *tōjuni* to dig, burrow, mine; *tōja*ngely scooped, burrowed; *tu*ja bored, scooped out; *tōja* garden, orchard, plantation; *tōja*ge a class of brahmins working in plantations. *Te*. *tōdu* to draw up, scoop or scoop out, ladle out, dip out; *tōja* garden, grove, tope; *tōja*vādu, *tōja*du gardener. *Pa*. (S.) *tōd-* to draw water from well. *Ga*. (S.) *tōnd-* to bale out (water); (P.) *tōnd-* to draw water; (S.) *tōnta* garden. *Go*. (Mu.) *tōr-* to draw water from well (*Voc*. 1821); (Koya Su.) *tōr-* id. *Ko*nda *tōnta* garden, grove. *Pe*. *tōja* mango grove. *Kui* *tōja* garden. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnta* garden; *tōja* (Mah. T.) garden, (Isr.) grove. / Cf. Or. *tōja* pleasure-garden, mango-tope. DED(S, N) 2927.

3550 *Ta*. *tōtu* device, means. *Ko*. to-d trick. *To*. *twi-θ* cunning, trickery. *Ka*. *tōdu* an expedient. DED 2928.

3551 *Ta*. *tōppu* clump of trees, tope. *Ma*. *tōppu* grove, clump of trees. *Ka*. *tōpu* id., wood. *Tu*. *tōpu* id. *Te*. *tōpu* garden, grove, tope. DED 2929.

3552 *Te*. *tōmu* to rub, clean. *Ga*. (S) *dōm-* to wash and clean by rubbing. DED 2930.

3553 *Ta*. *tōmpu* redness, red dye. *Tu*. *tōpu* red; a red-coloured cloth. *Te*. *tōpu* id. *Kui* *tōperi* red, rosy. Cf. 3284 *Ta*. *tukir*. DED 2931.

3554 *Te*. *dōpu* to put or thrust in, insert, introduce; (K.) *dōgu* to enter into, make a passage in the wall. *Kui* *dōpa* (dōt-) to put within, insert, introduce, plunge into. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *dō?* (-t-) to put hand into something (water, etc.). ? Cf. 2868 *Pe*. *jō-*. DED(S) 2932.

3555 *Ta*. *tōy* (-v-, -nt-) to bathe, commonly in cold water, become wet, soaked, temper by dipping in water (as heated metal); (-pp-, -tt-) to dip, soak, temper as iron, dye, tinge, stain, imbue, wash, cleanse; *tōyecal*, *tōyppu* tempering heated metal; *tōyil* cultivated moist land; *tōyall* mud. *Ma*. *tōyuka* to dip, soak; *tōyuka* to temper metal. *Ko*. to-y-/to-*f* (to-c-) to wash clean (cloth). *To*. *twi-y-* (twi-c-) to wash (clothes). *Ka*. *tuy*, *toy*, *toyuu* to be or become wet or moist; *tōyisu*, *tōyisui*, *tōyisu* to cause to become wet, steep in water; *tōyuvike* becoming wet; *tō*, *tōyu* to become wet or moist, be dipped in; wet, moisten, dip, soak, steep; *tōkuli* act of dipping, steeping. *Tu*. *tōyali*, *tōyili* washerwoman; *tōipuni*, *tōyipuni* to wash (as clothes). *Te*. *tōgu*, (B. also) *dōgu*, (K. also) *dōgu* to become

wet or moist, (K. also) bathe, sink in water; (K.) *tōcu* to sink (*tr.*), bathe, dip in. *Go*. (Mu.) *tōnj-* to dive, submerge head under water while bathing (*Voc*. 1816). ? Cf. 3355 *Ta*. *tuvai*. / Cf. Skt. *tōya*-water; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5974. DED(S) 2933.

3556 *Ta*. *tōy* (-v-, -nt-) to come in contact with, reach, unite, embrace, associate with, resemble; *tōyntār* friends. *Ma*. *tōyuka* to unite. DED 2934.

3557 *Ka*. *tōra* bigness, largeness, plumpness, stoutness, greatness, dignity, a stout man, a great man; *tōritu* that which is big; *tōrida* a big man. *Tu*. *tōra* stoutness, thickness; thick, stout, large. *Te*. *tōramu* thick, stout, large. *Kui* *tōra* (tōji-) to grow in body, become mature and well-developed; *pl. action* *tōska* (tōski-). DED(N) 2935.

3558 *Ta*. *tōl* (tōrp-, tōrī-), *tōr* (-pp-, -tt-) to be defeated, discomfited, vanquished (as in battle, game, dispute, etc.), fail in comparison, yield, flinch, give way voluntarily, lose; *n.* defeat, discomfiture, misfortune, ill-luck, loss; *tōlvi*, *tōlvu*, *tōrral*, *tōrru* discomfiture, loss, defeat; *tōrvai* defeat. *Ma*. *tōlka* to be defeated, lose a game, battle, or suit, be cheated in a bargain; *tōli* defeat, loss; *tōlpikka* to defeat, beat, baffle, excel. *Ko*. *eo-l-* (co-t-) to be defeated, be inferior, fail; *eo-v-* (co-t-) to be defeated. *To*. *twi-l-* (twi-f-) to be defeated, become old; *twi-l-* (twi-l-) to defeat; *swi-l-* (swi-t-) to be defeated (< Badaga). *Ka*. *sōl(u)* to be defeated or overcome, not to win; *sōlisu* to defeat, overcome, vanquish; *sōla*, *sōlu* defeat, loss; *sōluvike*, *sōluve*, *sōlme* id., losing. *Ko*q. *co-l-* (co-p-, co-t-) to be defeated. *Tu*. *tōlpuni*, *sōpuni*, *sōluni* to lose at a game, be defeated, overcome; *sōpavuni*, *sōlavuni* to make one lose at a game, defeat, overcome; *sōpu*, *sōpu* defeat, discomfiture; defeated, overcome; *sōla* defeat, failure, disappointment. *Kor*. (T.) *sōtu*, *sōti* to be defeated. DED 2936.

3559 *Ta*. *tōl* skin, hide; *toli* (-pp-, -tt-) to strip off (bark), flay, husk, hull; *n.* skin, rind, husk; *tokku* skin, bark, rind. *Ma*. *tōl* skin, hide; *tōlikka* to skin, peel; *toli* skin, bark, peel, rind; *tukal* skin as of fruit; *tokku* skin. *Ko*. to-l skin, hide; to-*kl* small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (to-l+*karl* [see 1389]). *To*. *twi-s* skin, hide. *Ka*. *tōl(u)*, *togal*, *toval* id., leather, skin of fruit. *Ko*q. to-l skin, hide; *toli-* (tōlip-, tōlie-) to peel, hatch; (Shanmugam) *tōlip* peeling. *Tu*. *tugaly*, *tōlikē* skin, bark, rind. *Kor*. (M.) *tōru* skin. *Te*. *tōkka* skin, bark, rind; *tōlu* skin, hide, leather. *Kol*. (Kin., Haig, Hislop) *tōl* skin, hide. *Nk*. *tōl* skin. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōl* id. *Pa*. *tōl* skin, bark. *Ga*. (Oll.) *tōl* id.; (S.) *tōl* skin; *tōkka* rind of fruit; (S.) *tōkka* bark. *Go*. (Tr. A. Y. Mu. W. Ph.) *tōl* skin, hide; (D. G. M.) *tōla* skin, bark of tree; (S.) *tōl(u)* (*pl. tōlku*), (Ko.) *tōlka* id., skin of fruit (*Voc*. 1828); (Koya Su.) *tōlu* skin.

*Ko*nda (BB) *tōl*, (K.) *tōlu* skin (of animals); (K.) *toko* bark, rind. *Pe*. *tōl* skin. *Kui* *tōdu* (*pl. tōfka*) buffalo hide (from which bellows or shields are made). *Kuwi* (F.) *tōlu*, (S.) *tōlu*, (Su. P. Isr.) *tōlu* (*pl. tōlka*) skin, hide. Cf. 3544 *Ta*. *tōpu*. DED(S) 2937.

3560 *Kui* *tōla* lump, excrescence, egg. *Kuwi* (P. T. D.) *tōla* egg. *Br.* *tōl* in: *zartōl* tortoise egg (zar- < Ar. *zahr*). DEDS 557.

3561 *Pa*. *tōla* seed of mahua. *Pe*. *tōra* fruit of mahua. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *tōlamba* mahua tree, *gōla*-fruit of mahua tree. DEDS (N) 558.

3562 *Ka*. *tōve*, *tovve*, *tove*, *toge*, *toye* a dish prepared of boiled split pulse. *Tu*. *tōve* boiled pigeon peas. DED 2938.

3563 *Ta*. *tōran* friend; *tōri*, *tōricci* heroine's confidante, maidservant; *tōramai* friendship. *Ma*. *tōran* companion, friend; *tōri* confidante, bridesmaid; *tōram*, *tōrama* friendship. *Te*. *tōda*, *tōdi*, (inscr.) *tōra* with; *tōdu* help, aid, assistance; companion, associate; *tōdupadu* to assist; *tōdivadu* companion. *Kol*. to-ren (*pl. to-re*) younger brother; *to-rndal* (*pl. to-rndasil*) younger sister. *Nk*. *tōren* (*pl. tōrensil*) brother; *tōrmdal* (*pl. tōrmdasil*, *tōrmdasilkul*) sister. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōlen* brother, mother's sister's son; *tōnd* sister, mother's sister's daughter. *Pa*. *toled* (*pl. toler*, *tolenkul*), (NE.) *toled* brother, younger brother. *Ga*. (Oll.) *tōron* (*pl. tōronkul*) younger brother; *tōnd* kinsman; (S.) *tōndōnd* brother; *tōndud* sister; (S.) *tōnek* a relative. *Go*. (M.) *tor*, (L.) *tor*, (ASu.) *tōrō* with, (L. also) help; (L.) *tōratā* mānava partner, fellow. *Ko*nda *tōnda* intimate, friend; wife's brother; friendship; *tōru* help, company, assistance; *tōran* (Sembay dial.) brother (younger or elder), (BB) younger brother. *Pe*. *tōnden* brother; *tōrmdel* sister. *Kui* *tōre* friend, friendship; *tōru* friendship; *tōrenja*, *tōrenju* male friend; *fem. tōreli*, *tōrali*. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnesi* friend (amongst men); (Isr.) *tōne*, *tōne'si*, *tōnesi* friend; *tōru* companion; *tōra* to accompany. ? Cf. 3308 *Ta*. *tupai*. DED(S, N) 2939.

3564 *Ta*. *tōl* shoulder, arm. *Ma*. *tōl* shoulder. *Ko*. to-l upper arm, elbow to shoulder. *To*. *twi-lfody* bangle worn on upper arm by women. *Ka*. *tōl(u)* the arm. *Tu*. *tōly* id.; *tōlahy* shaking of the arm. DED 2940.

3565 *Ta*. *tōnri*, *tōtī*, *tōtī* Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma*. *mētōnni* id. *Ka*. *tōlil* id. DED 2941.

3566 *Ta*. *tōngu* (tōnri-) to be visible, come to mind, appear, seem, spring up, come into existence, be born, exist; *tōngu* (tōnri-) id.; cause to appear, show, produce, create; *n.* appearance; *tōnral* appearance, splendour, superiority, great person, chief; *tōrram* appearance, vision, sight, conspicuousness, prominence, splendour, brightness, origin, birth, creation, fame; *tōrral* appearance; *tōrraravu* appearance, coming into existence,

conspicuousness, incarnation; *tōrrum* each, every, whenever (i.e. as much as appears). *Ma*. *tōnnuka* to spring up, occur, appear to the sight, come into the mind, please; *tōnnal* imagination, suggestion, instinct; *tōnnikka* to produce an appearance, reveal, inspire; *tōrruka* to produce, restore to life; *tōrram* appearance, rise (of the sun), show, spectacle, festivity; *tōrrum* all, each. *Ko*. to-r- (to-ry-) to be visible; to-g- (to-yg-) intuition comes (to person). *To*. *twi-l-* (twi-d-), *twi-f-* (twi-ty-) to be foreseen; *twi-f-* (twi-ry-) id., be visible; *ne-twi-r-* (ne-twi-ry-) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for ne-s, see 3679). *Ka*. *tōr* (tōrd-), *tōru* (tōri-) to appear, be visible, seem, be conspicuous, come into existence, occur, show, exhibit, evince; *tōrisu* to make appear, show, evince, cause oneself to appear, appear, occur; *tōrike* appearance, sight, seeming, conjecture, exhibiting, exhibition; *tōrisuvike* showing, etc.; *tōru* appearing, showing; *tōruvike*, *tōrke*, *tōrpu*, *tōrpe* appearing; *tōcu* to appear, seem, occur to the mind; *dōvil*, *dōhil* making publicly known, disclosure. *Ko*q. (Kar.) *to-nd- (only to-ndici it came in a flash, as a sudden idea). *Tu*. *tōjuni*, *sōjuni* to appear, seem, be seen, think; *tōjavuni* to show, point out; *tōrike*, *tōrige*, *tōrike* appearance, show, exhibition. *Kor*. (M.) *cō-* to appear. *Te*. *tōcu* to occur to the mind, seem, appear; *tōpika* that which strikes the mind, a thought; *tōpu* id., (K. also) manifestation, appearance. *Kol*. to-t- (neg. paradigm only), *tōt-* (past tense paradigm only, with past neg. meaning) to be not, not to be in a place; to-d, to- to- to- no! *Nk*. *tōt-* neg. vb.; *tōdi*, *tōyi* not. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōtē* it is not; (*pl.*) *tōte*. *Pa*. *tōnd-* to appear, be got; (? NE.) *tōtip-* (tōjit-) to show (cf. also 2658 *Ta*. *cūttu*). *Ga*. (Oll.) *tōnd-* to appear, be got; *tōtp-* (tōjt-) to show; (S.) *tōp-* to appear; *tōdp-* (tōdup-) to show. *Go*. (L. SR.) *tōhānā*, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) *tōh-*, (Ma.) *tō?* to show (*Voc*. 1831); (Koya T.) *tōp-* to appear; *tōht-* to make to appear; (Koya Su.) *tōp-* to be seen; *tawwānā* (Tr.) to be seen; to see; (W.) to comprehend; (Ph.) *tavvānā* to be visible, be understood (*Voc*. 1692). *Ko*nda *tōr-* (-it-) to appear, be seen; *tōris-* to show; (K.) *tō?*, (BB) to- (only negative; negative base of 2735 *sur-* to see) not to see. *Pe*. *cōnj-* (cōnc-)/*tōnj-* (tōnc-) to appear; *cōc-* (cōcc-)/*tōc-* (tōcc-) to show. *Man*q. *hūnj-* to appear; *tūc-* to show. *Kui* *tōnja* (tōnji-), *tōmba* (tōmbi-) to appear, seem; *n.* appearance; *tōspa* (tōst-) to cause to appear, show, expose; *n.* demonstration, revelation. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnja-aiyali* to appear; *tōssali* to show; (S.) *tōnjina* to seem; *tūh-nai* to manifest; (Su.) *cōnj-* (-it-) to appear; *tōh-* (tōst-) to show; (Isr.) *tōnj-* (-it-) to appear; *tōh-* (-t-) to show. DED(S, N) 2942.

3567 *Kui* *tōmba mīda* a Kond boy through whom the offering is made to the earth god at the meriah sacrifice. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōmba* priest; (S.) *tōmba*, *tōmbesi* id.; *fem. tōmbēni*; (Isr.) *tōmba* priest of the village. DEDS 556.

N

3568 *Ta. nakar* house, abode, mansion, temple, palace, town, city. *Ma. nakar* town, city. *Tu. nagaru* id. *Te. nagaru* palace; (Inscr.) *nakaramu* temple; *nagari-adhikāri* temple manager; *navaru* temple. / Cf. *Skt. nagara*-town, city. DED 2943.

3569 *Ta. naku* (nakuv-, nakk-) to laugh, smile, rejoice, bloom as a flower, open, expand, shine, glitter; *nakkal* laughing, mockery, brightness, splendour; *nakal* smiling, laughing, rejoicing, gladness, friendship, ridicule, brilliance; *nakār* tooth, as appearing in laughter; *nakāal* laughter; *nakai* laughter, smile, cheerfulness, delight, joy, contemptuous laughter, sneer, derision, grinning, pleasantry, friendship, pleasant word, play, sport, flower, blossoming of flowers, brightness, splendour, teeth, pearl; (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, smile; *nañku* (nañki-) to deride, mock at; *n. derision*, mockery. *Ma. nakekka* to laugh. *Ka. naku* (nakk-), nage to laugh, smile, laugh at, deride, open, blossom; *n. a laugh, smile, laughter, derision, blooming, blossoming; nagegāra* a man who causes to laugh, a ridiculer, joker. *Tu. nakali* ridicule, satire, caricature, imitation; *nakeruni* to titter, giggle. *Te. nagavu* a laugh, smile; *nagu* to laugh, smile; *n. a laugh, smile; nagūbāṭu* ridicule, derision, mockery; *navvu* to laugh, smile, joke, ridicule; *n. laughter, smile, jest, joke, fun, ridicule, derision; navvincu* to cause to laugh, excite mirth in, amuse. *Pa. nav-* to laugh; *nava jeri* joke, joking; *navip-* (navit-) to cause to laugh. *Ga. (Oll.) nag-*, (*S.*) *nagge-* (*S.*³) *nag-* (nak-) to laugh. DED 2944.

3570 *Ta. naku* (nakki-) to lick, lap; *n. licking; nakkal* food taken by licking; *nakkī* a destitute person, as one who licks scrapings. *Ma. nakkuka* to lick; *nakkī* a lick, a beggar. *Ko. nak-* (naky-) to lick. *To. nok-* (noky-) id. *Ka. naku*, *neku* id.; *nekkisu* to cause to lick. *Koḍ. nakk-* (nakki-) to lick; (Shanmugam) *nakk* licking. *Tu. nakkuni*, (B-K. also) *nekkuni* to lick, lap; *nakkāvuni* to cause to lick; *nakkele* a man who licks, esp. the plate in which food has been served; a greedy man; *fem. nakkeldi*. *Te. nāku* to lick. *Kol. na-k-* (na-kt-) id. *Nk. nāk-* id. *Pa. nek-* id. *Ga. (Oll. S.) nāk-* id. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nākānā*, (*W.*) *nākinā*, (*Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) *nāk-* id. (*Voc.* 1952). *Koṇḍa nāk-* (nākt-) id. *Pe. nāk-* (t-), (*B.*) *nāṅ(g)*- (*nāṅt-*) id. *Maṇḍ. nek-* id.; *intens. neḅga-*. *Kui nāka* (nāki-) to lick, lap. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nākali*, (*Su. Isr.*) *nāk-* (it-) to lick, (*Isr.*) *lap*. DED(S) 2945.

3571 *Kur. nakhrnā* (nakkhras) aux. vb. with idea of reciprocity, dispersion or severance. *Malt. naqe* to act or be one to another. DED 2946.

3572 *Ma. nañku* a fish. *Tu. nañgu* a kind of fish. DED 2947.

3573 *Ta. nañkai* species of milkwort, *Polygala glabra*; large milkwort, *P. telephoides*. *Ma. nañña* a herb, *Polygala*. DED 2948.

3574 *Ta. naci* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, bruised, mashed, crumpled; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, bruise, mash, press, squeeze, demolish, destroy; *naciya* anything crushed or mashed; *nacivu* bruise, contusion, destruction, loss, injury; *nacukku* (nacakki-) to press, squeeze, crush, subdue; *n. bruise; naceñku* (naceñki-) to be mashed, crushed; *nai* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, destroyed, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, destroy. ? *Ko. nacak in-* (id-) to make noise in cutting through flesh. *Ka. najugu* to squash, crush, bruise (as dry ginger); be squashed or bruised; *najju* a squashed state. *Tu. nasiyuni* to submit, subdue; *nesipuni* to press down, make tight. *Te. najju* crushed, cut up into small bits, minced; a bit, fragment. *Kui nasa* (nasi-) to press, crush; *n. act of crushing; nahi, nahiki* destroyed, ruined, demolished; (*K.*) *nacc-* to press. DED(S, N) 2949.

3575 *Ta. naci* (-v-, -nt-) to be worn, frayed (as cloth), be reduced in circumstances; *nai* (-v-, -nt-) to waste away, be frayed (as cloth); (*Koll.*) *nacey* disease. *Ma. naital* decay. *Ka. nasi*, *nasiku* to wear out, wear away, waste away, wither, wane, decay, spoil, be faint, become poor or poorly; *n. wasting, waning, faint twilight* (of the morning); *nasu* minuteness, smallness, fineness, a little, a trifle. *Tu. nasku* twilight, dawn, early morning; *neyiluni* to fade, as a bunch of coconuts. *Kur. nasnā* to cause men or cattle to sicken, languish, or die; *nasnā* to be ill or pine away. DED(S) 2950.

3576 *Ta. naccu* (nacci-) to desire, long for, like, love; *n. desire, hankering, liking; nacai* desire, eagerness, avarice, love, affection, hope, expectation; (-v-, -nt-) to love, desire; *nattu* (natti-) to desire, long for, hanker after, love. *Ko. nac-* (nac-) to have great liking for (with dat.), feel desire; *naci* desire for a person. *Ka. naccu*, *narcu*, *neccu* to confide, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, desire, love; *n. confidence, trust, faith, belief, reliance, longing, desire, love*. *Te. naccu* to trust, (*K.* also) be agreeable, be lovable, be trusted, like, be attached to; *naceika*, *naceiga* trust, faith, belief; *necelli* a friend. Cf. 3600 *Ta. nampu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED 2951.

3577 *Ta. naccu* (nacci-) to tease, vex, trouble, harass; *n. trouble, worry; nacuval* one who is always teasing. *Te. (K.) naccu* to tease, trouble; *n. troubling; (Sañk.) naccu-peṭṭu* to annoy, tease, fret. DED 2952.

3578 *Ta. naccu* (nacci-) to delay, procrastinate. *Te. naccu* delay, slowness; wearisome, tiresome; *naccukāḍu* one who is slow or dilatory. DED 2953.

3579 *Ta. naccu* (nacci-) to babble, prate; *n. babble*. ? *Ka. nakta* a saying or proverb of the country. *Te. nasuku*, (*K.*) *nasugu* to murmur, utter indistinctly; *n. murmuring*. DED 2954.

3580 *Ta. nañcu* (in cpds. *naccu-*) poison, venom, that which is malignant, baneful, pernicious, fatal; afterbirth, placenta; *nañcam* poison, venom; *nañcam* venomous person. *Ma. nañcu* (in cpds. *naccu-*), *naññu* poison, esp. stupefying vegetable poison; *naññan* a malicious man. *To. noz* poison, afterbirth (of human beings), gall-bladder. *Ka. nañju* poison, impurity of the blood, blemish, sin, paralysis of the brain. *Tu. nañji*, *nañju* poison, puerperal convulsions, impurity in the blood, scrupulous tendency, afterbirth, envy, jealousy; poisonous, impure, unwholesome. *Pa. neñj* poison; *neñj* bendā toad (bendā frog). *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nas panne*, (*SR.*) *nas panne* toad; (*Tr. Ph.*) *nas vēli* a creeper used to poison fish (vēli < IA) (*Voc.* 1951). ? *Kur. māñj* any vegetal poison used for intoxicating and catching fish. ? *Malt. manjraha* benumbed; *manjra* to be benumbed, be sickly. (For *Kur. Malt.*, Pfeiffer, p. 114; he also compares *Mundari najom* 'prepared poison; to poison', which he takes to be a loanword from Dr.). DED (S) 2955.

3581 *Ko. nanjrk* a small amount of food which will blunt the pangs of hunger. *Ka. nañju*, *nañcu* to take a little lick, eat a little of anything like pickles and as a relish to the principal food. *Tu. nesaru*, *nesaru* seasoning. *Te. nanju*, (*K.* also) *nancu* to eat in small bits or quantities, eat as a relish to the principal food, (*K.* also) take a lick; *nanjūdu* flesh; (*K.*) *nanjūdu* relish, pickle. *Koḷ. nenjeng* meat, vegetable; (*SR.*) *nāñjūḍ*, (*Haig*) *nāñd-ṣuḷ* flesh. *Nk. nenjur* (j = dz) id.; *nenjeng* broth. ? *Kur. meñjan* tidbit (meat, fish, etc.) cooked together with meal to impart relish or flavour to it. DED(S) 2956.

3582 *Ta. naṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to walk, go, pass, proceed, happen; *naṭakkai* walking, proceeding, conduct, behaviour; *naṭattu* (naṭatti-) to cause to walk as a child, lead, transact, administer; *naṭattai* walking, conduct, behaviour; *naṭappu* going and coming, conduct, behaviour; *naṭamāṭu* to go, move about, circulate as report, frequent, haunt; *naṭamāṭam* going about dancing; *naṭavu* (naṭavi-) to cause to go, drive; manage, administer, direct; *naṭavai* path, road, way; *naṭavaiṭṭikai* conduct, deed; *naṭai* walk, walking, motion, journey, way, route, conduct, behaviour. *Ma. naṭakka* to walk, proceed, behave, be carried out, succeed; *naṭatta* walk; custom; *naṭattuka* to drive, direct, arrange, manage; *naṭappu* walking, demeanour; *naṭa* walk, pace, procession, deportment; *naṭamāṭu* to dance, skip; *naṭuka* to walk. *Ko. narv-* (naṛd-) to walk, proceed, happen; *naṛt-* (naṛty-) to teach to walk, make to proceed, manage affair; *naṛk* gait, course of movement; *naṛty* behaviour; *naṛvaṛky* conduct, happen-

ings. *To. naṛ-* (naṛθ-) to walk, happen; *naṛt-* (naṛty-) to make to walk, string beads; *naṛ* step, style of walking; *winaṛ* at the same time, together (< wiḍ *naṛ* one step); *winaṛ* at once, immediately (< wiḍi *naṛ* one step only; cf. 990(d)); *naḍ-* (naḍθ-) to happen; *naḍt-* (naḍty-) to conduct, organize; *naḍc-* (naḍc-) to organize, conduct (feast, ceremony). *Ka. naḍe* (naḍad-) to walk, march, proceed, pass, be current; *n. walk, course, pace, deportment; naḍi* = *naḍe* vb.; *naḍage* walking, pace, walk; *naḍate* walk, course, conduct, deportment, behaviour; *naḍapu* to cause to walk, manage; *naḍayisu*, *naḍasu* to cause to walk, manage; *naḍapaḍike* conduct, custom, proceedings; *naḍave* the floor in a house opposite the entrance-door. *Koḍ. naḍa-* (naḍap-, naḍand-) to walk; *naḍat-* (naḍati-) to make to walk, make ceremony to be performed; *naḍate* behaviour and character; (Shanmugam) *naḍap* walking, celebration; *naḍe* limb, part of body; *naḍea* passage to shrine of temple. *Tu. naḍapuni* to walk, proceed, behave; *naḍapāvuni* to cause to walk, direct, lead; *naḍē* walk, conduct; *naḍakē* walking, pace, gait; *naḍatē* behaviour, conduct; *naḍatonuni* to behave, conduct oneself; *naḍapāṭa* walking, behaviour, conduct; *naḍuvadi* conduct. *Te. naḍa*, *naḍaka* walking, stepping, movement, conduct, behaviour; *naḍacu*, *naḍucu* to walk, move, go, etc.; *naḍapu*, *naḍupu* to cause to walk, conduct; *naḍata*, *naḍavadi* conduct, behaviour; *naḍayāḍu* to walk or move about; *naḍava* the first passage at the entrance of a house, a way. *Koḷ. aḍg-* (aḍakt-) to walk. *Nk. arg-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) arg-* id. *Koṇḍa naṛi-* (-t-) id.; *naṛp-* to cause to walk, drive, let someone walk; *naṛpis-* to cause to run, drive a cart, etc. DED(S, N) 2957.

3583 *Ta. naṭu* (naṭuv-, naṭt-) to set up (as a pillar, pole, mast), plant, set, place, establish (as fame); *naṭai* planting; *naṭukal* memorial stone (for eminent person); *naṭavu*, *naṭavai* transplantation of seedlings; *naṭṭu* (naṭṭi-) to set up, fix, plant, place in the ground (as a pole), erect, insert, establish (as laws, etc.), establish one in life, create, write (with style on palm leaf); *n. position, posture; naṭṭam* establishing. *Ma. naṭuka* to fix, be fixed, plant, enter, pierce; *naṭuvikka*, *naṭiyikka* to get planted or transplanted; *naṭu*, *naṭuval*, *naṭai* planting, transplanting; *naṭical*, *naṭil* transplanting; *naṭṭi* a planted bed; *naṭṭuka* to fix in the ground, plant; *naṭṭa*, *naṭṭi* post. *Ko. naṛ-* (naṛ-) to fix upright in ground, transplant; *naṛty* young paddy and ragi plants ready for transplanting. *Ka. naḍu* (naṭt-), *neḍu* (neṭt-) to fix firmly, stick or fix in the ground, plant, enter, pierce; *naḍisu*, *neḍisu* to cause to fix in the ground, plant, etc., cause to enter, plant, implant; *naḍe* fixedly, firmly; *neḍige* a post or pillar fixed in the ground; *neḍe* to be fixed or planted; *naṭu*, *naṭṭu* to get within, enter, be pierced or stuck into (as a thorn), fix in the ground, plant, pierce into; *naṭṭu*

plant; depth; nāṭisu to cause to enter, make plant; nāṭi, nāṭi young plants fit for transplanting. *Koḍ. naḍi- (naḍip-, naṭṭ-)* to plant (post. seeds); *na-ṭi* act of transplanting. *Tu. naḍiyuni* to be planted or transplanted; *naḍipini*, *neḍipuni*, *neḍipini*, *neḍipuni* to plant; *nāṭi*, (B-K.) *neṭṭi* planting, transplanting; *nāṭa* a pole used for a hedge, a pole used for supporting a plantain tree, etc.; ? *nāṭuni* to affect, impress, move, act upon (as medicine). *Te. naṭṭu-konu* to be settled; *neṭṭu-konu* to become firm; *naṭṭu* residence, a place; *nāṭu*, (K. also) *nāṭu* to enter, penetrate, pierce; plant, fix, insert, thrust; *n.* transplanting; *nāṭu-konu* to become fixed; *naṭnamu* transplantation; *naḍu* to enter, penetrate (as an arrow); *tr. nār(u)cu*; (K.) *ādu* to pierce (as arrows), be fixed, planted. *Koṇḍa naṭ- (-t)* to tuck in, fix in. *Pe. ad- (aṭṭ-art-)* to pierce, penetrate (e.g. thorn). DED(S, N) 2958.

3584 *Ta. naṭu*, *naṭuvu* middle, centre, waist, equity; *naṭuvan* in the centre; *naṭuvan* judge, arbiter, Yama; *naṭṭa-naṭu* the very middle. *Ma. naṭu* middle, centre, waist, equity. *Ko. naṭ* middle, centre; *naṭa- naṭ* very centre; *naṭ* ke-r the centre one of the three exogamous divisions of the Kota village. *To. noṭ (obl. noṭ-)* middle, centre. *Ka. naḍu*, *naḍuvu*, *naḍa*, *naḍavu*, *naḍi* middle, centre, waist; *naṭṭa*, *naṭṭe* belonging to the middle, central; *naḍuve*, *naḍave*, *naḍive* the very middle, the middle, between, an intervening space, difference; *naṭṭa-naḍu* the very middle; *naḍḍi* back of the waist, hollow above the loins. *Koḍ. naḍu* middle, centre. *Tu. naḍu* id., waist, loins; *naḍutara* middling, moderate; *naḍupulu* waist, loins; *naṭṭa* central, middle. *Te. naḍu*, *naḍumu*, *naḍi*, *naḍimi* middle, waist; *naṭṭ- middle*, central; *naṭṭa-naḍumu* the very middle; *naḍḍi* small of the back, back of the waist. *Koḷ. (SR.) naḍum* middle. *Nk. naḍum* id.; *naḍmut* in the middle. *Nk. (Ch.) addumta* middle (*adj.*); *admun* in the middle. *Pa. naṭub* middle; *naṭbul* in the middle. *Ga. (S.³) naṭpi* middle, second (child); (*S.³) naḍum* waist (< *Te.*). *Go. (SR.) naḍum* middle; (*Tr. Ch. Ph.*) *naḍḍum* id., among; (*W.*) *naḍum* among; (*Mu.*) *naḍḍum* middle; *naḍum narka* midnight; (*Ma. S.*) *naḍum* middle; (*M.*) *naḍum* id., between; (*Ko.*) *naṭmita* internal; *naḍ narka* midnight (*Voc.* 1919); (*M.*) *naṭi-mursul* waist (cf. 4955 *Ta. mutuku*); *mursul-naṭi* loins; (*ASu.*) *naṭṭe* middle (*adj.*); *naḍḍi* waist; *naḍḍum* centre, middle. *Koṇḍa naṭmu* waist, middle. Cf. *Ta. naḷ* middle, centre. DED(S, N) 2959.

3585 *Ta. naṭuṅku* (*naṭuṅki-*) to shake, shiver, quiver, tremble through fear, stutter, falter, waver, lose heart, nod one's head as a sign of appreciation; *naṭuṅkal* dread, fear; *naṭuṅkalap* one suffering from shaking palsy; *naṭukku* (*naṭukki-*) to shiver, tremble; shake, cause to quiver, cause dizziness (as betel, tobacco); *n.* (also *naṭukkal*) trembling, shaking, mental agitation; *naṭukkam* =

naṭukku n., great fear, distress, dizziness; *naṭunaṭuṅku* to tremble greatly through fear, quiver (as the voice in vocal music); *naṭalai* trembling, shaking. *Ma. naṭuṅḷuka* to tremble; *tr. naṭukukka*; *naṭukkam*, *naṭuṅḷal* tremor. *Ko. narg- (nargy-)* to shake (*intr.*); from old age, cold, fright; *nargḷ*, *nargḷ* act of shaking (*intr.*). *To. noḍx- (noḍxy-)* to tremble. *Ka. naḍugu*, *naḍagu* to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; *naḍugu*, *naḍuguvike*, *naḍaka*, *naḍuka* trembling, shivering, tremor, etc.; *naḍa* tremblingly; *naḍugisu* to cause to tremble, etc.; (*Hal.*) *neḍugu* to tremble. *Tu. naḍuguni* to tremble, shiver, shake, quake, totter. *Te. naḍūku* to tremble; (*K.*) *n.* trembling, fear. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *ḍak-* to tremble. *Kur. naṭi* fever. DED(S, N) 2960.

3586 *Go. (Ch.) naṭk-* to cut (wood); *neṭk-* (A.) to cut (firwood), (Y.) to cut by splitting (*Voc.* 2025). *Pe. naḍ- (naṭṭ-)* to be torn, severed; *naṭ- (-t)* to tear, sever. *Maṇḍ. naḍ-* to be broken, snapped. DEDS 559.

3587 *Ka. naṭṭu* the wide-spreading roots of several kinds of grass, and this grass itself. *Te. (B.) naṭṭu* the bent grass that infests cornfields (having widely spreading perennial roots or underground stems). ? *To. no-ty* 0e-ḍt the sweeping ceremony (performed with *kakarṣ* grass, *Eragrostis nigra* Nees.; see 1397(a), 3471, and *TGT*, text 56). DED 2961.

3588 *Ta. naṇṇu* (*naṇṇi-*) to draw near, approach, reach, be attached to, united with, adhere; *naṇṇunar* friends, adherents; *naṇṇu*, *naṇṇu* love, attachment, affection, amity, friendship, relationship; *naṇṇan* friend, companion, associate; *naṇṇami*, *naṇi* nearness, proximity; *naṇiṇ* one who is near; *naṇuṅku* (*naṇuṅki-*), *naṇuku* (*naṇuki-*) to approach, draw nigh, arrive at, become attached to or united with; *naḷ (naṭṭ-, naṭṭ-)*, *naḷlu* (*naḷli-*) to approach, join, associate with, contract friendship, befriend, like, accept; *naḷḷunar* friends, adherents, associates; *naṭṭar*, *naṭṭor* friends, relations. *Ma. naṇṇuka*, *naṇṇuka* to remember with love and gratitude. *Ko. naṇy* gratitude for help given by another (or perhaps 'friendly help'). *To. noṭ* friendship. *Ka. naṇṇu*, *naṇṇu* relationship, friendship; *naṇṇa*, *naṇṇa* relative, kinsman, friend; *naṇṇa-tana*, *naṇṇatana*, *naṇṇartana*, *naṇṇastike*, *naṇṇike* relationship; *naṇṇu*, *naṇṇu* friendship, affection, love, favour, confidential relationship, familiarity, intimacy, relationship, delightfulness, charm, pleasantness, agreeability. *Tu. naṇṇu*, *naṇṇu*, *naṇṇastige*, *naṇṇastige* kin, relationship; *naṇṇa* a relation. *Te. naṇṇu* friendship, a friend; *naṇṇukādu* friend, companion; *fem. naṇṇukatte*; *naṇṇu* amiability, agreeability; (*K.*) *naṇucu* to like, love, be fond of; (*K.*) *naṇuvu* agreeableness. *Ga. (Oil.) nan-*, (*S.*) *nann-* to enter. Cf. 120 *Ta. anai*. DED 2962.

3589 *Ta. nannu* (*nannu-*) to do, make. *Kur. nannā* (*nanjas*) to do, prepare, harm; *refl.-pass. nannānā*, *nannānā*; *caus. nanta'anā*; *nalakh* work, action, labour, carrying out, use, efficiency. *Malt. nane* (*nanya*) to do. DED 2963.

3590 *Ta. natu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to extinguish, quench, eclipse (as rays), destroy; *nantu* (*nanti-*) to be extinguished, put out (as a lamp), set, disappear, perish, die, become spoiled, decay, waste; *nutu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to put out, quench, extinguish, destroy, remove; *nutuppu* quenching, suppressing; *nūtal* being extinguished; *notu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to put out, quench, extinguish; *nontu* (*nont-*) to perish; (*inscr.*) *nuntu* (*nunti-*) to be extinguished. *Ka. nandu* to lose one's splendour, be extinguished, be quenched, go out, be ruined, destroyed, perish, disappear, vanish, destroy; *caus. nadipu*, *nandisu*; *nundu* to be extinguished, go out (as fire); *nundisu* to extinguish; *nundu* to be extinguished, go out, be quenched; *extinguish*; *nondisu* to extinguish, quench; (*Hal.*) *nendu* to go out (as light). DED(S, N) 2964.

3591 *Ta. nattam*, *nattu*, *nantu* snail, conch; *nattai*, *nantanam* snail; *nantan* conch. *Ma. natta* an eatable snail, a shellfish. *Tu. nartē* a bivalved shellfish, mollusc. *Te. natta* snail. *Go. (Ko.) netka* id. (*Voc.* 2026). DED (S) 2965.

3592 *Ta. nattu* a kind of owl. *Ma. nattu* Malabar owl. *Tu. nattiṅge* an owl. / Cf. *Skt. (Vaijayanī)* *naktaka*-owl. DED 2966.

3593 *Ma. nattuka* to stammer. *Ka. nattu*, *nattu* to stutter, stammer. *Tu. nattiṅge* a man partially dumb. *Te. nattu* to stammer, stutter; *natti* stammering or stammer, stuttering, stut. DED 2967.

3594 *Ta. nama* (*-pp-, -tt-*), *namar* (*-pp-, -tt-*), *namu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to become damp, moist. *Te. nemmu* moisture, damp; *nemmu-konu* to become damp. Cf. 3617 *Ta. navu*. DED(S) 2969.

3595 *Ka. namalu*, *nevaru* to chew, masticate, munch, chew the cud, ruminate; *namalu*, *nemaru* chewing the cud. *Tu. nauntuni*, *naumpuni* to chew; *nauntu* chewing; *mauruni* to masticate, chew; *maurāvuni* to mumble, chew softly. *Te. namalu* to chew, masticate; (*B.*) *navulu*, *naulu* to chew; *nemaru*, (*B.*) *nevuru* rumination, chewing the cud, cud; *nemaru* to chew the cud. *Go. (Koya Su.) nalm-* to chew (< *Te. namalu*). *Koṇḍa namli- (-t)* to munch with noise, ruminate. DED (S, N) 2970.

3596 *Ta. namuṭu*, *namiṭu* lower lip. *Ma. ammiṭam* id. *Ka. avuḍu*, *avuḍu* id., jaw. *Te. avuḍu*, *auḍu* under lip. *Pa. navṭon* chin; (*S.*) *navurka* lip. *Go. (Ma.) laonda* chin (*Voc.* 3081). *Kur. lauṭō* lips, chin. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) narmathā*-chin. DED(S) 2971.

3597 *Ta. namai* (*-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-*), *namuṭṭu* (*namuṭṭi-*) to itch; *namai*, *namaippu*, *namaical* itching, itch, irritation; *namaṭṭu* cori itch, scabies. *Ka. naye* itching, the itch; *nase* itching. *Tu. navuṇṭa* itching, irritation in the throat; *nauluni* to itch, be irritated. *Te. nava*, *nasa*, *nasimiri* itching. *Koḷ. (Kin.) nasam-*, (*Pat.*, p. 135) *nesam* *tineng* to itch. DED 2972.

3598 *Ta. namai* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to vex, trouble; *navai* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to kill; *n.* blemish, defect, fault, evil, disgrace, meanness, punishment. *Ka. name*, *nave* to become insignificant in bulk or importance, fall away in flesh, become lean or thin, wear away, become less, become poor; *navasiga* man who harasses, troubles, or torments. *Tu. nameyuni* to wear away, become poor; *nappu* injury, degradation. *Te. navayu*, (*B.*) *naviyu* to languish, sink, perish, fall away in flesh; *navāta* languishing, grief, (*B.*) illness, decline. ? *Malt. name* to reproach. Cf. 3648 *Ta. nāmpu*. DED(S) 2973.

3599 *Ta. namai*, *vellai-namai* (also *Lush.*), *vellai-nakai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*; *ṇemai* a kind of tree (= *namai A. I.*, acc. to P. L. Samy, *Proc. Second International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies*, 2.46). *Ma. (Lush.) vellai-nāva A. latifolia*. *Pa. nammi* (stem *nam(m)-*) id. *Kur. (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) nauka dhaura* tree, *A. I.* Cf. 5510 *Ta. vellai-namai*. DED(S) 2974.

3600 *Ta. nampu* (*nampi-*) to long for, desire intensely, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect, accept; *n.* desire, hope; *nampikkai* hope, trust, faith, vow; *nampal* desire, trusting, believing; *nampakam* confidence, trust; *navvu* (*navvi-*) to trust unreservedly, expect eagerly. *Ma. nampuka* to confide, desire; *verbal n.* *nampikka*. *Ko. namb-* (*namb-*) to believe, trust; *nambyk* belief, trust. *To. nob-* (*noby-*) to believe, trust; *nobky* belief, promise; *noby* promise (in songs). *Ka. nambu*, (*K.²) nemmu* to confide, trust, believe; *nambike*, *nambige*, *nembuge* confidence. *Koḍ. namb-* (*nambi-*) to trust; (*Shanmugam*) *nambike* belief. *Tu. nambuni*, *nammuni* to believe, trust, rely on; *nambigē* fidelity. *Te. nammuni* to believe, trust; *nammakamu*, *nammika*, *nammiga* trust, faith, belief, confidence, reliance. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *nami- (-t)* to believe. *Kui* (*K.*) *nam-* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nāmali* id.; (*S.*) *nāmminal*, (*Su.*) *nam-* (*-it-*) id., trust. Cf. 3576 *Ta. naccu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED(S) 2975.

3601 *Ta. nampūṭiri*, *nampūri* a class of brahmins in Malabar. *Ma. nampūṭiri*, *nampūri* a high class of brahmins. *Ka. nambūri* a class of Smārta Brāhmaṇas in the Malayāla country. *Tu. nambūri* a brahman of Malabar. DED 2976.

3602 *Ta. naya* (*-pp-, -nt-*) to desire greatly, long for, appreciate, respect, esteem, please, beseech, implore, love, woo, show affection for, be glad, rejoice, be sweet, pleasing,

agreeable, be cheap; **nayappi** (-pp-, -tt-) to induce to love or desire, persuade, win one's compliance; **nayappu** affection, love, desire, delight, pleasure, cheapness; **nayam**, **nayan** grace, favour, desire, happiness, joy, gladness, goodness, civility, courtesy, love, affection, tenderness, piety, devotion, cheapness, fineness; **nayavar** lovers, friends; **nē** love, compassion, mercy, grace; **nēcam** love, affection, piety, desire as for learning, suitability; **nēcan** friend, ally, votary, devotee; **fem. nēci**: **nēci** (-pp-, -tt-) to love; **nēyam** love, affection, piety, devotion, good, benefit; **nimmati** tranquility (< *Te.*). **Ma. naya** gentleness; cheapness; **nēsan** friend. **Ka. naya** softness, smoothness, fineness, mildness, gentleness, pleasantness, cheapness. **Koḍ.** (Shanmugam) **naya**¹ gentle, smooth. **Tu. naya** gentleness, meekness, kindness, fineness, polish, softness, delicacy, cheapness; fine, soft, smooth, glossy, gentle, meek, kind, cheap; **naiya** soft; **naṣe** soft, gentle; softness; **neyimē** fine; **neyi-muli** soft grass; **neyi-panti** a smooth kind of grass, soft straw; **neyyoli** a tender palm-leaf. **Te. naya** beauty; **nayamu** softness, smoothness, cheapness, (K.) liking, excellence; **neceli** friend; **nemmadi** tranquility; tranquil; **nemmi** love, affection, attachment, happiness, delight, peace of mind; **nemmika** love, affection; **neyyami**, **neyyamu** friendship, love, affection, tenderness; **neyyamādu** to be kind or loving; **neyyapu-ṛḍu** epithet of Cupid; **neyyari**, **neyyūdu** friend; **fem. neyyurālu**; **nēyamu** friendship, justice; **nēstami** friendship, love. **Go. (Ma.) neyp-** to make smooth (*Voc.* 2032); (M.) **nēm** smooth (*Voc.* 2052). ? **Kur. nē'enā** (*nēcas*) to ask for, beg, pray (Pfeiffer). Cf. 3576 *Ta. naceu* and 3600 *Ta. nampu*. DED (S, N) 2977.

3603 *Ma. naya* a bait for alligators. *Tu. naya* id. DED 2978.

3604 *Ta. narantai*, *nattai*, *nantai* parasitic leafless plant, *Cassytha filiformis*. *Ma. naranta* a creeper used medicinally against asthma and obstruction. DED (S) 2979.

3605 *Ta. aral* (*aralv-*, *arant-*), *aru* (*aruly-*, *arunt-*) to be terrified; *arattu* (*aratti-*), *aruttu* (*arutti-*) to terrify, frighten; *n.* fear; *aratti* fear; *arutti* quaking, trembling, agitation; *aratei*, *arutei* confusion of mind, bewilderment; *aruku* (*aruki-*), *arukku* (*arukki-*) to be afraid. *Ma. araluka* to shrink; *arattuka* to frighten, alarm. *Ko. arki* fear because discovery of one's misdeeds is expected, feeling of anxiety about getting a living, sorrow because of bereavement. *Ka. aral*, *arala*, *arulu*, *arulu*, *arlu*, *aralu* bewilderment, terror, fear; *are*, *aremare*, *aremarike* hesitation, doubt. *Tu. narahguni* to waver, hesitate, be reluctant; *naraguri* a sheepish man, coward; *narehguni* to hesitate; *narehgele* a dull, tardy, slow, hesitating man. *Te. aragali* hesitation, doubt; *aramara*, *aramarika* id., consciousness of being a stranger; *aravayi* diffidence, hesitation. *Kol. ari* fear; *ars-* (*arast-*) to fear; *arp-* (*arapt-*),

arsip- (*arsipt-*), (Kin.) *arlip-* to terrify. *Nk. ari* fear; *ars-* to fear; *arip-* to terrify. *Nk. (Ch.) ari* fear; *arus-* (*ars-*) to fear; *arup-* (*arpt-*) to frighten. *Pa. nar* fear; *narc-* to fear; *narpip-* (*narpit-*) to frighten. *Ga. (Oil.) nar* fear; *nars-* to fear; *narupp-* (*narupt-*) to terrify; (S.) *nar* fear; *narc-* to fear. *Malt. arkare* to be terrified; *arkatre* to terrify. *Br. narring* to flee, run away. DED (S) 2980.

3606 *Ta. nari* jackal; tiger (cant); (-pp-, -tt-) to be foxy; *narippu* fox-like nature; *nariyan* crafty person; *nakkān* fox (< *Te.*). *Ma. nari* jackal, *Canis aureus* (generally *kuṛu-nari*); tiger, esp. female tiger. *Ko. nary* jackal. *To. nary* id. *Ka. nari* jackal, fox; *nakke* jackal; wild (when prefixed to names of plants). *Koḍ. nari* tiger. *Tu. nari* jackal, fox. *Te. nakka*, *nariyādu* jackal. *Kol. (Br.) nakka* fox. *Go. (Ma.) narkal* (*pl. narkasku*), (Ko.) *nakka* jackal (*Voc.* 1930); (L.) *darkā* fox (*Voc.* 1842). *Koḍa naka* jackal, fox. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F. S.) *nakka*, (Isr.) *naka* jackal. DED (S) 2981.

3607 *Ta. nariecal* a kind of bat. *Ma. narieci*, *narieci* a bat. DED 2982.

3608 *Ta. naruṅku* (*naruṅki-*) to be deficient in growth, decay, grow lean as a child, fail as a business or harvest; *naruṅkal* stunted growth; *narāṅku* (*narāṅki-*) to be stunted in growth. *Ka. naraṭu* to become deficient or stunted in growth; *n.* state of being stunted in growth. *Tu. naggu* stunted, not fully developed; *naraḍu* stuntedness; stunted; *ṇakkatū*, *ṇagapaṭu* lean, thin, stunted, faded; *narpḍu* shrunk, shrivelled. *Kur. narma'ānā* to soften down, render less acute or vehement, render thinner, reduce in point of stoutness; *narmā'nā* to decrease, diminish; abate; (Hahn) *narma'anā* to become less, give way, waste. DED (S) 2983.

3609 *Ta. narai* grey hairs, whiteness, a white bull, etc.; (-pp-, -tt-) to become grey-haired, grow grey, fade as crops. *Ma. nara* greyness, hoary age; *narekka* to grow grey, be whitish; *narappikka* to bring on old age; (Tiyya) *nera* greyness; *nerakkuva* to become grey. *Ko. nar* grey hairs. *To. nar* grey. *Ka. nare* greyness of the hair, grey hair, hoary age; *vb. (naret-, narat-)* to become grey (hair); *narati* woman whose hair has become grey; *nere* greyness of the hair; *vb. to become grey. Koḍ. nere* grey. *Tu. nare* greyness, hoariness; grey, hoary; *naraye* grey-haired man, white-spotted ox; grey, white-spotted; *nareti* white-spotted cow; *narevuni* (hair) becomes grey. *Te. nara* greyness of the hair, grey hair; *narayu*, *nariyu* to grow grey (of the hair); *narapu* greyness of the hair; (*VPK*) *neriyu* to become grey. DED (S, N) 2984.

3610 *Ta. nal* (*nar-*) good; *nalla* good, fine, excellent, abundant, copious, intense, severe; *nallatu* that which is good; *nallavar* the good, the holy, friends, the learned, women; *nallavai* good things or deeds; *nallār* the good, the great, the learned, women; *nallā* woman of

noble character; *nallōr* the good, women; *nala* (-pp-, -nt-) to result in good, take a favourable turn; *nalappu* goodness, benefit, success, efficacy; *nalam* goodness, virtue, beauty, fairness, profit, advantage, reputation, fame, prosperity, welfare, delight, pleasure; *nallavar* good, virtuous persons; *nalavu* goodness; *nalku* (*nalki-*) to rejoice; show favour, bestow, grant, give; *narḱu* good; *adv. well*; *narpu*, *narjam* goodness; *narḱu* that which is good; *nanku* that which is good, abundance, beauty, health, stability, happiness; *adv. well*; *nanpu* goodness, excellence; *adv. well*; *nanmai* goodness, excellence, benefit, help, utility, virtue, abundance, superiority, beauty; *nanṇi* goodness, help, benefit, virtue; *narpu* that which is good, goodness, excellence, greatness, virtue, benefit, prosperity; *nanṇar* goodness, that which is good. *Ma. nal* good, fine; *nalam*, *nallam* goodness, beauty; *nalkuka* to bestow, grant; *nalpu*, *nalma* goodness; *nalla* good, right, fine, handsome, real, true; *nallatu* that which is good; *nallan*, *nallavan* a good, happy man; *nallār* fine ladies; *nanṇi* goodness; *nanṇu* good, advisable; *nanma* goodness, prosperity. *Ko. nalva-yṇ* one whose mouth (*va-yṇ*) smells good, who enjoys food and prosperity; *na* pal teeth that grow straight and regular. *To. naṣ*, *naṣu* beauty; *naṣo-n n.pr.* man. *Ka. nal* goodness, fairness, fineness; *nalme* goodness, welfare, prosperity; *nalla* a good, etc., man; goodness, excellence, beauty; *nala*, *nalavu*, *nalivu*, *naluvu*, *nalvu* pleasure, delight; *nali* to be delighted, rejoice, be pleased with, be fond of; *n.* pleasure; *nanṇi* truth, love, affection (= *Ta. naṇṇi*, *Kitt.*). *Koḍ. nallē* good. *Tu. nali*, *nala* good, cheap; *nalmē* goodness, friendship. *Te. naluvu* beauty, ability; beautiful. *Go. (M) nelā* good (*Voc.* 2035). / Cf. *Skt. Nala-n.pr.* of a man. DED 2986, 2989, and from DED (S) 2988.

3611 *Ta. nalaṅku* (*nalaṅki-*) to grow faint, wilt, suffer, pine, lose stiffness, become crumpled, bend as a bow; *nalakku* (*nalakki-*) to crumple as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish; *nali* (-v-, -nt-) to waste, pine away, suffer, be in distress, yield before a foe, fall, slide, fall down; afflict, distress; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, cause distress; *n.* suffering, pain, thinness, leanness; *nalivu* trouble, distress, affliction, ruin, destruction; *naluṅku* (*naluṅki-*) to become lean, be distressed; *nalkōr* (-v-, -nt-) to suffer, be wearied. *Ka. nalagu*, *nalugu* to become rumpled or ruffled (as cloth or paper), become rumpled or flabby by the heat of the sun, etc., droop as vegetables, etc., grow weakened, faint or feeble from sickness, trouble, grief; *nalagisu*, *nalugisu* to rumple, etc.; *nalavu*, *naluvu* weakness. *Tu. nalaguni* to fade, wither, be reduced by sickness. *Te. nalāgu*, *nālōgu*, *naliyu* to be crushed, bruised, broken or reduced to powder, be crumpled or rumpled, (K. also) fade, wither, diminish (as brightness); *nālāguḍu*, *nālōguḍu* state of being crushed, bruised or troubled; *nalācu* to crush, bruise, rub; *nālākuva*, *nālukuva* illness, indisposition; *nalata* disease; *nali* illness,

indisposition; dust, powder; *nalikamu* smallness, littleness, thinness; *naliguli* greatly crushed or broken; *nal(u)cu*, *nal(u)pu* to crush, rub; (K.) *nalapu* to crumple (flowers, etc.), harass. *Ga. (S.) nalpap-* to squeeze. *Koḍa naliṇi-* (-t-) to be squeezed in handling; *nalp-* to squeeze, crush; *naliṇis-* to cause to squeeze. *Kuwi* (Su.) *nalḱu* rubbing, massage. *Kur. nalḱbā* to clean by rubbing a little water or a moist cloth on; *nalbrnā* to rub oneself with oil; ? *nīlḱbā* to crease, crumple, crush by rubbing between both hands, rub roughly. DED (S, N) 2987.

3612 *Ko. naly-* (*nalc-*) to play; *nalḱ play. To. na-s-* (*na-sy-*) to play (a game); *ne-ṣk play. Ka. (Nanj. Hav.) nali* to dance; (PBh.) *naliyutt(c)* dancing with delight. *Koḍ. nali* (*naliv-*, *naliṇi-*) to play (in songs). *Tu. nalipuni* to dance, leap; *nalikē* dancing, jumping. *Kur. nalnā* to dance, skip or jump about, bound up (as running water amidst boulders); *caus. nalta'ānā*, *nalda'ānā*, *nalḱnā*. *Malt. lalē* (*lāda*) to dance; *lalde* to make to dance, lead about. DED (S, N) 2988.

3613 *Ta. nallam* charcoal; blackness, darkness. *Te. nalupu* black, blackness; *nalla* id., charcoal; *nallana* blackness; *nallani* black. *Ga. (S.) nalam* black, dirty (< *Te.*); (Oil. S.) *narkam*, (S.) *narkā*, *narkām* night; (S.) *nisa narkam* midnight. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) narkā*, (A. Y. Ch. D. G. Ko.) *narka*, (Ma.) *naḱka* night (*Voc.* 1932). (An old Dr. internal sandhi in *Ga. Go.*: **nal*k- > **naṛ*k-). Cf. 235 *Ta. al*. DED (S) 2985, 2990.

3614 *Ta. navarai* a kind of paddy; *nakarai* a kind of rice. *Ma. navira*, *naviri*, *nakara* a rice that ripens within two or three months; *navara* id.; *Paspalum frumentaceum* (?). *Tu. navara* a kind of grain; *navare* a kind of rice. *Te. nivari*, *nivvari* *Oryza*. / ? Cf. *Skt. nivāra* wild rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7571. DED (S) 2991.

3615 *Ta. navir* man's hair; *naviram* man's tuft of hair, crown of head, head. *Ka. navir(u)* hair. DED 2992.

3616 *Ta. navil* (*navilv-*, *naviṇ-*) to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance); *naviṇṇu* (*naviṇṇi-*) to say, utter, declare with authority; *nuval* (*nuvalv-*, *nuvaṇṇ-*) to say, declare, utter; *n.* word, saying; *nuvaṇṇi* saying, utterance. ? *To. nōw* voice; song. DED 2993.

3617 *Ta. navu* (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, be soddened by boiling, rot, decay (as clothes, books, wood), be weary (as the limbs by labour). *Ko. nav-* (*navd-*) (cloth) becomes damp and chilly; (*navt-*) to make (cloth) to become damp and chilly. Cf. 3594 *Ta. nama*. DED (S) 2994.

3618 *Ka. navuru*, *navaru*, *naviru* that is tender, soft, fine, thin, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles. *Te. navuru*, *navuru* soft, delicate. DED (S) 2995.

3619 *Ta. navvi* female deer, young of a deer, youth, beauty; *navvi* deer; (*PPTI*) *nāvi* a kind of deer. *Te. navaḷā* woman. ? Cf. 3634 *Ta. nāku*. DEDS 560.

3620 *Ta. narukku* (*narukki*-) to evade, slip away; *narunaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to speak evasively, shuffle; *naruppu* (*naruppi*-) to shrink from, shirk; *naruvu* (*naruvi*-) to steal or skulk away, evade, shift, shuffle; *naruvāl* evading, skulking; *naruvu* one who gives indirect answers, slippery person. *Te. nakku* to hide or conceal oneself, crouch, lie in wait. ? *Kol. naḍi* (*naḍit*-) to hide (*intr.*), (tiger) crouches; (SR.) *naḍas*, *nars* (= *nars*-) to hide. *Go. (Ko.) ark* to lurk, crouch, bend down (*Voc.* 86). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *nand* (-it-) to go underneath, hide. DED(S) 2996.

3621 *Ta. naḷ* night. *Kol. a-le* id.; *a-lini* in the morning; *a-lintanaḷ* from morning. *Nk. āle* night; *āreni* early in the morning. *Nk. (Ch.) ālen* night; *arda ālen* midnight (*arda* < *IA*). *Pa. nendu* *nal* midnight; ? *ānd*- evening to come on; *āndek* evening; in the evening; *āndpip* (*āndpit*-) to make to become evening (i.e. stay until evening). *Konda* (BB and K. Sova dial.) *nāra* night; (K. Sova dial.) *sir narge* just early in the morning (for *sir*, see 2553 and 2779; communicated by K.). *Pe. nāna* night; *nāpange*, *nārihiṅ* early in the morning. *Manḍ. nāṇa* darkness, night; *nārihiṅ* early in the morning. *Kui nāṇangi* night; *nāḍisi* morning; *daangi*, (K.) *da'āṅa* night; *daisi* early morning. *Kuwi* (Su.) *la'āṅa*, (P.) *la'a*, (F.) *la'āṅa*, (S.) *la'āṅa*, (D.) *la'āṅa*, (Isr.) *la'a* night; (Su.) *la'isi'e*, (P.) *la'asi* early morning; (F.) *la'i*, (S.) *la'i*, (Isr.) *la'i* morning. *Br. nan* night. DED(S, N) 2997, and from DED(S) 199.

3621A *Tu. nallu*, *nallu* a kind of flea which infests poultry, cats, etc. *Te. nalli* bedbug. *Ga. (P.) nandke*, (S. S.³) *nanke* bug. *Go. (Tr. D. Mu.) nar*, (Ma.) *nar(i)*, (W. Ph.) *nar* id. (*Voc.* 1941); (LuS.) *narē* id. *Konda* (K.) *nalū* (*pl. nalku*), (N. and W. dial.) *narū* (*pl. narū*), (BB) *nar* id. *Pe. nanka*, *narka* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *nakṭa*, (F.) *nukṭa* (i.e. *nakṭa*), (S.) *nakṭa*, (D.) *naḥ'a* id. (*nakṭa* metathesized from *nakṭa*, originally a plural form). *Kur. nargā* id. *Malt. narge* id. DED(S) 2998.

3622 *Ta. naḷ* dense; *naḷam* width, breadth, extent; *naḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, crowded, be vast in extent; *n.* closeness, density, vastness, width, multitude; *nalippu* overcrowdedness. *Ka. (K.²) nāḷi* thickening of the skin, callosity. *Konda nāṇḍo* fat, stout, bulky; many; a flock. DEF 48.

3623 *Ta. nara-nar-eṇal, naru-nar-eṇal* onom. expr. of grinding the teeth; *neruneru* (-pp-, -tt-) to gnash one's teeth, snap (as a stick in breaking), sound (as the biting of a hard, brittle, or crispy substance); *neru-ner-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying (a) crashing sound, (b) snapping or breaking sound; *nerukk-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying snapping sound; *nera-ner-eṇal* onom. expr. of grinding or gnashing

the teeth; *negumu* (*negumi*-) to gnash. *Ko. narkn* with noise of crunching up bones; *nark nark in* (-id-) (gristle) makes noise when chewed. *Ka. nara, naranarane, narak* imit. sound of the noise of the cracking of the fingers and other joints or of the breaking of wood. *Tu. naruguru, narunuru* a crack, crash; sound produced while eating anything crisp. DED 2999.

3624 *Ka. naraḷavu, naruḷaḷ, narvaḷ* the tree *Premna spinosa* or *longifolia*. *Tu. naruḷolu* a kind of aromatic tree, the leaves of which are used for curry or medicine, *Saccharum munja* [*sic*], DED 3000.

3625 *Ta. narukku* (*narukki*-) to cut off, mince, chop, smash; *n.* a piece cut off. *Ma. narukkuka* to cut off, clip, cut in pieces as paper; *narukku* a bit of palm-leaf. *Te. naraku, naruku*, (K. also) *narku* to cut, hew, fell, sever, chop; *n.* a cut, wound; *narakuḍu, narukuḍu* cutting, a cut. *Go. (Tr.) narkānā* to cut (but not of meat nor of crops, but generally of wood); (L.) *narkānā*, (M.) *narkānā* to cut; (Ch.) *nark*- to cut (wood); (W. Ph.) *narkānā* to chop; (Ch. Mu.) *narḥ*- to cut with axe; (Ma.) *narḥ*- to cut (firewood); (S.) *nark*- to cut (fuel) (*Voc.* 1931). *Konda narḥ*- to chop, cut. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *naḥḥ* (-it-) to lop off branches. *Malt. narke* to claw, scratch. Cf. 315 *Ta. aru*. DED(S) 3001.

3626 *Ta. narumu* (*narumi*-) to crush between the teeth. *Ka. naruju, noraju, nuruju* gravel, grit. *Te. naruju* a small quantity; *narumādu* to powder; *narumu* id.; *n.* powder. DED(S) 3002.

3627 *Ta. naruvili, naruḷi* sebesten plum, *Cordia myxa*. *Ma. naruvari* id. *Te. nakkerā* id. Cf. 5408 *Ta. viracu*. DED(S) 3003.

3628 *Tu. nana, nanaḷā* yet, still, once more, farther on; (B-K.) *nana, nāna* next, further on; *nanala, nānalā* yet, still. *Kur. nannā* other; *nantārā* elsewhere, in another direction. *Malt. nan* other; *nane* another; *nandu* again. DED 3004.

3629 *Ta. naṇavu, naṇā* wakefulness (opposite to *kaṇavu*), certainty, truth, reality, daylight. *Ka. nanaṣu, nanesu, nenasu* truth; truly, certainly. DED 3005.

3630 *Ta. nanaḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become wet, be moistened, soaked; (-pp-, -tt-) to wet, moisten, soak; *nanaḷavu* wet, moisture, humidity; *naṇcey* wet lands, wet cultivation (for -eey, cf. 1958 *Ta. ceṅ*); *nāntu* (*nānti*-) to become wet; *nāntal* cloudiness, cloudy weather, dampness; ? *nacai* dampness, moisture; *nacaiḷu* moisture of the earth; *nacunacu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be damp as a floor, be continually drizzling; *nacu-nac-eṇal* expr. signifying dampness, drizzling; *naya* (-pp-, -tt-) to become damp. *Ma. nana* moisture, irrigation; *nanayuka* to become wet, be moist, be soaked; *nanaccal, nanappu, nanavu* wetness; *nanekka* to wet, soak, irrigate; *nāntuka* to become wet. *Ko. nanv* (-nand-) to become wet so as to be softened;

nant- (*nanty*-) to wet thoroughly so as to soften; *na-n* (*na-nḍ*-) to become wet in rain; *na-nc* (*na-nc*-) to make to be wetted; *na-t* (*na-ty*-) to make to become wet in rain. *To. no-l* (*no-l*-) to get wet in rain, (roof) leaks; *no-t* (*no-ty*-) to make to get wet in rain. *Ka. nane, nene* to become wet, moist or soaked; *nanasu, nenasu* to make wet, moisten; *naneha* becoming wet, wetness, dampness; *nān* (*nānd*-) to get wet, moist, damp, soaked; *nādu* to moisten, wet, soak, steep, cool; *nāndu* to make damp, cool, etc., liquefy, dissolve, melt; *nāru* to moisten, wet; (Hav.) *nānu* to lose crispness; *nāṇaṭe* a cake that has lost its crispness. *Koḍ. nele* (*nelev*, *neland*-) (person) gets wet; *nelat* (*nelati*-) to wet (thing or person); *nela* (*nelap*-, *nelat*-) to wash (clothes); (Shanmugam) *nelap* washing (clothes); *nena* to wet; *nenap* wetting. *Tu. naṇē* wet, moist; *nanepini, nanepuni, nane-yuni, nanevuni* to be moist, wet, damp; *naneri* wet rice; ? *nasē* moist, damp, humid; moistness. *Te. nānu* to soak, be steeped; *nān(u)cu* to soak, steep; *nānuḍu* moist, wet, soaked, steeped; *nān(u)pu* soaking; *vḥ* to bleach; *nanja* wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (cf. *Ta. naṇ-cey*). *Ga. (S.³) nān-ēr*- to be soaked. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) nāndānā*, (S. Ko.) *nānd*-, (Y.) *nān*- to be or get wet; *caus. (Tr. W. Ph.) nāntānā*, (Tr.) *nāntstānā*, (SR.) *nāhānā* to wet, soak; (Y. G. Mu. MaS. S.) *nāh*-, (Ma.) *nāḥ*-, (Ko.) *nā(h)*- to make wet (*Voc.* 1960). *Kui nenja* (*nenji*-) to water plants, etc.; *n.* watering. ? *Malt. nānye* cold season. DED(S, N) 3006.

3631 *Ta. napai* (-v-, -nt-) to bud, to appear; *n.* flower-bud. *Ko. nan* a bud, a wick. *To. nan* leaf-shoot. *Ka. nane* flower-bud, unblown flower, opening bud; *vḥ* flower-buds to come forth, to bud. *Te. nana* flower, bud, sprout; *nanayu* to blossom; *nanucu* id., sprout; (K.) *nan(u)pu* to cause to blossom. DED 3007.

3632 *Ta. naṇṇi* that which is small, short. *Te. nanna* short. DED 3008.

3633 *Ta. nā, nāḷku, nāvu* tongue; *nāvu* (*nāvi*-) to thrust out the tongue and move it sideways, mock by thrusting out the tongue. *Ma. nā, nāḷku, nāvu* tongue. *Ko. na-lg* id.; *na-v* tongue, esp. of a slaughtered cow or buffalo. *To. no-f* tongue, eddy; *no-taḥ* roof of mouth (*taḥ* pot). *Ka. nāḷage, nāḷige* tongue; (Hal.; Kumt., U.P.U.) *nāḷige* id. *Koḍ. na-vu* id. *Tu. nāḷāvi* id. *Te. nālika, nālika, nālika* id.; (Merolu) *nēlika* id. *Kol. na-lka* id. *Nk. nālika* id. *Pa. nevāḍ* id. *Ga. (Oil.) nāḷ*, (S.) *nāngu* id. *Konda nālika* id. DED(S, N) 3009.

3634 *Ta. nāku* youthfulness, tenderness, juvenility, femininity, female of erumai, marai, and pergam, female snail, sea-snail, conch, sapling, female calf, heifer, female fish. *Ma. nāku n.pr.* of women; *nāku* heifer. *Ko. na-g* female buffalo calf between two and three years old. *To. no-x* id. *Tu. nāku* female calf. *Te. ela-nāga* damsel (cf. 513 *Ta. ḷa*); ? *nāti*,

nātuka woman. *Pa. nēva* female pig. ? Cf. 3619 *Ta. navvi*. DED(S, N) 3010.

3635 *Ga. (S.³) nāgu* earring. *Konda nāgu* id. (of women). *Kuwi* (F.) *nāgu* earring, brass wire (worn by females only). DEDS 561.

3636 *Pe. nāguṇi* river. *Manḍ. nāguṇ* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *nāguṇi* id. DEDS 562.

3637 *Ta. nāṭu* (*nāṭi*-) to seek, inquire after, pursue, examine, investigate, desire earnestly, know, understand, resemble, measure, reach, approach, think, consider, scent as dogs, be measured; *nāṭam* eye, sight, examination, investigation, astrology, beauty, desire, intention, pursuit, aim, quest, suspicion, movement. *Ma. nāṭuka* to follow with the eyes, covet, seek; *nāṭam* investigation, desire. *Tu. nāḍuni* to search, seek; *nāḍavuni* to cause to search. *Go. (Ph. W.) nār*- to see, look at; (W.) *nād*- to gaze (*Voc.* 1971). Cf. 3766 *Ta. nēṭu*, 3794 *Ta. nōṭṭam*, and 3642 *Pa. nāḍ*. DED(S) 3011.

3638 *Ta. nāṭu* (*obl. and adj. nāṭu*-) country, district, province, locality, situation, earth, land, world, kingdom, state, rural tracts (opposite to *nakaram*), open place, side, agricultural tract; *nāṭan* inhabitant, countryman, ruler, lord of a country; *nāṭi* woman of a country, queen of a country; *nāṭavar* countrymen, people of the country; *nāṭam* chiefship of a district; *nāṭṭar* people of a country; *nāṭṭan* inhabitant of a country. *Ma. nāṭu* cultivated land (opposite to *kāṭu*), the country (opposite to town), kingdom, province, smaller district; *nāṭṭar* the people. *Ko. na-ṭ* (*obl. na-ṭ*-) country, settled area (opposite to jungle), place where dead go. *To. no-ṭ* (*obl. no-ṭ*-) sacred place, dairy complex which is a god. *Ka. nāḍu* (cultivated, planted) country (in opposition to *kāḍu*), province, district, country (in opposition to the town); *nāḍāḍi* countryman, rustic, an ordinary common person; *nāḍiga* village superintendent in the service of a smārta guru. *Koḍ. na-ḍi* district. *Tu. nāḍu, nāḍu* district, village; *nāḍige* one of the cultivating classes in northern part of Canara. *Te. nāḍu, nāḍika*, (inscr.) *nāḍu* a country. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. A. etc.) nār* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāḥk*), (Ma.) *nāṭ* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāḥku*) village (*Voc.* 1964); (LuS.) *nagoo* id. *Konda nāṭu* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāṭku*) id.; *nāṭan* villager. *Pe. nāṭ/nās* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāṭku*) village; *nāṭakan* villager. *Manḍ. nāy* (*obl. nāṭ*-) village. *Kui nāṭu* (*pl. nāṭka*) village, town, hamlet; *nāṭo* village as contrasted with the fields or forest, home; *nāṭoki* towards home, to the village; *nḍo* at, in, at the place of, in the country of. *Kuwi* (F.) *naiyū* (*pl. nāṭka*), (S.) *nāyū*, (Su. Isr.) *nāyū* (*pl. nāṭka*) village. / Cf. *Mar. nāṭ* a place. DED(S) 3012.

3639 *Ta. nān, nānmai* sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty; *nānam* shyness, coyness (as a feminine quality), bashfulness in certain relationships (as the mother-in-law towards her son-in-law, as a man in a gather-

ing of women), embarrassment, delicate regard, esteem, respect, shame, sensitive dread of evil, shrinking as a sensitive plant to the touch, shying as a startled animal; **nāpu** (nāpi-) to be shy, feel bashful, embarrassed, be abashed, shrink back, feel repugnance or dislike; **nāpal** feeling bashful, modest; **nāpi** (-pp-, -tt-) to be shy, bashful; *n.* bashful person. **Ma.** **nāpam** shame, feeling of honour, modesty, bashfulness, disgrace; **nānikka** to be ashamed, bashful; **nānipikka** to make ashamed; **nāpuka** to be ashamed. **Ko.** **na-nd-** (na-ndy-) to feel modesty before elder person; **kana-n(d)-** (kapa-ndy-) to be modest, abashed, feel self-effacing (**kan** eye + **na-nd-**); **kapa-nm** (< **kan** + **na-nm**; *obl.* **kapa-nt-**) sense of shame; **na-ckm** (*obl.* **na-ekt-**) shame. **To.** **no-p-** (no-py-) to be ashamed, be shy; **no-p,** **no-sky** shamic. **Ka.** **nāp** bashfulness, sense of shame, embarrassment, shame, modesty; inherent excellence, grace; that is a cause of shame, an organ of generation; **nāpcu**, **nāncu**, **nāeu** to become abashed, ashamed or embarrassed; *caus.* **nāncisu**, etc.; **nāneike**, **nāeike**, **nācige** bashfulness, sense of shame, shame, modesty, decorum, inherent excellence, grace. **Koḍ.** **nā-na** shame. **Tu.** **nāpu**, **nāpa** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks; **nāeuni** to blush, be ashamed; **nācikkē**, **nācigē** shame, modesty, blushing. **Te.** **nāna** shame, modesty. DED(S) 3014.

3640 *Pe.* **nāpi** fire. **Kui** **nāpi**, **nāri** id. **Kuwi** (Su.) **na'ni**, (P. Mah.) **nāpi** id.; (Isr.) **na'ni** hot coal. DEDS 563.

3641 *Ta.* **nāpuvā** common myna, *Gracula tristis*. **Ma.** **nāpuvā** id. DED 3015.

3642 *Pa.* **nāḍ-** (eyes) to open (of young animals, which when born are unable to see). **Go.** (G.) **nāhk-**, (Ma.) **nā'k-** to open eyes (Voc. 1974). **Kur.** **andra'ānā** to open one's eyes wide, stare. **Malt.** **ande** to find, see. Cf. 3637 *Ta.* **naṭu**. DED(S) 3016.

3643 *Kur.* **nāṇā** (nandya), **lāḍnā** (landyas) to rescue, free, redeem; (Hahn) **nāḍnā**, **lāḍnā** to set free, rescue, deliver. **Malt.** **nāde**, **lānde** to help out of danger. DEDS 564.

3644 *Ta.* **nāttanār**, **nātti**, **nāttūp** husband's sister. **Ma.** **nāttūn** id., brother's wife. **Ko.** **na-tu-py** sister-in-law, female cross-cousin (woman speaking in all cases). **Ka.** **nādani**, **nāḍini**, **nāḍuni** husband's sister, brother's wife; (Spencer) husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife. **Pa.** **andil**, **tandil** elder brother's wife. **Koṇḍa** **nānra** wife's younger sister. **Mand.** **nānjar** id. **Kui** **nānja** younger sister-in-law. **Kuwi** (F.) **nanjo** sister-in-law; (Isr.) **nānjo** wife's younger sister. **Kur.** **nāsgo** elder brother's wife. / Cf. Skt. **nanāṇḍr-**, **nandini-**, **nandā-** husband's sister; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6946. DED(S) 3017.

3645 *Kur.* **nād** devil, evil spirit; idol; **nādas** devil-worshipper; rascal, rogue, knave;

nād-xall any field where an idol has been set up. **Malt.** **nāde** a stone set up in the name of a deity; **nādo** relating to **nāde**, or a deity; **nādo-māku** the intestines of a slaughtered animal, such as the liver, heart, etc., which are supposed to belong to the gods. DED 3018.

3646 *Kui* **nāpa** tuber, edible bulb. **Kuwi** (Isr.) **napa** forest food; edible tuber.

3647 *Ta.* **nām** (*obl.* **nam(m)-**) we; **nānkāl** we (exclusive). **Ma.** **nām** (*obl.* **nam(m)-**) we, I and you. **Ka.** **nāvu** (*obl.* **nam-**) we (inclusive) (in Old Ka.; G. S. Gai, *Bull. Deccan College Research Institute* 1.411 f.); we (in mod. Ka.). **Tu.** **nama** we (inclusive). **Te.** **manamu** (*obl.* **mana-**) id. **Kol.** **ne-nd** id. **Nk.** **nēnd**, **nēm** id. **Go.** **namoṭ** we. **Kur.** **nām** (*obl.* **nam-**, **nang-**) we (inclusive). **Malt.** **nām** (*obl.* **nam-**) id. **Br.** **nan** we. Cf. 5154 *Ta.* **yām**. DED 3019.

3648 *Ta.* **nāmpu** (**nāmpi-**) to become meagre, thin, emaciated; *n.* anything lean; **nāmpal** emaciation. **Ka.** **nāmbu** to be slack, devoid of energy, slothful or idle; **nāmba** an idle or slothful man. Cf. 3598 *Ta.* **namai**. DED 3020.

3649 *Ta.* **nāmpu** a small climber. **Ma.** **nāmpu** a sprout; **nāmpu** shoot, sprout; the seion of a family. **Te.** **nāmu** new sprout growing from the stumps of the great millet. DED 3021.

3650 *Ta.* **nāy**, **nāi** dog. **Ma.** **nāy** id. **Ko.** **na-y** id. **To.** **no-y** id. **Ka.** **nāy**, **nāyi** id.; **nāyitana** doggishness. **Koḍ.** **na-y** dog. **Tu.** **nāyi** id. **Kol.** **a-te** id.; **resn a-te** wild dog (i.e. ***res na-te**, with original initial **n-** preserved in this combination; see 817). **Nk.** **āte** dog. **Nk.** (*Ch.*) **āte** id. **Pa.** **netta** (*pl.* **nettel**) id.; **irie netta** wild dog. **Ga.** (Oll.) **nēte**, (S.) **nette** dog; (P.) **kope nete** wild dog. **Go.** (Tr.) **nai**, (W.) **nāi**, (M.) **nāi**, (A. Ma. Ko.) **ney** dog (Voc. 2030); (M.) **rac uai**, (Ko.) **rasi** **ney** wild dog (Voc. 3010). **Koṇḍa** (BB; K., p. 181) **nukuri** dog. **Pe.** **neku**, **nikur** id. **Kui** **nakuri** (*pl.* **nakuraka**, **nahurka**), **nahori** (*pl.* **nahoraka**, **nahka**) id. **Kuwi** (F.) **neh'uri** (*pl.* **neska**), (S.) **nehud'i** (*pl.* **neska**), (Su.) **nih'uri** (*pl.* **neska**), (Isr.) **neh'uri** (*pl.* **-ka/neska**) id. The element **-kuri** in **Koṇḍa**, etc. is probably to be connected with 2149 *Ta.* **kurantai**, etc., i.e. originally 'young of dog'. ? Cf. 2916 *Ta.* **nāfi**. / Cf. *Nahali* **nay** dog. DED(S) 3022.

3651 *Ta.* **nār** fibre, string, cord, rope; **nāri** bow-string, fibrous covering at the bottom of a leaf-stalk, as of a coconut palm; **nāram** cord. **Ma.** **nār** fibres of bark, strings and ropes from fibre. **Ko.** **na-r** thin rope. **To.** **no-r** string made from bark. **Ka.** **nār** fibre, hemp of plants, cloth made of fibres or hemp; **nāri** bow-string, the web which surrounds the stipes of a palm-tree branch. **Koḍ.** **na-rī** fibre of plant. **Tu.** **nāru**, **nāru** fibrous bark or hemp of plants. **Te.** **nāra** fibrous bark of trees; **nāri** bow-string. **Kol.** (SR.) **nārā** rope; (Kin.) **nāra** id., hanging

rope-shelf. **Go.** (S.) **nār** **ēpa** anjan tree (from which rope is prepared) (Voc. 1965). **Koṇḍa** **nari vilu** bow with bowstring. DED(S) 3023.

3652 *Pe.* **nār-** (-t-) to scoop out (e.g. pulp of gourd for making vessel). **Mand.** **nār-** (rat, etc.) to excavate, scratch out earth. DEDS 565.

3653 *Ta.* **nārttai**, **nāram** orange; **narantam** flower of bitter orange. **Ma.** (Tiyya) **nāram** lemon plant. **Ka.** (K.²) **nārvāna**, **nāruḷi** the lime fruit (?). **Tu.** **nāraṅgāyi**, **nāreṅgi** a kind of orange. / Cf. Skt. **nāraṅga-** orange; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7073 (Su. 1973, p. 139). DEN 49.

3654 *Nk.* **nāri** the bām fish. **Go.** (Mu.) **nār** sp. fish (H. bāmī); (Tr.) **nāri** the eel-like bām fish (Voc. 1963); (ASu.) **nāri** a kind of fish. DEDS 566.

3655 *Ta.* **nāl**, **nālu**, **nāṅku**, **nāku** four; **nāṅkām** fourth; **nāṅri** fourfold; **nāṅpatu**, **nāṅpatu** forty; **nāṅṅū** 400; **nāl-āyiram** 4,000; **nālvar** four persons; **nālkalī** chair; **nānnāṅku** by fours; four times four. **Ma.** **nāl**, **nālu**, **nāṅku**, **nān** (before nasals) four; **nālār**, **nālvar**, **nālvar** four persons; **nālām** fourth; **nālkalī** quadruped; chair; **nālkalikka** to creep on all fours; **nālpatu** forty; **nāṅṅū** 400; **nānnālu** by fours; **nānnāṅku** four times four. **Ko.** **na-ng** (n, not ŋ) four; **na-ng nu-r** 400; **na-ivāt**, **na-lāt** forty; **na-r pa-py** four **pa-py** measures; **na-r pa-d** forty days; **na-n digl** four months; **na-n mayṇ** four o'clock; **na-n janm** four eases; **na-n mu-l** four directions; **na-calg** four calg measures; **na-na-l** four days; **na-nu-r** 400; **na-na-ng** by fours. **To.** **no-ng** (n, not ŋ; *obl.* **no-ngn-**) four; **pa-ng** fourteen; **no-xwa-w** four **kwa-x** measures; **no-nu-r** 400; **nāl poṭ** forty. **Ka.** **nāl(u)**, **nāl(u)ku**, **nāku**, **nā** four; **nālvar** four persons; **nālvar**, **nālvar** forty; **nāṅṅū**, **nāṅṅū**, **nānnāṅku** 400. **Koḍ.** **na-lī** four; **na-paḍi** forty; **na-nu-rī** 400; **na-vē** four persons (in songs); **nanna-lī** by fours. **Tu.** **nāly** four; **nālāne** fourth; **nālveru** four persons; **nālpa** forty; **nālyūdu**, **nālnūdu**, **nānūdu** 400; **nālkoḷu**, **nālkoḷu** four times; **nāvoḷa** four seers. **Te.** **nālugu**, **nālugu** four; **nālugu**, **nālugu** four persons; **nāluvadi**, **nālubadi**, **nālubhai**, **nālubhai** forty; **nāluvāṇḍu** forty persons; **nānnūru** 400. **Kol.** **na-liḡ** four things; **nālgu** four men; **nālvar** four women; **na-l udul** four days; (SR.) **nālgu** four persons. **Nk.** **nāliḡ** four things; **nālgu** four men; **nālāl** four women. **Nk.** (*Ch.*) **nāli** four (*non-masc.*); **nālgu** id. (*masc.*). **Pa.** **nālu(k)** four things; **nēlvir** four men; **nēlal** four women; *adj.* **nel** (in certain combinations). **Ga.** (S.) **nālgu**, (S.³) **nālgu** four (*masc.*); (S.²) **nāṇdal**, (S.³) **nāṇdal** id. (*fem.*); (S.²) **nāliḡ**, (S.³) **nāluḡ** id. (*neut.*). **Go.** (Tr.) **nālugu** four; **nāl** four each; (Y.) **nālvir**, (G. Mu. Ma.) **nālvar**, (S.) **nālgu**, (Mand.) **lālur** (jhan) four (men); (Y. Mu. Ma. S.) **nālgu**, (SR.) **nālugu**, (W. L.) **nālūḡ**, (Pat.) **nālugu**, (Mand.) **lālū** four (*non-masc.*) (Voc. 1972). **Koṇḍa** **nāl'er** four

(*masc.*); **nāli** id. (*non-masc.*). **Kui** (Letch-majee) **nāli** four; **nāl pattu** four times twelve dozen (= 576); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar dialect) **nal** four; **nāli** four things; (K.) **nāli** four (*non-masc.*); **nālur** four men; **nāl dina** four days. **Kur.** **nāx** four things; **nāib** four (Grignard, used with animals and things; Hahn, indefinite *masc.* or *fem.*). / Cf. *Nahali* **nālku**, **nālo** four. DED(S) 3024.

3656 *Ta.* **nāl** day, early dawn, forenoon; **nālai**, **nālajaku** tomorrow; **nāṇālu** daily. **Ma.** **nāl** day; **nālā** tomorrow; (the **n** is lost in **maṇṇāl** after tomorrow and **atrāl** so many days; so *Gt.*). **Ko.** **na-l** day; tomorrow; **na-la-l** any day after tomorrow; ? **naṅky** day after tomorrow. **To.** **no-l** day; ? **no-fo-koṣym** daily, every day. **Ka.** **nāl** day, time; **nāle** the very next day, tomorrow; **nāḍadu**, **nāḍidu**, **nāḍiddu**, **nāḍiddu**, **nālirdu** the day after tomorrow. **Koḍ.** **na-le** tomorrow; **na-le-ki** in the near future. **Te.** **nāḍu** (*pl.* **nāḷlu**) day, time, that day, that time; **nāḍadu**, **nāḍāpiki** day by day, by degrees, gradually. **Kol.** **nal** (*obl.* **naṭ-**) (in **nal** two days; in **naṭuṇi** for two days only). **Nk.** **marner** the day after tomorrow (see 4766). **Go.** (Tr.) **nāri**, (M.) **nār**, **nāri**, (A. Y. G.) **nāri**, (Mu. Ma.) **nāri**, (Ko.) **nār** tomorrow; (W.) **nāri** yesterday (?); but cf. H. **kal** 'yesterday' and 'tomorrow'. **Koṇḍa** **nāṇḍin** on that day; **nāṇḍiri** of that day; **nāṇḍiRayd** from that day onwards. **Kur.** **nēla**, (Hahn, Blöses) **nēla** tomorrow. **Malt.** **lēle** id. DED(S) 3025.

3657 *Ta.* **nāl** youth, juvenility, freshness. **Ka.** **nālī**, **nālanaḷake** softness, smoothness, tenderness, beauty, brightness. DEN 50.

3658 *Ma.* **nikakka**, **nikaluka**, **nikaguka** to fill up as a hole; **nikappu** filling up, levelling; **nikattuka**, **nikarttuka** to fill up, level, mend, perfect; **nikarttuka** to fulfil. **Ka.** (Hav.) **nigi** to fill a hole. **Tu.** **neggi**, **neggya**, **niggyu**, **niggya** full, complete; **nigiyuni** to be levelled, be filled up as a pit; **nigipuni** to level; **nigipāvuni** to cause to level; **nugiyuni**, **nuggyuni** to be filled up; **nugipuni**, **nugupuni** to fill up, as a pit. DED 3026.

3659 *Ta.* **nikar** (-pp-, -tt-; **nikari-**) to shine, be visible; *n.* lustre, brightness, splendour; **nikar** (-pp-, -tt-) to shine; **niku-nikuv-eṇal** expr. signifying the glittering of an object. **Ka.** **niga**, **nigi** glow; **niga niga**, **nigi nigi** very glowingly or brightly; **negar** to become manifest, notorious, well-known, famous, shine, appear; **negarcu** to make well-known, praise, make oneself renowned, cause oneself to appear, shine; **negarte** fame, notoriety, accomplishment; **nege** to be purified, become clear, shine. **Tu.** **nigāsy** glitter, shining. **Te.** **niganiga** brilliancy, glitter; **nigārinu** to shine, glitter; **nigārimpu** shining, brilliancy, glitter; **niggu** brilliancy; **negadu** to be published, be well-known or famous; (K.) **negad(i)ta** fame. DED 3027.

3660 *Ta. nikar* (-v-, -nt-) to resemble; (-pp-, -tt-, *nikari*-) to be similar, alike, rival; *n.* comparison, likeness, simile, equal, parallel, match, battle, fight; *nikarttal* battle, fight; *nikara* a term of comparison; *nikarār* enemies. *Ma. nikar* equality. DED 3028.

3661 *Ta. nikar* (-v-, -nt-) to happen, occur, be current, passing (as time; *nikar kalam* present time, tense), enter, pass, abide, continue, be performed, transacted, carried out; *nikarcci* occurrence, incident, event, situation, business, present moment; *nikarpu* occurrence, event; *nikarvu id.*, present time; *nikarttu* (*nikartti*-) to effect, perform, transact, set on foot, bring to pass; speak, say, mention, narrate, declare. *Ka. negar* to undertake, engage in, prepare, perform, do, make, cause to act, come, be used, be finished; *negarcu* to cause to undertake or do, cause oneself to undertake, begin, perform, compose, produce, cause; *negarte* action, work, practice, rites, conduct. *Te. negadu* to increase, spread, extend, improve, progress; *neggu* to be successful, succeed, thrive, prosper; *neggincu* to cause to succeed, effect, fulfill; *neggu* to manage, be able, cope; *neggincu* to manage, carry through, accomplish. DED 3029.

3662 *Ma. nikalam*, *nigalam* haughtiness; *nikalikka*, *nigalikka* to swell, strut. *Ka. nikku* to bend oneself from coquetry or in coquettish manner; *nikku* to stretch oneself upwards, rise up to one's full height, stretch oneself; *nil(u)ku* to stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs from fatigue, etc., stand on tiptoe, rise up to; (Gowda) *nikki* to peep. *Tu. nikuni*, (B-K. also) *nikku id.*; to reach; *nikaliyuni* to peep. *Kor. (M.) niki id. Te. nikku* to become or stand erect, rise; be proud, conceited or presumptuous; *n.* erectness, rising; pride, conceit; *nikkavodu* to become or stand erect; make erect, perk, strut; *nikkubōtu* conceited person; *nikku* to act of becoming erect, erectness, erection, rise. *Go. (Ko.) nikk-* to stretch forward (*Voc.* 1975). Cf. 3692 *Ta. nil-* DED(S, N) 3030.

3663 *Ka. nikkua* truth, certainty; truly, certainly. *Te. nikkamu*, *nikkuvamu*, (B.) *nikkemu* truth, fact, reality, certainty; true, real, certain; (B.) *nik-kala* a true dream. DED 3031.

3664 *Ka. niggedi* a shameless (or foolish) person. *Tu. niggu*, *niggrā* inelegance, filthiness, nastiness, disgust; *niggu* an unclean man. *Te. nigga* cruel. DED 3032.

3665 *Konda nin-* (-it-) to rise up from a sitting position, wake up (from sleep); *nik-* to lift up, raise, rouse from sleep. *Pe. nin(g)-* (*nigt-*) to rise, get up; *nik-* (-t-) to raise. *Mand. nig(g)-* to rise; *nik-* to raise. *Kui ninga* (*ningi-*) to rise, arise, stand up; *n.* act of rising, standing up; *nipka* (< *nik-p-*; *nikt-*) to raise, cause to stand up. *Kuwi* (F.) *ningali* to arise; *nikhali* to arouse; (S.) *ninginai* to rise; *nikkh'nai* (?) to rouse; (Su. P.) *nig-* (-it-) to

rise; (Su.) *nik-* (-h-) to lift up, raise; (Isr.) *niḡ-* (-it-) to get up, wake up; *nik-* (-h-) to lift up; to awaken. ? Cf. 3730 *Ta. niva*. DED(S) 3033.

3666 *Kur. nis'gnā* (*nisgyas*) to overlay with a coating of earth carefully smoothed down, stop a hole with earth, besmear with any adhesive substance; *refl.-pass. nis'gnā. Malt. nisse* to smooth; *nisgro* smooth; *nise* to shampoo. DED 3034.

3667 *Tu. niṭṭa* pleasure; pleasant. *Konda niṭ-* to become sweet; *niṭni*, (*non-masc.*) *niṭnat* sweet. DED 3035.

3668 *Ta. niṇa* (-pp-, -nt/-tt-) to tie up, fasten, braid; *niṇar* (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten; *niṇavai* tying, bondage, that which is plaited. *To. niṇ* twisted string; *ar niṇ* silver waist-string (ar waist). *Ka. (Hal.) nene*, (Gowda) *nēnē* wick. *Tu. niṇē*, *nepē*, *ninē* a wick. DED(N) 3036.

3669 *Ta. niṇaru* affection, love, benefit, good (< *Te.*). *Te. nenaru* affection, love, tenderness, pity. DED 3038.

3670 *Te. nippaṭi*, *nippattu* a sort of cake or biscuit. *Kol. ipaṭe*, (SR.) *nipaṭe*, (Kin.) *nipaṭe* bread. *Nk. ipaṭ* (*pl. ipaḍi*) id. DED 3039.

3671 *To. nīp* shoulder. *Kod. nippī id. Konda* (BB) *nipi id.* (contamination with m-forms in 5122). *Pe. nipi id. Mand. nepe id. Kui nipi* back of the neck; (K.) *nippiga* (*pl.*) shoulders. *Kuwi* (P.) *neppu*, (F. Isr.) *nipu* shoulder. DED(S, N) 3040.

3672 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -nt-) to be full, be thick, crowded, spread, expand (as air or water); *nirattu* (*niratti-*) to level up; *nirappu* (*nirappi-*) to fill, replenish, cause to abound, complete, spread; *n.* fullness, completeness, levelness; *nirappam* fullness, repletion, perfection, excellence; *nirampu* (*nirampi-*) to become full, complete, replete, be abundant, end, terminate, attain puberty, mature (as grain); *nirampa* fully, abundantly; *niravu* (*niravi-*) to be filled, become level, full, covered, spread, expand; level, fill up, equalize (as threads for weaving). *Ma. nirattuka* to lay prostrate, level; *niravuka* to level ground; *nirattu* road, highway. *Ir. rombu* to become full (cf. coll. *Ta. romba* fully). *Kod. (Shan-mugam) nerap* levelling. *Te. nerayu*, *nerayu* to spread (*intr.*), extend, be filled; *nerayika* becoming full; *nerapu*, *nerapu* to spread (*tr.*), fill; *n.* spreading; *adj.* much; *nera*, *nera* full; *neravu*, *neravu* fullness, spreading, full, much, well-spread, broad; *reppamu* fullness. *Kol. neray-* (*nerayt-*) to spread (*intr.*); *nerap-* (*nerapt-*) to spread (grain, chillies). Cf. 3682 *Ta. nirai* (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible); cf. 3770 *Ta. nēr*. DED(N) 3041.

3673 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -nt-) to arrange in order, divide equally; *nirappam* symmetry, uniformity; *niral* (*niralv-*, *nirap-*) to be

placed in a row, arranged in order; *n.* order, arrangement, equality, similarity; *niravu* (*niravi-*) to lie in rows; *nirai* (-v-, -nt-) to place in a row; be in a row, form a column, be regular, orderly; (-pp-, -tt-) to arrange in order, classify, string together; follow in succession; *n.* row, column, line, series, order, regularity, arrangement, collection, herd; *niraiccal*, *niraical* screen, hedge with stakes covered with palm leaves in regular order. *Ma. nira* line, row; *nirakka* to stand in a line, agree; *nirattuka* to put in a straight line, adjust, divide equally; *nirappu* evenness, agreement; *niravu* a straight line. *Ko. nērv-* (*nērd-*) to stand or be in a line (e.g. in dancing in a circle, in going along in company); *nērt-* (*nērt-*) to make to stand in line. *To. nē-* (*nērd-*) to go in a line (people, ants), be in a line (trees), sit in a line; *nēr* row, line; *nērm* (*obl. nērt-*) companion on journey; *er-* (*erō-*) to sit in rows, walk in single file. *Ka. nerake*, *nerike* fence or wall of bamboos, palm branches, etc. Cf. 3772 *Ta. nēr*. DED(S) 3042.

3674 *Te. niruḍu* last year; *niruḍi* of the last year (communicated by M. Kandappa Chetty). *Nk. (Ch.) ernd* last year. *Pa. nirḍi id.*; next year. *Go. (Oll.) nirḍin* last year. *Go. (Tr.) nīrē*, (W. Ph. Mu. Ma. Ch.) *nīrē*, (Ch.) *nīrē id. (Voc. 2006). Konda niruḍi id.* DED(S, N) 567.

3675 *Ta. nil* (*nirp-*, *nirp-*) to stand, stop, halt, be steadfast, stay, continue, cease, be stopped, remain, wait, delay; *nilavu* (*nilavi-*) to be permanent, fixed, stay, exist, be in use, be extant; *nilāvu* (*nilāvi-*) to be permanent, fixed; *niluvai* standing, staying, balance, arrears; *nilai* standing, staying, firmness, stability, permanence, condition, state, place, stopping place, residence, depth of water allowing one to stand in, usage, custom; (*prob. -v-, -nt-*) to remain permanent, stay; (-pp- -tt-) to obtain a footing, be settled, lasting, delay, be just deep enough to allow a man to stand (as a river); *nilaippu* permanence, continuance, durability, perseverance, persistence; *nilaimai* condition, state (as of affairs), standing posture, firmness, truth, probity; *nirpatu* the immovables, as the vegetable kingdom; *nirpu* always, permanently; *nirral* standing, staying; *niruttu* (*nirutti-*), *niruvu* (*niruvi-*) to set up, raise, erect, fix on a firm basis, determine, stop (as a person), defer, put an end to; *nirai* bringing to a stand, stopping, fixed position, strength of mind, self-control; *niru* (-pp-, -tt-) to put, set, place, create, construct, weigh, balance, decide; *niruppān* a balance. *Ma. nilkka* to stand, remain, last, stop, cease; *nilpu* standing, arrears, balance; *nilpikka* to make to stand, appoint; *nila* standing, place, position, a stop, station in life, custom; *nilama* quality, state; *nilēkka* to come to a stand, cease, get a footing, remain; *nilavu* balance, arrears; *niruttuka* to make to stand, stop; *niruttu* pause, stop; *niruttikka* to arrest;

nirukka to weigh. *Ko. nil-/nin-* (*nind-*) to stand, stand still, stop; *nilc-* (*nilc-*), *nine-* (*ninc-*) to make to stand; *nel* truth. *To. nil-* (*nīd-*) to stand, stand still, stop (*kar nil-* [buffalo] stands to be milked, has in negative optionally *kar niṣ-*, e.g. *kar niṣo* *ir* buffalo which does not stand to be milked); *nilc-* (*nīlē-*) to stop (*tr.*), erect; *niṣ* a place; *niṣ muxuḷm* mist on hills in morning (in song; see 4892); *nelp* site of house. *Ka. nil* (*nīl-* *nind-*), *nilu*, *nilu* to stand still, stand, stand up, stop, stay, wait, remain, be left, last, remain fixed, cease, rest, endure; *nila*, *nilu* standing, that stands upright, remainder, balance, arrears; *nilavu*, *niluvu* standing, position, condition, height, that stands upright, cessation, leisure, resting place, place of abode; *nilisu*, *nilisu* to cause to stand, stop, cease, stay, etc.; *niluvike*, *niluvike* standing, height; *nilisuvike* placing, etc.; *nele* standing, standing place, abode, place, basis, firmness, certainty, certain knowledge; *nelasu* to become established, stay, stand, obtain; *nirisu* to put down, place, (PhB.) establish. *Koḍ. nil-* (*nipp-*, *nind-*) to stand; *nele* halting place. *Tu. nilpuni*, *nilpuni* to stay, cease, become quiet; *nilagaḍē*, *nilagaḍē* settlement, conclusion, cessation; *nilavu*, *nilāvu*, *nilēvu* balance, arrears, standing, residence; *nilē*, *nelē* firm, fast, abiding, quiet, still, calm; *nilēppu* state, posture, station; *nilēvuni* to be steadfast; *nilpu* pause, stop, interruption, stay, duration; *nilpuḍuni* to put a stop, cause to stop, make stand. *Te. nilēvu* to stand, rise, get up, last, continue, remain, exist, stop, stay, halt, cease, endure, be preserved or saved, survive; *nilupu* to cause to stand, fix, place, stop, interrupt, restrain, save, preserve, adjourn, keep back, detain; *n.* standing, halting, cessation, stopping, a halt, stop, pause, rest; *nilaka* standing, halting; *nilukaḍa*, *nilukaḍa id.*, remaining, staying, steadiness, firmness, permanence; *nilava*, *niluva*, *nilva* remainder, balance, standing, duration, continuance; old, long-standing; *niluvu* standing, stature, height, standing crop; upright, erect, high, tall; *nēla* place; *nēla konu* to become firm, stay, be, stand; (K.) *nelayu* to be established, stay; *nelavu* place, abode, home, native country; *neppu* place, home, abode; *neppu-konu* to become firm. *Kol. il-* (*il-*) to stand. *Nk. il-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) il-* id.; *ilup-/ilp-* to make to stand. *Pa. nilp-* (*nīl-*) to stand; *nītp-* (*nītit-*) to make to stand. *Go. (Oll.) nil-*, (S.) *nil-* (*nīl-*) to stand; (S.) *nīnp-* to make to stand. *Go. (Tr.) nittānā*, *nilānā*, (W.) *nītānā*, (Ph.) *nittānā* (2sg. imper. *nittā*), (M.) *nītānā*, *nītānā*, (Mu.) *nīt-*, (S. Ko.) *nīl-* (*nitt-*) to stand; *caus. (Tr.) nīlehtānā* to make to stand, set up (a tent); (W.) *nīlahtānā*, (Ph.) *nīccah-tānā*, (Mu.) *nīthi-*, (S.) *nīpeah-*, (Ko.) *nīlsp-* to make to stand (*Voc. 1977*). *Konda nil-* (*nīr-*) to stand; cease or stop; *nilp-* to let stand; let stay, rest. *Pe. nil-* (-t-) to stand. *Mand. li-* (-t-) id. *Kui nisa* (*nisi-*) to stand, stand still, be set; *n.* act of standing still;

(P.) *niḷpa* (niḷt-) to stand, be set up. *Kuwi* (F.) *nicali*, (S.) *ninai*, (Su.) *ni²* (niṭ-), (D.) *li-* (-t-) to stand; (F.) *niphali*, (S.) *niph²nai* to cause to stand; (Isr.) *ni²/li²* (niṭ-/lit-) to stand up; *caus. nip-* (-h-). *Kur. ilnā* (ileas/illas) to get up, rise to one's feet; *iḷnā* (iḷjas) to be stationary in an upright position, rise to one's feet, stand on end, stop, halt, pause, maintain a fixed or steady attitude, persist, persevere; *ildnā*, *ilda²ānā*, *ilta²ānā*, *iḷta²ānā* to erect, set up, rest against. *Malt. ile* (ij-) to stand; *ilde* to make to stand. ? Cf. 3689 *Kui nimba*. DED(S) 3043.

3676 *Ta. niḷam* ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world, place, region. *Ma. niḷam* ground, soil, the earth, a ricefield. *Ko. nelm* (obl. nelt-), *neta-l* ground. *To. neln* (obl. nelt-) ground, earth; *neṣn* ground (in songs); *neṣoṭ-* (neṣoṭy-) to put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially, put to forehead in salutation (for *oṭ-, see 79). *Ka. nela* ground, soil, land, floor. *Koḍ. nela* ground. *Tu. nela* earth, soil, floor, ground. ? *Pa. nendil*, *nēḍil* earth, ground, floor. Cf. 2913 *Ta. nāḷam*. DED 3044.

3677 *Ta. nivaṛu* (nivaṛi-) to swarm, gather thick. *Ma. nivaṛu* a throng. DED 3045.

3678 *Ka. (K.²) nibberagu* forgetting oneself as a result of long or continuous amazement. *Te. nivveṛa*, *nivveṛagu* great surprise, wonder, astonishment; *nivveṛa-paḍu* to be astonished or frightened; *nivveṛa-pāṭu* astonishment, great fear, alarm.

3679 *Ta. niṛal*, *niṛal* shade, shadow, reflection, lustre; *niṛal* (niṛalv-, niṛaṇ-) to cast shadow, give shelter, shine, be reflected; *niṛali* lustre, light; *niṛaṇu* (niṛaṇi-) to shed radiance, shade, protect; *niṛaṇu* (niṛaṇi-) to shine; *niṛai* light, lustre. *Mā. niṛal* shadow, likeness; *niṛalikka* to be reflected, appear faintly (as a tooth through the gums). *Ko. nerl* shade. *To. ne-s* shade, reflection, relics preserved for second funeral; *ne-l* poly house in which relics are kept, hut at male funeral place; *ne-l* kal flint; *ne-twi-r* (ne-twi-ry-) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for *twi-r*, see 3566); *ne-twi-k* (ne-twi-ky-) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift bell for/over the relics; for *twi-k*, see 3376(a)). *Ka. neral*, *neral*, *nelḷu* shade, shadow, reflection. *Koḍ. nēḷa* shade, shadow. *Tu. nirely*, *irely* id. *Te. niḍa* id., reflection. *Kol. ni²nda* shade. *Nk. ninda* id. *Pa. niṛa* id. *Ga. (Oll.) nikir* id. *Go. (L.) nira* shadow; (S.) *nira*, *nirka*, (Ko.) *nirka* shade (Voc. 2009). *Koṇḍa nira* shadow, shade, reflection; (BB) *nirga* shadow. *Pe. riḡa* id. (< *riḡig-). *Mand. riḡe* id. *Kui rūga* id. shade, reflection, picture; (P.) *rūgedi* shade, shadow. *Kuwi* (P.) *rīṭa* id. DED(S) 3046.

3680 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -tt-) to take on colour as fruits or leaves, deepen in colour, be distinguished, brilliant, be bright and fresh in appearance; *niṛam* colour, complexion,

dye, tincture, quality, property, temper, nature, light, lustre, fame, reputation. *Ma. niṛam* colour, light, splendour; *niṛakka* to shine. *Ko. nerm* (obl. nert-) colour. DED 3047.

3681 *Ta. niṛam* hosom, breast, middle place, vital spot, body, skin. *To. nerm* (obl. nert-) vital spot. *Ka. nera* vital point, member or organ, a secret; *neru* vital organ, etc. *Tu. neravu* the privities of the male sex; *niravu* anus. *Te. neranu* a secret. ? *Go. naṛam* penis of animals. DED 3048.

3682 *Ta. niṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to become full, be replete, abound, be copious, pervade, be satisfied, contented; (-pp-, -tt-) to fill, make full, diffuse, cause to pervade, stuff, cram; *n.* completion, fullness, copiousness, excellence, splendour; *niṛaiya* abundantly, plentifully; *niṛaiyu* fullness, completeness, perfection, abundance, filling, satisfaction, excellence; *niṛaivēru* to be fulfilled, accomplished; *niṛaivēru* to fulfil, complete, perform, effect; *niṛaivēṛam* fulfilment, accomplishment, performance. *Ma. nira* fullness; ceremonies for bringing wealth and blessing (beginning by taking home a handful of ears of corn as the first fruits); *ilan-nira* the annual cleansing of the house-door with offerings of rice and sticking over it new ears of corn (and 6 or 10 or 16 different kinds of leaves) with eowdung; *niṛayuka* to become full, be full; *niṛekka* to fill; *niṛavu* fullness; *niṛappu* filling. *Ko. nerv-* (nerd-) (girl) reaches puberty, (affair) comes to fruition; *nert-* (nerty-) to bring to fruition; *nerve-t* (nerve-ty-) to make ready, finish. *To. ner-* (nerḍ-) to become full, (girl) reaches puberty, (beard) begins to grow; (moon) becomes full; *nerf-* (nert-) to fill (*tr.*); *nerf* full moon; *ner no-ḷ* day of full moon; *neriṭy* full moon (in song). *Ka. nere* (nered-, nerad-) to become entire, full, complete, accomplished, ready, perfect, mature, arrive at the age of menstruating, be realized, occur, suffice; *n.* completeness, maturity, etc.; *adv.* completely, perfectly; *nerate* fullness, completeness; *nerapu* complete; *nerayisu* to make complete, supply; *neravu*, *neravanige*, *neravanige* fullness, completeness; *nerayuvike* menstruation to take place. *Koḍ. nere-* (neruv-, nerand-) to attain puberty (in songs); *nera-* (nerap-, nerat-) to fill (harvest-festival pot), load (muzzle-loading gun); *nere* that which fills up something (bag, pot, etc.); bundle of seven leaves, made at the rice-harvest festival and tied on house. *Tu. neriyuni*, *neruvuni* to be full; *nirevuni* to be ready; *diṇjuni* to be filled, full, replete; fill (*tr.*); *diṇjāvuni* to cause to fill, load, heap; *diṇja* plenty, abundance; full, complete, replete; *diṇjely* fullness, flood-tide; (B-K.) *diṇju*, *jiṇju*, *liṇju* to fill, load. *Kor. (O.) jiṇji* to fill. *Te. nerayu*, *nerayu* to become full, be fulfilled or accomplished; *nerapu*, *nerapu* to fill, fulfil, perform; *nera*, *nera* full, complete, whole, perfect; *neravu*, *neravu* full, proper, fit;

neri fullness; *niṇdu* to be filled, become full, teem; *adj.* full, complete, entire, perfect, copious, ample, abundant; *n.* fullness, satisfaction, strength, absence of anxiety; *niṇḍa* abundantly, much, amply, very; *nin(u)cu* to fill (*tr.*); *ninupu*, *nimpu* id.; *n.* fullness, abundance; *niṇu* very, much, utterly (cf. *nippastu*, *nippaḷaramu*, s.v. 3825(a) *Ta. paḷi*); *niṇra-nilugu* to be very haughty. *Kol. niṇḍ-* (niṇḍt-) to become full, (meeting) is convened; *niṇḍp-* (niṇḍipt-) to fill, convene (meeting). *Nk. niṇḍ-* to become full; *nipp-* to fill (*tr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) in-* to be filled; *indup-/inp-* to fill (*tr.*). *Go. (Tr.) nindānā* to be filled (of pots, of a bazaar or assembly); (Ph.) *nindānā*, (A. Ch. G. Mu. Ma.) *nind-*, (Ko.) *nind-*, *nend-* to be filled (Voc. 1978); (Tr. W. Ph.) *niṇḍānā*, (A. G. Mu. S. Ko.) *niṇ-*, (Ma.) *ni²* to fill (*tr.*) (Voc. 1999). *Koṇḍa niṇi-* (-t-) to be filled, become full; *niṇ-* to fill up; thrust in fully; *niṇRay ā-* to become full; *niṇ-* (only in negative) to be filled, become full. *Pe. neni-* (nenc-) to be filled; *nee-* (-c-) to fill; put in, insert. *Mand. neh-* to fill, put in. *Kui nenja* (nenji-) to be filled; *nelpa* (neht-) to fill in, load up; *n.* act of filling in; *nespa* (nest-) to fill, load; *nemba* (nembi-) to be finished, ended, used up, come to an end; *neppa* (nept-) to finish, complete, use up, bring to an end; *n.* act of finishing. *Kuwi* (F.) *nenjali*, (S.) *nenjinai* to become full; (F.) *nessali* (nest-; *future* neh-) to load; (S.) *neh²nai*, *nespi* *kinai* to plenish; (Su.) *nenj-* (-it-) to be filled; *neh-* (nest-) to fill. *Kur. nindnā*, *nindrnā* to be filled, (river) is full, (bees) spread over (body); *nindnā* to fill, pour in up to the brim. *Malt. ninde* to fill; *nindgre* to be filled. Cf. 3672 *Ta. nira* (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible). DED(S, N) 3049.

3683 *Ta. niṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to think, consider, reflect, ponder, remember, meditate, know, understand, intend, design, have in view, imagine, fancy, suppose; (-pp-, -tt-) id., resolve, determine; *niṇaital* reflection; *niṇai-ppu* thought; *niṇaiyu* thought, idea, reflection, consideration, recollection, remembrance, imagination, conception, notion, object, design, purpose, meditation, care. *Ma. niṇayuka* to think; *niṇekka* to think, remember, consider, wish; *niṇavu* thought, a memorandum, notice, imagination; *niṇepavar* the thoughtful. *Ko. neny-/nene-* (nene-) to think. *To. nenf-* (nent-) to think of; *nen-* (nenḍ-) (Kurumba) thinks of in order to kill by witchcraft; *nenp* a thought; *nenp* a sign to recognize something by. *Ka. nenasu* to think, imagine, think of, remember; *nenapu*, *nenavu*, *nenavi*, *nenaha*, *nenahu* thought, reflection, recollection, remembrance; *nene* to think, think on, bear in mind, be mindful of, wish, remember, recollect; *neneyisu* to think, etc.; *neppu* recollection, acquaintance; (Hav.) *nempu* memory. *Koḍ. nena-* (nenap-, nenat-) to think, reflect upon; (Shannugam) *nenap* thought. *Tu. nenepuni* to think, imagine, mind, reflect, recollect, remember; *niṇepu*,

nenepu, *nepa* thought, intention, remembrance, recollection, memory; (B-K.) *nempu* memory; *nenevarigē* remembrance, recollection, recognition. *Te. neppu* skill, cleverness; *nelavu* acquaintance, friendship, familiarity; *nelavari* an acquaintance, a person well known, one who knows a secret, a well-informed, experienced or clever person. DED 3050.

3684 *Ta. nī* (obl. Old *Ta. niṇ(n-)*, mod. *Ta. uṇ(n-)*) thou, you (2 sg.); *hon. nīr*, *niṇava* yours (nt. pl.). *Ma. nī* (obl. *niṇ(n-)*) you (sg.). *Ko. nī* (obl. *niṇ-/ni-/di-*). *To. nī* (obl. *niṇ-*). *Ka. nīm*, *nin(u)* (obl. *niṇ(n-)*). *Koḍ. nī-ni/ni-* (obl. *niṇ-/ni-*). *Tu. i* (obl. *niṇ-*). *Te. niṇu*, *ivu* (obl. *nī*, *nin-*). *Kol. nī-v* (obl. *in-*). *Nk. nīv. Nk. (Ch.) iv*, *niv* (obl. *in-*). *Pa. in* (obl. *in-*). *Ga. (Oll.) in* (obl. *in-*), (S.) *in* (obl. *inn-*). *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) imma*, (Ch.) *ima*, (SR.) *nime*, (G. Mu.) *nim(m)a*, (Ma. M.) *nima* (obl. *nī-*) (Voc. 177). *Koṇḍa nīn* (obl. *nī-*). *Pe. ēn*, *ēneṇ* (acc.-dat. *niṇeṇ*, gen. *nī*). *Mand. in*, *Kui inu*, (K.) *nīnu* (obl. *nī-*). *Kuwi* (F.) *nīnu*, (S. Su. P. Isr.) *nīnu* (obl. *nī-*). *Kur. nīn* (obl. *niṇg-*). *Malt. nīn* (obl. *niṇg-*). *Br. nī* (obl. *nē*, *n-*; enclitic gen., dat., acc. -ne). Cf. 3688 *Ta. nīm*. DED(S) 3051.

3685 *Ta. nī* (-pp-, -tt-) to separate from, renounce as the world, put away, reject, put to disgrace, despise, loathe, abandon, leave, be removed; *niṇku* (niṇki-) to leave, go, depart, separate from, give up, abandon, pass over, turn away, be warded off, be liberated, released, be dismissed, discharged, be accepted, excluded, go, proceed, be spread out (as fingers); *niṇkal* removing, separating; *nikku* (nikki-) to remove, exclude, put aside, dismiss, extirpate, liberate, exempt, deduct, turn, draw aside as a curtain, kill, dispatch, destroy, open, force apart, spread out (as the fingers), give up, abandon, change; *n.* separation, removal, opening, cleft, crack, deduction, remainder, balance; *nikkam*, *nikku* separation, removal, disengagement, liberation, gap, chink, crack; *nikkal* destroying, opposition, disagreement, opening, hole; *nikki* leakage; *nippu* relinquishment, renunciation, separation, parting; *nimpal* interstice; *nīntu* (nīnti-) to relinquish, give up; *nīvu* (nīvi-) to cease, discontinue, pass beyond, transgress, break asunder as a chain, destroy; spread. *Ma. niṇhuka* to go aside, go off, go farther, retire, vanish; *niṇhikka* to make to retire; *nikkam* removal, departure, retirement, variation, exception; *nikkuka* to put away, aside, remove, abolish; *nikki* except; *nikkikka* to cause to remove, withdraw a complaint. *Ko. nī-g-* (ni-gy-) to cover a large expanse, be broad; *nī-gc-* (ni-gc-) to make to cover a large expanse, (feline) walks making its body long. *To. nī-k-* (ni-ky-) to brush away (dirt); *nī-x-* (ni-xy-) to crawl (snakewise), (river) runs in flood. *Ka. nīgu* to quit, leave, abandon, give up, get rid of, lose, remove, take away, do away, squander, be got rid of, go off or away, vanish; *nīgisu* to cause to quit. *Koḍ.*

ni-gg- (**ni-ggi-**) to go aside; **ni-k-** (**ni-ki-**) to put aside, remove. *Te. ũgu* to remove; **nīgu** id., get rid of. DED 3052.

3686 *Ta. nīcuni* to go through, pierce. ? *Te. ũgu* to enter, penetrate. ? *Kol. (Pat., pp. 155, 175) ikeng* to pierce, thrust in (knife). DED 3053.

3687 *Ta. nintu* (**ninti-**) to swim in water, overflow, swim across, cross over, escape from, get over, overcome; *n. ocean*; **nittam** flood, depth, sea, abundance; **nittu** swimming, water of swimming depth, flood; **nīceu** swimming, flood, swimming depth as of water; **nīcean**, **nīceā** swimmer; **nīceu** = **nintu** *vb.*; to be actively engaged as in a stupendous work, drink to excess, esp. toddy. *Ma. nintuka* to swim, sprawl on the ground or in the water; **nintam**, **nintāl** swimming; **nintikka** to make to swim. *Ko. ni-nj-* (**ni-nj-**), **ni-eid-** (**ni-ciṭ-**) to swim. *To. ni-z-* (**ni-j-**), **ni-d-** (**ni-dy-**), **ni-s-** (**ni-sy-**) id. *Ka. isu*, *iju*, *liju* id.; *n.* (also *isa*) swimming; *ijisu* to make swim (as a horse). *Koḍ. mi-nd-* (**mi-ndi-**) to swim. *Tu. icuni*, *ijuni* id.; **nīnduni** id., float; **nīndāvuni** to set afloat, cause to swim; **nīndāja** swimming, floating. *Kor. (O.) mīndi* to swim. *Te. ũdu* id.; *ũdulādu* id., hang; *ũta* swimming; *ũtakādu* swimmer. *Kol. (SR.) ind-* to swim. *Go. (S.) itar-* id.; (*Ko.*) *inta* swimming (*Voc. 209*); (*Koya Su.*) *ind-* to swim. *Koṇḍa iyba-* (**-t-**) to bathe (*intens.*). *Pe. iba-* id.; *caus. itpa-*. DED (S, N) 3054.

3688 *Ta. nīm*, **nīr**, **nīyir**, **nīvir**, **nīkāl** (*obl. Old Ta. num-*, *mod. Ta. um-*, *uñkal-*) you (*pl.*); **nīr** you (*sg. hom.*); **nūman** your relation, party or associate. *Ma. nīñāl* (*obl. nīñāl-*) you (*pl.*). *Ko. ni-m* (*obl. nim-*). *To. nīm* (*obl. nim-*). *Ka. nīm*, **nīvu**, **nīngāl** (*obl. nim(m)-*). *Koḍ. nīnga* (*obl. nīnga-*). *Tu. iry*, **nīkūlu** (also *obl.*). *Te. iru*, **mīru** (*obl. mī-*, *mim-*). *Kol. ni-r* (*obl. im-*). *Nk. nīr*. *Nk. (Ch.) im* (*obl. im-*). *Pa. im* (*obl. im-*). *Go. (Tr.) immaṭ*. (*W. Ph.*) *immāṭ*, (*Y.*) *imeṭ*, (*SR. S.*) *nimeṭ*, (*Mu.*) *nimaṭ*, (*L.*) *nīmaṭ*, (*Ma.*) *mīṭ* (*obl. mī-*) (*Voc. 178*). *Koṇḍa mīr(u)*, (*BB*) **nīm** (*obl. mī-*). *Pe. ēp*, *ēpeṭ* (*acc.-dat. mīgeṭ*, *gen. mī*). *Maṇḍ. im. Kui iru*, (*K.*) **mīru** (*obl. mī-*). *Kuwi* (*F.*) **mīmū**, (*S. P. Isr.*) **mīmū**, (*Su.*) **mīru** (*obl. mī-*). *Kur. nīm* (*obl. nim-*). *Malt. nīm* (*obl. nim-*). *Br. num* (*obl. num-*). Cf. 3684 *Ta. nī*. DED (S) 3055.

3689 *Kui nīmba* (**nīmbi-**) to live, survive, revive; *n. life*, survival; **nīppa** (**nīpt-**) to cause to live, give life to; **nīṭe** living, alive. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **nīdali**, (*S.*) **nīḍinai**, (*Su. Isr.*) **nīḍ-** (**-it-**) to live, be alive; (*Isr.*) **nīṭ-** (**-h-**) to make alive; (*Mah.*) **nīṭeyyu** alive. ? Cf. 3675 *Ta. nīl*. DED (S) 3056.

3690(a) *Ta. nīr* water, sea, juice, liquor, urine, dampness, moisture; nature, disposition, state, condition; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become thin or watery (as liquid food in cooking), be wet, moist; **nīrmai** property of water, as

coolness; *ir* moisture, wetness, freshness, greenness; *iram* wet, moisture, humidity, freshness, greenness, coolness; **īrali** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become moist, damp; **īri** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become wet, moist, damp, cool, be benumbed by cold or disease; **īrippu** dampness, moisture; **īriya** damp, wet, cold. *Ma. nīr* water, juice, moisture; *iram* moisture, dirt; **īrikka** to grow damp; **īrippam** dampness; **īrmam**, **īrman** damp cloth; *iram* moisture, dirt, wet cloth; *iran* wet cloth. *Ko. ni-r* water, semen. *To. ni-r* water; **ni-xoy-** (**ni-xos-**) to be thirsty (see 1458); **ni-pikwily** water blister (see 4455); **ni-pa-w** watering-place in stream; **i-m** (*obl. i-rt-*) dampness. *Ka. nīr*, **uīru** water; *ira* moisture, dampness, wetness; (*Gul.*) **nīrki** thirst. *Koḍ. ni-rī* water. *Tu. nīru* id. *Te. nīru* water, urine; **nīllu** (*pl.*) water; **imiri** moisture. *Kol. i-r* water (*Nk.* *ir* id. *Nk. (Ch.)* *ir* water; *ir* kak- to bathe. *Pa. nīr* water, general appearance, character. *Ga. (Oll. S.) nīr* water. *Koṇḍa nīr masu* mist, dew (cf. 4641). *Kui nīru* juice, sap, essence. *Br. dīr* water, flood-water, juice, sap. / Cf. *Skt. nīra-* water, juice, liquor; *nīvara-* water, mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7552.

(b) *Ta. nīr nāy* otter. *Ma. nīr nāy*. *Ka. nīru nāyi*. *Tu. nīru nāyi*. *Pa. nīr netta*. *Ga. (P.) nīr nete*. *Go. (Ko.) ir ney* (*Voc. 214*). DED (S, N) 3057.

3691 *Ta. nīvu* (**nīvi-**) to stroke, rub gently, handle softly, smooth by passing the fingers over, wipe off, daub, smear; **uīvi** wiping. *Ko. nīv-* (**nīvd-**) to stroke, massage, comb (hair). *To. ni-f-* (**ni-fy-**) to stroke. *Ka. nīvu* to rub softly, use gentle friction, stroke down any member of the body, make straight or smooth by stroking, as the hair, beard, cloth, etc.; **nīvisu** to cause to use gentle friction; **nīvaru** to pass the hand gently over, stroke or rub gently; *caus. nīvarisu*; **nēvarisu** to make straight, smooth, or proper by gently rubbing with the hand or fingering, rub gently with the hand or stroke. *Tu. nēvaripuni* to fondle, caress. *Te. nīvuru*, **nīmuru** to stroke, pass the hand over gently and caressingly. *Kol. (Pat., p. 139) nīvcng* to massage. *Kui nēra* (**nēri-**) to rub, stroke, polish, massage; *n.* act of rubbing. ? *Kur. nīpnā* to rub down, powder, scrape into bits (as medicinal rock, kitchen nuts, etc.); **nīṭṭṭṭā** to besmear, soil with dirt, rub; (*Hahn*) **nīpnā** to mark with chalk. DED (S) 3058.

3692 *Ta. nīl* (**nīlv-**, **nīṭ-**) to be long, be great; *n. length*, extension, elongation, long time, duration, height, tallness, loftiness, depth, order, series, row; **nīla** to a great length or distance, all along, at a great distance; **nīlam** extension, length, distance, remoteness, delay, procrastination; **nīli** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be lengthened, extended, be long as time or life, last long, endure, be protracted, delayed; *n.* that which is long, lofty, tall person; **nīlippu** prolongation; **nīliyat** that which is long, that which is omnipresent;

nīru (**nīpi-**) to go a long distance; **nītu** (**nīti-**) to grow long, be lengthened, be extended through space or time, spread, extend, abound, be copious, thrive, grow well, rise high, last long, endure, be permanent, delay; *n. long time*, permanence; **nīti** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to lengthen (time, distance, etc.), endure, last, be permanent; **nīttu** (**nītti-**) to lengthen, extend, stretch out, straighten, offer as oblations, give, insert, drive into, speak at length or too much, prolong as a note, delay, procrastinate, retard, defer; **nīttu** length as of time or space, distance; **nīttam** length, elongation of sound, strengthening, lengthening, procrastination; **nīttal** lengthening, extending, stretching; **nītti** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to lengthen, delay; be prolonged, endure long; **nīkalam** length. *Ma. nīluka* to extend oneself, grow long, be delayed, protracted; **nīla**, **nīḷe**, **nīlavē** far; **nīlam** length, distance; **nīlal** growing longer; **nīl**, **nīḷ** length (*in cpds.*); **nītu** length, long; **nītuka** to be long; **nīttuka** to lengthen, stretch out, allow to grow, delay, hold out, give; **nīttam** length, stretching out, delay; **nīttal** lengthening; **nīttu** a royal handwriting, stroke, a grant of the Travancore raja, a ladder; **nīttikka** to get lengthened, stretched. *Ko. ni-ṭ-* (**ni-c-**), **ni-p-** (**ni-d-**) (iron) becomes longer by expansion; **ni-ṭ-** (**ni-ty-**) to lengthen (iron); **ni-ṭ-** (**ni-e-**) id., stretch out (limb). *To. ni-ṭ-* (**ni-ty-**) to be stretched out (hand); **ni-ṭ-** (**ni-ty-**) to stretch out (hand); **ni-l-** (**ni-d-**) to be stretched out straight (rope), stretch oneself over or into, peep over (wall). *Ka. nīl* to grow long or high, extend, extend oneself, be stretched out, spread; **nīla** extension, length, height, tallness; **nīlitu** that is long; **nīlpu** length; **nīdu** to extend, stretch out (as the fingers, arms, tongue, etc.), hold out, offer, present, give, serve out; *n. extension*, length, delay; further, abundantly, much, presenting; **nīta** length. *Koḍ. nī-la* length; **ni-d-** (**ni-pd-**) to stretch out straight (*intr.*); **ni-ṭ-** (**ni-ṭ-**) id. (*tr.*), offer; (*Shanmugam*) **nīta** length. *Tu. nīṭuni*, **nīḍuni** to stretch out or forth, hold out, lengthen; **nīṭavuni** to cause to stretch, lengthen; **nīta**, **nītu** long, extended, high; **nīṭānīṭi** lengthwise; **nīcuni** to extend; **nēya** great, large, extensive. *Te. nīlugu* to stretch, stretch one's limbs, strut, be conceited, presumptuous or impudent; *n. stretching* one's limbs, strutting, impudence. *Koṇḍa nīlba* straight, erect. *Kui nīlba* (**nīṭ-**) to be standing (corn), stand, be set up; **drīnja** (**drīnji-**) to be elongated, lengthened; *adj.* elongated, lengthened; *pl. action* **drīska** (**drīski-**); **drū inba**, **drūsu inba** to be lengthened, stretched, drawn out, opened out; **drūnja** long, lengthened, stretched out, drawn out; **drūna** in a long-drawn-out manner. *Kuwi* (*S.*) **nīluwu** long (in measuring). Cf. 3662 *Ma. nīkalam* and 3738 *Ta. neṭu*. DED (S) 3059.

3693 *Ta. nīru* (**nīri-**) to become slaked (as lime), be turned to ashes or calcined (as metals or stones); perish, be ruined; *n. ashes*,

dross of any substance after it has been burned, sacred ashes, dust, slaked lime; **nīru** (**nīri-**) to slake (as lime), reduce to ashes or powder, calcine (as metals), calcinate; **nīvaru** (**nīvari-**) to be powdered. *Ma. nīruka* to be slaked and powdered as lime, burn to ashes; **nīral** burning grief; **nīṭuka** to burn to ashes, slake shells for lime; **nīru** ashes. *Ka. nīru* powder, ashes. *Te. nīguru*, **nīvuru**, **nīru** ashes upon live coal. *Nk. (Ch.)* id ashes. *Pa. nīd* id. *Ga. (P.) nīr* id. *Go. (Tr.) nīr* (*gen. nīṭa*, *pl. nīhk*), (*W. Ph. Mu. etc.*) **nīr**, (*Ma.*) **nī(i)** (*obl. nīṭ-*) id. (*Voc. 2004*). *Koṇḍa nīru* id. *Pe. nīz/nīs* id. *Maṇḍ. nīy-darambu* id. (for *darambu*, see 3092). DED (S) 3060.

3694 *Ta. nukam* yoke, burden, power, strength, protecting bar of a door. *Ma. nukam* yoke, harness which joins the necks of two oxen. *Ko. nu-n* a yoke (? < **nukan*). *Ka. noga*, **naga** yoke. *Koḍ. noga* id. *Tu. nuga*, **noga** id. *Te. noga* pole or poles which connect the carriage with the yoke. / ? < *Skt. yuga-*. DED (S) 3061.

3695 *Ta. nukar* (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, eat, drink, do, perform; **nukarcci**, **nukarvu** enjoyment, experience of pleasure or pain, as from former deeds; eating, feeding; sensation. *Ma. nukaruka* to swallow; **nukareca** sipping, imbibing. *Te. nōru* mouth. Cf. 3697 *Ta. nuṅku*. DED 3062.

3696 *Kur. nuknā* to shake, cause to oscillate, esp. up and down; *refl.-pass. nuknānā*; **nuknā** shaky, tottering; **nuknānā** to cause another to shake something. *Malt. nuke* to shake; **nukre** to swing, rock, be shaken. DED 3063.

3697 *Ta. nuṅku* (**nuṅki-**) to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts, take possession of, capture; **noṅku** (**noṅki-**) to swallow. *Ko. nung-* (**nuggy-**) to gulp down without chewing. *To. nug-* (**nugy-**) to gulp down. *Ka. nuṅgu* to swallow, devour; **nuṅguvike**, **nuṅguha** swallowing. *Tu. niṅguni*, **niṅguḍuni**, **diṅguni**, **diṅguḍuni**, (*B-K.* also) **nuṅgu** to swallow. *Kor. (M.) nuṅudu*, (*O.*) **nunu** id. *Kur. nunūxnā* to swallow without chewing. *gūp* hastily, devour; *pass. nunūxnānā*. *Malt. nunge* to swallow. *Br. nughushing* to swallow, devour, gulp down. Cf. 3695 *Ta. nukar*; 3791 *Ta. nol* (Pfeiffer). DED 3064.

3698 *Ta. nuṅku*, (*Tinn.*) **noṅku** pulpy kernel of a tender palmyra fruit, tender palmyra fruit; **nukumpu** unexpanded tender leaf of palmyra, plantain, etc., palmyra leaf. *Ma. noṅhu* unripe pulp of a palmyra fruit; a coconut the kernel of which swells out into a sweet spongy substance through lying for a long time. *Te. (B.) nuṅgu* palm-fruit kernel while unripe. DED 3065.

3699 *Ka. nusi* a minute insect that destroys wool, any cloth, and paper; one that destroys grain; eye-fly, gnat. *Te. nusuma* eye-fly, gnat, midge. *Go. (D. Ma.) nusme* mosquito (*Voc.*

2016); *nūsi* (Tr.) flour-weevil, (W. Ph.) weevil; (SR.) nusi crop rust (*Voc.* 2021). ? *Ta. ucu* woodworm. Cf. 3715 *Ta. nuļampu* and 3779 *Ta. no*. From DED(S) 3077.

3700 *Ta. nup* minute, fine, etc.; *nuppu*, *nupmai*, *nupuku*, *nuppmi* minuteness, smallness, slenderness, sharpness, refinement, nicety, exquisiteness (as in workmanship), acuteness, subtlety, discrimination, precision, accuracy, delicacies, dainties, mystery; *nupniyān* person of acute intellect, quick parts or subtle discrimination, minister; *nupakkam* sharpness, minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nupāñkiyōr* persons of subtle or sharp intellect; *nupāñku* (*nupāñki*-) to be thin, minute, attenuated, be subtle, fine, refined; *n.* minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nupi* (-v-, -nt-) to waste away, be thinned down; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, powder, examine carefully; *n.* a point; *nupukkam* fineness, minuteness, sharpness, acuteness, acumen, subtlety, exquisiteness (as of work), niggardliness; *nupukku* (*nupukki*-) to make very small (as beads), powder, pulverize, pound, grind, shatter to pieces, write a small hand, be niggardly, stint, sharpen to a point, sharpen the wits, execute minutely or finely (as a work); *n.* smallness, fineness, subtlety, any small or minute thing, small handwriting; (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) *upukku* to powder (= *nupukku*); *nupuku* (*nupuki*-) to be slender, delicate (as a woman's waist), be minute, become thin, be sharp, keen, acute (as one's intellect); *nupūñku* (*nupūñki*-) id., be powdered, pulverized, sing softly, as a tune; *n.* powder; *nuvapai* flour of rice and other grains, a ball of sesame confection; *nuvapai* minuteness, fineness, flour; *nupam* minuteness, fineness, subtlety, insight, acuteness, precision, accuracy, an invisible planet, minute point of time, a figure of speech which expresses an idea by implication, a critical commentary; *nuñāñku* (*nuñāñki*-) to be fine, thin, attenuated; *n.* thinness, smallness; *nuñai* (-v-, -nt-) to be minute, fine, be keen, acute, make innuendoes; *n.* minuteness, fineness, intellectual sharpness; *nuñaiyu* minuteness, fineness, keen understanding or perception; *nuñai* acuteness, fineness, minuteness. *Ma. nupma* minuteness; *nuppam* fine texture of cloth. *Ko. nunk* (*nunky*-) (? *nunk*-) to cut a small piece from dried meat to make broth (implies poverty). *Ka. nup* smoothness, softness, fineness, niceness, neatness, subtilty, gentleness, etc.; *nupupu*, *nuppu*, *numpu* smoothness, delicateness, fineness; *nuppage*, *nuppane* smooth, smoothness, state of being powdered, state of being smooth by shaving, baldness, bald; *nuppitu*, *nuppittu* that is smooth, etc. *Tu. nonpa*, *nonpagē* soft, nice. *Te. nunu*-smooth, gentle; *nunupu* smoothness, smooth; *nunupari* smooth, polished; *nunna*, *nunnani* smooth; *nunnana* smoothness. *Konḍa nunaga* softly. DED(S, N) 3066.

3701 *Ta. nupañku* yellow spreading spots on skin; *unpi* wart. *Ma. nupil* scurf, itch; *unpal* eruption (on skin); *unpil* id., vesicle as of itch; *unpi* pimple on the face of infants. DEDS 568.

3702 *Ta. nupāvu* (*nupāvi*-), *nupācu* (*nupāci*-), *nupai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rub and feel with the fingers, feel with the tip of the tongue as the gums or palate. *Ka. none* to clean with the tongue the teeth of substances lodged between them. DED 3067.

3703 *Ta. nupai* backbiting. *Ma. nupa* calumny, flattery, lie; *nupayan* talebearer, spy, calumniator; *nupekka* to backbite; *nupattam* backbiting. DED 3068.

3704 *Ta. nutampu* boiled rice. *Tu. nuppu* id. (or with 600 *Ta. up*). DEDS 569.

3705 *Ta. nūtal* forehead, eyebrow, head, skull, top, upper part. *Ma. nūtal* forehead. *Ka. nūsal(u)* id. *Tu. nesaly*, *nasuḍi* id. *Te. nuduru*, *nosalu* id. *Ga. (S.³) nudud* id. *Konḍa nudru* id. / Cf. *Skt. nīṭala*, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10970(2). DED(S) 3069.

3706 *Te. nuyi*, *nuyyi*, *nūyi* a well. *Kol. nuvi* id. *Nk. nuvi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) uy*, *uvvi* id. *Go. (Ko.) nuy* id. (*Voc.* 2012). *Konḍa (BB)* *nuy* id. *Kuwi (S.) nūyi* id. DED(S) 3070.

3707 *Ta. nurampu* mud, mire. *Tu. nurum*-*bu* alluvium. DED 3071.

3708 *Ma. nuri* a bunch of rice plants and the space required to plant them, what three fingers can hold; *nurikka* to put some grains, take and put with three fingers; *nurippikka* to transplant. *Koḍ. nuli* cluster of paddy plants growing in one hole; ? *nī-ri* bundle of several paddy seedlings. ? *Ta. nuru* tender shoots in paddy stubble; *nuru* after-shoot from the roots of rice, millet, etc. DED(S) 3072.

3709 *Ma. nurumpu* rot, wood-dust, iron rust, etc.; *nurumpuka* to rot, decay. *Tu. nurumbu* wood-dust, iron rust. DED 3073.

3710 *Ta. nural* froth, foam, scum, spume, lather, bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to froth, foam, effervesce. *Ma. nura* foam, froth; *nurayuka* to froth; *nurekka* to foam, emit scum, ferment as toddy; *nuri* small bubbles of water; *nurikka* to rise in small bubbles. *Ko. nor* foam. *Ka. nore* foam, froth, scum. *Koḍ. nere* froth. *Tu. nurē* foam, froth, scum. *Te. nūrūgu*, *nuruvu* foam, froth; *nuccūḷu* (*pl.*) foam. DED 3074.

3711 *Kur. nurgnā* to push back into the fire unburnt ends of logs protruding; (Hahn) *nurgnā* to shove in, insert, put fuel or half-burnt sticks into the fire. *Malt. nurge* to drag or draw (as a net); *nurgre* to move onward or slide. ? *Ka. (K.²) nūru* to force one's way through. DEDS 570.

3712 *Ta. nuvapai* black Italian millet. *Ka. navape*, *navapi* a small grain, the Italian

millet or panic seed, *Panicum italicum*. DED 3075.

3713 *Ma. nulayuka* to rot, moulder. *Tu. nubbu* mouldy, musty. *Go. (Tr.) nūlk* mould on leather (*Voc.* 1998). DEDS 571.

3714 *Ta. nūrai* (-v-, -nt-) to creep through a narrow passage, penetrate, be impressed into one's mind, get into, take up as an office, be interpolated; (-pp-, -tt-) to put, insert, interpolate; *n.* narrow way, window, opening, aperture, cave; *nuruntu* (*nurunti*-), *nurutu* (*nuruti*-) to insert, stick in, tuck in, tie (as a coil of hair), keep in a place not easily found, carry away by stealth; skulk, slink or sneak away, slip out of sight as one among many, crawl, creep as reptiles; *nurunti* one who shirks responsibility; *nuruvu* (*nuruvi*-) to creep along (as reptiles); *nuraval* anything slippery; *nūrai* postern, chink, hole, bore, a kind of lattice window, cave; *noṟuntu* (*noṟunti*-) to insert, thrust. *Ma. nūrayuka* to creep in, squeeze through; *nūra-vātil* a small door; *nūruka*, *nūluka* to creep in, squeeze through, enter slyly or with difficulty; ? *nūṭṭa* gap in a fence; ? *nokkuka* to pass through, pierce, bore through. *Ka. nōre* to creep in, etc.; *nurgu*, *nuggu* to pass by pressing, squeeze through, force oneself into, enter without permission (as a door, a house), creep into (as a hole); *nuggisu* to cause to creep or squeeze through; *nugieu* to get out of (the hand, etc.) by wriggling (as a bird), slip (from the hand, as a rope); *nugul* to enter a door or a small narrow passage or opening, go in with difficulty, squeeze through, creep in, enter; *nup(u)eu*, *nupacu* to slip, slide as out of the hand, slip away, glide or move off, escape; *nusi* to enter a door, etc.; *nusu* to enter a door or narrow opening, retreat, hide oneself, slink, go; *n.* entering a door or small, narrow opening; an artful play in not directly naming an object; evasion, subterfuge, falsehood; *nusūḷisu* to cause to enter a door; *nūl* falsehood, lie. *Koḍ. nugg-* (*nuggi*-) to enter by force or without permission, go through (into cave). *Tu. nurumpē* hole; *nuripāvuni* to press into a hole; *nurguni* to pass over; *nūruni* to creep in, enter with difficulty. *Te. (K.) nusulu* to shrink, withdraw, hide oneself, tell a lie; *n.* shrinking one's limbs, hiding; (K.) *nusalu* to evade, lie; (K.) *nusūgu* to slink, slide away, escape. *Kol. no-lagg-* (*no-lankt-*) (snake) crawls. *Konḍa ruḡ-* (*-it-*) to enter, steal in, get into, enter through a passage. *Pe. ruḡ-* (*rukt-*) to hide (*intr.*); *ruk-* (*-t-*) id. (*tr.*). *Mand. ruḡ-* id. (*intr.*); *ruk-* id. (*tr.*) *Kui ruḡka* (< *ruk-p-*; *rukt-*) to thrust in between, fit in something between two surfaces, twist something into a cloth, insert; *rūda* (*rūdi-*) to crawl under, creep under or through; *rōnda* (*rōndi-*) to slip through; *pl. action* *roṭka* (*roṭki-*). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ruḡ-* (*-it-*) to hide (*intr.*); *ruk-* (*-h-*) id. (*tr.*); (F.) *rūgali*, (S.) *lūgnai* to hide oneself; (F.) *rūga* secretly; *rūkhali* to hide (*tr.*). *Kur. nupnā* (*nudḍas*) to

hide, conceal, screen from sight, veil, mask off; *nūxrnā* to hide oneself, be kept secret; *nūlūgnā* to insert a thing into another by a sliding push, thrust or slip into or under lengthwise; *nulḡurnā* to enter into or under, head foremost, creep into. *Malt. nude* to hide, conceal; *nudgre* to hide (*intr.*), disappear; *lulge* to thrust in; *lulgre* to disappear (as in a crowd or jungle); *lulgre* to hide oneself. Cf. 4994 *Ta. muḡai*. DED(S, N) 3076.

3715 *Ta. nuļampu*, *nūļal*, *nūļal* gnat, eye-fly, mosquito; *niļampi* gnat; *nūļān* small biting ant. *Ma. nuḷampu* a gnat, chiefly an eye-fly. *Ka. nōla*, *nōlavu*, *nōna*, *nōnavu* a fly; *nōraju*, *nōrañju* a (mosquito or) gnat, an eye-fly; (Hal.) *nēla* a fly; (Gowda) *nēla* house-fly; (Hav.) *nēlavu* id. *Koḍ. mu-h* gnat, midge. *Kor. (T.) nūḡgi* mosquito. *Kol. (Br.) nulle* fly. *Pa. nūrūi*, (S.) *uṛūi* mosquito. *Go. (Tr.) nulle* a flea, esp. one which damages kodon and kutki flowers; *nulle* (Mu. Ma.) a small insect which bites in the rainy season, (W.) gnat; (L.) *nule*, (M.) *nule* mosquito (*Voc.* 2015). *Malt. nuto* a kind of very small gnat. Cf. 700 *Ta. uḷu* and 3699 *Ka. nusi*. DED(S, N) 3077.

3716 *Ka. nuļgu* to reduce to small fragments; be powdered. *Tu. nuliyni* to be broken, shattered; *nuli* a bit, fragment. *Te. (K.) nuliyu* to be broken, shattered. DED 3078.

3717 *Ta. nuļju* (*nulli*-) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip. *Ma. nūḷuka* to pinch, pluck; *nūḷa* a pinch, bit; *nūḷal* a pinch, harvest of grains that are picked. *Ko. nuly-* (*nulc-*) to pinch. *Ka. (Gowda; Dr. Ling., p. 104)* *nūḷu* to pinch. *Te. (K.) nul(u)eu* to pinch, nip off, squeeze; *nulumu* to pinch. DED(N) 3079.

3718 *Ka. nūruku* to wane away, become devoid of growth or increase. *Tu. nurguni* to decay. DEDS 572.

3719 *Ta. nūpi* point, tip, minuteness, fineness, smallness; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, whet, examine carefully, look intently; *nupai* point, tip, end. *Ma. nuni* very thin and meagre. DED 3080.

3720 *Ta. nū*, *nūvu* sesame; *nūlai* a sesame ball, a preparation of sesame seed. *Te. nūvu*, *nuvvu* gingily seed; *nūne*, *nūniya* oil; *nū-biṇḍi* flour of gingily seeds; (*VPK*) *nūḡulu* = *nuvvulu*. *Kol. (SR.) nuvvū* sesame, oil; (W.) *nu-ne* oil. *Nk. nuvv* (*pl. nuvvul*) sesame; *nūne* oil. *Nk. (Ch.) u* sesame. *Pa. nuval* (*pl.*) sesame; *nū ney* sesame oil. *Ga. (S.³) nuval* (*pl.*) *Sesamum indicum*. *Go.* (most dialects) *nūṅ(g)*, (Tr. A.) *nung* sesame (*Voc.* 2018); (ASu.) *nūh*, (Koya Su.) *nūḡku* (*pl.*) id. *Konḍa (BB)* 1972) *nū* id. DED(S) 3081.

3721 *Ta. nūkkam*, *nūkku* sissoo wood, *Dalbergia sissoo*. *Ka. (DCV) nūke* blackwood. *Te. nūka* a kind of tree; (*DCV*) *nūka-mānu* blackwood. DED(S) 3082.

3722 *Ta. nūkku* (nūkki-) to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, incite, discharge (weapon). *Ka. nūku, nūgu, nūhku* to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, urge on. *Koḍ. nu-k- (nu-ki-)* to push. *Tu. nūkuni* to thrust, push, reject; *nurkuni* to press on, elbow, push, make way. *Te. nūku* to shove, push violently, thrust out; *n. a thrust; nūkuḍu* shoving, a shove. *Kol. nu-k- (nu-ki-)* to push so as to move. DED (N) 3083.

3723 *Kur. nūxnā, nūkhā* to bow (the head), keep down (the eyes); silence, defeat, put down. *Malt. nūge* to droop, walk or behave without energy. DED 3084.

3724 *Kur. nūtnā* to plunge the hand into, touch, defile. *Malt. nūte* to touch, meddle. DED 3085.

3725 *Kur. nūturnā* to stretch out one's legs in sitting or lying down; *nūtur okknā* to stretch out one's legs while sitting. *Malt. nūtre* to stretch out the legs when lying down. DED 3086.

3726 *Ta. nūl* yarn, cotton thread, string, systematic treatise, science; (nūp-, nūp-) to spin, compose (as a poem), make a plot; *nūlār, nūlōr* learned persons; (Tinn.) *nūpu* spinning. *Ma. nūl* thread, yarn, measuring line; *nūlka* to spin. *Ko. nu-l* thread; ? *nurb-* (nurb-) to twist, wring (neck). *To. nu-s* thread; *nu-sf- (nu-št-)* to join ends of thread by rolling. *Ka. nūl* yarn, thread (of cotton); (nūl-) to make thread, spin; *nūlige* spinning; *nūlisu* to cause to spin; *nūli* to twist (as a rope, etc.), wring, curl (whiskers), roll (as cotton) between the hands, turn round (as the back), twist off (as a twig); (the intestines) to grip; *n. (also nūlike, nūlige)* state of being twisted, a twist, cord, thread, twine; gripping pain in the intestines; (Hal.) *nūgulu* thread. *Koḍ. nu-lī* thread. *Tu. nūlu* thread, yarn; *nūloḍu* spindle; *nūpuni* to spin, twist, string; *nūppuni* to twist. *Kor. (M.) nūglu* thread. *Te. nūlu* cotton thread; *nūlaka* a rough kind of rope or string; *nūli* entanglement in a thread; *nūliyu* to be twisted; *nūlincu, nūl(u)cu, nūl(u)pu, nūlumu* to twist; *nūlivu* a twist. *Kol. nūv, (Kin.) nūl* thread. *Pa. nūl* id. *Ga. (Oll.) nūl* id. *Go. (many dialects) nūl* thread, string (Voc. 2020). *Koṇḍa nūlu* thread; (BB) *nūls-* to twist. *Pe. nūl* thread; *nōn-* (nōt-) to spin, twine. *Maṇḍ. nūl* thread. *Kuī nūḍu (pl. nūḍka)* cotton yarn, thread; *nōlba (nōt-)* to twist strands together, spin thread; *n. spinning. Kuwi (Su. Isr.) lūlu, (F.) lūlu, (S) lūlu* thread. ? *Kur. nōḍnā* to wind or twist anything flexible, twist grass or creeper into rope. DED(S, N) 3087.

3727 *Kol. u-r- (u-ṭ-)* to wind on (waist-cloth, belt), put on (clothes). *Nk. ūr-* to wear. *Nk. (Ch.) ū-uy- (ūṭ-)* to put on cloth. *Pa. nūr-* to wear (loincloth, dhoti); *nūppip- (nūppit-)* to put (loincloth, dhoti) on someone else. *Ga. (Oll.) nūr-* to wear cloth; (S.) *nūḍ-* to wear (dhoti, sari). DED(S) 3088.

3728 *Ta. nūru* (nūri-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder, demolish, destroy; *n. powder, dust, flour; nuvaru (nuvāri-)* to file; *nūrukku* (nūrukki-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder; *nūruḥku (nūruḥki-)* to be powdered, crushed, squeezed; *n. grit; norukku (norukki-)* to break, crush, smash to pieces; *n. crushing; noruḥku (noruḥki-)* to be broken, crushed, smashed; *n. broken grains, grits, powder; noruṇu (pp-, -tt-)* to be brittle, fragile; *nukku (nukki-)* to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush. *Ma. nūru* powder, esp. powdered lime, starch; *nūruka* to be pulverized; *nūruḥhuka* to be broken into small pieces, shattered, pulverized; *nūruḥhū bit, chip, atom; nūrukku* to crush, break in pieces, pound; *nūrukku* bit, fragment, broken rice; *nūru* broken rice. *Ko. nūc* grains broken in pestling; *nug- (nugy-)* to be hard-pressed (to support large family); *nuge-* (nuge-) to pound (chillies) with pestle. *To. nūc* broken rice, chips; *nu-ṭ* line. *Ka. nūru* state of being crushed; *nūku, nūgu* fragments, grit; *nūri* to be reduced to small bits or powder, be crushed; *n. state of being crushed; nūruku, nūruḡu, nūruḡu, nūgu* to crush; be crushed; *nūruḡu, nūguḡu, nūru* state of being crushed; *nūru*, *nūru* fragments, bits, grits; *nūru*, *nūrisu* to crush to fragments. *Koḍ. nūri* very small bits of broken rice; *nūci* broken grains of rice. *Tu. nūriyuni* to break, go to pieces, decay; *nūripuni, nūripuni* to break, powder, granulate, pulverize; *nūritely* bruising, chips; *nūrkallu* kind of pebbles found in rice; *nūkkuni* to bruise; *nūji, nūju* contusion, bruise. *Te. nūru* to grind, sharpen, whet; *nūru*, *nūru* to thresh (as corn); *nūrupu, nūrupu, nūrupu, nūru* threshing; *nūrupu, nūru* to trash, kill; *n. thrashing, threshing; nūrumu* to powder, destroy; *n. powder, what is ground; nūgu* to pound, reduce to powder; be powdered; *n. bits, fragments, powder; nūka* coarse flour, grits; *nūca* powder. *Kol. (Kin.) nōrp-* to thresh (or with 3797). *Pa. nūkol, (S.) nūgur* broken rice. *Ga. (P.) nongre* manjil broken rice after pounding (see 4639). *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nōrānā* to grind grain; (W.) *nōrānā, (A. Y. Ch. G. S. Ko.) nōr-, (Ma.) nōṛ-, (MaS.) nōhk-, (Pat.) nōr-, nōhk-* to grind (Voc. 2065); (Tr.) *nūkāṅ (pl.)* broken chironji kernels; (W.) *nūkā* rice broken in grinding; (G. Mu. Ma.) *nūka (pl. nūkaṅ)* broken rice (Voc. 2017). *Koṇḍa nūr-* (-it-) to crush, grind, pulverize; (BB) *nōka (pl. nōkeṅ)* particles of broken rice after pounding. *Pe. nūz- (nūst-)* to grind. *Maṇḍ. nūy-* id. *Kuwi (F.) nūiyali, (Isr.) nūy-* (-it-) to grind; (S.) *nūinai* to mill; (S.) *nūripinai* to thresh with oxen; (F.) *nūrpali* to thresh out with cattle; *nōrp-* (-it-) (Isr.) to thresh driving cattle over grain, (Su.) to thresh (or with 3797); (F.) *nūkaṅa* broken rice. *Br. nusing* to crush, grind; *nūxal* handmill (xal stone); *nut* flour. DED(S) 3089.

3729 *Ta. nūru* (obl. and in cpds. *nūru-*) 100; *nūruvar* 100 persons. *Ma. nūru (nūru-)* 100; *nūru-āṇṭu* 100 years; *nūruvar, nūruvar*

100 persons. *Ko. nu-r* 100. *To. nu-ṭ* id. *Ka. nūru* id.; *nūrar, nūrvar, (Shanmugam) nūrvar* 100 persons. *Koḍ. nu-ri (obl. nu-ṭ-)* 100. *Tu. nūdu (obl. nūta-)* id. *Te. nūru (obl. nūja-)* id.; *nūruguru, nūruvuru* 100 persons. *Go. (Tr.) nūr (pl. nuhk), (L. SR.) nūr, (Pat. Hislop) nūr* 100 (Voc. 2019); (ASu.) *nūr (pl. nuhk)* id. DED(S) 3090.

3730 *Ta. niva* (-pp-, -nt-) to rise, be elevated, grow, spread, overflow; *nivar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise high; *nivappu* elevation, height; *ivar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise on high, ascend, spring, leap, rush out, climb over, mount; *ika* (-pp-, -nt-) to leap over, cross over, transgress, overflow; *iya* (-pp-, -nt-) to pass beyond, excel, transcend; *iyakkam* greatness, excellence. *Ma. nikakka* to rise; *ivaram* height; *ivaruka* to rise up; *ivarttuka* to lift, raise; *ekaruka* to ascend, rise; *ekarttuka, ekattuka* to lift, raise; *ekaram* height, uphill; *ikayakkuka* to transgress. *Ka. nege, nese* to rise, ascend, go upward, jump; *negapu, negavu* to lift up, hold uplifted; *negasu* to cause to jump or jump over; *egaru* to rise, fly, jump; *egarisu* to cause to rise, cause to fly, cause to jump, shoplift; *egarike* jumping; *egu* rising, embarkation; *egā digā* up and down; (Hav.) *neggu* to lift. *Koḍ. nekkura* cliff. *Tu. negiyuni* to rise, come up; *negipuni* to leap, jump, spring up; *negapuni* to overflow; *negattu* overflowing. *Kor. (M.) negi* to lift. *Te. negayu, egayu, negayu* to fly, go up, rise up, jump; *negavu, egavu* flying, flight; *eguru, (K. also) evuru* to fly, jump up; *n. flying, flight, jump; eguva* the top; *eguvu* flying, flight of bird; *egupu* flight, increase; *egu, egudu* high, raised; *egayineu* to toss up; *egacu* to cause to fly; *egirineu* to toss up, cause to fly; *ega* upwards; *ega digu* up and down; (K.) *eydu* to fly; *egumati* embarkation, putting goods on board of a ship, exportation; *egudala* the upper or higher part or region (as of a river); increase, rise. *Kol. negay- (negayt-)* to fly; *negap- (negapt-)* to make to fly. *Nk. negay-* to fly, rise; *negap-* to make to fly or rise. *Nk. (Ch.) egur-* to jump. *Go. (S.) egr-* to dance; *egermuṭ* a dance (Voc. 333). *Koṇḍa egri- (-t-)* to fly (as a bird). Cf. 411 *Ta. ika* and 870 *Ta. ē*; ? cf. 3665 *Koṇḍa nig-*. DED(S, N) 3091, and from DED 352.

3731 *Ka. negaḍi, nigadi, nagadi* a cold, catarrh. *Tu. negaḍi, negaḍe* id. DED 3092.

3732 *Ka. negar, negare* alligator. *Tu. negaḷy* id.; *negaru* a sea-animal, the vehicle of Varuṇa. *Te. (B.) negaḍu* a polypus or marine animal supposed to entangle swimmers. / Cf. Skt. *nakra-* crocodile; *nakra-* a kind of aquatic animal; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7038. DED 3093.

3733 *Ta. neku* (nekuv-, nekk-) to suffer, be distressed; *evvu* (evvi-) to cause pain; *evvai* care, anxiety; *evvam* affliction, distress, pestilence, dislike; *ēval* poverty, want. *Ko. neg-* (negy-) to suffer from reverse of fortune; *caus. negc- (negc-)*. *Ka. (Hav.) negaru* to suffer in sickbed. *Tu. neggi, negi* shyness, shame;

(B-K.) *nigary, negary* to linger as a sick person. *Te. nevva* poverty, calamity, misfortune, distress, peril; (K.) *nevulu* to grieve, be distressed; *n. (also negulu)* regret, disquiet. DED(S) 3094.

3734 *Ka. nekkare, doḍḍa nekkare* Indian rhododendron, *Melastoma malabatricum*. *Tu. nekkare, nekkaru* id. DEDS 573.

3735 *Tu. nēga* beauty, nicety; beautiful, nice, fair. *Ga. (Oll.) niya, (S.) niyā* good. *Go. (M.) nehnā* good, handsome; (L.) *nihnā, (Mu.) nehna, (Ma.) ne'na* good; (W.) *nahnā* well (of health); (Ph.) *nahnal* excellent, good (Voc. 2041). *Koṇḍa negi* good; *negikan* a good man; *negend adv.* good, well; *negenda adv.* well, fine (of living, flourishing). *Pe. nekri* good; *nekrakan* a good man. *Maṇḍ. nekran* (masc.), *nekdal* (fem.), *nekke* (neut.) good. *Kui negi* good, well, fine, noble, splendid; (K.) *nehi* good. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) *nehi, (Isr.) nehi, nehi, (F.) nihi* id. *Malt. neke* to get well. / There has been convergence with IA (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7150, e.g. Mar. *nikā* good, pure), whence by borrowing forms like *Pa. niko, Go. (W.) nikkā* good. *Pa. negget* < Halbi *nāgat*. DED(S, N) 3096.

3736 *Ta. neñcu, neñcam* mind, conscience, heart, breast, bosom, chest, centre or heart of a thing, bravery, courage; *neñcuḷ* mind; *neñcuḷu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be broken-hearted, dispirited. *Ma. neñcu, neñcu* heart, breast; *neñcar* bold men. *Ko. nanj* heart. *To. nīz* id., dewlap. *Koḍ. neññi, (Mercara dialect) neññi* chest of body. *Te. nenjili* uneasiness, distress, trouble of mind. *Pa. diññi* pith. *Go. (LuS.) nenjomee* mango stone. *Koṇḍa (BB) ninjam* chest. *Pe. nenjom, nenja* daki id.; *nenja* pith (of a coconut). *Maṇḍ. nenja* daki chest. *Kui* *ninja* heart of a tree, pith; solid, sound, uncracked, strong. *Kuwi linja* (F.) kernel, yolk of egg, (Su.) pulp of fruit, (Isr.) yolk of egg. ? *Kur. nisand* core or hard wood of a tree. DED(S, N) 3097.

3737 *Ta. neṭi* pungent odour causing a choking sensation, as of fried chillies; strong pungent smell, stench. *Ka. niḍi* a strong, pungent, stifling smell, as that of tobacco or tobacco smoke, of cayenne pepper or its vapour when being roasted. DED 3098.

3738 *Ta. neṭu* long; (-pp-, -tt-) to be long (as time), continue (as rain), become tall; *neṭumai* length, extension, tallness, height as of a person or tree, continuation, protraction, greatness, boundlessness, excessiveness, depth; *neṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make delay; *neṭitu* after a long delay; *neṭippu* long time; *neṭiṇ* tall person, great person, Viṣṇu; *neṭil* length, long vowel, that which is great or excessive; *neṭukku* length, as of a wall; *neṭuka* lengthwise, longitudinally, straight on, continuously; *neṭuku* (neṭuki-) to extend, be lengthened, grow tall, high or long, be protracted, delayed; *neṭupam* length, height; *neṭuman* anything long; *neṭumi* tall woman, tall tree

(as palm-tree); *neṭṭa-neṭumai* great length, excessive tallness or height; *neṭṭam* tallness, length; *neṭṭāṅku* lengthiness; *neṭṭāyam* stretchers, piling up bricks perpendicularly or upright; *neṭṭu* length, tallness, long distance, extent, as of the breadth of a pial; *neṭṭai* tallness. *Ma. neṭu* long; *neṭukkam* tallness; *neṭuṅkan* tall; *neṭuppu*, *neṭuppan* length, height; *neṭumpu* pride; *neṭumpan* arrogant; *neṭuman* tall man; *neṭuma*, *neṭumān* tallness; *neṭṭan* tall man; *neṭṭāyam* a straight part in a river; a stretcher (brick or stone); *niṭu* long, tall, straight; *niṭiyōn* tall person; *niṭuppan* tallness; *niṭṭal*, *niṭṭaṅkal* shin. *Ko. neṭṭerṇ* flat on back (of lying or falling). *To. nōr-* (nōry-), *nōrk-* (nōrky-) to be or become tall; *nōrk-* (nōrky-) to lengthen (*tr.*), let (hair) grow. *Ka. niḍu*, *niṭṭu* state of being drawn out in length, stretched or extended, that of being long, length, that of being tall, extensiveness, greatness, bigness; *niṭṭ-eluvu* backbone; *niḍidu* that which is extended, long, etc., length, etc. *Tu. niḍi* straight, high, lofty; *niḍu* long, tall, high; *niḍuppa* tallness, length; *niṭṭ-usuru* a deep sigh; *neḍi* long. *Te. niḍu*, *niḍuda* long; *niḍivi*, *niḍupu* length; long; *niḍucanu* to extend; *niṭṭ-urucu* to make a deep, long-drawn respiration or sigh; *niṭṭ-urupu* a deep, long-drawn respiration, a sigh. *Koṇḍa niṇi* straight, long; *niṇikan* a tall man. Cf. 3692 *Ta. niṇi*. DED(S) 3099.

3739 *Ta. neṭṭam* perpendicularly; *neṭṭam* erectness. *Ma. niṭṭ-ena* in a standing position, perpendicularly. *Ko. neṭe-n*, *neṭe-l* directly (of motion or of communication). *Ka. neṭṭage*, *neṭṭāna*, *neṭṭāne*, *neṭṭanna* straightly, straight, erect, regular, proper, orderly, rightly, properly, nicely, neatly, plainly, clearly, distinctly; *neṭṭi*, *neṭṭi* niceness, beauty, charm; *niṭa*, *niṭu* straightness, state of standing upright; properness, neatness, elegance, beauty, tidiness; *niṭugāra* a tidy man; *fem. niṭugādi*; *neṭu* straightness, directness, truth. *Tu. neṭṭage* straight, upright; straightly, properly; *niḍpa*, *niḍpa*, *niṭṭa* straight, upright, erect; straightly, erectly; *niṭa* upright, straight, direct; *niṭāniṭi* straightly. *Te. niṭṭa* erect; *niṭra*, *niṭramu*, *neṭramu* erectness, steepness; erect, vertical, steep, precipitous; *niṭṭṛinu* to keep or place erect; *niṭu* elegance, beauty, neatness, prettiness, foppishness; *niṭukādu* a beau; *niṭukattiya*, *niṭukatte* a belle; (K.) *neṭṭana* adv. straight, in an orderly way, clearly. *Pa. niṭṭa* straight. *Go. (SR.) niṭ* right, proper; (L.) *niṭum*, *niṭum* indeed, truly (Voc. 2002). *Koṇḍa niṭa* koṛi a straight pole on which the roof of a house rests. / Cf. Mar. *niṭ* straight; fit, right, proper. DED(S) 3100.

3740 *Ta. neṭṭil*, *neṭil* a bamboo. ? *Tu. neḍilū* a kind of bush. DED 3101.

3741 *Ka. (Hav.) nedi* gums (of teeth); (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 94) *niḍi* id. *Tu. niḍi* id. *Kor. (O.) necci* id. DED(S) 575.

3742 *Ka. netta*, *letta* dice, gambling. *Te. nettamu* gambling; *nettam-ādu* to play at dice, gamble; *netta-palaka* dice-board. / < Skt. *netra*- according to Kitt., but this meaning is not found in Skt., Pkt., or NIA (acc. to Turner). DEDS 576.

3743 *Ta. nempu* joining dowel or nail, pins for jewels, rung or round of a ladder, ribs joining together the two beams of a well-sweep, serving also as steps for the man who treads it, ribs; *nempu* rung of a ladder, wooden pin. ? *Ma. numpu* a nail with two points to join planks. *Te. nempu* an iron nail pointed at both ends, used in joining boards. DED 3102.

3744 *Ka. nemmi* *Dalbergia oujeinensis*. *Te. nemmi* id. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *nemi*- id. DEDS 577.

3745 *Ta. ney* (-v-, -t-) to weave as clothes, string, link together; *neyvār* the caste of weavers; *neyvu* weaving; *necavu* weaving, act of weaving, texture, intertexture, web; ? *neyvāl* curtain. *Ma. neyka* to weave, plait mats; *neyttu* weaving; *neypu* a large mat for treading out corn in sandy districts; *neyyal* weaving. *Ko. nec-* (nec-) to weave. ? *neg-* (neg-) to be close-woven; *negc-* (negc-) to make close-woven. *To. nic-* (nič-) to darn; *nes-* (nesθ-), *ni-θ-* (ni-θ-) to weave. *Ka. nēy*, *nēyi*, *neyyu*, *nē*, *nēyu* to weave, entwine; *neyi*, *nē*, *nēyu* weaving, a web; *nēyige*, *nēyge*, *nēge* id., entwining or being entwined; *neysu*, *neysu* to cause to weave; *nēyikāra*, *neyge-kāra*, *nēkāra* weaver. *Koḍ. ne-y-* (ne-yuv-, neji-) to spin (thread); (Shanmugam) *neyv* braiding, weaving. *Tu. neyuni* to weave (as a spider); *neyipini*, *nēpini*, *neyuni* to weave, plait, braid; *neyigē*, *nēge* texture; *neyigāre* weaver. *Te. nēyu* to weave; *nēyincu* to cause to be woven, get woven; *nēta* weaving, texture; *nētakādu*, *nētari* weaver; *nēta-purugu* spider (see 4312). *Go. (Koya Su.) nēco-* to weave. *Koṇḍa ney-* (-t-) to weave or thatch the roof with leaves; *caus. neyis/-neypis-*. *Kui nelpa* (neht-) to build a fence. *Kuwi* (S.) *neh'nai* to interweave. *Kur. essnā* (issyas) to weave, entwine into a fabric, furnish or adorn any article with net-work or plait-work. *Malt. ese* to plait, do mat-work. DED(S, N) 3103.

3746 *Ta. ney* butter, ghee, oil, grease, fat, honey; (-pp-, -tt-) to be glossy, polished, be fat, plump, become greasy, unctuous, or sticky; *neyppu* unctuousness, oiliness, gloss, polish; *neyam* ghee, oil. *Ma. ney* any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee. *Ko. nay* ghee. *To. niy* id. *Ka. ney*, *nēy* id. *Koḍ. ney* id. *Tu. nēyi* ghee, grease, fat. *Te. neyyi*, *nēyi* ghee, oil; *nūne*, *nūniya* oil, gingily oil (< *nū + ney; see 3720). *Kol. ney* butter, ghee; *nu-ne* oil; (SR.) *pāl nūne* ghee. *Nk. ney* ghee; *nūne* sesamum oil. *Nk. (Ch.) ey* oil. *Pa. ney* oil, fat; *nū ney* sesamum oil. *Go. (Oll.) ney*, (S.) *neyyū* (pl. *neygū*), (S.) *ney(yu)* oil. *Go. (A. Tr. W. Ph.) nī*, (SR.) *neyi*, (M.) *nei*, (Mu.) *niy*, *ney*, (Ma.) *niy(i)*, (S.) *niy(yu)* id.;

(Ko.) *nfy* ghee (Voc. 2001); (Tr.) *pāl nī* ghee; *phuki nī* honey (phuki bee). *Koṇḍa niyu* oil. *Maṇḍ. ney* id. *Kui niyu* id.; *pūki niyu* honey. *Kuwi* (F.) *niyū*, (Su. P.) *niyu*, (Isr.) *niyū* oil. *Kur. nēta* grease, fat, lard. *Malt. nēnya* fat of an animal. Cf. 5496(b) *Ta. ven-ney*. DED(S) 3104.

3747 *Ta. neytal* white Indian water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus alba*; blue nelumbo, tuber of red Indian water-lily, maritime tract, sorrow of lovers due to separation (assigned by convention to the maritime tract). *Ma. neytal* a nymphaca; *Menyanthes indica*. *Ka. neydal(u)*, *neydū(u)*, *neydale*, *neydile* a water-lily. *To. naidilē* id. ? *Te. (VPK, p. 13) nēduru-nēla* low ground near the Godavari. DED(S, N) 3105.

3748 *Ta. neyttōr* blood. *Ko. netr* id. *To. nōts/netts* id. (in song). *Ka. nettar(u)*, *nettara*, *netra* id. *Koḍ. netta* ca-ñici sp. sandalwood which is red. *To. netteru* blood. *Te. netturu*, *netru* id. *Kol. netur*, (Pat., p. 15) *nettur* id. *Nk. netturu* id. *Nk. (Ch.) etturu* id. *Pa. netir* id.; *netro* red. *Go. (S.) nettūr*, (P.) *netir* blood; (P.) *netraṭ* red. *Go. (A. Y. S. Ko.) nettur*, (M.) *netur*, (Tr. Ch. W. Ph. Mu.) *nattur* blood; (Ch.) *nattur* rag red; (Mu.) *natral* blackish red; (Hislop) *netral* red (Voc. 2027). *Koṇḍa neter* blood. *Pe. neter* id.; red. *Maṇḍ. neter* blood. *Ku. nederi* balance word with raka blood (which is Or.). *Kuwi* (F.) *netori*, (Su.) *neteri* blood; (Isr.) *neteri/netori* id.; red. *Br. ditar* blood. For -tōr in *Ta.*, see 2883 *Ta. cōr*. DED(S) 3106.

3749 *Ma. nirañhuka* to drag the tail or feet along the ground, creep, crawl; *nirakkuka* to push, shove; *nirakkam*, *nirañhal* crawling on the ground. *Te. (K.) nerumu* to move on posteriors. DED 3107.

3750 *Ta. neraṭu* (neraṭi-) to be rough, hard; be halting; *neraṭu*, *neruṭu* that which is rough (as a road), rugged (as style), knotty or abstruse (as a passage); *niraṭu* coarseness, roughness; *neri* roughness. *Kā. naraḍu* roughness. *Tu. naraḍu* id., wart, protuberance; rough, craggy. *Te. neraḍu* uneven. DED(S) 3108.

3751 *Pa. nereñal* spleen. *Go. (Tr.) niranjal* an internal organ, possibly the sweetbreads; *nirjar* the spleen of animals; (Ma.) *nagnjari* an internal organ (? pancreas) (Voc. 1983, 1995). ? Cf. *Kol. (Kin.) mirjer* intestines (Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 3110.

3752 *Kur. nerr* snake. *Malt. neru* id. DED 3111.

3753 *Ta. nel* rice, paddy, grain of paddy. *Ma. nel* rice (as growing), rice in the husk, paddy. *Ko. nel* paddy, unhusked rice; *nel aky* husked rice. *To. neṣ* rice (in songs); *neṣiṣky* rice (see *aṣky*, s.v. 215 *Ta. ari*). *Ka. nel*, *nellu* paddy, rice in its husk, rice as growing, a grain of paddy. *Koḍ. nellī* rice, paddy. *Te. nellūru* n. pr. a town. DED(S) 3112.

3754 *Ta. nilavu*, *niḍā* moonlight, moon. *Ma. niḷā*, *niḷavu* id.; (Tiyya) *lāvu* moonlight. *To. neṣof* (obl. negot-) id. *Koḍ. nelaci* moon; *nelaci* bolji moonlight. *Te. nēla* moon, month, day of full moon; *ven nēla* moonlight. *Kol. nēla* moon. *Nk. nēla* id. *Pa. neliñ* (pl. *nelñil*) moon, month. *Go. (Oll.) neliñ* id.; (S.) *neling* moon; *nēla* (pl. *nelñil*, *nelingil*) month. *Go. (Tr.) nalenj* moon, new moon; (W. Ph.) *nalenj*, (SR. G. M.) *nelenj*, (A.) *lalenj*, (Ma. Ko.) *lējn* moon; (Mu.) *nalenj* (pl. *nalesk*), *lalenj*, *lalenj* id., month; (M.) *lenj* month (Voc. 2036). *Koṇḍa nēla* moon; *nēleṅ* (pl.) months; (BB) *lēnz(u)* moon, month. *Pe. lēnj* (obl. lēc-, pl. lēcku) id. *Maṇḍ. lēnj* id. *Kui dānju* (pl. *dāska*) id., season, period of time. *Kuwi* (F.) *lenjū* (pl. *leska*), (S.) *lenju*, (Su. P. Isr.) *lējnu* (pl. *leska*) moon, month. DED(S, N) 3113.

3755 *Ta. nelli* emblic myrobalan, *Phyllanthus emblica*. *Ma. nelli* id. *Ko. nel* ban *Fragaria nilgerrensis*. *To. niṣ ko-y* sp. berry (very sour, but when water is drunk immediately, tastes sweet); emblic myrobalan. *Ka. nelli* *P. emblica*. *Koḍ. nellike* id. *Tu. nelli* id. *Te. nelli* id.; *Premna esculenta*. *Pa. nella* *Phyllanthus emblica*. *Go. (A. Y. G. M.) nelli*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *nalli* id. (Voc. 2037). *Koṇḍa neli* tamarind. *Kui nēdi* id., *Kuwi* (F. S.) *lelli*, (Isr.) *leli* id. All the fruits have the same taste effect (see *To.*); communicated by several Indian scholars). DED(S) 3114, 3115.

3756 *Kol. evur* spittle. *Nk. evur* id. *Pa. nevuṭ*, *nevud* id. *Go. (Oll.) nevur* id. *Go. (Ma.) evur*, (Mu.) *ervo*, (Ko.) *ervu*, (S.) *ervunj*, *ervonj* id. (Voc. 364). *Pe. evri* id. *Maṇḍ. evriṅ* (pl.) id. DED(S) 3116.

3757 *Ta. neṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to press firmly with hand. *Tu. nesipuni* to press down, make tight. DED 3117.

3758 *Ta. nerunal*, *nerunaru*, *nerunai*, *nennal* yesterday; *nērru* id.; lately, recently. *Ma. innalē* yesterday. *Ir. nagaṭṭu*, *nā-ṭṭu* id. *Ko. ne-r* (obl. ne-ṭ-) id.; *amne-r* two days before yesterday. *To. ine-r* yesterday. *Ka. ninne* id., time lately passed. *Koḍ. ninna-ndi* yesterday (see 2920 *Ta. nāṇru*). *Kor. (O. M. T.) eru* id. *Te. ninna* id. *Go. (Tr.) ninne* (obl. *ninnēṭ*), (W. Ph.) *ninne*, (A. Y. M. Ko.) *ninne* id. (Voc. 1980). *Koṇḍa i'en* (obl. *i'ēn*), (Gūri dial.) *inen* id. *Maṇḍ. ineliṅ* id. *Kui riṣi*, *riṣi* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *re'e*, (T.) *re'la*, (F.) *re'ini*, (S.) *re'eni*, (Isr.) *re'eni*, (Su.) *re'ni* id. *Br. darō* id.; *dare* nan night before last (cf. 3621) (Zvelebil, *IJL* 7.328). Cf. 5020(b) for *Ko.* and *To.* DED(S, N) 3109, DEDS 827 (Su. 1973, p. 141: *Kui-Kuwi* *neṇ- > *nē- > re-).

3759 *Ta. neṭṭi* forehead, front, top, summit; *neṭi* temples. *Ma. neṭṭi* forehead; *neruka* crown of the head. *Ko. nec* forehead. *To. nity* id. *Ka. netti* id., head, crown of head. *Koḍ. netti* forehead. *Tu. netti* id., crown of head, front, (B-K.) the peak of a mountain

or hill. *Te. netti* the head; *netnamu* high land or elevated ground, such as the crest or terrace of a hill. *Kol. netti* forehead. *Nk. netti* id. *Ga. (S.) nedide* scalp. *Go. (Tr.) nē* (talā) the crown of the head (*Voc. 2045*); ? (*Tr.*) *niril*, (*Ph.*) *niril* pulse in child's head (*Voc. 1984*). *Konda neti* top of the head; *neda* vertex. *Kur. mitil, mitil*, (*Hahn*) *mitil* fontanelle. *Malt. nitlu* crown of the head; ? *nepe* forehead, brow. *DED (S) 3118*, and from *DFD (S) 3069*.

3760 *Ta. neru* (*nerri*.) to thrust, dash, strike a mark (as with balls); *neṭṭu* (*neṭṭi*.) to thrust, push, strike as a stone or ball; *n.* pushing, thrusting, striking, skipping as a stone or ball. *Koḍ. neṭṭ- (neṭṭi-)* to give a sharp shake (*intr.*), (sleep) is suddenly broken. *Te. neṭṭu* to push, shove; *n.* push, shove; (*K.*) *neppu* to push out, thrust. *Go. nattaṇā* (*Tr.*) to dash or throw down, discard, throw away, abandon (esp. a habit). (*W. Ph.*) to give birth to, calve; (*Ch.*) *natt-* to throw down; (*W.*) *naccāṇā*, (*Ph.*) *naccāṇā*, *naechāṇā* to cast, fling (*Voc. 1921*). *DED (S) 3119*.

3761 *Pa. nendub* (*pl. nendub*) middle; *nendu* *nal* midnight; *nend vāw* middle of the way (*pāw*). *Ga. (P.) nendin* in the middle; *nend gap* midnight; (*S.*) *nindin* in the middle; *nindit vande* middle finger. *DEDS 578*.

3762 *Nk. (Ch.) nek-* (musical instrument) to sound, be played on; *nekup-/nekp-* to play an instrument. *Go. nekāṇā* (*Tr. SR.*) to sound (of a pot, gong, bell), (*M.*) to ring; *nek-* (*G. Mu.*) (musical instrument) to sound, (*Ma.*) (bell) to sound; *caus. (Tr.) nekstāṇā*, (*SR.*) *nekstāṇā*, (*Mu.*) *nekkih-* (*Voc. 2042*); (*Pat.*) *eksāṇā* to beat (drum) (*Voc. 331*); (*Pat.*) *eganta* (spelled *yeganta*) o'clock (= 3sg. neut. pres.) (*Voc. 332*). *DEDS 579*.

3763 *Go. (W. Ph.) nēng* custom (*Voc. 2044*). *Kui nekēri* customary, usual; usually. *Kur. nēg* ceremony, sacrificial rite, received custom. *DEDS 580*.

3764 *Go. (A.) nēg-* to enter; (*SR.*) *nēngāṇā* id.; *nēngusāṇā* to thrust, pierce; (*W.*) *nēngāṇā* to intrude; (*Ph.*) *nēngāṇā* to enter; *necahtāṇā* to make to enter; *nehtāṇā* to shut in (cattle); (*Mu.*) *nēg-* to enter; *nēh-* to push in, thrust in; (*Ma.*) *nēng-* to enter; (*S.*) *nēg-* to enter, pierce (*Voc. 2043*). *Maṇḍ. nēng-* to enter. *Kuwi (F. T.) neh-* to put in. *DEDS 581*.

3765 *Tu. nēsa* asthma. *Pa. nēñ(ji-)* to breathe; *nēñal*, (*S.*) *nēñjal* breath; *nēñ(ji)kud* panting. *Ga. (P.) nēñj-* to breathe. *Go. (Ma.) nēñjkaṭ(i)* breath, pulse which throbs in a child's head; (*Ko.*) *nēj-* to breathe; *nēs* breath; (*A. G. Mu.*) *nēsk-* to breathe; *nēskāṇā* (*SR.*) to pant, (*Tr. Ph.*) to breathe heavily, pant; (*M.*) *nēskāṇā* to breathe (*Voc. 2046*). *Konḍa nēnz-* (*-it-*) to sigh, respire when exhausted or tired, have hiccups while weeping; (*BB*) to breathe; *nēnzū* breath. *Pe. nēñj-* (*nēñc-*) to breathe; *intens. nēcka-*. *Maṇḍ. nēñj-* id.; *intens. nēcka-*. *Kui nēñja* (*nēñji-*) to breathe; *n.* breathing.

Kuwi (F.) nenjali, (*S.*) *nēñjinai* to breathe, gasp; (*Isr.*) *nēñj-* (*-it-*) to breathe, moan with pain; (*F. P.*) *nesteri*, (*Isr.*) *nēsteri* breath. *Kur. nāxnā* to breathe, rest, recover oneself; *nāxēāṇā* to experience a convulsive and somewhat prolonged heaving of the breast, sigh, sob, draw in a long breath. *Malt. nēgye* to breathe; *nēge* breath. *DED (S) 3120*.

3766 *Ta. nēṭu* (*nēṭi-*) to seek, look out for, desire, consider, aim at, earn; *nēṭtam* acquired property. *Ma. nēṭuka* to obtain, get; *nēṭtam* acquisition, gain. ? *Ka. niṭṭisu* to look at, look at much, inquisitively or sternly, stare. *Koḍ. nē-ḍ-* (*nē-ḍi-*) to earn; (*Shanmugam*) *nē-ṭa* earning. ? *Br. deṭu* borrowing of milch-animals for their milk, animal borrowed for its milk (*Zvelebil, IJ 7.328*). Cf. 3637 *Ta. nāṭu* and 3794 *Ta. nōṭtam*. *DED (N) 3121*.

3767 *Ta. nēntiram* a kind of Malabar plantain. *Ma. nēntra-vāra*, *naintra-vāra* a large kind of plantain. *Tu. nēndra-bāre* the Malabar plantain. *DED 3122*.

3768 *Pe. nēbes* ground. *Maṇḍ. nēbeh* id. *DEDS 582*.

3769 *Ta. nēmpu* (*nēmpi-*) to winnow; *nōmpu* (*nōmpi-*) to separate by winnowing (as stones from rice); *nāvu* (*nāvi-*) to winnow and clear grain from stones. *Ma. nēmpuka* to winnow rice grain; *nāvuka* to cleanse rice from stones. *Te. nēmu* to winnow, sift. *Go. (Tr.) ēmāṇā* to sift out husks of rice, pulse, etc.; (*G. Mu. Ma. S.*) *ēm-* to sift, winnow sideways. *Kui ēmba* (*ēmbi-*) to separate rice grains from straw by shaking. *Kur. nābṇā* (*Hahn*) to thresh rice, winnow; (*Grignard*) tread as paddy, trample, throw down, beat. *DED (S) 3123*.

3770 *Ta. nēr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to meet, approach, come near to, obtain, agree, consent, resemble, equal, be fit, appropriate, seize, take hold of, grant, bestow, happen, occur, transpire, appear, come to view, oppose, resist, encounter, attack, consecrate, dedicate, resolve, take a vow, entreat, pray; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to resemble, equal, oppose, resist, encounter, attack; *n.* resemblance, similarity, comparison, agreement, consent, settlement, opposition; *nērci* adaptation, fitness, appropriateness, consent, agreement, harmony, vow, friendliness, amity, love; *nērtti* vow; *nēr-paṭu* to meet, be in conjunction with (as planets), occur, be appropriate, worthy, fall in one's way, appear, come in front, meet, be in harmony or on good terms, learn well; *nēr-pāṭu* chance occurrence, means, method, consent, compliance; *nērpū* meeting, occurrence, happening; *nēрмаi* harmony, agreement; *nērvu* happening, consent, giving, soliciting, opposing, fighting; *nēra* a particle of comparison; *neri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be crowded together; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to approach; *neruṅku* (*neruṅki-*) to be near, approximate, be close together, crowd, be close as a relationship or connexion, approach, go near; *nerukkam* nearness, closeness; *nerukku* (*nerukki-*) to

set thick; *nirai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to crowd, swarm; make full, crowd; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to crowd, cluster, swarm, crowd together, form an assembly; *n.* collection, pack, herd. *Ma. nēr* what is even or like, agreement; *nēralar* enemies; *nēr-ṭuka* to face, meet, oppose; *nēruka* to agree, vow; *nēcca*, *nērvu* vow; *nērkkā* to meet in fight. *Ko. ne-r* (*obl. ne-r*, *ne-f-*) opposite. *Ka. nēr* to accord, agree, yield assent, agree to; *nere* to join, be united, come together, assemble, associate with, have sexual intercourse with; *n.* adjoining, proximity, neighbourhood, union, company; *nera*, *neravu*, *nerevu* being next to, nearness, joining, assistance; *neravi*, *neravu* union, mass, meeting, crowd, multitude, flock; *nerapu*, *nerahu*, *nerayisu*, *nerasu*, *nerepu*, *nerevu* to bring or put together, join, collect; *nerpu*, *neppu* a place of coming together. *Koḍ. nera mane* neighbouring house. *Tu. neriyuni*, *nerevuni* to assemble, be attached, be in coitu; *nirē*, *nerē* neighbourhood; neighbouring, adjoining. *Te. nēr(u)cu* to learn, acquire; (*K.*) also be able, capable, be willing, prepared; (*K.*) *nēr(u)pu* to teach; *n.* (also *Ṣāṅk.*) cleverness, skill; (*Ṣāṅk.*) *nērimi* knowledge, skill; (*K.*) *neravu* to assemble together; *n.* assemblage, battalion; *neravādi* a skilful, dexterous, or clever person. *Go. (Ko.) nars-* to learn; *narsp-* to teach (*Voc. 1939*); (*Koya T.*) *nērs-* to learn. Cf. 3672 *Ta. nira*. *DED (S, N) 3124*.

3771 *Ta. nēr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to grow thin, lean, be emaciated, be soft, yield to the touch; *n.* minuteness, smallness, fineness, slenderness; *nēрмаi* fineness, thinness, minuteness. *Ma. nēr* thin, delicate; *nēruka* to be fine; *nērkkā* to become thin, fine; *nēcca* fineness; *nērpū* fineness, thinness, liquefaction; *nērpikka* to make thin, fine, attenuate; *nēрмаma* fineness, softness, delicacy; *nērya* fine, thin (as cloth, flour). *Tu. nērē* thin, delicate; *nērmē*, *nērvē* fine, thin, delicate. *Go. (Ma.) nīrpal* thin (man or woman) (*Voc. 1989*). *DED (S) 3125*.

3772 *Ta. nēr* straightness, directness, rightness, justice, impartiality, morality, virtue, honesty, length, extension, row, series, regularity, verticality; *nērtti*, *nēri* excellence, elegance, that which is correct, equitable or just; *nēрмаi* straightness, directness, fidelity, honesty, impartiality, justice, propriety, morality, virtue. *Ma. nēr* straightness, direction, truth, justice; *nēre adv.* straight; *nēri* straightness, what is right, common way, custom. *To. nō-ṣf-* (*nō-ṣt-*) to measure the length of; ? *nō-b* direction. *Ka. nēr* straightness, rightness, propriety, fitness, order; *nēra* straightness, propriety, etc.; *nēritu*, *nērittu* that which is straight, fit, proper or right; *nēridu* propriety, rectitude, religious loyalty; *nērida* a brahman; *fem. nēridāl*; *nērpū* straightness, propriety, rectitude. *Koḍ. nē-ri* truth, fact; *ne-re* direct, straight. *Tu. nērē* straightness; justice, truth; straight, just, true; *nēra* straight, true; *nērtama* straight ploughing. ? *Pe. nēn*, *nēpo*, *nēponḍ* direction. Cf. 3673 *Ta. nira* to arrange in order. *DED (S) 3126*.

3773 *Ta. nēr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to cut off, sever. *Ka. nēr* to cut, cut off; ? *nire* to kill. *Br. danning* (*neg. da-*, *present de-*, *imper. da, dar*, *past dare-*) to cut (of a knife), blight (as frost the crop), usurp (property), carry off (a prize), win, take away, remove (*MBE 1962*, pp. 60-61). *DED (S) 3127*.

3774 *Ta. nēram* time, season, opportunity. *Ma. nēram* sun, day, light, time, season, hour, turn; *nēratu* early, seasonably. *Koḍ. ne-ra* sun, time; *ne-rate* early in the morning. *Tu. nērdē* id. *Br. dē* sun, sunshine, day, time; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). *DED (S) 3128*.

3775 *Ta. nēram* guilt, fault; fine. *Te. nēramu* fault, offence, crime, delinquency, misdemeanour, misdeed. *Kuwi nēromi* (*S.*) fault, (*Isr.*) id., guilt (< *Te.*). *DED (S) 3129*.

3776 *Ta. nērvālam*, *nēpālam* croton-oil plant, *Croton tiglium*. *Ma. nērvālam*, *nīrvālam* id. *Ka. nēpāla*, *nēpāla* purgative nut plant. *Te. nēpālamu* *C. tiglium*. *DED 3130*.

3777 *Kur. nērmā* (*nīryas*) to get dry, lose moisture; (*Hahn*) *nīrmā* to dry up. *Malt. nēre* to get somewhat dry. *DED (S) 3131*.

3778 *Ka. nēvaṇa*, *nēvaḷa*, *lāvaḷa* a necklace of silver or gold, a silver or gold girdle or zone; (*Hal.*) *nāvaḷa* a girdle. *Tu. nēvaḷa*, *nevaḷa* a silver or gold girdle worn round the loins. *Te. nēvaḍamu*, *nēvaḷamu* a kind of necklace. *DED (N) 3132*.

3779 *Ta. no* small, tiny, minute, thin, slender; *novvu* (*novvi-*) to become thin, slender; *n.* thinness; *noci* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be thin, slender, minute; *nocivu* slenderness, fineness; *noy* grits, groats, smallness, minuteness, softness, lightness; *noytal* minuteness; *noytu* that which is thin, poor, light; *noyppam* delicateness, tenderness, skill, ability; *noym-mai*, *noyvu* lightness, softness, minuteness; *noyya* small, minute, soft, weak, poor; *noyyenal* expr. signifying lightness, thinness, insignificance; *nucuppu* waist of a woman. *Ma. noccu* minute, light; *nuṣu* small, minute, young; *noy(i)* grits, groats, anything minute. *Ko. noca-k*, *onca-k* a little. *Ka. nusi* state of being crushed, strengthless, etc., powder, dust. *Tu. noccu*, *nocce* minute, light, paltry; *nuggu* small, little; *nugguḷu* smallness. *Te. nusi* small, little, slight; the dust into which wood is reduced by insects; *nusūgu* to slight, scorn; *nūgu* down, downiness, hairiness. *Kol. (Pat., p. 15)* *nyuyung* smooth. *Kui nūsu* soft, smooth, fleecy; *nūsu nūsu* inba to be soft, smooth, fleecy. Cf. 3699 *Ka. nusi*. *DED (S, N) 3133*.

3780 *Ma. okkuka* to indent. *Tu. (B-K.) okku* to scratch, make furrows. *Te. nokku* to press, squeeze, pinch, indent; *n.* dent, impression, pressure, squeeze; (*K.*) *nogulu* to be pressed, squeezed, suffer under physical pressure; (*K.*) *nogul(u)cu* to crush. *DED 3134*.

3781 *Ta. noeci* five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo* (ven-nocci); three-leaved chaste tree, *V. trifolia* (karu-nocci). *Ma. nocci* *V. trifolia* or *negundo*. *Ka. nekki, lakki, lakki, lekki, lokki* id. *Tu. nekki* *V. trifolia*. *Te. (Lush.) nocelli* *V. trifolia*; *lokki* *V. leucoxydon*. ? *Go. (A.) nīrguli* *Vitex negundo* (Voc. 2007). / Cf. Skt. *nirgundi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7308. DED(S) 3135.

3782 *Tu. noeci* rice cooked with ghee, coconut, etc. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *nieci* cooked rice. *Te. neceu* rice flour or small rice grits (or with 2927). DEN 51.

3783 *Ta. nuṭakku* (nuṭakki-) to wash, wipe off moisture, destroy, dissolve. *Tu. niḍiyuni, niḍipini*, (B-K.) *neḍi* to wash. *Bel. (LSB 2.1)* *noḍi* id. *Kol. oḍ- (oḍt-)* to wash (body or part of body); *o-ḍp- (o-ḍopt-)* to bath (*tr.*). *Nk. or- (oḍt-)* to wash, bathe. *Nk. (Ch.) or- (oḍt-)* to wash (hands, feet, etc.). *Pa. noḍ- (noḍt-)* to wash; *noḍip- (noḍit-)* to wash (another). *Ga. (Oll.) nor-* to wash; (S.) *norr- (noḍt-)* to wash (clothes, etc.). *Go. (Tr.) norānā* to wash (hands or feet); (W. Ph.) *nurrānā* to wash; (G. S.) *nor-*, (Mu. Ko.) *norr-* to wash (hands, etc.); (Ma.) *nor- (noḍt-)* to wash (hands) (Voc. 2061). *Konda nor- (noḍt-)* to wash, clean utensils, etc.; *reḥ. norba-* to wash (one's own hands, face, etc.). *Pe. noz- (nost-), nuz- (nust-)* to wash. *Maṇḍ. nuy-* id. *Kui nobga* (< *nog-b-*; *nogd-* id.; *n.* act of washing. *Kuwi* (S) *nōh'nai*, (Su.) *nor- (li-)* to wash. *Kur. nūnā* (*nūnyas*) id., *nōphornā* to wash oneself, one's own hands, feet, etc. *Malt. nōre* to wash anything; *nōdre* to wash one's hands and feet. DED(S, N) 3136.

3784 *Ta. noṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, tell, speak, declare; (-pp-, -tt-) id., insinuate so as to stir up ill-will, make unfavourable allusions, use sarcasm; *n.* word, phrase, language, speech, wise saying, riddle, enigma, stanza, noise. *Ma. noṭikka* to speak hastily or superciliously; *noṭiyuka* to murmur, lisp as fools. *Ka. nuḍi* to sound, utter, speak, say; *n.* sounding, speaking, uttering a voice, speech, word, term, promise, language; *nuḍisu, nuḍiyisu* to cause or induce to utter, speak, etc.; perform music upon, play; *nuḍiḥa* uttering, telling; *nuḍisuḥa* making speak, addressing. *Tu. nuḍi* word, speech, saying, *nuḍiyuni* to pronounce, utter; *nuḍipuni* to speak, talk; *nuḍipavuni* to cause to speak, speak through another, play on a musical instrument. *Te. noḍi, nuḍi, noḍuvu* word, expression; *noḍikāḍu* talkative man; *noḍikāramu, nuḍikāramu* mode, style of speech; *noḍugu, nuḍugu* to say, speak; *n.* word or expression, line in verse; *noḍueu* to find fault with; *noḍupu* finding fault; *nuḍuvari* speaker, talker; *nuḍuvu* word, expression; *vḥ. (K. also noḍuvu)* to say, speak; *nānuḍi* rumour, report; saying, proverb. *Nk. (Ch.) uḍuk- / uḥk-* to speak, suggest. DED(S) 3137.

3785 *Ka. (Sholiga, LSB 6.18)* *noṭṭi* buttocks. *Tu. niṭṭely* hip, loin, waist. DEN 52.

3786 *Ta. nonṭu* (nonṭi-) to walk lamely, limp, hobble from lameness or weariness; *nonṭal* limping; *nonṭi* lame person or creature; crippled condition as of leg or arm; persons who dance on stilts; *neṭṭu* (neṭṭi-) to limp. *Ma. nonṭuka* to limp, halt; *nonṭi* cripple; *nonṭikka* to maim. *Ko. nonḍ- (nonḍy-)* to limp dragging one leg uselessly; *nonḍy* lame person, person who has arm or leg amputated. Cf. 5114 *Ta. moṭṭai*. DED(S) 3138.

3787 *Go. nondānā* (Tr.) to spoil, pet, (W. Ph.) to kiss; *lonḍ- (Mu.)* to caress, (Ma.) to pet, fondle (Voc. 2059). *Konda nonḍ- (it-)* to caress. *Pe. nonḍ- (-t-)* to kiss; *noṭṭaka ā-* to kiss one another. *Maṇḍ. nuṭka-* to caress (*intens.*). *Kui* (Mah.) *nond-* to kiss, caress; ? (W.) *nonja* (nonji-) to kiss; *n.* a kiss. *Kuwi* (F.) *notkali*, (S.) *lonḍinai* to kiss; (F.) *nond-* id.; *intens. noṭk-*; (Isr.) *nonḍ- (it-)* to kiss, embrace; *noṭk- (it-)* to kiss (= sexual intercourse). *Malt. nadre* to caress. / ? Cf. Skt. *laḍ-* to dall, fondle. DED(S) 583.

3788 *Te. nollu* to level, scrape, gather, collect; *nolla* a harrow. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *lol- (it-)* to level soil in new paddy field. From DED (S) 3140.

3789 *Kol. nolug-* (nolugkt-) to thrash about on ground. *Nk. noṭaq-* to roll on the ground. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nokkānā* to writhe in death, or in a fit; (SR.) *nōkkānā* to writhe (Voc. 2058); (ASu.) *noṭk-* to crawl on stomach; *noṭkūs-* to make (child) crawl on stomach. DED(S) 3139.

3790 *Ta. nol* (nolv-, nonṭ-), *noḷku* (noḷki-) to bale out as water, measure out as grain; *nōṭṭu* (nōṭṭi-) to bale, scoop out; *nuḷai* a caste of fishermen; *nuḷaiyan* fisherman, inhabitant of the maritime tract; *fem. nuḷaicci*. *Pa. olc-* to bale out. *Go. (Ph. W. A. Y.) roskānā*, (Tr.) *roskānā*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *losk-*, (S.) *locc-* to bail out, (Tr.) bail out a pool in order to catch fish (Voc. 3074). *Konda lo-* (-t-) to fetch (water), dip and take out (water); *lonz-* to sprinkle or scatter (water, rice, etc.). *Pe. roṇj- (ronc-)* to scatter, sow broadcast, bail out (by sprinkling). *Kui nolpa* (nolt- / noṭ-) to ladle out. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *non-* (-h-) to draw water. *Kur. nollnā* to draw out (with a semicircular motion), scoop out as paddy with a winnowing basket, soup with a ladle; *nollō* fishing net, much like the English butterfly net. *Malt. lole* to take out with a spoon. Cf. 305 *Te. aluku*, from which *Go., Konda (lonz-)*, *Pe.* have been transferred here, with which cf. esp. *Pa.* and *Konda (lo-)* (Su. 1969, p. 745); there has been convergence in meaning between the two entries in some languages. Cf. 5124 *Ta. mol*. DED(S) 3140, and from DED(S) 258.

3791 *Ta. nol* (nolv-, nonṭ-) to swallow, devour. *Ma. nupa* smack, slaver, greediness; *nupayuka* to eat greedily; *nupacal* smacking the lips, greediness; *nupayan* voracious; *fem. nupacei*, *nupukka* to smack the lips, have a ravenous appetite. *Ka. noṇe* to swallow. *Te.*

(K.) *nollu* (children) to suck fingers. *Kol. (Pat., p. 143)* *nolayeng* to swallow. *Go. (Tr. W.) rōpānā*, (Mu. Ma. Ko.) *lōp-* to swallow, gulp down (Voc. 3078). *Kur. nuḷnā* to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour. Cf. 3697 *Ta. nuṅku* (Pfeiffer). DED (S) 3141.

3792 *Ko. nody* disease (pair-word with *no-v*). *To. nwidy* id. (pair-word with *nu-* in songs). DED 3142.

3793 *Ta. nō* (-v-, -nt-) to feel pain, ache, suffer, be grieved, distressed in mind, be injured, spoiled; *n.* pain, illness, weakness, infirmity; *nōy* (-pp-, -tt-, -v-, -nt-) to be ill, diseased, be debilitated, wither (as crops); *n.* malady, disease, grief, affliction, pain; *nōvu* pain, disease, grief; *novvu* (novvi-) to ache, pain; *n.* pain, illness; *novval* mental anguish, pain; *noci* (-v-, -nt-) to be in pain, suffer; *nocivu* pain, suffering; *nompalam* distress; *no* to suffer; *n.* pain, suffering; *noyvu* distress of mind; *nōcal* sickness, pain; *nōncal* emaciation; *nōncān*, *nōnci* feeble, invalid person; *uyaṅku* (uyaṅki-) to suffer, be in distress, pain (of body or mind), grow thin, become emaciated, be flexible, slender; *uyakkam* suffering, distress; *uyavu* (uyavi-) to suffer; *n.* distress, suffering; *uyaval* pain, suffering; *uyā* distress, suffering. *Ma. nōka* to pain, smart, be in labour; *nōyi*, *nōyi* weakness, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, grief, sorrow; *nōvuka* to suffer pain, ache; *nōvikka* to pain, torment, afflict, offend; *nompalam*, *nompalam* pain, sickness. *Ko. no-v* disease, pain. *To. nu-* sickness. *Ka. nō* (nond-), *nōyvu*, *nōy* to suffer, pain, ache, (pain) is felt, grieve; *nōyisu* to cause to suffer pain; *nōta* ache, pain; *nōvu* id., affliction. *Koḍ. no-* (novv-, nond-) to pain (*intr.*); *nombala* pain. *Tu. nōpuni*, *nōpini*, *nōyipini* to ache, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, distress. *Te. noccu* (novv-/nōv-/nō-) to ache, pain, smart, be grieved; *nōncu* to pain, wound, hurt (*tr.*); *nogulu*, (K. also) *novulu* to grieve, sorrow, feel pain, be spoiled, ruined; *n.* pain, ruin, destruction; *nogulu*, *nogilincu* to pain, hurt, wound, distress; *noppi* pain, ache; *noppincu* to pain, hurt, afflict; *novvi*, *novvu*, *nōvi*, *nōvu* pain, disease; *nōyu* to ache. *Kol. oy-* (oyt-) (wound) hurts, pains. *Nk. oy-* to be painful; *oyip-* to cause pain. *Nk. (Ch.) oy-* to hurt (*intr.*). *Pa. nōy-* (nōi-) to be painful, hurt, ache; *nōykud* pain; *nōmbir*, *nōmir* fever, illness. *Ga. (Oll.) nōy-* to be painful; (S.³) *noppi* pain (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) noiyaṅā* to hurt, pain, ache; (Mu.) *nō-* to pain (*intr.*); *nōyh-*, *nōph-*, *nōh-* id. (*tr.*); *nōykar* pain; (Ma. Ko.) *nōy-*, (S.) *nō-* to hurt, pain (*intr.*); (L.) *nosanā* to ache, pain; *nosī* pain; (Ko.) *noppu* id. (Voc. 2057); (ASu.) *nō-* to pain. *Konda nō-* (-t-) to pain, ache (as the limbs after hard work, etc.); *nōbu*, (BB) *nōgu* fever. *Pe. nō-* (-t-) to hurt, be painful; *nōc-* (nōce-) to be ill, have fever; *nōca* vaea illness and emaciation; *nōmer* fever. *Maṇḍ. nū-* to hurt, pain; *nōmer* disease, fever. *Kui nōva* (nōt-) to be painful, ache;

n. pain, aching, suffering; *nospa* (nost-) to give pain to; *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (K.) *noppo* ache, pain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *nō-* (-t-) to pain, ache; (F. S. Su. Isr.) *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (F. Isr.) *nōhi* pain; (Isr.) *lunj-* (-it-) to ache, throb with pain; *luh-* (lust-) to cause pain. *Kur. nuṅjān* (nuṅcas, nuṅjeas) to smart, pain. *Malt. nūnje* to pain; *n.* pain; *nunjuwre* to be hurt. DED(S) 3143.

3794 *Ta. nōṭṭam* examination of coins, assaying, scrutiny of gems, precious metals, etc., value, criticism as by a rival artist or workman, attempt at wit, endeavour to excel, hinder or baffle another in speech; *nōkku* (nōkki-) to see, look at, behold, view, consider, reflect, regard, pay attention to, arrange, put in order, keep, protect, save, do, perform, resemble, compare, read, desire; *n.* eye, sight, look, beauty, meaning, intention, knowledge, greatness, mode, style; *nōkkam* eye, eyesight, look, gaze, glance, view, aspects of a planet, appearance, expression, cast of countenance, beauty, attractiveness, watch, design, object, intention, aim, sense, intelligence, attention, observation, desire, indication, sign. *Ma. nōṭṭam* viewing, examination, experienced eye, sharp sight, shroffage, fortune-telling; *nōkkuka* to look at, view, observe, look after, examine, be in a certain direction, seek, consider, regard, intend; *nōkkam* view, beauty, eye; *nōkkal* a look; *nōkku* look, watchfulness, sight, beauty. *Ko. no-t* (no-c-) to look at, look for, examine, be looked at; *no-t*, *no-tm* (obl. *no-tt-*) a sight. *To. nwi-t* (nwi-ty-) to look at; *nwi-t* a sight. *Ka. nōdu* to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; *nōduvike* looking, etc.; *nōḍisu* to cause to look; *nōṭa* looking at or on, viewing, beholding, seeing, examination, a sight, spectacle, sight, the power of seeing, a look, appearance; *nōṭaka* a looker-on, spectator, eyewitness. *Koḍ. no-t* (no-ti-) to look at. *Tu. nōṭa* sight, view, vision, aim; *nōḍadrūni*, *nōḍāvuni* to point at, show; *nōṭāvuni* to show. Cf. 3637 *Ta. nāṭu* and 3766 *Ta. nēṭu*. DED 3144.

3795 *Ta. nōṭṭu* (nōṭṭi-) to stir, dig up, grub up, root out, pick off as the scab of an ulcer, pick out as wax from the ear, pilfer, pluck as an ear of grain. *Ma. nōṭṭuka* to stir, dig, tease. *Tu. nōḍadrūni*, *nōḍāvuni* to rake up, stir. DED 3145.

3796 *Konda* (BB) *nōmbu* (pl. *nōpku*), *nōm* (pl. *ku*) flea, tick. *Pe. nōm* (pl. *nōmku* / *nōpku*) id. DEDS 584.

3797 *Ka. (K.²) nōṛpu* striking (?). *Tu. nōpuni* to beat, strike, flog. *Kol. (Kin.) nōrp-* to thresh (or with 3728). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *nōrp-* (-it-) id. (or with 3728).

3798 *Kur. nōl* pumpkin. *Malt. lōlu* id., gourd. DEDS 585.

3799 *Ka. nōl* to precede, take the lead. *Pe. nōk-* (-t-) to go first, precede. *Kui nōka* (nōki-) to precede, go ahead of; *nōki* ahead,

in front of, in the van, in advance; *nōkiŋi* ahead, in front of. *Kuwi* (F.) *nōkali* to advance; (T.) *nōk-*, (S.) *nōkhee hannai* to precede; (F.) *nōki* ahead; *nōkiŋi* in front; *nōkigattasi* the first one; (S.) *nōkita* in front of, before; (Isr.) *nōk-* (-it-) to go ahead, precede; *nōkita*, *nōke'e* in front of; (S.) *ōkhee hannai* to precede. DED(S, N) 3146.

3800 *Ta. nōl* (*nōrp-*, *nōŋr-*) to endure, suffer patiently as hunger, practise, do penance, practise austerities; *n.* a means of attaining salvation; *nōrpār* ascetics, those who practise religious austerities; *nōŋpu* bearing, endurance, performing penance; *nōŋ* (*nōrp-*, *nōŋr-*) to endure, bear, renounce as secular things, practise austerities; *nōŋpi* ascetic; *nōŋpu*, *nōmpu* ceremonial fasting, abstinence, penance; *nōŋmai* bearing, endurance, tolerance, power, greatness; *nōŋŋal* patience, endurance. *Ma. nōl* (*nōŋr-*) to

fast, lead an austere life; *nōŋpu*, *nōmpu* penance, fasting; *nōlpikka* to cause to fast. *Ko. no-m(b)* period when cloak is covered over head of relative of dead person (three days at green funeral, eight days at dry funeral). *Ka. nōn* (*nōnt-*) to observe a vow or religious obligation, perform anything as a meritorious act of devotion or austerity; *caus. nōnisu*; *nōmpi*, *nōmpu* any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity. ? *Koŋ. namme* festival. *Tu. nōmpu* any meritorious act of devotion; a festival, esp. the one observed on the 14th day of the 6th lunar month in honour of Ananta; *nōmbu* fasting among the Mohammedans, fast, penance; *nōmbuni* to fast; *nōhi* a meritorious act or vow. *Te. nōŋu* to perform an act of religious merit; *nōta* performing a meritorious act; *nōmu* to perform an act of religious merit; *n.* vow, meritorious act. DED(S) 3147.

P, B

3801 *Go. (Tr.) pahur* camel's foot creeper, *Bauhinia vahlii*; (Ch.) *pāhur* a creeper having large leaves used for plates; (W. M.) *pāur*, (Mu.) *paur*, *paurjap B. v.*, *siyāri (Voc. 2171). Konḍa pe'eri mānu* sp. of wild tree, *B. racemosa*. *Pe. peyar* mar siyār tree. *Kui paeri* a climbing plant of which the leaves are used for making cups and the runners and tendrils for ropes. *Kuwi* (F.) *pa'eri dōri* rope (creeper fibre); (Isr.) *pa'eri dōri* rope made from bush vine; (T.) *pa'eri*, (Mah.) *pār māfā* siyāri tree. DED(S) 586.

3802 *Ta. paka-pakav-epal* onom. expr. of crackling of fire; expr. signifying burning or smarting sensation of hunger. *Ko. bāgn*, *bagbāgn* blazing with sudden flame. *Ka. бага*, *бага бага* sound used to express suddenly blazing up, the crackling of flames, shining brightly, and also burning of the body; *bagabagane*, *bagbane* with the sound of bagabaga. *Tu. bagabaga* the crackling noise of conflagration. *Te. bagguina* suddenly (of burning or flaming); *bagguanu* to burn, flame, catch fire suddenly. DED 3149.

3803 *Ta. pakar* (-v-, -nt-) to shift, move (*intr.*); *pakarttu* (*pakartti-*) to transcribe, copy; *pakarppu* a copy; *pakaram* instead, in exchange. *Ma. pakaruka* to change in place, colour, etc., be exchanged; exchange (*tr.*), barter; *pakareca* change as of place, kind, weather; exchange; *pakararka* to transcribe, copy; *pakarppu*, *pērppu* a copy; *pakaram* exchange, equivalent, in exchange. *Tu. pagaruni* to shift, change place; *pagapuni* to change, exchange, substitute; *pagareē*, *pagatē* exchange, revenge; *pagara* exchange. DED 3150.

3804 *Ta. pakar* (-v-, -nt-) to tell, utter, declare, say, announce, pronounce, publish;

pakareci speech, utterance, word. *Te. pagaŋu* to announce. DED(S) 587.

3805 *Ta. pakal* day, daytime, the morning sun, sun; *pakalavan*, *pakalōn* sun; *pakal-māru* in the daytime; ? *pakar* (-v-, -nt-) to emit lustre; *n.* radiance; ? *pakaram* brightness, splendour. *Ma. pakal* morning, daytime; *pakalvan*, *pakalōn* sun. *Ko. po-1* daytime; time (oŋ po-1k at one and the same time); *palma-m* daytime; ? *vo-1* day, daytime. *To. poxol* daytime, day (as opposed to night). *Ka. pagal* daytime, a day. *Koŋ. po-1i* daytime. *Tu. pagalu* id.; ? *pagaru* time, turn. *Te. pagalu*, *pavalu* day, daytime. *Pa. pakŋa* day; (S.) *panga* dawn, morning; *pokka*, *pokkai* morning; *pokkal* day. *Go. (Tr.) pīal* by day; (M.) *piyāl*, (A.) *piyal*, (L.) *peyal*, (Ko.) *payal* a day; (Pat.) *piyal* noon; (Mu.) *payyal* daytime (*Voc. 2122*); (Mu.) *paŋ*, in: *paŋ vinahk* the whole night (*Voc. 2072*). *Kur. pahpahrnā* to dawn; *paŋri* morning. *Malt. pālgre* to dawn; *poŋpohre* dawn. Cf. 3867 *Ta. paŋŋa-ppakal*. DED(S) 3151.

3806 *Ta. pakāŋi* arrow. *Ma. pakāŋi* id. *Tu. pagari*, (B-K. also) *pagali* arrow, dart. DED(N) 3152.

3807 *Ta. pakāŋrai* Indian jalap (a purgative root). *Ma. pakunna* a purgative root. DED 3153.

3808 *Ta. paku* (*pakuv-*, *pakk-*) to be split, divided, be at variance, separate; divide (*tr.*); (-pp- -tt-) to distribute, apportion, classify, give, divide, cut into pieces, tear off, root out; *pakal* dividing, separating; *pakavu* slice, share; *pakir* (-v-, -nt-) to divide into shares, distribute, break, split; separate (*intr.*); *n.* share, section, piece; *pakuti*, *pakti* portion, allotment, tribute, rent; *pakuppu*

division, classification; *pakai* disagreement, hatred, enmity; (-pp-, -tt-) to hate, oppose; *pakaiŋan*, *pakaivaŋ* enemy; *pakaŋmai* enmity; *pakku* fracture, duplicity; *pā* (-pp-, -tt-), *pāttu* (*pātti-*) to divide, distribute; *pāttu* dividing, sharing, share, half; *pātti* division, section, part, share; *pātu* portion, share; *paŋku* share, portion, part, half; *paŋkam* portion, division; *paŋkan* sharer. *Ma. pakuka* to be separate; *pakuti* division, share; *pakukka* to divide (*tr.*); *pakuppu* distribution, portion or section; *paka* separation, enmity, incompatibility; *pakayan* enemy; *pakayuka* to divide; *pakekka* to oppose, hate; *pakappu* distance, variance, hostility; *pakaŋu* a small bit; *paŋku* part, share; *paŋkan* partner, husband. ? *Ko. pat-r* (*patr-*) to divide (< *pat-ayr-*, *pat-arc-*, or *pat-tayr*, *pat-tarc-*). *To. pax-* (*paxθ-*) to be divided, be estranged; (*paxt-*) to distribute, divide; *paxy* division; *ax* hostility; *axo-m*, (in songs) *axexo-m* enemy. *Ka. pagadi* tribute, tax; *page*, *hage* hatred, enmity, enemy; *pagekāra* enemy; *liagar(u)*, *hanjaŋa* a split of bamboo. *Koŋ. (Shanmugam)* *page* enmity; *pageyē* enemy. *Tu. pagiyuni* to split (*intr.*), rend, fall in pieces, give way; *pagipuni* to rend, split (*tr.*); *pagi*, *pagtelu* rent, split; *pagadi* tribute, tax; *pagē* hatred, enmity; *paŋgu* share, proportion; *paŋgala* portion, share. *Te. pagulu* to break, crack, go to pieces, burst; *n.* break, crack, crevice; *pagulucu* to break (*tr.*); *paga* enmity, hatred, enemy; *pagatūdu*, *pagavādu*, *pavāŋdu* enemy; *pagaru*, *pagadāri* enemies; (*SAN*) *pagidi* tribute. *Nk. (Ch.) pay-* to break. *Pa. (S.) papp* split bamboo sticks. *Go. (Mu.) paŋ-* to split (*intr.*); (Mu.) *pah-*, (Ma.) *pa'-* id. (*tr.*) (*Voc. 2071*); *paiyānā* (*Tr.*) to be split, of wood with axe, etc., (W. Ph.) to split (*intr.*); (W.) *paiyatānā*, *paihatānā*, (Ph.) *paiyahānā*, *paisahānā* to split (*tr.*); (S. Ko.) *pay-* to be split; (Mu.) *payih-pah-*, (Ko.) *pah-* to split (*tr.*) (*Voc. 2121*); (*Tr.*) *pakki*, (W. Ph.) *pahki*, (Mu.) *paki*, (Ko.) *pak* split bamboo (*Voc. 2069*); (LuS.) *pukē* a portion split from a bamboo. *Konḍa* (BB) *pag-* (-it-) to split (*intr.*); *pak-* (-t-) id. (*tr.*). *Pe. pag-* (*pakt-*) id. (*intr.*); *pak-* (-t-) id. (*tr.*); *paka* piece, slice. *Mandā* *pak-* to split (firewood). *Kui panga* (*pangi-*) to be cracked, split, divided; *papka* (< *pak-p-*; *pakt-*) to split (*tr.*), crack, divide, break up the earth at a first ploughing; *n.* act of splitting, cleavage; *paka* a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kamaleswaran). *Kuwi* (F.) *pākhali* to gash; (Isr.) *pak-* (-h-) to cut open; (Mah.) *pāki* lath. *Kur. pāxnā* to expand by main strength, force open. *Malt. pakme* a division of the house. Cf. 3917 *Kur. batā*, 3936 *Ta. payal*, 4074 *Ta. pāti*, 4089 *Tu. pāpaŋē*, *Te. pāyu*, and 4097 *Ta. pāl*. DED(S, N) 3154.

3809 *Ka. (Hav.) pagelā* a harmless snake. *Tu. pagelē* a kind of harmless snake.

3810 *Pa. pakk-* to hide oneself; *pakkip-* (*pakkit-*) to hide something. *Ga. (Oll.) pak-*

to hide (*intr.*); *pakup-* (*pakut-*) id. (*tr.*) Cf. 3912 *Ta. patuŋku*. DEDS 589.

3811 *Ta. paku* scab of a sore, dried mucus of the nose. *Ka. hakku* crusted or dry mucus or rheum, scab; *hakkale* an incrustation. *Te. paku* scab. *Ga. (S.) paku* dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab. DED(S) 3155.

3812 *Ka. pakke* the tamarisk tree, *Tamarix indica*. *Te. pakkepakkī* eēŋu tamarisk, *T. gallica*; (B) *pakke*, *pakkiya* tamarisk tree. [*T. gallica* Linn. = *T. gallica* var. *indica* Willd. = *T. indica* Wight.] DED 3156.

3813 *Ta. pakk-eŋal* onom. expr. of (a) being sudden, (b) bursting as with sudden laughter. *Ka. paka* imitation of the sound of laughter; *paka paka(ne)* *nagu* to laugh very loudly, giggle; *pakkane* suddenly; *pakkane* *nagu* to burst out laughing. *Tu. pakapaka* quickly; *pakka*, *pakkanē* suddenly, unexpectedly. *Te. pakapaka*, *pakāpaka* a loud burst of laughter, the noise of laughter; *pakkuna* suddenly (applied to laughter). *Ga. (S.) pakāl* the sound of sudden laughter. DED 3157.

3814 *Kur. bakkā* claws of a crab, (Hahn) forceps, shears. *Malt. bake* forceps. DEDS 590.

3815 *Ka. baggari* thorax. *Koŋ. baggare* rib. DED 3158.

3816 *Kur. (Hahn) bagrā* shank of the leg. *Malt. bagde* id.; *bagd-poŋi* calf of the leg. DEDS 588.

3817 *Ka. baŋke*, *boŋka*, *boŋke* gum, glue, resin. *Tu. pakara* sap, juice. *Te. baŋka* gum, glue, matter or mucus discharged from the bowels; stinging; viscous, glutinous, sticky, stinging; *baŋketa* a stinging woman. *Kol. (Kin.) baŋka* gum; (BB 1957) *bakka* resin; (Pat., p. 43) *bakka* sap. *Nk. bakka* gum. *Pa. bāk*, *bākar* gum of tree. *Ga. (S.) baŋka* gum, stickiness. *Go. (Mu.) boker* gum (*Voc. 2613*). ? Cf. 3827 *Ta. pacai*. DED(S) 3159.

3818 *Ka. paŋga* state of being astride or forked, forked branch of a tree; *paŋgaḍa* astride, apart, distinct; *bagatu* to disjoin the legs, open the legs, straddle. *Tu. paŋgaḍa* distinct, apart; *paŋgaḍipuni* to straddle, place apart; *bagatuni* to straddle, stand astride. *Te. paŋga* forked branch of a tree; parting the legs wide; *paŋgaŋi* forked, pronged, placed wide apart; *paŋgaŋi-kāllu* bandy legs; *paŋgaŋincu* to part wide, straddle. *Go. (Ko.) panga* branch of tree (*Voc. 2073*). *Konḍa paŋla* fork; *paŋla* *sari* a road that separates in two directions. DED(S) 3160.

3819 *Kui pangal* *dīna* the plains country. *Kuwi* (D.) *pangenga* (*pl.*) plains people; (F.) *panga* outside; *pangati* external; (S.) *pangata* outside, away; *panga rāji* the plains. DEDS 592.

3820 *Ka. paŋgu*, *haŋgu*, *aŋgu* the state of being obliged or indebted; *paŋgiga* one who

is indebted or obliged. *Tu. haṅḡ, aṅḡ* obligation; the state of being in the power of another; duty.

3821 *Ta. paca* (-pp-, -nt-) to be green, turn fallow or pale, become golden (as the sky in the evening); *pacaṅtai* verdure, moisture; *pacappu* green colour, fallow complexion (due to lovesickness), moisture; *pacalai* gold colour, sallowness; *pacitu* that which is green; *pacu* green, greenish yellow, yellow; (-pp-, -tt-) to be green, *pacuppu* greenness, greenish yellow; *pacumai* greenness, verdure, coolness, moistness, youth, newness, freshness, greenish yellow; *pacai* moisture, sap, juice; *paccai* greenness, paleness (as of a maid separated from her lover), unripeness, freshness, coolness; *paya* (-pp-, -nt-) to change in complexion (as the skin through lovesickness), turn fallow through affliction; *payappu* change of hue, turning fallow, gold colour; *payir* growing grain, herbage, tender sprout; *pai* greenness, freshness, youth, beauty; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green; *paital* cold, chilliness; *paitu*, *paittu* greenness, freshness, moisture; *paimmai*, *paimai* greenness; *pācavar* dealers in betel leaves; *pācaval* green field; *pāci* that which is green; moss, lichen, seaweed, mouldiness; *pācu* greenness, verdure; *pācal*, *pācam* moss; *pānam* duckweed, a kind of moss. *Ma. pacu*, *pai*, *paim* tender, fresh, moist, green; *paca*, *paśa*, *paya* moisture; *paśima* freshness, softness, moisture; *pacca* greenness, freshness; *payir* green corn; *payiṅṅa* unripe fruit, young areca nut; *pāśi*, *pāśar*, *pāyal*, *pāyil*, *pāyi* green stuff on stagnant pools, mouldiness. *Ko. pac* green, raw (of meat), unboiled (of water), unbaked (of pots); *pa-ty* moss; *paca-l* open grassy ground in front of Kolme-l temples. *To. poč* green; *pašt* lichen-covered flat rock or shelf on cliff; *po-ḡy* moss. *Ka. pasi*, *pasu*, *pasir*, *pacce*, *pacc*, *pacca*, *paccu*, *paccane* greenness, yellowish colour, golden colour; young sprouts or new leaves, growing corn, freshness, unripeness, rawness, youngness; (PBh.) *pam-p*, *in*: *pandalir* fresh young leaves (for *taḷir*, see 3131); *pasale* young grass, pasturage, a place overgrown with grass; *pasuba*, *pasumba* a kind of bird with green plumage; *payir* green corn, growing crop; *pāci*, *pāsi*, *pāvase* green slime on stagnant water, duckweed, mouldiness, lichen. *Kođ. pacc* green, blue, cold (of water); *pa-māñji* green scum on stagnant water, lichen on rocks. *Tu. pacca* green, fresh; *paccē* id.; greenness, freshness; *paji* green, fresh, wet, damp; *pajiru* grass; *paśe*, *paśe* moisture, wetness; *pāje*, *pājevi*, *pāsi* algae, lichen; *pāmaji*, *pāmaju* moss, green substance floating on stagnant water; *pairu* standing or growing corn; ? *bacc-irē* betel leaf (or with 5515). *Te. pacca*, *paccana* green, yellow; *pacci* raw, unripe, green, unboiled, undried, unburnt, tender; *paccika* grass; *pasaru* green colour, bilious vomiting; green; *pasi* young, tender; *pasimi* yellow colour; *pasimidi* yellow; *pasirika* grass, greenness; green; *pasupu* yellowish colour,

turmeric; yellow; *pairu* corn, grain, growing corn; *pāci*, *pāci*, *pāci* moss; *pā-konu* to become mossy; *paśidi*, *payidi*, *pađi* gold; *pasa*, *pasika* sap, essence; *payyara* cool wind, south wind (for meaning 'cold', cf. *Ta. paital*; for -ara, cf. 810). *Ko. pasuđi* yellow, orange; (Kin.) *paccorji*, (SR.) *paspođad* yellow; (Kin.) *pasap* turmeric; (SR.) *pasap* ginger; (Kin.) *paccik* pan unripe fruit; (Kin.) *payt* bile; (Pat., p. 107) *passi* wet. *Nk. pasap* turmeric; *payt* bile. *Nk. (Ch.) pasam* turmeric. *Pa. pay* green; ? *pariyo* yellow; ? *pariyo*, (S.) *pariyo* turmeric. *Ga. (P. S. S.) pay* green, fresh; (S.) *pasur* raw; (S.) *paccan* yellow; *ākupacan* green (āku leaf, see 335); *pacca-piru* green grass; *pasur* green of leaf (< Tc.); ? (OIL.) *parep* turmeric. *Go. (G. Mu.) pahna* unripe, green; *pāhna* (W.) raw, wet, (Ph.) wet; (M.) *pāntā*, (K.) *pahna* green (Voc. 2172); (ASu.) *pahāna* wet; raw, green, tender; ? (Tr.) *bacci* green slime on stones. *Koṇḍa* *pasai* green, fresh, tender; *pasin* turmeric. *Pe. pazi* fresh, green (leaf); unripe (fruit); cold (water); 3 sg. *neut. pazet*, 3 pl. *pazeṅ*. ? *Manđ. jiani* green, fresh (of leaves, etc.) (with aphæresis). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *pāci* (= Or. *śasya* crop). Cf. 3939 *Ta. payal* and 3941 *Ta. payaru*. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pasanđi* gold. DED(S, N) 3161.

3822 *Ka. paca*, *paca* *paca* sound proceeding from treading or walking in mud; *pacakkane* with the sound of *pacac* in treading. *Tu. pacakke* splash, splash; *pacapaca* licking, a clacking noise (in eating). ? *Ta. paca-pac-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying (a) itching sensation, (b) chattering, (c) drizzling, (d) staring blankly. DED 3162.

3823 *Ko. (Kin.) pasar* side. *Pa. pacar* id. *Go. (Y.) pasar* bank of river (Voc. 2167). DED(S) 3163.

3824 *Ta. pacalai* spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*; purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*; Malabar nightshade, *Basella*; and some other plants; *paciri*, *payiri* creeping purslane, *P. quadrifida*; *vacalai*, *vacalai*, *vayalai*, *vayalai* purslane, *P. quadrifida*. *Ma. pacala*, *paśala* *Basella*; *vaśala*, *vayara* *P. oleracea*. *Ka. basale* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*; *basale B. cordifolia*, *B. lucida* or *rubra*; *baccali*, *baccalle* spinach; *baccalleballi* *P. quadrifolia*. *Tu. basale* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*. *Te. ūga-baccali B. cordifolia*; *dumpa-baccali*, *maṭṭu-baccali S. tetrandra*. [*B. rubra* Linn. = *B. alba* Linn. = *B. cordifolia* Lamk. = *B. lucida* L. *S. oleracea* Linn. = *S. tetrandra* Roxb.] DED 3164.

3825 (a) *Ta. paci* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hungry; *n. hunger*; *paciyan* a hungry man. *Ma. payi*, *pai*, *payikkam*, *paikkam*, *payippu* hunger; *payikka*, *paikka* to be hungry; *payyavan* the hungry, Agni. *To. osf* (ost-) hunger is (to a person); *osf* hunger. *Ka. pasi* to hunger; *n. hunger*; *pasivu* hunger. *Te. pastu* fast, fasting; *nippastu* starvation (*nip* < *niṇu*; s.v. 3682 *Ta. niṇai*). (b) *Ta. pañcam* scarcity, famine, dearth; *pañcai* famine, poverty; poor person, weak,

emaciated person. *Ma. pañcam*, *paññam* famine, scarcity, poverty. *Ko. pajm* (obl. *pajt*-) famine. *To. pozṃ*, *ozṃ* (< *Badaga hañja*) id. *Ka. pañje* poor, helpless, weak person; *pañjetana* poverty. *Tu. pañja* scarcity, famine. *Te. nippaccaramu* poverty, scarcity (see *nippastu*). DED 3165.

3826 *Ka. hasuku* sharp, disagreeable smell. *Te. pasi* smell, scent. DEDS 593.

3827 *Ta. pacai* stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots, etc.; (-v-, -nt-) to become glutinous or viscous; stick together (*tr.*); *payirppu* resin; *payap* juice; *payin* gum, glue. *Ma. paca*, *paśa*, *paya* gum, glue; *payala*, *pakala* the pulp inside the shell forming the coconut. *Ko. pac* flour-paste. *Ka. pagil* to be sticky, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, join; *paginu*, *pagina* gum, resin, exudation of trees. *Tu. paya* gum, resin; *paśe*, *paśe* greasiness, oiliness. ? *Te. pēsemu* juice or sap of mango or palm fruit. *Go. (W.) pacilṭānā* to stick (Voc. 2074). *Kur.* *paī* starch made of rice diluted in water; *padxṇā* to thicken, acquire half consistence (as glue, paste), become soft, half-melt; render half-fluid. *Malt. pathge* to be congealed. ? Cf. 3817 *Ka. bañke*. DED(S) 3166.

3828 *Ta. pacai* devotion, love, affection, desire; (-v-, -nt-) to be kind, affectionate; *pacaintār* friends; *pacaiyu* compassion, kindness, affection. *Ka. pasa* wish, great desire, eagerness; (PBh.) *pasavu* desire, eagerness; ? *pade* to desire, wish. DED 3167.

3829 *Ko. pace* k puffed millet. *To. počišky* id. Cf. *Ko. aky*, *To. ašky* husked grain, s.v. 215 *Ta. ari*. DED 3168.

3830 *Pe. bajek* much; *bajon* (pl.) many. *Manđ. bejek* much. Cf. 4411 *Ta. peru*. DEDS 594.

3831 *Ta. paccati* a kind of relish made of minced vegetables (Annamalai, p. 875). *Ka. pac(c)adi* a kind of pickle. *Te. paccadi* chutney. DED(S, N) 595.

3832 *Ta. paccilai* Mysore gamboge, *Garcinia xanthochymus*. *Ma. paccila* *Xanthochymus pictorius*. *Ka. paccari* name of a tree (= *Ta. paccilai*, according to *Ta. Lex.*). [*G. xanthochymus* Hook. = *X. pictorius* Roxb.] DED 3170.

3833 *Ta. paccai* skin, hide; covering as of the body of a yāḡ. *Tu. (B-K.) pāca* skin of the leg. *Br. pacx* natural outer sheath or covering, bark; *pacirok*, *pacironk* outer layer or crust. DED 3171.

3834 *Ma. pañca* ricefield. *Tu. pañca* id. DEDS 596.

3835 *Ta. pañcari* (-pp-, -tt-) to press, importune, talk at length; *pañcali* (-pp-, -tt-) to upset mentally. *Ma. pañcarikka* to importune. DED 3172.

3836 *Ta. pañci*, *pañcu* cotton, cloth, cotton cushion. *Ma. paññi* cotton. *To. poj*

cotton blossom. *Ka. pañji*, *pañjike* ball of cotton from which thread is spun. / Cf. Skt. *pañji*-, *pañjikā* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7688. DED 3173.

3837 *Pa. pañ-* to be replete, satisfied; *pañip-* (*pañit-*) to satisfy. *Go. (A. D. Mu. Ma.) pañj-*, (Tr. Ph.) *pañjāna* to be satisfied, replete, filled; *caus. (Mu.) pañjih-* (Voc. 2080). *Koṇḍa pañz-* (-it-) (belly) to be filled after eating and drinking. *Pe. pañj-* (*panc-*) to be replete, satisfied after eating. *Manđ. pañj-* (belly) to be satisfied. *Kui pañja* (*pañji-*) to be replete, satisfied; *n. repletion*, satisfaction. *Kuwi* (F.) *pañjali* to gorge; (S.) *bandi pañjinai* to fill the stomach; *pañje tinnai* to sate; *pañje hīnai* to saturate; (Su.) *pañj* (-it-), (Isr.) *pañj-* (-it-) to be satisfied. DED(S) 3174.

3838 *Ta. paṭaku* small boat; dhoney, large boat; *paṭavu* small boat; *paṭavap* boatman; *paṭuvai* raft, float. *Ma. paṭavu*, *paṭaku* ship, large boat. *Ka. paḍagu*, *paḍaṅgu*, *paḍahu*, *haḍaga*, *haḍagu* id. *Tu. paḍa*, *paḍavu* boat; *haḍaga*, *adaḡu* ship. *Te. paḍava* boat. / Cf. *Mar. paḍav* a kind of boat carrying from five to twenty. DED 3175.

3839 *Ta. paṭaṅku* tent, awning, curtain; *paṭaṅkam* tent. *Ma. paṭaṅṅu* tent, awning. DED 3176.

3840 *Ta. (lex.) paṭṭi* son; (SATD) *paṭuci* a young one. *Ka. paḍati* woman; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *paḍḍe* young boy. *Te. paḍāti*, *paḍātuka* woman; *paḍucu* girl; young, youthful; *paḍucūḍu* boy; *paṭṭi* a child. *Ko. (SR.) paḍas* boy, son. *Pa. paḍic* boy. Cf. 3881 *Ka. paḍḍe*. DED 3177, DEDS 604.

3841 *Ta. paṭapaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as things falling, rolling or breaking); *paṭa-paṭ-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying bursting, breaking, falling with a rattling noise; *paṭār-ēnal*, *paṭār-paṭār-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying crackling, bursting with a sudden noise, report or explosion; *paṭir-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying a sudden crash or explosion. *Ma. paṭapaṭa* rattling noise, the report of a gun, etc.; *paṭakkam* a cracker. *Ko. paṭ in-* (id-) to make noise of bursting of skin when burnt, of sharp blow, crack, etc.; *paṭa-rn* with noise of a blow, or of breaking (stick, knife, rope). *Ka. paḍa*, *paḍa paḍa* sound imitating that of a cracker or squib; *paṭa*, *paṭa paṭa*, *paṭārane*, *paṭṭane* sound imitating the flapping of wings or suspended clothes, of a dog shaking his body, of applying blows or kicks, of bursting; *paṭir*, *paṭiḷ* bang! *Tu. paḍapada*, *paṭapaṭane* a flapping or rattling sound. *Te. paṭapaṭa* noise made in breaking or bursting, gnashing the teeth, crackling; *paṭilumanu* to break (*intr.*) with a crack. *Kur. paṭpaṭ* any rapid succession of sounds (made e.g. by objects falling in number); *paṭpaṭṇā*, *paṭpoṭṇā* to crackle several times in succession, make a series of rapidly repeated noises. Cf. 3854 *Go. paṭa han-*, *Koṇḍa paḍ-*. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 31, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7691, *paṭ-*

sudden noise, *paṭapaṭa* - a cracking noise, etc. DED(S) 3178.

3842 *Ta. paṭapaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be overhasty (as in speech); *paṭapaṭappu* precipitancy, agitation, overhastiness; *paṭa-paṭ-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying speaking in haste, hurry (as in preparation for a journey). *Ko. paṭakn* suddenly, with a jerk; completely, all at once. *Ka. paṭakkane* with the sound of *paṭak*, i.e. suddenly and with a noise. *Tu. paṭakka*, *paṭāla*, *paṭṭāla* smartly, sharply (as to strike thus); *paṭṭa* suddenly. DED(S) 3179.

3843 *Ta. paṭam* instep. *Ma. paṭam* flat part of the hand or foot. *Pe. paṭa* key palm of hand. *Mand. paṭa* ki y id.; *paṭa kāl* sole of foot. *Kuwi* (Su.) *paṭa naki* palm of hand. Cf. 3878 *Ta. paṭṭai*. DED(S) 3181.

3844 *Ta. paṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to run, spread (as a creeper), overspread (as eruptions on the skin), spread (as light, fire, rumour, epidemic), be diffused, pervade, expand; *n.* spreading spots on skin, thick bush (esp. of creepers); *paṭarcci*, *paṭartti* creeping (as a vine), spreading (as darkness, light, fire, spots, eruptions); *paṭār* low bush, low thicket of creepers; *paṭalai* spreading, expanding, expanse. *Ma. paṭaruka* to spread (as fire, plants, odour), creep, climb; *paṭarcca* climbing of vine, diffusion; *paṭartuka* to train, support plants; *paṭarppu*, *paṭarppu* bush, thicket; *paṭal* clump of bushes; *paṭalam* a spreading over, cover, mass. *Tu. paṭaruni*, *paṭapuni* to creep. DED 3182.

3845 *Ta. paṭal*, *paṭalai* small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns, hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade. *Ma. paṭal*, *paṭala* a rough harrow. *To. ody* door, in song-unit; *kabin* ody iron door. *Ka. paṭi* leaf or panel of a door, a door. *Koḍ. paṭi* door. *Tu. paṭi* a thrashing frame, a door or shutter made of slips of bamboos tied together. *Te. paṭi-kāpu*, *paṭi-gāpu* a waiting at the gate of one, one who waits at the gate. *Koṇḍa paṭa* an instrument to level the field after ploughing. DED(S) 3183.

3846 *Ta. paṭalai* a bunch of fruits; *paṭu* cluster, bunch of flowers or fruits. *Ma. paṭala* a cluster or comb of plantains. DED (S) 3184.

3847 *Ta. paṭarri* a kind of plantain. *Ma. paṭarri* plantain tree. DED 3185.

3848 *Ta. paṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water); (-pp-, -tt-) to practise, habituate oneself to. *Ma. paṭiyuka* to settle, sink; become habitual by learning or exercise; *paṭikka* to plunge; *paṭivu* subjection; habitual. *Tu. paṭipuni* to plunge. *Pa. pāva* badi dove-cote. *Kuwi* (T.) *pāva paṭi* id. DED 3186.

3849 *Ta. paṭi* a weight (= 100 palam), the ordinary measure of capacity (= 8 ollocks); fixed daily allowance for food; *paṭiy-ā* hired servant, one whose wages are paid in grain. *Ma. paṭi* measure (esp. of rice), regular allowance; at the rate of. *Ko. paṭi* a measure (olḱ) of grain given to a Toda when he comes to a village; *paṭi* bazaar measure of grain (= olḱ); quantity of food that one person eats at a meal. *To. poṭy* rice given at funeral; contribution given to Badagas at a two-day funeral. *Ka. paṭi* measure of capacity (= one-half seer); an allowance in food to servants, a gift to friends or poor people. *Tu. paṭi* daily allowance of food, extra pay to servants when travelling; alms in kind; a small weight. *Te. paṭi* a measure of capacity (= 1½ seer). DED 3187.

3850 *Ta. paṭi* step, stair, rung of a ladder, stirrup, grade, rank, sill; *paṭikkaṭṭu* flight of steps (kaṭṭu building, structure). *Ma. paṭi* step, stair, threshold, bench, sill. *Ko. paṭikaṭ* steps leading up to veranda, steps of ladder. *Ka. paṭi* stirrup. *Te. paṭi-kaṭṭu* a stair or step. DED 3188.

3851 *Ta. paṭi* manner, mode. *Ka. paṭi* manner, method, way. *Te. (K.) baṭi*, *vaṭi* manner. DEDS 597.

3852 *Ta. paṭu* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to perish, die, set (as a heavenly body), rain; (-pp-, -tt-) to lay horizontally, pave, spread out (as bedding), kill, cast down, fell; lie down to sleep or otherwise, roost (as birds); *adj.* base, low; *paṭu-nāyiru* setting sun; *paṭukkai* lying down, bed; *paṭai* bed; layer, stratum; *paṭu* lying prostrate, fall, sleep, death, ruin, loss, disaster; *paṭai* bier; *paṭam* shower of rain. *Ma. paṭuka* (paṭt-) to fall, sink; *paṭukka* to lay stones, build (chiefly a well, tank); piss; lie down; *n.* bed; *paṭa* layer in mud walls, course of bricks; *paṭavu* laying stones, pavement; *paṭuppu*, *paṭappu* bed, mat; *paṭiññaru* west; *paṭu* falling, falling into one's power; *peṭuka* (peṭt-) to fall, get into or under; *peṭukka* to piss. *Ko. paṭ-* (paṭ-) to lie down, sleep; *paṭ-* (paṭ-) to make to lie, lay. *To. poṭ-* (poṭ-) to lie down; lose (teeth; of children); *poṭy* sleeping-place (in song). *Ka. paṭu* (paṭt-) to lie down, set (as the sun), be spent (as the day), have sexual intercourse, die; *n.* setting, the west, dying; *paṭu-nēsar* the setting sun; *paṭuva*, *paṭaval*, *paṭuval*, *paṭuvu* the west; *paṭal* lying or falling down; *paṭu* falling, a fall, a declining state, ebb of the tide; *paṭi* downfall, ruin. *Koḍ. paṭ-* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to lie fallow; *paṭit-* (paṭiti-) to let lie fallow, (Kar. also) send (child) to sleep; *paṭi-bu-mi* fallow land; *paṭi-ñā-ri* west. *Tu. paṭa* placing or laying; *paṭṭāy* the west. *Te. paṭu* to fall, lie, recline, sleep; *paṭamara* the west; *paṭuka* bed, bedding; *paṭucu*, *paṭacu*, (K. also) *paṭucu* to cause to fall; *paṭupu* id., throw down; *n.* mattress, bed, bedding; *paṭe* bier; *paṭu* a fall, ebb of the tide. *Kol. (SR)* *bolā paṭ* to be [i.e. lie] on one's back; (SR) *pār-* (? *pār-*) to fall; (Pat., p. 143) *parteng* to catch (in a

trap). *Nk. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall; *paṭp-* to make to fall; *part-* to fell (a tree). *Nk. (Ch.) paṭ-/paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall; *payip-/payp-* to make to fall, demolish. *Pa. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall, sink down, (sun) sets. *Ga. (Oll.) par-*, (S.) *par-* (paṭ-) to fall. *Go. (A.) paṭt-* to lie down; *paṭṭānā* (SR.) to rest, of cattle, (Tr.) sit, crouch (of men or animals), (buffaloes) to wallow; (Ph.) *paṭṭānā*, *poṭṭānā*, (W.) *paṭṭiṇā* to lie down (of animals) (Voc. 2087); (ASu.) *pharāyā* west. *Pe. paz-* (past-) to be caught (bird or animal, in snare). Cf. 4007 *Ko. pak*. DED(S, N) 3190.

3853 *Ta. paṭu* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to occur, happen, come into existence, rise (as a heavenly body), occur to mind, hit or strike against, touch, be caught (as fishes, birds, or other game), suffer, endure, dash against (tr.), agree to, be connected with, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to do, make, effect, catch, establish, entrust, cause to grow; *paṭuttu* (paṭutti-) to cause to suffer, put to trouble, cause to get, effect, bring into existence; *paṭṭāṅku* natural state, truth; *paṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to create, form, produce; acquire, get; *paṭaippu* creation, acquiring, possessing; *paṭu* coming into being, happening, experience, condition, nature, industry, business, concern or affair, affliction, suffering, place, situation; *paṭṭam* a turn in the game of tipcat; *paṭṭal*, *paṭṭāṭi* an industrious person. *Ma. paṭu* what happens, is common; *paṭuka* (paṭt-) to be obtained, caught, happen, be in a state; *paṭṭāṅku* truth; *paṭukka* to catch, obtain; *paṭu* suffering pain or damage, possibility, place, situation, nature; *paṭekka* to make, create; *paṭappu* creation; people; *peṭuka* (peṭt-) to happen, be in, belong to; *auxiliary verb*; *peṭukka* to enclose, ensnare; *peṭṭu* getting into a direction, towards. *Ko. paṭ-* (paṭ-) to experience (emotion), be caught, seem good; *pa-ṭ* (obl. pa-ṭ-) work, concern. *To. poṭ-* (poṭ-) to suffer, experience; *po-ḍ* suffering, affair, concern; ? *paṭy-* (paṭ-) to be possible; to endure. *Ka. paṭu* (paṭt-) to get, obtain, catch, incur, undergo, experience, feel, suffer; *n.* getting, etc.; *paṭuvike* getting, experiencing, etc.; *paṭal* incurring or suffering; *paṭe* to get, undergo, experience, acquire, obtain; procreate, bear; *n.* getting, etc.; *paṭapu*, *paṭeyuvike* obtaining, etc.; *paṭu*, *paṭu* id., suffering, trouble, state, manner, fitness, likeness; (PBh.) *paṭu* proper state or form; *paṭi* manner, fitness, likeness. *Koḍ. paṭ-* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to suffer, (something) hits, (thorn) runs in; *paṭit-* (paṭiti-) to make to suffer. *Tu. paṭeyuni*, *paṭeyuni* to suffer, feel, experience, enjoy; *paṭepini*, *paṭapuni* to get, acquire, possess; bear, beget; *paṭepaṭuni* to cause, occasion, inflict; *paṭu* likeness, mode, form. *Te. paṭu* to feel, enjoy, suffer; (K. also) to be possible; *paṭayu*, *paṭacu* to obtain, earn, feel, enjoy, suffer; bear, beget; *paṭapu* earning, gaining; *paṭucu*, *paṭacu*, (K. also) *paṭucu* to cause to feel or suffer; *paṭu* labour, exertion, work, distress, suffering, manner; *paṭi* equality, fitness; *paṭillu* to

occur, happen. *Kol. paṭ-* (paṭt-) (wound) is got, (eye) is filled with dust, (turn in game) is won, become (loose, dusk, bald); *part-* (paratt-) to win (turn in game). *Pa. paṭ-* to acquire; *paṭip-* (paṭit-) to cause to get. *Ga. (Oll.) par-* to receive. *Go. (SR.) parānā*, (Ph.) *purānā*, *porānā*, (G. M. Ko.) *par-*, (Mu.) *par(r)-*, *par-*, (Ma.) *paṭ-* to be able, be well; (Mu. M.) *parvor* ill man (Voc. 2126); (W.) *parkinā* to be able (Voc. 2153). *Kur. paṭsnā*, *pāṭsnā* to take (a load) upon oneself. DED (S, N) 3191.

3854 *Go. (Mu.) para* han- to break (intr.) (Voc. 2149). *Koṇḍa paṭ-* (-it-) to burst out, be broken with a crackling sound; (BB) *paṭ-* (-t-) to break. *Pe. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to break (intr.); *paṭ-* (-t-) id. (tr.). *Mand. paṭ-* to break (intr.). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *paṭ-* (-it-) to break, split, crack (intr.); *paṭ-* (-h-) to smash. Cf. 3841 *Ta. paṭapaṭa*. DED(S, N) 598.

3855 *Kur. baṭi* arm. *Malt. baṭi* id. DEDS 599.

3856 *Ta. paṭu* tank, pond, deep pool; *paṭukar* pit, hole, hollow, tank, ricefield, agricultural tract; *paṭuvam* slushy field; *paṭṭam* tank, pond. *Ma. paṭu* a rough tank. *Koḍ. paṭi* swamp. *Te. paṭiya*, *paṭe* small pit containing water; *paṭuva* a low ground. DED(S) 3192.

3857 *Ka. paṭu*, *paṭe* place of refuge (for wild animals) between stones or in rocks. *Te. paṭāku* cave, hole, crevice. *Nk. pharka* den, lair (c.g. of tiger). Cf. 3892 *Ta. papai*. DED(S) 3193.

3858 *Ta. paṭu* toddy; *paṭuvan* toddy-seller; *fem. paṭuvi*. *Malt. paṭka* liquor distilled from the flowers of the mahua tree. DEDS 600.

3859 *Ta. paṭuvan* boil, abscess. *Ma. paṭu-* van small ulcer. DED 3194.

3860 *Ta. paṭai* army, crowd, weapons, battle. *Ma. paṭa* battle, army. *To. paṭ* crowd; fight (in songs). *Ka. paṭe* multitude, host, force, army; *paṭeyila* soldier; *paṭevaṭa*, *paṭevaṭa* a general. *Tu. paṭe* multitude, mob, army. *Te. paṭava* fight, battle; *paṭavalamu* van of an army; *paṭavālu* commander of an army. DED 3195.

3861 *Malt. parge* to stir up, incite. *Br. paṭeṅg* to instigate, provoke. DEDS 601.

3862 *Pe. paṭ-* (-t-) to unstring (bow), close (umbrella). *Kuwi* (T.) *paṭ-* to close (umbrella); (F.) *pathali* to loosen; *mī gūgū pathdu* shut your umbrella!; (Isr.) *paṭ-* (-h-) to fold clothes, umbrella, etc. DEDS 602.

3863 *Go. (Tr.) phat* warṅgānā to sleep on one's back (Voc. 3294). *Pe. paṭa mṛag-* to fall on the face. *Kuwi* *paṭa malga* to be prone, fall flat on the face, be stretched full-length on the ground. *Kuwi* (F.) *patarangali* to lie on the back; *patarangi* riali to fall backwards;

(S.) pātālāngitesī he fell on his back; (Isr.) pāṭaṅgī on the back. DEDS 606.

3864 *Ka.* paṭakāru tongs, pincers. *Te.* paṭakāru, paṭukāru pair of tongs, large pincers. DEDS 603.

3865 *Ta.* paṭṭaṭai, paṭṭarai anvil, smithy, forge. *Ka.* paṭṭaḍe, paṭṭadi anvil, workshop. *Te.* paṭṭika, paṭṭaḍa anvil; paṭṭaḍa workshop. Cf. 86 *Ta.* aṭai. DED 3196.

3866 *Ta.* paṭṭaṭai neck-ornament (< *Te.*). *Tu.* paṭṭaḍi a kind of necklace. *Te.* paṭṭaḍa a sort of ornament worn by women round the neck. DED 3197.

3867 *Ta.* paṭṭa-ppakal open day, broad daylight. *Ma.* paṭṭa-pakal broad daylight, noon. *Ko.* paṭa-r in- (id-) (country, na-r) becomes fully light at dawn. *To.* of oxol broad daylight (in song). *Te.* paṭṭa-pagalu broad day, midday. Cf. 3805 *Ta.* pakal. DED(S) 3198.

3868 *Ta.* paṭṭi cow-stall, sheepfold, hamlet, village; paṭṭam sleeping place for animals; paṭṭu hamlet, small town or village; paṭṭinam maritime town, small town; paṭappu enclosed garden; paṭappai id., backyard, cowstall. *Ma.* paṭṭi fold for cattle or sheep. *Ko.* paṭi Badaga village. *To.* oṭy id. (< Badaga haṭṭi). *Ka.* paṭṭi pen or fold, abode, hamlet; paṭṭa city, town, village. *Tu.* paṭṭu nest. *Te.* paṭṭu abode, dwelling place. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7705, paṭṭana. DED 3199.

3869 *Ta.* paṭṭi lawless, unbridled person; theft; harlot, prostitute; paṭṭikan thief, defrauder; paṭṭimai deceit; paṭu base, low; cruel; paṭiru lying, deceit, unruliness, lawlessness, mischief, cruelty; paṭiraṅ liar, cheat, rake, cruel person, mischievous; *fem.* paṭiṭi. *Ma.* paṭṭi miserable, vicious. *Ka.* paḍapu adultery (PBh., p. 417); baḍḍi, boḍḍi strumpet, fornicatress; haḍaka, haḍuka one who has or has had sexual intercourse; haḍiki a woman who has been embraced sexually; haḍabe, aḍabe perverseness, wickedness (used of stray cattle). *Tu.* paḍikē wickedness, depravity; bad, corrupt; paḍikenti bad, corrupt; paḍape whore, whoremonger; haḍabē, aḍabē bastard, illegitimately born, (B-K. also paḍpe) adultress; (B-K.) paṭike, paṭke wickedness; paṭiṅge a rogue. *Te.* paḍucu to prostitute oneself; paḍupu prostitution; paḍupudi, paḍapūgomma prostitute. DED(S, N) 3200, and from DED 58.

3870 *Ta.* paṭṭi dog; paṭṭi female of hog, dog or fox. *Ma.* paṭṭi dog, bitch; paṭṭici bitch. DED(S) 3201.

3871 *Ko.* paṭ side (left or right). *Go.* (W. Ph.) paṭṭi direction, side (*Voc.* 2089). DEDS 607.

3872 *Ta.* paṭṭini fasting, abstinence, starvation. *Ma.* paṭṭini, paṭṭini privation of food, starvation. *Ko.* paṭu-py hunger. *Koḍ.* paṭṭani starvation. / Cf. Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmamālā* 1816) peṭṭika = ādyūna. DED 3202.

3873 *Ko.* paṭ scar, esp. made by burning. *Ka.* paṭṭu a callous spot. DED 3203.

3874 *Go.* (Ko.) paṭe small field for cultivation (*Voc.* 2085). *Pe.* baṭa a field on the hills. *Maṇḍ.* baṭa field. *Kuwi* (T. Isr.) baṭa pasture. DEDS 605.

3875 *Ta.* paṭṭai palmyra timber, rafter; paṭṭiyal lath, reeper. *Ma.* paṭṭa arca bough. *Ka.* paṭṭe palmyra timber, rafter, arca bough; paṭṭi piece of timber of door-frame, rafter, joist; paṭṭika board. *Tu.* paṭi rafter. *Te.* paṭṭe bar or spar of wood, piece of timber of door-frame; paṭṭi plank; paṭṭika plank, board, bar of wood. *Kol.* paṭṭe plank. *Nk.* paṭi id. *Pa.* peṭṭi (pl. peṭṭul) beam, post. *Go.* (P.) paṭiya beam. *Kui* paṭi beam; paṭa board. *Kur.* paṭṭa beam in oilmill. DED(S) 3204.

3876 *Ta.* paṭṭai bark of tree. *Ma.* paṭṭa id. *Ka.* paṭṭe rind or bark of trees. *Te.* paṭṭa, paṭṭamu bark. Cf. 3897 *Ga.* paṇḍa. DED(S) 3205.

3877 *Ta.* paṭṭai painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour, dapple. *Ma.* paṭṭa stripe. *Ka.* paṭṭe, paṭṭi id. *Koḍ.* paṭṭe striped or spotted (as tiger or leopard); paṭṭati *n.pr.* of dappled cow. *Tu.* paṭṭe stripe. *Te.* paṭṭe stripe or streak of paint; paḍita stripe, streak, wale. DED 3206.

3878 *Ta.* paṭṭai flatness; paṭṭam flat or level surface of anything, flat piece (as of bamboo). *Ko.* paṭ flatness (of piece of iron, of head); paṭm (*obl.* paṭ-) ground for house. *To.* poṭ site of dairy or house. ? *Koḍ.* paṭṭi space before house, spreading space; maṇa-paṭṭi sandbank. *Nk.* paṭ place. *Pa.* paḍ place, site. *Pe.* paṭ kaṭṭa top of the head. *Maṇḍ.* paṭ kaṭṭa id. *Malt.* paṭa numeral classifier of flat objects. Cf. 3843 *Ta.* paṭam. DED(N) 3207.

3879 *Kur.* (Ilahn) paṭṭ worms in the stomach. *Malt.* paṭo id. DEDS 608.

3880 *Kur.* paṭṭi loose rings worn on the toes by women. *Malt.* baṭṭi id. DEDS 609.

3881 *Ka.* paḍḍe maturity, fitness for breeding. *Te.* paḍḍa female buffalo or cow fit for breeding, (*VPK*, communicated by K.) female buffalo calf; baṭṭe female buffalo. *Kol.* (Br.) paḍḍa-le-na female calf; (SR. Kin.) barre buffalo. *Nk.* paḍḍa heifer. *Pa.* (S.) paḍḍa female calf. *Go.* (Öll.) bere, (P.) beḍe-beḍe female calf; (S.) beḍḍe peyye calf. *Go.* (Tr. M.) paḍḍa cow-calf; (A.) paḍḍa piya, (W. Ph.) paḍḍa, (Y. Ch.) paḍḍa, (D.) paḍḍa peyya, (Mu.) paḍḍa, paḍḍa, (Ma.) paḍḍa piya female calf, heifer; (Ko.) paḍḍa piḷa calf of buffalo (*Voc.* 2091); (LuS.) puda heifer. *Koṇḍa* paḍa young cow, heifer. Cf. 3840 *Ta.* paṭṭi. / Cf. Skt. (*Brhatkathakośa*) paḍḍika-calf; Pkt. paḍḍiya- young female buffalo, female calf, cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) paḍḍi- cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) paḍḍa- buffalo; *fem.* paḍḍa; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8042. DED (S, N) 3208, DED 3321.

3882 *Te.* baḍḍu a thick or strong creeper or rope, cable. *Ga.* (S.) baḍḍu creeper. DEDS 610.

3883 *Ka.* baḍḍu bluntness, dullness. *Tu.* baḍḍu blunt, edgeless; dull, stupid, obtuse.

3884 *Ta.* paṇ service, work, business, employment, decoration; paṇi act, action, performance, work, service, decoration; paṇati workmanship, action, creation, ornament; paṇiti work, structure, ornament; paṇikkan master-builder, carpenter; paṇikkam, paṇikku accuracy of design, elaboration in a work; paṇinar servants; paṇpu action, deed; paṇnu (paṇni-) to make, effect, produce, adorn; paṇnu (paṇni-) to do anything with consideration and skill. *Ma.* paṇi work, labour, service, building, exertion; paṇikkan workman, artificer; paṇiyuka to build; paṇiyan a caste of cultivators in hilly districts; game-trackers, living chiefly in Wynad; paṇnuka, paṇnikka *vb.* denoting coitus (obscene). *Ko.* paṇyn man of a caste at Gudalur in Wynad; *fem.* paṇic; ? paṇ anvil. *To.* paṇny work. *Ka.* paṇnu to make ready, prepare, equip, decorate; paṇnika, paṇnige, paṇnuge arranging, making ready, equipping. *Koḍ.* paṇi work. *Tu.* paṇipuni to give a shape (e.g. to a vessel). *Te.* paṇi work, labour, act, deed, workmanship, art; (inscr.) paṇi work; paṇnu to contrive, plan, design, invent; (K. also) be ready, make ready; (K. also) *n.* suitability. *Kol.* (SR.) paṇni work, labour. *Nk.* paṇi work. *Pa.* paṇḍp- (paṇḍ-) to make, do. *Ga.* (Öll.) paṇḍ- to be able. *Go.* (*LSI*, *Kōi*) paṇi, (Grigson) paṇi, (Ko.) paṇi work (*Voc.* 2092); paṇḍ- (G.) to build (house), (Mu.) to make, build, repair, (Ma.) to make, construct; (L.) paṇḍāna to make, repair (*Voc.* 2093). *Koṇḍa* paṇḍ- (it-) to prepare, construct, devise, plan; paṇi work. Cf. 3891 *Ta.* paṇai. DED(S) 3209.

3885 *Ka.* baṇapu a large timber-tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, var. *coriacea*. *Tu.* baṇympu, baṇampu *T. coriacea*. / Cf. Konkani baṇapu (Kt.) [*T. tomentosa* Bedd. var. *coriacea* = *T. coriacea* W. & A.] DED 3210.

3886 *Ka.* baṇambe, baṇabe, baṇave, baṇive, baḷabe stack, rick. *Tu.* baṇabē stack. ? *Ta.* paṭappu hayrick. DED 3211.

3887 *Ta.* paṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command; *n.* saying, word, command; paṇippu command, order; paḷukku (paḷukki-) to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak (< *Te.*); paṇnu (paṇni-) to speak, say, talk, sing; paṇuval work, discourse. *Ma.* paṇikka to speak. *To.* poṇṭ- (poṇṭy-) to talk in assembly; poṇṭ speech, words (in songs). *Ka.* paṇavu place appointed for meeting; (Hal.) haḷupu to speak like a madman while asleep; haḷōbu to talk foolishly; haḷōvaru to speak while asleep. *Tu.* paṇpini to say, tell, inform, narrate, teach. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.3) haṇi to say. *Te.* paṇ(u)cu to send, command, commission; (inscr.) paṇcu to send, commission;

paṇi commission, mission, errand; paṇupu order, command, errand; paṇpu to send, dispatch, dismiss; *n.* sending, order, mission, errand; paḷuku to sound, answer, utter, say; *n.* speaking, word, sound, voice; paḷikincu to cause to speak, utter, sound, or ring; paḷu-karincu to accost, speak to; ? paḷavu, paḷavin-cu, paḷavarincu, paḷuvarincu to talk in sleep; paḷavaramu, paḷavarinta, paḷavarimpu talking in sleep; ? paḷumu to prattle; *n.* prattle (or with 4304 *Ta.* pulampu). *Kol.* paṇk- (paṇakt-) to send; pa-na language. *Nk.* paṇk- to send. *Koṇḍa* paḷkis- to cause to sound, play on (a musical instrument). *Kui* paṇḍa (paṇḍi-) to send, commission; *n.* act of sending; plāpa (plāt-) to inquire, question, ask, address, say; *n.* inquiry, remark. *Kuwi* (F.) paṇḍali, (S.) paṇṭinai, (Isr.) paṇḍ- (it-) to send. *Br.* paṇiṅ (pā-, pār-) to say, speak, tell, speak of, call a thing something, say to oneself. / Cf. Pkt. paṇḍavai sends. DED(S, N) 3212.

3888 *Ta.* paṇi (-v-, -nt-) to be low in height, be short, be lowered, be humble, become inferior, fall (as prices, wages), bow, make obeisance to; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower or lead down, degrade, reduce (as price); *n.* bowing, reverencing; paṇippu lowness (as of tone); paṇiyal worship, obeisance; paṇivu submission, humility, veneration, defect, low place, depression. *Ma.* paṇiyuka to worship, salute, acknowledge superiority. *Ka.* (Hal.) haṇuku to bend, bow. Cf. 3900 *Tu.* paṇḍu. DED(N) 3213.

3889 *Ta.* paṇiyāram cakes, pastry, fritters; paṇiyam cakes, pastry, confectionery; paṇ-ṭam cake. *Ka.* paṇiyāna, paṇiyāra sweet cake, fritter. *Te.* paṇyāramu, (*SAN*) paṇperamu cake. DEDS(N) 611.

3890 *Te.* paḍuku a stone. *Koṇḍa* paṇku id. DEDS 612.

3891 *Ta.* paṇai, paṇnai agricultural tract, paddy field, garden; (inscr.) paṇ field. *Ma.* paṇa ground which is worked (including stone-quarry). *Ko.* paṇ level grassy ground. *Ka.* paṇa ground that is worked, tillage, quarry; paṇ-neya, paṇya farm, landed estate. *Tu.* (B-K.) paṇa quarry. *Te.* (K.) paṇ(n)asa agricultural land given to brahmins (inscr. 6th cent. onwards; *Epigraphia Indica* 27. 225-8). Cf. 3884 *Ta.* paṇ. DED(S, N) 3214.

3892 *Ta.* paṇai lair of an animal; paṇnai lair, sleeping place of beast. *Ka.* paṇa haunt or lair of wild beast. Cf. 3857 *Ka.* paḍu. DED(S) 3215.

3893 *Ta.* paṇai drum, large drum. *Ka.* paṇe, paṇa small drum or tabor. / Cf. Skt. paṇava- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7716, DED 3216.

3894 *Ta.* paṇai thickness, bigness; paṇai branch of a tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to extend, ramify, grow thick or close as branches; paṇar, paṇaru branches, thick branches. *Ka.* paṇe upper part of the stem of a tree; ? paṇi stout stick or bat; haṇi the upper part of the

stem of a tree; *hani-gombu* the forked branch which issues from that part of the stem. *Tu. panē* the forked stem of a water lily. *Pe. pan-* (-t-) to grow, grow up, grow big or tall. DED (S) 3217.

3895 *Ta. papai* pipal. *Ka. pani* id. DED 3218.

3896 *Ka. pane, hane, ane, hani* forehead. *Tu. hanē, anē* id. DEDS 613.

3897 *Ga.* (Oll. *panda* bark of a tree. *Kui panda* a skin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *panda* id. Cf. 3876 *Ta. paṭṭai*. DEDS 614.

3898 *Ta. paṇṭi, paṇṭam* belly, paunch, body; *vaṇṭi* belly, stomach. *Ma. paṇṭi* stomach; *paṇṭam* crop of birds, craw. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *baṇṭi* belly; (Isr.) *baṇṭi* stomach; *baṇṭi* to have diarrhoea; *baṇṭi* to be pregnant. Cf. 5232 *Ma. vaṇṭi*. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *phāṇḍa* belly; Sgh. *baḍa* id. DED(S) 3220.

3899 *Ta. paṇṭikai* festival. *Ma. paṇṭika* id. *Te. paṇḍuga* id. *Go.* (L.) *pandam* holiday; *bandum* (Elwin) festival, (Grigson) a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony (Voc. 2097). *Koṇḍa paṇḍoy* festival. DED(S) 3221.

3900 *Tu. pāṇṭu, pāṇṭu* fatigue, weariness. *Te. paṇḍu* to lie down; *paṇḍukonu* id., sleep, be confined to one's bed as with illness; *paraṇḍu* to lie down, recline, repose, sleep. *Pa. paṇḍ-* to be tired, be defeated, lose. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *paṇḍ-* to become tired; (S.) *paṇḍi* tiredness. Cf. 3888 *Ta. paṇi*. DED(S, N) 3222.

3901 *Pe. paṇḍrā* (i.e. *paṇḍra* to fear. *Maṇḍ. paṇḍrā* id. ? *Te. beṇḍu-paḍu* to be alarmed, dejected; *beṇḍu-paṇu* to frighten, intimidate. DEDS(N) 615.

3902 *Ta. vaṇṭu* low, mean conduct; *vaṇṭan* wicked person; *vaṇṭattanam* wickedness, lewdness; *vaṇṭai* that which is corrupt or vulgar. *Ko. vaḍ* woman's lewd conduct which results in a bastard child; *vaḍ* mog bastard child; *baṇḍv* lewdness (of a woman who has intercourse with many men); (senseless) cattle, domestic animals. *To. poḍ* mox child which is illegitimate because bow was not given to mother. *Ka. baṇḍu* shamelessness, lewdness, disgrace; *baṇḍa* a shameless, dishonourable, lewd, profligate man; *baṇḍaga, baṇḍatana, baṇḍutana* shamelessness, profligacy. *Koḍ. baṇḍē* shameless man; *fem. baṇḍati; baṇḍatana* shamelessness. *Tu. baṇḍu, bhaṇḍu*, (B-K. only *baṇḍu*) obscenity, rudeness; *bhaṇḍa* obscene, impudent; *baṇḍe, bhaṇḍe* a lewd man, an indecent man. *Te. baṇḍa* a rude, unfeeling man; obscene, shameless; *baṇḍāḍu, baṇḍagūḍu* a rude, unfeeling man; *baṇḍāṭa* wickedness; *baṇḍu* indecent, obscene, gross. /Cf. Mar. *bhaṇḍ* exposure, public disgrace, subjection to general ridicule; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9371, *bhaṇḍa-* jester, mime. DED 3223.

3903 *Ka. baṇḍa* rock, block or slab of stone. *Te. baṇḍa* id., pestle without a ferrule,

a much-used or worn-out block of stone. *Ga.* (S.) *baṇḍa* boulder. *Go. baṇḍa* (A. Ma. M. S.) stone, rock, (A. S.) hail (Voc. 2484). /Cf. Mar. *bāḍyā* the top rock on a hill. DED (S) 3224.

3904 *Ta. paṇṇu, paṇṇu* quality, nature, good quality, beauty. ? *Ko. paṇ paṇ in-* (id-) (woman) looks very beautiful. DED(S) 3225.

3905 *Ta. pata* (-pp-, -tt-) to become soft; *patamai* softness, tenderness, mellowness, gentleness, mildness, pliancy, smoothness; *patavu* mildness, gentleness; *pataviyatu* that which is soft or smooth, mild or gentle; *patavieu* mildness, humbleness; *patam* gentleness, sweetness; *pati* (-v-, -nt-) to be mild, gentle, submissive, quail, flinch; *pativu* submission. *Ma. patam* softness, moderation, elasticity, yielding temper; *patama, patuma* pliancy; *patamma* rottenness of rice through damp, softness of mind; *patukka* to be soft, tender, moderate, pliable; *patuppu* softness; *patuppikka* to soften. *Koḍ. pada* soft. *Tu. padanuni, padaṇuni* to become soft; *paṇṇikara* yielding, softness. *Malt. pothqe* to be soft; *pothqlare* to become soft; *pothqlatre* to soften; *pothqla, pothqlro* soft, gentle, mild, meek. DED(S) 3226.

3906 *Ta. pata* (-pp-, -tt-) to become moist, marshy; *patam* water, dampness, moisture. *Ko. padm* (obl. *padt-*) wetness of land just after rain, suitable for sowing. *Tu. padampuni* to become wet; *padanuni, padaṇuni* to get wet, be chilly; *padāmpu* moisture; moist, wet; *padāmpuni* to moisten, wet; *paṇṇikara* dampness, wetness; *paspu* wet. *Te. padanu, padunu* moisture, dampness, wetness, a quantity of rain sufficient to render the earth fit for ploughing. *Kui* *pete* soft and damp; *pete* *pete inba* to be soft and damp; *bede, bedi* damp, moist, soft, wet; *bede* *bede inba* to be damp, moist, soft, wet. *Br. paddām* inflation, distension. Cf. 4505 *Ma. potirikka*, esp. for the meaning development of Br. DED(S, N) 3227.

3907 *Ta. patam* proper consistency, required degree of hardness or softness, quality of fitness, cooked rice, sharpness (as of the edge of a knife), tender grass. *Ma. patam* the right degree of ripeness, temperate, etc. *Ko. padm* (obl. *padt-*) temper of iron. *To. poḥ, poḥil* green (not dead; of tree, grass); ? *poḥ fo-s* pure milk. *Ka. pada* proper or good state or condition, proper degree or temperature, the seasoning of any food, the right degree of ripeness, keenness of edge or sharpness; *padanu* (K.) *hadanu* properness, etc.; *padula* well-being, prosperity, happiness, tranquillity, security, safety; *paduḷiga* a happy man; *paduḷir* to cheer up, become tranquil; *paduḷisu* to become well or happy, be calmed or soothed, feel refreshed, recover one's strength; *hasa* niceness, comeliness, charm, beauty, good manner, state, or order, purity; *hasana, hasanu* beauty, etc. *Tu. pataṅgely* harmony, fitness; *pada* abatement,

subsidence, tranquillity; *padana, padanappa* well, nicely; *hada* the proper condition of things, sharpness (as of a knife), forming (as metals) to proper degree of hardness, boiling or cooking to the proper point. *Te. padanu, padunu* sharpness, ripeness, maturity, temper. *Go.* (ASu.) *padnā* sharpness. *Koṇḍa padnu* being ready for use (as oilseed being prepared for pressing), sharpening (of knife by heating and hammering). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *padnu* middle-aged (neither too much or too little); *padnu* to have drunk (wine), not too much or too little, *padnu met-* to flavour (food) with just enough salt and seasoning. *Malt. pato* sharp (as a blade); *pattre* to sharpen; ? *pathi* order, manners. DED(S, N) 3228.

3908 *Ta. patar* chaff, husk, empty ears of grain; emptiness, worthlessness, worthless person; (-pp-, -tt-) to become useless; *pataṭi* chaff, blighted grain, husk, futility. *Ma. patir* empty corn-husk, chaff; *patirikka* rice to be without grain. *Ka. hadi* a very young, quite unripe fruit. DED 3229.

3909 *Ta. patalai* large-mouthed pot. *To. paḥ* large, broad-mouthed clay pot. *Go.* (Mu.) *patli* cooking pot (Voc. 2104). *Malt. patli* cooking-pot. DED(S) 3230.

3910 *Ta. pataru* (*patari-*) to be flurried, confused, be impatient, overhasty, hurry; *pataram* rashness, hurry; *pataṭam* trembling, agitation; *patai* (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as in sympathy), flutter, quiver, be in agony, shake, be anxious; *pata-pat-eṇal* expr. signifying the trembling of the heart. *Ma. pataruka* to be precipitate, over-hasty, be confused; *patarikka* to cause confusion; *pata* boiling, throbbing, foam, froth; *patekka* to palpitate, boil up; agitate; *patappu* throbbing; *patapata* boiling hot, effervescing; *patupata* bubbling up. *Ka. padaru* to be overhasty, speak unadvisedly, talk nonsense; *pade* to desire, wish, be eager; *padap(pu)* eagerness, zeal, pleasurable excitement. *Te. padaru, paduru*, (K. also) *padaru, padur(u)cu, padru* to be overhasty or precipitate, be angry, move, be shaken; *n.* a hasty word; *padajamu, padaṭu* precipitation, hurry. *Malt. padrare, padkare* to prattle. DED(S) 3231.

3911 *Ta. pati* (-v-, -nt-) to be imprinted, indented, be depressed, sunk, be low-lying (as land), sink in, penetrate, be absorbed (as the mind), perch, occupy, settle, alight (as a bird), be low (as price); insert, inlay, pave; (-pp-, -tt-) to imprint, stamp, infix, insert, inlay, excavate, plant; *n.* penetration, sapling for transplantation, abode; town, city, village; *patippu* imprinting, indentation; *patiyam* sapling planted, graft; *pativu* impression, depression, permanence, custom, sapling. *Ma. pati* being fixed in, pressed down; *patikka* to impress, fasten on; *patiyuka* to be impressed, be pressed down; *pativu* settlement, custom. *Malt. pature* to take root. DED(S) 3232.

3912 *Ta. patuṅku* (*patuṅki-*) to hide, lie in ambush, crouch, disappear; *patukku* (*patukki-*) to hide (*tr.*), secrete; *patukkam* skulking, crouching; *pativu* stooping, crouching. *Ma. patuṅṅuka, patiyuka* to sneak, crouch; *patukkuka* to conceal; *patukkam* concealment, skulking; *pati* an ambush. *Ko. padgy-* (*padgy-*) to lie crouching for a spring. *Ka. padugu* to bend (*intr.*), bow. *Tu. padeyuni* to sink down, become invisible; *padaṅkara* in a stooping posture; *padduni* to sneak, crouch, hide, lurk. *Malt. patgre* to take refuge or shelter. Cf. 3810 *Pa. pakk-*. DED(S) 3233.

3913 *Ko. padn* *Celtis tetrandra*. *To. poṇ* id. DED 3234.

3914 *Kur. badnā* to obey, defer to, refer the case to. *Malt. badye* to submit, be obedient. DED 3235.

3915 *Ka. hadi* a layer of stone or brick in the ground; (Gul.) *padra* a layer. *Tu. paduṇṇu* id., stratum. DEN 53.

3916 *Kur. patta'ānā* to believe, admit. *Malt. patyare* to believe in. DEDS 616.

3917 *Kur. batā* bamboo laths, bamboo slips. *Malt. bate* thin slips of bamboo. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku*. DEDS(N) 617.

3918 *Ta. pattu, paktu* ten; *paḥ-pattu* 100 (10 × 10); *pat* oppattu nineteen; *pati-* ten (in 11, 13, 15-18); *patiṇālu, patiṇāku* fourteen; *patiṇ āyiram* 10,000; *paṇṇ iraṇṭu, paṇṇaṇṭu* twelve; *-patu* ten (*irupatu, iruvatu* twenty, *muppatu* thirty, *nārpattu, nārpattu* forty; *aimpatu, ampattu* fifty, *arupattu* sixty, *erupattu* seventy, *enpattu* eighty); *patiṇmar* ten persons; *pappattu* by tens, group of tens. *Ma. pattu* (obl. *patin-*) ten; *-patu* id. (in 20, etc.); *patuppattu* by tens; (Shammugam) *patinmar* ten persons. *Ko. pat* ten; *pad-* id. (in 13, 14); *padn-* id. (in 15-18); *pan-* id. (in 11-18); *patmba-d, potmba-d* nineteen; *paṇḍ* eleven; *pon-* ten (conservative speech; in 11, 12, 14-18); *poḍ-* id. (conservative speech; in 13); *po calg* ten calg measures; *-vat* ten (*ivat* twenty, *na-ivat* forty, *ayvat* fifty, *arvat* sixty, *elvat* seventy); *-bat* id. (*embat* eighty, *tombat* ninety); *-at* id. (*muat* thirty, *na-lat* forty); *patat* by tens; *irva-d* twenty; *orba-d* nine; *mu pa-d* thirty days; *na-r pa-d* forty days. *To. pot* ten; *pon-* id. (in 11-13); *pa-ng* fourteen; *pu-j* fifteen; *pa-r* sixteen; *pa-w* seventeen; *pu-t* eighteen; *pu-nboḥ* nineteen; *-foḥ* ten (*ifoḥ* twenty, *ōfoḥ* seventy, *ōfoḥ* eighty); *-poḥ* id. (*mupoḥ* thirty, *naḥpoḥ* forty); *-boḥ* id. (*ebōḥ* fifty, *e-nboḥ* ninety); *-oḥ* id. (*aroḥ* sixty). *Ka. pattu* ten; *pat* ombattu nineteen; *padin-* ten (in 15-18); *pati-* id. (in 13, 14); *pann-* id. (in 11, 12); *padimbar* ten persons; (PBh.) *payin-*, in: *payin-chāsirvar* 10,000 persons; *-vattu* ten (*mivattu* thirty, *nālvattu* forty, *ayvattu* fifty, *aruvattu* sixty); *-pattu* id. (*irpattu* twenty, *elpattu* seventy, *enpattu* eighty); *-battu* id. (*tombattu* ninety). *Koḍ.*

patti ten; **patt** oymbadi nineteen; **padin-** ten (in 14-18); **padi-** id. (in 13); **pann-** id. (**pannandi** eleven, **pannerandi** twelve); **-vadi** id. (**iruvadi** twenty, **aruvadi** sixty, **eluvadi** seventy); **-padi** id. (**muppadi** thirty, **na-padi** forty); **-badi** id. (**aymbadi** fifty, **embadi** eighty, **tombadi** ninety); **pav-patti** by tens; **payt a-nā** ten years; **paytak(i)** ētti ten pairs of bullocks; **paym bat(i)** ten measures. **Tu. pattu** ten; **patt-** id. (in 11); **padu-** id. (in 12-14); **padun-** id. (in 15-19); **-va** (**obl. vatu**) id. (irva twenty, aiva fifty); **-pa** id. (**muppa** thirty, **nālpa** forty, **aijpa** sixty, **elpa** seventy, **eppa** eighty, **sonpa** ninety). **Te. padi** ten; **padun-** id. (in 11, 15-18); **padu-** id. (in 13, 14); **pan-** id. (in 19); **pandrendu** twelve; **-vadi** ten (**iruvadi** twenty, **naluvi** forty, **aruvadi** sixty); **-padi** id. (**muppadi** thirty); **-badi** id. (**ēbadi** fifty, **debbadi** seventy, **enu-** badi eighty, **tombadi** ninety) (*mod. vai*, etc.); **paduru**, **padundu**, (*inser.*) **padunru** ten persons. **Kol. (SR.) padi**, (*Kin.*) **padi** ten. **Go. (Tr. W. ChD.) pad**, (*Pat.*) **padi** id.; **pl. (ChD.) patk** (*Voc.* 2105). **DED(S)** 3236.

3919 **Ta. paddu** item, entry in an account. **Pa. poddu** thing, item. **DED** 3237.

3920 **Ta. pantam** torch, lamp. **Ma. pantam** torch. **Tu. pantyē** small lamp. **DED** 3238.

3921 **Ta. pantayam** contest for prize, stake, wager, prize. **Ma. pantayam** a stake. **Ko. pandi-gm** (**obl. pandi-gt**) race, contest. **To. padym** (**obl. padyt**, **padym**, **pady-**) race. **Ka. panta**, **pandya** bet, wager. **Tu. panta** id. **Te. pantamu** id.; **pandemu** id.; race; **pantagincu** to bet. **Kuwi** (F.) **pandemi** cockfight; **pandemi dōssali** to cock-fight. /B. Ramachandra Rao (PBh., p. 423) derives these words from **Skt. panita** a wager. **DED (S)** 3239.

3922 **Ta. pantar**, **pantal** pandal, storeroom, arbour. **Ma. pantal** temporary shed of leaves or wickerwork erected esp. for marriages or feasts; **pantalikka** to spread like an arbour, be shady. **Ka. pandar**, **pandara**, **pandal** temporary shed of leaves, cloth, etc., erected for marriages, etc.; **trellis** for vines or creepers. **Kod. panda** temporary structure built for wedding or festival, pandal. **Te. pandiri**, **pandili** shed made of leaves or wickerwork, trellis for vines or creepers to run or spread over, a frame; **pādali** a shed. **Kol. pandri** pandal, bath-house. **Konda pandri** pandal. **Kuwi** (S.) **pandiri** id.; (*Isr.*) **pandri** roof structure with thatch, small hut. **DED(S)** 3240.

3923 **Go. (Mu.) panti**, (*Ko.*) **pant** bow-string (*Voc.* 2115). **Konda (BB)** **ponti** id. **Pe. panti** id. **Manḍ. pante** id. **DEN** 54.

3924 **Tu. pandi** reserved, cautious. **Te. paditamu** care, caution. **DEDS** 618.

3925 **Ta. pantu** ball used in play, roll as of string or thread; **paintu** ball. **Ma. pantu** ball of wood or pith, clew of thread. **Te.**

banti a ball to play with, a ball in general. **DED(S)** 3241.

3926 **Ka. handu**, **hendu** to move, shake, draw back (*intr.*). **Tu. panduni** to shake, be loose, oscillate, vibrate. **DEDS** 619.

3927 **Ka. pande** a coward. **Te. panda** id.; cowardly, base. **DEDS** 620.

3928 **Ta. pappatam**, **appalam** wafer of flour of black gram with bicarbonate of soda. **Ma. pappatam** id. **Ka. pappadi**, **pappala**, **appada**, **appala** id. **Tu. pappada**, **pappala**, **appada**, **appala** a very thin cake made of pulse, salt, etc. **Te. appadamu**, **appalamu** a sort of thin cake. /Cf. **Skt. parpaṭa** thin cake made of rice or pease-meal and baked in grease; **Turner, CDIAL**, no. 7934. **DED** 3243.

3929 **Ka. happu** a piece of flesh. **Koḍ. pappi** id- to share out game (or with 3936). **Tu. pappu** carcass, carrion. **DEDS** 621.

3930 **Ta. pamparam** top. **Ma. pamparam** top for play. /? < **Skt. bhramaraka** humming-top. **DED** 3244.

3931 **Ka. pamhal** ardent desire, solicitous or grievous thought; **pamhalisu** to desire ardently, be full of solicitous or painful thought. **Tu. hambalu** solicitous thought. **DEDS** 622.

3932 **Ta. pampu** (**pampli-**), **pammu** (**pammi-**) to sound; **pampal** sound; **pampai** a kind of drum or tabor. **Te. pamba** a kind of drum. **DED** 3245.

3933 **Ka. hambe** the core or interior stalk of the plantain tree, of which curries and other things are made, (*Ilav.*) skin of banana stem. **Tu. bambu** layers of the fibrous coverings of a plantain tree; **hambē** the core or inside stalk of a plantain tree; (*B-K.*) **pambe**, **bambu**, **bambe** layer of fibrous covering of a plantain tree.

3934 **Ta. pammu** (**pammi-**) to baste, pin a seam to be sewed; **pammal** basting. **Ka. hammu** to make ropes. **DEDS** 623.

3935 **Kol. pamme** breast. **Nk. pamme** id. **Nk. (Ch.) pomme** breast, teat. **Go. (Ma.) bomi** (*pl. bo'ku*), (*M.*) **bomā**, (*Ko.*) **boma**, (*L.*) **bomo**, (*S.*) **bommu** (*pl. bomku*) breast; (*A.*) **bom** (*pl. bomk*) udder (*Voc.* 2631); (*LuS.*) **bommoo** breast. **DED(S)** 3246.

3936 **Ta. payal** half, share. **Ka. pañeu**, **pasu** (**paee-**) to divide, separate, part, distribute, share; be divided, etc.; **pacci**, **paccu** part, portion; **pasuge** dividing, separation, division; **pampa** equal share or division. **Koḍ. pappi** id- to share out game (or with 3929). **Tu. pasalu** the share of the fisherman; **hañeuni** to distribute, divide. **Te. paneu** to distribute, divide; **pampu** share; **pampakamu** distribution, division. **Kol. (Kin.) pay-**, (*SR.*) **payi-** to divide. **Nk. payk-** to distribute. **Pa. payp-** (**payt-**) to share. **Ga. (S.) pay-** to divide into shares; (*S.*) **payp-** (**payup-**) to distribute. **Pe. paspa** (**-t-**) to divide, distribute. **Kui pahpa**

(**paht-**) to share, apportion; *n.* apportionment; **pahaṇi** part, share, portion. Cf. 3808 **Ta. paku** and 4089 **Tu. pāpaṭe**, **Te. pāyu**. **DED(S, N)** 3247.

3937 **Ta. paya** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to yield, produce, put forth fruit, be productive; **payappu** profit, advantage; **payam** id., fruit; **payantōr** parents. **Tu. paya**, **payi** an ear of rice, etc.; **payakelu**, **payae** (*elē*) the time of shooting of the ears of corn; **payatāye** a thriving man; **payāvuni** to shoot, as an ear of corn; **pāya** gain, profit; coming into existence, being delivered of a child (as among pariahs); = **paya**. **DEDS** 624.

3938 **Ta. payam** tank; **payampu** depression, hollow, pit, pit to ensnare elephants, kheda, tank, pond. **Tu. bayambu** a hole, hollow; **adj. hollow**. **DEDS** 625.

3939 **Ta. payal**, **paiyal**, **paital**, **paal** boy; **payāyan** boy, son; **paical** small boy, urehin; **pacalai** infancy, tenderness; (*PN*) **payalai** young one. **Ma. paital**, **paśakan** child; **paśuñ-ñal** children. **Ko. payl** young grain plant (not paddy), child. **Ka. paśula**, **paśule** child; **paśuletana** childhood; **haykalu** male or female children; **hayda** a boy; (*K.*) **peyya** calf. **Koḍ. pajja** Holey girl. **Tu. pasi** boy, child; **paiyya** child; **payyē**, **payyeru**, **payyeyu** child, boy; **Pariah's** child. **Kor. (T.)** **LSB** 9.4) **payali** child. **Te. paida** boy, child; **paidali** woman; **peyya**, **peya** calf, female calf, heifer. **Nk. (Ch.) paya**, **piya** calf. **Pa. peyya** id. **Ga. (Oll.) pē-pāp** young calf; (*S.*) **bedda-peyyā** young cow (*bedda* female); (*S.*) **peyy** calf. **Go. (L.) pedī** girl; **pedā** id., child; **pedāl** child, children; (*Y.*) **pedāl** son, boy; (*Ma.*) **pedī** girl; (*S.*) **pedāl** boy, son, etc. (*Voc.* 2360); (many dialect forms, e.g.) **pēkur**, **pēkor**, **pēkal** boy; **pēkī**, **pikī** girl (*Voc.* 2357); (*Tr.*) **paiyā**, (*A.*) **piya**, (*Pat.*) **peyya** calf of either sex, etc. (*Voc.* 2338). **Konda** **peya** calf (of cow). Cf. 3821 **Ta. paea**. **DED (S, N)** 3248.

3940 **Ko. бага-1** conspicuous (of a view from a high place), wide-open (of a door). **Ka. bayal**, **bayil**, **baylu** conspicuousness, celebrity. **Tu. bayilu**, **hailu** *adj.* public. **Te. bayalu** outside, exterior, sky, publicity; clear, evident, public, known. **Go. (Ko.) bayul** open space of ground; (*M.*) **bail** plain (*Voc.* 2502). **Konda baylu** open space. **Kuwi** (*Su.*) **baylu** maidan; (*Isr.*) **bayalu** field. Cf. 5258 **Ta. vayal**. **DED(S)** 3249.

3941 **Ta. payaru** green gram, *Phaseolus mungo*. **Ma. payar(u)** leguminous plants. **Ka. pesar** green gram. **Tu. padeṇṇi**, **padeṇji** id. **Te. pesalu** id.; **pesara** the green gram plant; belonging to or made of green gram. **Kol. (SR.) pesāl**, (*Kin.*) **pesal** green gram. **Nk. pesal** id. **Pa. payari** (*pl. payarul*), (*S.*) **payal** id. **Go. (A.) pesel**, (*Y. G. Ma. S.*) **pesel**, (*Mu.*) **pasel**, (*Ko.*) **pesti** id. (*Voc.* 2354). **Kuwi** (*Su.*) **pesra** (*pl. -ga*) id. Cf. 3821 **Ta. paea**. **DED(S)** 3250.

3942 **Ta. payil** (**payilv-**, **payinr-**) to become trained, accustomed, practise, learn by practice (as an art); *n.* practice, habit; **payirri** practice, training, learning, familiarity; **payirru** (**payirri-**) to train, habituate, teach. **Ma. payiluka** to learn; **payarruka** to exercise in arms, practise; **payarrikka** to teach the use of arms, outwit; **payarru** fencing exercise, a trick. **DED** 3251.

3943 **Ta. payil** (**payilv-**, **payinr-**) to speak, utter, tell, talk, utter indistinct sound (as bird), call; *n.* word, secret language, cant; **payirru** (**payirri-**) to speak, utter, tell; **payir** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to cry as beasts or birds, summon, call, sound as instruments; *n.* cry of animals, etc., sound, musical instrument, cant. **Ma. payiluka** to speak. **DEDS** 626, and from **DED(S)** 3251.

3944 **Ta. payini** a kind of tree peculiar to hilly tracts. **Ka. payne**, **bayne**, **bagini** the bastard sago palm, *Caryota urens*. **Tu. baina**, **baini** id. **DEDS** 627.

3945 **Ta. payia** by degrees, slowly, gently; **paya-ppaya** slowly; (*PN*) **pai** gently; **paipaya** be gentle. **Ma. payya** gently, secretly. **Ko. pa-ym**, **paym** slowly, silently, doing nothing; **pa-ym ba-ym**, **pa-yma-ym** very slowly, very gradually. **Tu. payyana** gently, softly, quietly. **Te. pai pai**, **paipaṭa**, **paipaina**, **paipaini** easily, lightly, superficially. **DED(S)** 3252.

3946 **Ma. payyatti** a fish. **Tu. paiyyē** a kind of fish. **DED** 3253.

3947 **Ma. payyāna**, **payyāni** *Bignonia longifolia*. **Tu. payyāne** id. **DED** 3254.

3948 **Ko. pay** house. **To. poy o-1** male affinal relatives (e.g. wife's father and brother, daughter's husband, sister's husband). ? Cf. 4112 **Ta. pāri**. **DEDS** 628.

3949 **Ta. para** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to spread, be diffused, be flattened (as by hammering), be broad (as a plane surface); **parakku** (**parakki-**) to roam about; **paraṭṭai** spreading (as of shrubs); **parattu** (**paratti-**) to spread (*tr.*); **parappu** (**parappi-**) to spread (*tr.*; as grain), diffuse (as odour), disseminate (news), expand, establish, give lavishly; *n.* expanse, extension, space, diffused or extended state, diffusion, mass, sea, bed; **parampu** (**parampi-**) to spread (*intr.*), expand, pervade, be spread out or become flattened; *n.* roller for smoothing land newly ploughed; bamboo mat; **pampu** (**pampi-**) to be close, thick, crowded, be full, spread (as vegetation, water, darkness); **pampal** expanse, spaciousness, luxuriance, abundance, harvest; **pammu** (**pammi-**) to be close, thick, crowded; **paravu** (**paravi-**) to spread (*intr.*); lay open to view (as goods in a bazaar); **paravai** expanse, breadth, sea, that which is spread (as grain on floor); **pār** expanse, earth, rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock; **pāram**, **pāri** earth; **pārār** people of the earth. **Ma. parakka** to spread, be diffused, extended, become large, become public; **paranna** broad, extended; **parattuka** to

spread (*tr.*), flatten, level, divulge, proclaim; **parappu** spreading (of sound, disease, branches), extent, breadth, publicity, sea; **parampu** bamboo mat; **parava** sea; **paravuka** to spread; **pār** the earth, world. *Ko.* **pard-** (**pardy-**) (small objects) spread over large space, (news) spreads; **part-** (**party-**) to spread (grain, chillies) in sun to dry. *To.* **par-** (**parθ-**) to open wide (an entrance; in songs). *Ka.* **paraḍu** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*), extend, be diffused; **paraḍu** trade, traffic; **parada** trader; **parepu** to spread (*tr.*); *n.* spreading, diffusion; **parapu** to spread about (*intr.*, *tr.*), be divulged; (*K.*²) *n.* spreading, expanse; (*PBh.*) **parakalisu** to scatter; **pare** to spread (*intr.*), extend, be diffused, spread out (as creepers or roots), disperse, be dishevelled (as hair); *n.* extension; **parayisu** to spread (*tr.*), disperse; (*Gowda*) **parṇḍi** to spread; **parvu**, **parbu**, **habbu** to spread (*intr.*), be extended, be diffused, spread out or run (as creepers, etc.). *Koḍ.* **para-** (**parap-**, **parand-**) to crawl; **parat-** (**parati-**) to spread (grain); **pabb-** (**pabbi-**) (creeping plant) twines; ? **palambī** mat. *Tu.* **parapuni** to creep, crawl on hands and legs, spread (as a creeper); **paraḍuni** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*); **parataruni**, **paraturuni** to spread, extend, diffuse; creep (as an ant); **parēṭe** crawling on hands and feet; **parambuni**, **parbuni** to spread, multiply, diffuse, flow; **borambu** a small kind of mat. *Te.* **parapu**, **parapu** broad, extended, expanded; a bed or bedding, spreading, extent; **paravu** to spread (*intr.*); *n.* spreading; **parvu**, (*K.* also) **paruvu** to extend, spread (*intr.*); **parāgu**, (*K.* also) **parāgu**, **paragu** to spread (*intr.*); **paracu**, (*K.* also) **paracu**, **parapu** to spread (*tr.*), spread out, extend, scatter; **parucu**, (*K.* also) **parcu** to spread (*tr.*); **parupu** bed, bedding; **parūku**, **pākul-āḍu** to creep, crawl; **pāru** to spread (*intr.*), extend; (*K.*) **pāru** to creep, crawl. *Kol.* (*Pat.*, p. 159) **pārakeng** to crawl (of babies). *Pa.* (*S.*) **parp-** (**part-**) to spread. *Ga.* (*S.*³) **pamp-** (**pamup-**) to crawl like a child. *Go.* (*M.*) **parhānā** to spread (*Voc.* 2146); ? (*Mu.*) **paring-** (flowers) to open petals; (*Ma.*) **pārṇ-** to open (*intr.*), (mouth) to be opened; **pār-** to loosen (shoes), open (mouth) (*Voc.* 2131). *Koṇḍa* **par-** (-*t*) to spread (as a mat); **pāru** leaf plate for eating; ? **rēs-** (-*t*) to make plating (of metals). *Kui* **prahpa** (**praht-**) to spread out (*tr.*), scatter over a level surface; **brāḍa** (**brāḍi-**) to be sounded abroad, be spread (news); **brāṭpa** (**brāṭ-**) to sound abroad, proclaim, spread (news); *n.* proclamation (the last two communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam). *Kuwi* (*S.*) **parpu** cushion, mattress; (*F.*) **pressali** to spread out paddy to dry. DED(S, N) 3255.

3950 *Ko.* **park** poverty; **parkn** poor man; *fem.* **parky**, **parkc**. *Tu.* **paraki**, **parki**, **parkisy**, **parkely** destitute, wretched. DED 3256.

3951 *Tu.* **paracu** (**paraci-**) to praise, extol; **paravu** (**paravi-**) id., worship, reverence, adore, sing; **paraval** praising, worshipping. *Ma.* **parikka** a vow. *Ko.* **parc-** (**parc-**) to pray; **parkym** (*obl.* **parkyt-**) vow to a god, prayer.

To. **part-** (**party-**) to pray; *arkym* (*obl.* **arkyt-**) vow. *Ka.* **parasu** to utter a benediction, bless; **parake**, **harake**, **harike** benediction, vow. *Koḍ.* **parake** vow. *Tu.* **parasy** benediction; **parake** vow made in trouble, beseeching; **harasuni** to bless, wish well. DED(S) 3257.

3952 *Ta.* **paraṭu**, **paraṇṭai**, (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) **paraṇṭe** ankle. *Ka.* **paraḍu** id.; **haraḍi** id., wrist. DED(S, N) 3258.

3953 *Ta.* **paran**, **parani** watch-tower, upper story, (also **paranai**) rack over a fireplace, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma.* **paran**, **parana** loft under the roof, rude ceiling, frame for drying something over the fireplace. *Tu.* **pareñji**, **pareji** scaffold, temporary platform. DED 3259.

3954 *Ta.* **parani** jewel casket, small box, a kind of jar. *Ma.* **parani** vase, jar. *Ka.* **barani** small box, casket, China jar or vase. *Koḍ.* **barani** large clay pot with fairly narrow mouth, for storing ghee, pickle, etc. *Tu.* **barani**, **barane** china jar. *Te.* **barine** small box, case or casket. / *Cf.* *Sgh.* **baraniya** pot (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9395). DED 3260.

3955 *Tu.* **paraṇṭu**, **paraṇṭu** bull-frog. *Kol.* **pande**, (*SR.* also) **pande** frog, toad; biceps. *Nk.* **pande** frog; muscle, biceps. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **pande** frog. *Pa.* **benda** id. *Ga.* (*Oil.*) **pandake** id. *Go.* (*Tr.* *SR.* *W.* *Ph.*) **panne**, (*Mu.*) **panne**, (*Ph.*) **pangā** (*n.* not *h*), (*Ma.* *Ko.*) **pande** id. (*Voc.* 2118); (*Ch.* *Ma.*) **panne**, (*A.* *Y.*) **penne** muscle (*Voc.* 2119); (*ASu.*) **pennē** frog. *Pe.* **papa** id. *Kui* **pana** frog, toad. *Kuwi* (*S.* *Su.*) **panna**, (*Isr.*) **pana**, (*D.*) **bejka** frog. *Kur.* **bharndā** bull-frog. *Cf.* 1224 for 'frog; biceps'. DED(S) 3242, 3261.

3956 *Ma.* **paratuka** to seek groping, chiefly at night. *Ka.* **paraḍu** to scrape together with the hand or a hoe, (*PBh.*) to grope about, (*Hav.*) id. *Koḍ.* **baraj-** (**baraji-**) to feel for (something), grope. *Tu.* **paraḍuni** to grope; **paraṇṭuni** to grasp, seize, lay hold of; **araṇṭuni** to grope for, grasp, seek, look for; **araṇṭe** a greedy person, miser; **araṇṭuni** to scramble, fumble; **araṇṭuni** to feel, grope, grasp at; (? forms with initial *a-* from *Ka.* dial.). *Kor.* (*O.*) **baraṇṭi** to grope; (*M.*) **haji** to search. *Te.* (*K.*) **pākul-āḍu** to grope with hands, as in darkness. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **parkānā**, **parkānā**, **pirkānā**, (*ChD.*) **parkānā**, (*Mu.* *Ma.*) **park-**, (*SR.*) **parrānā**, (*L.*) **parkānā**, **paralkānā**, (*Pat.*) **pāhakānā** to search (*Voc.* 2142). *Koṇḍa* **parbi-** (-*t*) to feel with hands, grope, search in darkness by groping. *Pe.* **prek-** (-*t*) to seek. *Kui* **pamba** (**pambi-**) to grope, search blindly; *n.* groping. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **parali**, (*S.*) **parinai**, (*Isr.*) **par-** (-*it*) to search; (*F.*) **prākali** to grope; (*Isr.*) **pār-** (-*it*) to feel one's way in the dark; **prek-** (-*h*) to search for lice in the hair. ? *Kur.* **pañjānā** to trace, track. ? *Br.* **pañjānā** to search for. DED(S, N) 3262.

3957 *Ta.* **paratar**, **paratavar**, **paravar** inhabitants of a maritime tract, fishing tribes. *Ma.* **paravan** dwellers on the seacoast, a caste

of fishermen; *fem.* **paratti**. *Tu.* **parave** a man belonging to a low class of devil-dancers. / ? *Cf.* *Skt.* **bharata-** barbarian, mountaineer (= **śabara**). DED(S) 3263.

3958 *Ta.* **param** armour for the body; a kind of shield; **paricai** shield, buckler. *Ma.* **param** shield; **parica** a round shield. *Ka.* **parige**, **harige** shield. / ? < *Skt.* **phara-**, **pharaka-**, **phalaka-** shield; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9054. DED 3264.

3959 *Ta.* **paral** pebble, seed, stone of fruit; **parukkai**, **parukkai-kkal** small pebbles; **parumal** grit, sandstone. *Ma.* **paral** grit, coarse grain, gravel, cowry shell. *Ko.* **parl** pebble, one grain (of any grain). *Ka.* **paral**, **paral** pebble, stone; **haralu** castor oil plant; **haral-eppe**, (*Hal.*) **hallelenne** castor oil. *Koḍ.* **para** pebble. *Tu.* **parely** grain of sand, grit, gravel; grain of corn, etc.; castor seed; **pareldennē**, (*B-K.*) **parelennē** castor oil; **par(a)pu** a sand-bed. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) **parca** gravel. For *Ka.* *Tu.* **enne**, etc., see 854. *Cf.* 209 *Ta.* **aralai**. / *Cf.* *Sgh.* **boralu** gravel, pebbles. DED(S) 3265, DEN 55.

3960 *Ta.* (*Ag.*) **paravey** a kind of fish. *Ma.* **parava** id.

3961 *Ko.* **payrv** big storage pot for grain; **kopayrv**, **kopi-rv** id. (but bigger than **payrv**; does *ko-* belong with 2146 *Ta.* **koru**?). *To.* **parfy** large earthen pot for carrying or boiling water. *Ka.* **paravi** earthen water-vessel of the form of the *koḍa* but larger. DED 3266.

3962 (*a*) *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to separate, be sundered, break off, be destroyed, cut asunder, destroy; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to cut asunder; **parūṅku** (**parūṅki-**) to pluck (as fruit), tear off. *Ma.* **parikku**, **parukku** scratch, wound, scar; **pariñhuka** to pluck grass; **pariññal** scratched surface, hurt skin. *Ko.* **pari** bay (*bi-*) house with roof and walls broken from disuse; **pari** gik broken basket used for carrying rubbish. *Tu.* **paripuni** to tear, rend; **pariyuni** to rend; **partē**, **partely** rent, tear (as in clothes); torn, tattered, old; **partele** man in rags; **parluni** to cut sharply, as a knife. *Te.* (*K.* *B.*) **pariyu** to wear away, be spoiled, (plastering) falls away in shreds. *Kol.* **part-** (**paratt-**) to cut up. *Pa.* **parg-** to be split; **parkip-** (**parkit-**) to split, plough for the first time; **parka** piece, portion, split piece of wood. *Ga.* (*P.*) **pariip-** (**pariip-**) to split (firewood with axe). *Koṇḍa* (*BB* 1972) **para** crumb, fragment. *Kui* **paja** (**paji-**) to hew, cut down; **parpa** (**part-**) to cut through the bank of a wet field, irrigate; *n.* irrigation; **prākpa** (< **prāk-p**; **prākt-**) to split open, cut open, tear open. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) **par-** (-*h*) to dig a ditch, (also **parl-** [-*it*-]) make channel for water, place for well; **par(a)ṭa** split (in wood, wall, etc.), gap, hole. *Kur.* **parāxnā** to separate or force asunder the two parts of some object previously split, two limbs, etc.; (*Hahn*) **parxnā** to split, cleave, rend; **paramnā** to bite, separate the two natural halves (of pulse seed) with the handmill (*Pfeiffer*). *Malt.* **parge** to

split, cleave, rend; **pargre** to be split, rent; **pargro** cracked, rent, a crack, fissure. *Cf.* 4027 *Ta.* **pari**; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of *r* and *ṛ* that it is difficult to make a separation.

(*b*) *Ta.* **pattai** thin piece, as of bamboo (< *Te.*). *Te.* **badda**, **bradda** a flat thin portion or part of anything, slice, chip, piece, strip; **braddara** a piece, a slit. *Koṇḍa* **bada** slit, chip. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **badda** slice. (Communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam.) DED(S) 3267, DEDS (N) 617.

3963 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to run, go out, escape; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to run, proceed; *n.* motion, speed, rapidity, pace of a horse, a horse; **parippu** motion; **pariyal** going fast. *Ma.* **pari** horse. *To.* **pari-** (**parc-**) (horse) gallops; ride at a gallop. *Ka.* **pari**, **hari** to run, flow, proceed (as work), go away, disappear, be discharged (as a debt); *n.* moving, running, flowing; stream; **parike**, **pariya** running; **parivu** id., flowing, current. *Tu.* **pariyuni**, **haryuni** to run, flow; **aryuni** to flow, run (as water); **paraḍuni** to flow (as water); **parapu** flowing, running; ? **pari** path, way; ? **payyery** horse; **payyoly**, **payyoli** id., riding, galloping; **bayyely** running, riding; **bayyoli** a walk. *Te.* **parugu**, **paruvu**, **parvu** running, a run; **paruvidu** to run; (*K.*) **parapu** to cause to flow; **pāru** to run, run away, have a motion of the bowels, purge, (*K.* also) fly (or with 4020 *Ta.* **para**, etc., in view of modern confusion of *r* and *ṛ*). *Ga.* (*S.*³) **pārap-** to flow (< *Te.*). *Malt.* **parce**, **parctre** to run away. DED(N) 3218.

3964 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be affectionate; *n.* love, affection; **parivu** affection, love, devotion, piety, delight, pleasure. *Ma.* **parivu** love. *Ka.* **paraliga** paramour. *Te.* **perima** love, affection, DED(S) 3269.

3965 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be troubled, distressed, suffer; *n.* trouble, distress; **parippu** distress, sorrow; (*P/V*) **paravara** distress. *Ma.* **pariññal** grief, distraction. DED 3270.

3966 *Ta.* **pari** delusion, deception. *Ma.* **pariññuka** to be perplexed; **pariññikka** to confound. DED 3271.

3967 *Kol.* **pari-** (**parit-**), (*SR.*) **parāy-** to grind (flour); (*Kin.*) **paray-** to pound. *Nk.* **paray-** to grind. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **paray-** id.; **padgare** a stone mill for grinding. DED(S) 3272.

3968 *Ta.* **paricu** quality, nature; manner, way, method. *Ma.* **paricu** nature, manner; proper manner; **pari** way, manner. *Ka.* **pariju**, (*K.*²) **parije** manner; form, shape; **pari** way, manner, kind; (*K.*²) **parice** quality, nature. *Te.* **parusu** way, manner; **pari** manner. / *Cf.* *Mar.* **pari** kind, type, manner, style, etc. DED 3273.

3969 *Ta.* **pariṇcu** hilt of a sword. *Ma.* **pariññu** id. *Te.* **parḍu** id. DED 3274.

3970 *Ta. pariyam*, paricam brideprice, hire of a prostitute; paricil gift, donation, present; paricilar solicitors of gifts; paricu gift, donation, present, boon. *Ma. pariyam* token given by bridegroom to bride. /J. Filiozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.269, would derive these items from Skt. sparśa-, Pkt. pharisa- touch. DED 3275.

3971 *Ta. aruvānam* copper tray. *Ka. pariyāna*, pariyala, parivāna, paryāna, hariyāna, harivāna, arivāna a plate-like vessel of metal or wood. *Tu. hariyāna*, harivāna, arivāna metal dish. *Te. arivānamu* a kind of dish, bowl, or plate. /Cf. Mar. pariel plate. DED 3276.

3972 *Ta. paru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, bulky, plump, swell; *adj.* large, bulky (in: paruñ-kuṭal large intestine, etc.; cf. 1652); parukk-ē- to be thick, bulky; parukkai becoming bulky; paruppu thickness, largeness; parumam thickness, bulkiness, largeness; parumai thickness, bulkiness, corpulence, greatness; seriousness, importance, gravity; paruvai anything large or thick; parārai large trunk of a tree; pari greatness, height; pariya thick, large, big; pariyaṇ a great person, a being of great importance; pār bulk, size; pāri that which is heavy or big, that which is important; man of consequence, weight or importance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be bulky, huge; increase, expand. *Ma. paru* gross, big; parukka to grow bulky, stout; paruma grossness. *To. par me-n* tree with huge trunk. *Ka. hari*, hariba a mass, multitude; bardu increase, greatness; barda a great person, a virtuous person. *Tu. pariya* plenty, exceeding, much. *Te. pambu* to increase, grow; pammu to increase; prabbu to increase, extend, flourish, thrive. *Konda pabli* (-t-) to hatch (chickens as a fowl); grow in numbers (as chickens hatched). *Kuwi paḍa ā* (Su.) to grow up, become big, (Isr.) grow, increase; (Su. Isr.) paḍi ki- to make to grow; (F.) pada-aiyali, (S.) padda ānai to grow. *Kur. pardnā* to grow in number, increase in quantity, grow in size or age, prosper, succeed, thrive. *Malt. pathre* to grow. DED (S, N) 3277.

3973 *Ta. paru* coarse, rough; parukkan, parumai roughness, coarseness, grossness. *Ma. parukku* rough surface; (Tiyya) parukkuva to make rough; parupara roughly, harshly; paruparukka to be rough, harsh; paruparuppu roughness, harshness. *Ka. parige*, parparike, papparike roughness (of surface), harshness, rough manners. *Te. baraka* rough; barusu rough, coarse, rude, brutal; roughness, rudeness; parusamu, parusana harshness, cruelty; parusapu hard, harsh; barasu cruel, rough, not fine. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115) bargate* rough. *Konda barKa* roughness; rough. /? Cf. Skt. parūṣa- rough, hard, harsh. DED (S, N) 3278.

3974 *Ta. paru* pimple, pustule, boil; parukk-ē- to blister. *Ma. paru* boil, ulcer. *To. pop*

boil. *Kui parngoli* sore on lip or tongue. *Kuwi* (Isr.) bāresi pimple. DEDS 629, from DED 3277.

3975 *Ta. paruku* (paruki-) to drink, eat, devour, enjoy; parukal drinking, liquid food; parukku (parukki-) to cause to drink. *Ma. parukuka* to drink, sip, nibble; kiss, enjoy. *Tu. parpini* to drink, sip; take food (as a Pariah); parpāvuni to cause to drink; par-pāṇa drinking; parpele drunkard; paruvēly food, meal (as of a Pariah). /? Cf. Mar. pargupē a meal, feast. DED (S) 3279.

3976 *Ta. parutti* Indian cotton plant, *Gossypium herbaceum*; cotton; pāram cotton plant. *Ma. parutti* cotton. *To. paṣṭy* wick. *Ka. parti*, paṭti, patti cotton in the pod, cotton in general. *Koḍ. parati* cotton cloth. *Tu. parti* cotton. *Te. p(r)ati* id. *Go. (Ko.) part* id. (*Voc.* 2138). *Kui parti* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) pratti, (Isr.) parti, (F.) paṭti id. DED (S, N) 3280.

3977 *Ta. paruntu* common kite; (Tinn.) perāntu, (CTD) perāndu vulture. *Ma. paruntu*, parantu kite, *Accipiter nisus*. *Ko. pad* kite. *To. paḍ* bird of prey (including kite, eagle, vulture). *Ka. pardu*, paddu kite, hawk, falcon, vulture. *Koḍ. paddi* eagle, vulture, kite. *Te. panta-gadda* vulture, eagle; (B.) bandu vulture; rā-bandu eagle, (K.) vulture (? rā- < rājā king, i.e. big). *Go. (SR.) rāyal* vulture (*Voc.* 3025; ? borrowing from *Te. rā-bandu*). DED (S, N) 3281.

3978 *Ta. paruppu* soft or inner kernel of beans, almonds, etc., kernel of *Cajanus indicus* (dal). *Ma. parippu* peas, pulse skinned in water, halved and dried; kernel of corn. *Ka. pappu* split pulse of any kind, split almonds, etc. *Te. pappu* split pulse, dal, kernels of any kind freed from the shell. ? *Go. purpur*, pulpul pulse called urad. *Kuwi* (Su.) pappu, (Isr.) papu dal. DED (S) 3282.

3979 *Ta. parumal* yardarm. *Ma. parimaram* yard of a ship. DED 3283.

3980 *Ko. par par in-* (id-) (country, na-ṭ) becomes a little light before dawn. *Ka. pare* to dawn. *Te. parāgu* to shine. *Kui pari inba* to dawn, break (dawn); n. early dawn. *Malt. parce* to shine brightly, be seen clearly. DED 3284.

3981 *Ka. pare* coat of an onion, film on the eye, slough of a snake, web of a spider, lamina, dry scab, dandruff; pari spider's web. *Tu. parē* cataract or web on the eye. *Go. (Ko.) barka* membrane (*Voc.* 2505). Cf. 4295 *Ta. purai*. DED (S) 3285.

3982 *Ta. parukkai*, porukku single grain of boiled rice; perukkai rice; poruku boiled rice. *Te. prālu* rice. *Nk. (Ch.) perku* (pl) husked rice. *Pa. peruk* (pl. peruk) id. *Go. (Tr.) paṛek* husked rice, kuṭki, etc.; (Ch.) paṛek husked (of rice); (Ph.) paraik, (W.) paraik, (A. Y.) perek husked rice; (SR.) pere, (S.) pariku rice; (Mu.) paṛem (pl. paṛek) grain

(of rice, etc.) (*Voc.* 2135). *Konda per(u)* (pl. perku) husked rice. *Pe. preyi* id. *Maṇḍ. preyi* id. *Kui prāu* rice, husked paddy; prāma a grain of boiled rice; kōruvrau, kōruvau flaked rice (-p- > -v- in cpd.). DED (S) 3286.

3983 *Kur. barāxnā* to snore. *Malt. barge* id. DED 3287.

3984 *To. par par* side by side; par pair (in songs; e.g. par a-ṣ fo-ṣ a pair of house entrances). *Koḍ. para* side (e.g. appara that side, kē-kiē para eastern side). ? Cf. 4541 *Ta. poru*. DEDS 630.

3985 *Kui parṛi* hornet. *Kuwi* (F.) prāri (i.e. prāri) wasp; (Isr.) parṛi a wild bee. DEDS 631.

3986 (a) *Ta. pal* tooth; pallan man with long or large teeth; palli woman with long or large teeth; a kind of harrow; palaki a kind of harrow; paluku harrowing. *Ma. pal*, pallu tooth; pallan one who has large or peculiar teeth. *Ko. pal* tooth. *To. paṣ* id. *Ka. pal* id.; palla elephant; halive, halaku, halike, halube, haluve a toothed harrow. *Koḍ. palli* tooth. *Tu. paru* animal's tooth. *Te. palu*, pallu (pl. papḍu), pannu (back-formation from pl.) tooth; (VPK) palugu blade of pickaxe, crowbar, etc.; (Saṅk.) palu-gorru a kind of harrow (gorru harrow, drill-plough). *Kol. pal* tooth, esp. front tooth. *Nk. pal* tooth. *Nk. (Ch.) pal* (pl. -ku/-gu) id. *Pa. pel* id. *Go. (Oll.) pal* id., sharp edge (usually pl.); (S.) pallu (pl. palkil) tooth. *Go. (Tr. W. Mu. etc.) pal* id.; (Ph.) pal, val id. (*Voc.* 2159). *Konda pal* id. *Maṇḍ. pal* (pl. -ke) id. *Kui paḍu* (pl. paṭka), palu (pl. palka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) pallu (pl. palka), (S.) pallu, (Su. P.) pallu (pl. palka), (Isr.) palu (pl. palka) id. *Kur. pall* id. *Malt. palu* the teeth. DED (S) 3288.

(b) *Tu. parkad* (ḍi) toothpick. *Te. (K.) palugarra* toothstick. *Pa. perkal*, perkela twig used as a toothbrush. *Ga. (S.) palkara* toothbrush. *Go. (G. Mu. Ko.) parkal*, (Ph.) palkār, (Ma.) pelkiar toothtwig (*Voc.* 2137). *Konda palagaru* (pl. palagaRku) toothstick. *Kuwi* (F.) palkakara tooth-cleaner. For -kar/-kar-, see 1389 *Ta. karal*. DED (S, N) 3288.

3987 *Ta. pala* many, several, diverse; palar many or several persons, assembly, society; pallār many persons; pammai plurality, multitude; pal many (OTa., only in cpds., e.g. pal-kāṭum many times, often, paṇ-malai many hills; Zvelebil 1977, p. 63). *Ma. pala* many, several, various. *To. peṣ* a large number, many. *Ka. pala*, palavu much, many, several, various; palar, palambar, palavar several persons; palarme several times. *Te. palu* many, several, various, different; paluvuru, paluvuṇḍru many persons. *Malt. palware* to be multiplied, be bred; palwatre to breed, rear. DED 3289.

3988 *Ta. palavu*, pala, pilā jack-tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Ma. pilāvu*, pilāvu id.; plā-kkāyi jack-fruit. *Ko. pala-v* jack-fruit. *To. paṣof* id. *Ka. panasa*, palasa, palasu id. *Koḍ. palaci* id. *Tu. pila*, pela *A. integri-*

folia; ? peja *A. pubescens*, wild jack. *Kor. (T.) halta mara* jackfruit tree. *Te. panasa* jack-fruit. *Pa. penac* id. *Ga. (Oll.) panis* id. *Kuwi* (F.) parha, (S.) panha, (Isr.) paṇhā id. /Cf. Skt. panasa-, palasa-, phanasa-, phalasa- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7781. DED 3290.

3989 *Ka. (Hal.) hālu* thinned. *Te. paluca* thin, not thick (applied to a solid or a liquid), rare, not dense, not close, sparse; light, slight, contemptible; palucana thinness, etc. *Konda palsa* thin (of liquid); palsaṅ thinly, sparsely. *Kur. pelpēḷ* very thin, transparent. DEDS (N) 634.

3990 *Te. palupu* halter for cattle. *Konda* (BB) palpu rope attaching bullock to plough. *Kuwi* (F.) palpu straw rope. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) palāpa- halter, rope. DEDS 635.

3991 *Kur. palnā* to cut lengthwise, split, crack (the earth, a wall), chap (the hands, etc.). *Malt. palke* to cut up (as fruit or vegetable). ? *Pa. palva* split piece of wood. DED 3291.

3992 *Kur. palxañjā*, (Hahn also) parxañjā cucumber. *Malt. palange* id. DED 3292.

3993 *Ko. palc Hypericum mysorense*. *To. paṛc* id. DED 3293.

3994 *Ta. palli* wall-lizard, *Lacerta gecko*. *Ma. palli* house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Ko. e-pai* small wall-lizard. *To. paṣy* lizard. *Ka. palli* small house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Koḍ. palli* lizard. *Tu. palli* house-lizard. *Te. palli*, balli lizard. *Go. (Y.) pal* lizard; (Ko.) bal dok(ke) house lizard (*Voc.* 2160). *Konda ball* ṭoṇḍo house-lizard (ṭoṇḍo chameleon). /Cf. Skt. palli-, pallika- lizard, Mar. palli, pāl id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7973. DED (S) 3294.

3995 *Tu. pallē spleen*. *Te. balla* enlargement of the spleen. *Pa. bella* spleen. *Kuwi* (P.) balla, (F.) bella, (T.) bela id. DEDS 636.

3996 *Pa. palla*, pāla seedlings. *Ga. (S.) palle* rice seedling. *Konda pala* (pl. palen) seedlings for transplantation. *Pe. pāra* seedling. *Kui plaha* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) pāla, (T.) pala rice seedling. /Cf. Halbi pāla seedling, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7969, pallava-. DEDS (N) 640.

3997 *Ka. bavara* battle, war. *Te. bavaramu* id.

3998 *Ta. pavaram*, pavalam, palakam red coral. *Ma. pavaṛam*, pavigam coral. *Ka. pavalā* id. *Koḍ. paluva*, pavva id. *Tu. pakala*, pakala, pavalā, pavalā id. *Te. pagadamu*, pavadamu id. *Kuwi* (S.) pagnelu id. /Cf. Skt. pravāla-, pravāda- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8794. DED 3295.

3999 *Ta. para* old; paracu that which is old or damaged by time; param very aged person; paramai, paraimai oldness, antiquity, that which is ancient, that which is old-fashioned, what is obsolete, old saying, long-established intimacy, decay from age, ancient

history, long-established custom; *paraitu*, *paraiyatu* that which is old; *paraiya* old; *paraiyar* the ancients; *paraku* (*paraki*-) to be old; *parutu* anything rotten, state of being a corpse; *pan̄tu*, *pan̄tai* antiquity, former time. *Ma. para* old; *parama* oldness, old age, old times, acquaintance with customs, history; *paraya* ancient, stale; *paravan* old man, ancestor; *parakuka* to grow old, be worn out, delay; *parakkam* oldness, delay; *pan̄tu* antiquity. *Ko. pay-* (before vowel), *pa-* (before consonant) old; *payd* that which is old, which is of old, that was here always up to now. *To. pa-w*, *pa-* (before consonants) old; *pa-fn* old (of things); *pory* stink of a corpse (or with 4312 *Ta. pugu*). *Ka. para*, *pare* old, worn-out, ancient; *paratu* that is old, worn out, faded or decayed; *parasu* to become old or worn out, decay, go to ruin, be spoiled; *pareyam* old man. *Koḍ. pale* old, old-fashioned (of a person); *pale-dī* an old thing; *palañ-jolli* old saying; *pan̄di* antiquity, years past, former time; (*Shanmugam*) *palayē* an old man. *Tu. para*, *paratu* old, worn out; *parku*, *parkaṭṭu*, *parkatē*, *parkaṭṭē* id., ragged; *paraṅguni* to become stale, musty, decay; *paraṅgely*, *paraṅgu* staleness, decay; stale, decayed, decrepit; *paraṅṭē* an old buffalo; *padeṅgi* old; (*B-K.*) *parab(b)ē* old man; *parab(b)u* old woman; *pare*, *parayē*, *palayē*, *palayē* elder brother; *pali*, *pardi* elder sister; *alasu* old, worn out. *Kor. (T.) harṅgi* stale; *hariye* elder brother; *hareddi* elder sister; (*O.*) *pareḍi* elder sister. *Te. prā-* (in cpds.) old; *p(r)āta*, *pāta* old, decayed, worn out; an old cloth, a cloth; *prātagil(l)u*, *prātavadu*, *prābadu* to grow old, decay, become customary. *Go. (I'H. G. Mu.) parana*, (*SR.*) *padana*, (*Ma.*) *parṇa* old (*Voc.* 2148); (*LuS.*) *padna* id. *Koṇḍa paray* id.; *pāta* cloth (< *Te.*). *Pe. prān* old (of things, not persons). *Mand. prān(ca)* old. *Kui prādi* id.; (*K.*) *prāk-* (food) to become stale. *Kuwi (F.) prā'i* old; *prā'si* an old-timer; (*Mah.*) *pna'i*, (*Isr.*) *pna'ayi* old. *Kur. paccā* old; former, past (of things just gone); *pachā* old, stricken in years; the dead; *pacgi* old, advanced in years, ancient of olden times; *paccnā* to grow old. *Malt. pace* old (of things); *vb.* to become old; *pacge* aged; *paco* old (with reference to animals). Cf. 4057 *Ka. hasuku* and 4110 *Ta. pār.* DED(S, N) 3296.

4000 *Ta. paraku* (*paraki*-) to practise, become initiated; become acquainted, be familiar; become fitted, tempered, wholesome (as a utensil or tool), become broken or trained (as an animal); *parakku* (*parakki*-) to train, domesticate; *parakkam* training, exercise, use, habit, practice, custom; tame-ness, domesticity; *puṇṇaku* (*puṇṇaki*-) to practise, exercise, put to use; be conversant or acquainted, associate with; *puṇṇakkam* familiarity, practice, use. *Ma. parakuka* to be accustomed, acquainted; *parakkam* long habit, acquaintance, experience; *parakkuka* to practise anything, inure oneself to. *Ko. palg-* (*palgy-*) to become tame, become

used to a person's ways, become amenable to suggestion for sexual intercourse; *palk-* (*palky-*) to tame; *palkm* (*obl. palkt-*) being on intimate terms; *polgg-* (*polgy-*) to be on intimate terms with, have intermingling intercourse with. *To. pa-g-* (*pa-gy-*) to use (things, path); *pa-k* path, track. *Ka. paraka* use, practice, habit, custom; *paragu* to become used to, be trained; be in use; *parakisu*, *paragisu* to accustom, make familiar by use, train; practise; use. From DED (N) 3296.

4001 *Ko. paṭpaṭn* (tears are shed) in abundance. *?Ka. para*, *parapara* sound in imitation of the rattling or pattering of the fall of loose or single things, as of hail-stones; *paraparaṇe* with the repeated sound *para*; *pala*, *palapala* sound of rain or tears falling in big drops, of fruits falling in numbers when shaking a tree, of leaves agitated by wind; *palapalaṇe* with the repeated sound *pala*. DEN 56.

4002 *Ta. paṇi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to blame, censure, ridicule, revile, slander; *n.* blame, ridicule, slander, fault, sin, revenge; *paṇicai* scorn; *paṇippu* scorn, blame, guilt, defect; *paṇutu* defect, fault. *Ma. paṇi* fault, false accusation, deadly vengeance; *paṇikka* to scold, blame, abuse. *Ko. palc-* (*palc-*) to abuse; *paly* retribution; *ap̄/lyk ip̄/lyk* onom. of scolding (as in; *ap̄ryke*, *ip̄ryke*. (*idr* *maṇeuko* = he scolded vigorously); *? paya-e* woman who has casual sexual intercourse. *To. pa-k-* (*pa-ky-*) to abuse. *Ka. paṇi* to revile, scold, rebuke, scorn, upbraid, deride; *n.* (also *paṇivu*) blame, rebuke, fault, guilt. *Koḍ. pali* (*paliv-*, *palinj-*), *pale-* (*palev-*, *paland-*) to speak ill of; *? palame* talk, gossip. *Te. prayi* blame; (*K.*) *prabhu* to abuse, blame, censure; *n.* blame. *Kur. paṇṇā* (*paṇyas*) to talk against one, detract, slander, run one down. *? Cf. 4060 Go. pāsk-*. DED(S, N) 3297.

4003 *Ta. paṇiccu* (*paṇicei-*) to praise, worship, bless, announce, tell; *n.* praise, adoration. *?Ko. paṇd-* (*payd-/paṇdy-*), *arḍ-* (*ayd-/arḍy-*) to tell; *paykm* (*obl. paykt-*) a story; *pa-c-* (*pa-c-*) (pair word with *parc-* to pray; see 3951). *?To. ḍṣṭ-* (*ḍṣṭy-*) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4430 *Ta. pēcu*); *pa-ym* (*obl. pa-yt-*) story of actual event. DED(S) 3298.

4004 *Ta. paru* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to ripen (as fruits, grain), grow mature, arrive at perfection (as in knowledge, piety), become old, come to a head (as a boil), change colour by age, become pale or yellowish (as the body by disease), become flexible, pliant; *n.* (also *paruppu*) ripeness, yellowness (of fruits), leaf turned yellow with age; *parunu* (*paruni-*), *parunu* (*paruni-*) to grow ripe, become mellow, mature, be full or perfect; *paṇam* ripe fruit; *paṇṭam* fruit. *Ma. parukka* to grow ripe, become well-tempered, suppurate, decay; *n.* fruit put to ripen; *paruppu* ripening of fruit; *paruppikka* to ripen artificially; *paṇam* ripe fruit, ripe plantains. *Ir. pammu*, *pa-mu*

ripe fruit. *Ko. parv-* (*paṇd-*) (fruits) become ripe, (boil, sore) opens; *pan* fruit. *To. poṣṭ-* (*poṣt-*) to ripen; *pum*, (in song) *pan* fruit; *po-sf-* (*po-sf-*) to yield fruit, (fruit) ripens. *Ka. pan* to be produced (ripe fruit); *n.* (also *pannu*) ripe fruit, ripeness. *Koḍ. paṇṇi* fruit. *Tu. palkuni*, *palkuni* to be very soft (as an overripe fruit), be pliant, flexible; *parnduni* to be ripe, mature, (hair) turns grey; *parndā-vuni* to ripen (*tr.*); *parndy* ripeness, ripe fruit, ripe plantains; ripe, grey; *palu* ripening (as of fruit), half-ripe; *pandāḍē* fructification, productiveness of a tree. *Te. paṇdu* to ripen, mature, yield, produce, win (in a game); *n.* fruit, berry; *adj.* ripe, mature; *paṇḍincu* to ripen (*tr.*); *paṇṭa* produce, crop, fruit, ripening; *? palāku* to yield fruit, ripen. *Kol. paṇd-* (*paṇḍt-*) to become ripe; *paṇḍip-* (*paṇḍipt-*) to put to become ripe; *paṇḍud* ripe fruit; (*Kin.*) *pan* (*pl. paṇḍi*) fruit. *Nk. paṇd-* to become ripe; *paṇḍē* ripe fruit. *Nk. (Ch.) paṇd-* (*paṇṭ-*) to be ripe; *paṇṭa* ripe. *Pa. paṇd-* (plant) matures; *paṇṭ-* to ripen; *pal* ripe fruit, pus. *Ga. (Oll.) paṇ(g-)*, (*S.*) *paṇḍi-* (*paṇṭ-*) to become ripe; (*P.*) *paṇṭ-* (hair) to become grey. *Go. (Tr.) paṇḍāṇā*, (*W.*) *paṇḍiṇā* to become ripe; (*Y. Ch. Mu. S. Ko.*) *paṇḍ-* id., (hair) to become grey, (Mu. also) (leaf) to become yellow; (*W.*) *paṇṭal*, (*M.*) *paṇḍa* ripe (*Voc.* 2094); (*A. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) *paṇḍ(i)* ripe fruit; (*Tr.*) *paṇḍiṇā* sweet, ripe achar berries (*Voc.* 2095); (*Ma.*) *band-* (leaves) to turn yellow; (*Tr.*) *bhaṇḍāṇā*, (*SR.*) *bhaṇḍāṇā* to wither (leaf) (*Voc.* 2483). *Koṇḍa paṇḍ-* to ripen; (hair) to become grey; *paṇḍis-* to cause a crop to grow; *paṇṭa* a crop; *year*; *paṇḍu* (*pl. paṇḍu*), (*BB*) *paru* fruit. *Pe. paṇ* (*pl. -ku*) id. *Mand. paṇ* (*pl. -ke*) id. *Kuwi (S.) paṇḍu* ripe fruit; (*Su.*) *pāṇcy* (*pl. -ka*), (*Isr.*) *pāṇcyi*, (*Kasipur*) *pāṇesi* fruit. *Kur. pāṇṇā* (*paṇṇā*) to ripen, (boil) fester, have a yellowish appearance (as after a prolonged illness); *paṇṇā* fruits. *Malt. pāne* to ripen; *pāntre* to ripen (*tr.*), teach manners; *paṇjek*, *paṇjeke* rip. /Cf. *Skt. phala-* fruit; *phalati* to bear or produce fruit, ripen; *Turner, CDIAL*, nos. 9051, 9057. DED(S, N) 3299.

4005 *Ta. paru* rib, side of the body. *Ka. (DCV) parke* rib. *Te. prakka* side, part, quarter, direction. *Koṇḍa parka* side; *parka* *dumu* rib (*dumu* bone). *Pe. parka* side (as of river). *Kuwi (Su. F.) parka*, (*Isr.*) *parka/praka* armpit. /There has been convergence with loans from *MIA pakkha-* (*DBIA* 233a); cf. esp. *Te. DEDS* 637.

4006 *Ta. paruvam* forest. *Ma. paruvam* id. *Ka. paru*, *paruva* forest, jungle. *Te. (DCV) paḍuva* forest. DED(S) 3300.

4007 *Ko. pak* act of lying down, act of lying down and chewing cud; *pak var-* to lie down and chew cud (*par-* to lie); *pak me-ki-* to rise up from chewing cud. *To. oky* sleeping-place, bedding (< *Badaga*). *Ka. parke*, *pakke* lying down, reposing; place for reposing, dormitory; cow-pen or herd of kine; *hakke* place for reposing, bed. *Tu. parkē* bedding;

sleep, rest. *Te. pakka* bed, bedding. Cf. 3852 *Ta. paṭu*. DED(S) 3301.

4008 *Pe. prak-* (*-t-*) to cover. *Mand. prak-* id., close (eyes). *Kui planga* (*plangi-*) to be covered; *plapka* (< *plak-p;* *plakt-*) to cover with something. DEDS 638.

4009 *Pa. barḍa* bamboo door. *Kuwi (S.) burda* balla doorpost. DEDS 639.

4010 *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *para* ki- to peel; *pari* bark of tree. *Pe. pala* id., rind. *Mand. pele* id., skin. *Kui pala* id., peel; (*K.*) *paḍa* skin of fruit. *Kuwi (Su.) pari* peel; (*F.*) *palla*, (*T. Isr.*) *pala* bark. DEDS 633.

4011 *Ka. palaṇku*, *paluṇku*, *palaṇcu* to touch with force, strike or dash against, push. *Tu. palaṇkuni* to upset, overturn. DED 3302.

4012 *Ta. palapala* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to glitter, shine (as hair well-oiled, a surface well-polished); *palapalappu* glittering, lustre; *pala-palav-ēnal* expr. signifying glittering; *palicce-ēnal* expr. signifying flashing, shining; *palir-ēnal* expr. signifying gleaming, flashing. *Ma. palapala* gleaming (with minnuka to shine); *paluṇṇuka* to glitter. *Ka. palakane*, *palacane*, *palaccane*, *palañce* with a glitter, with pure brightness, with a flash; brightness, pureness, etc.; *halacige* flash, glitter, shine; (*Gowda*) *pallaṅge* completely dawning. *Tu. pallēna* light, shine; (*B-K.*) *palapala* term to indicate glittering. *Te. palapala* glitteringly; *? paluka*, *palukana* paleness, whiteness. DED(S) 3303.

4013 *Ta. pala-palav-ēnal* expr. signifying bursting sound; *palir-ēnal* expr. signifying cracking, crashing, clanging. *Ma. palapala* cracking, popping. *Ka. palak* sound produced when an earthen vessel with water breaks. *Te. palapala* cracklingly. DED 3304.

4014 *Ta. palappam*, *valappam* a kind of soft stone used to write on wooden boards. *Ma. valappam* a sort of chalk. *Ka. balāpa*, *balāha* a whitish pot-stone, *Lapis allaris*, frequently used (as a substitute for slate pencil, etc.) in writing. *Tu. balapu*, *balavu* potstone, glimmer, slate. *Te. balapamu* slate; *balapapu* pulla slate pencil. DED 3305.

4015 *Ta. palku* (*palki-*), *parku* (*parki-*) to cower, crouch. *Ma. paluṇṇuka* to cower. *stoop. Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *parg-* (*-it-*) (tiger) to crouch. *Kui palga* (*palgi-*) to bend forwards, stoop down. DED(S) 3306.

4016 *Ta. pallam* lowness, low land, valley, ditch, dimple. *Ma. pallam* pit, hole, low ground, low shore; *palla* cavity, pit, hole. *Ir. palla* river. *Ko. paḷ* im buffalo from the plains. *To. paḷ* valley. *Ka. palla* depth, pit, low ground, stream. *Tu. palla*, *palla*, *pallā* shallow stream, pond, ditch, hollow, low spot, hole, pit; *palikē* valley, declivity, pond, ditch; (*B-K.*) *palli*, *balli*, *pali* a long ricefield. *Te. pallamu* pit, low ground, dale, (*B.* also) wet land, wet crop. *Kol. (Haig)* *pallām* east (cf. *Kol. in 4567; Kamaleswaran*). *Ga. (S.)* *pallam* downslope. *Go. (Ma.) palla* plain.

maidan, (L.) meadow, plain (Voc. 2164). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) pallavāya- field. DED(N) 3307, and from DEN 58.

4017 *Ta. pallayam, pallaiyam* dish. *Ma. pallayam* basin, dish. *Tu. pallayi* earthen dish. *Te. pallemu, palyamu, palleramu* plate. / Cf. Mar. *pālē* wooden bowl. DED 3308.

4018 *Ta. palli* hamlet, herdsman's village, hermitage, temple (esp. of Buddhists and Jains), palace, workshop, sleeping place, school, room. *Ma. palli* hut, small settlement of jungle tribes, public building, place of worship for Buddhists or foreigners, mosque, royal couch. *To. pōly* sacred dairy, matrilineal sib, Badaga house; -*oŷy* in: *wiŷoŷy* dairy of a particular grade, whose dairyman is *wiŷ o-l*. *Ka. palli, halli* settlement, abode, hamlet, village; (K.²) *palliru* to rest, inhabit. *Koḍ. palli* hut of a Foley or Me-dē (both low castes). *Tu. palli* mosque; *balli* hamlet, small village. *Te. palli* village, hut; *palliya, palle* small village; (inscr.) *palli* = *palli*. *Pa. palli* village (only in place names). *Kur. palli*, in: *erpā-palli* household, family establishment (erpā house). / Cf. Skt. *pallī*, *pallikā* small village, esp. a settlement of wild tribes, hut, house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7972. DED(S, N) 3309.

4019 *Ta. pallai* that which is short and stocky (person, animal). ? *Ko. paḍ* very short (child, man). DED 3310.

4020 *Ta. para* (parapp-, parant-) to fly, hover, flutter, move with celerity, hasten, be in a hurry, be greatly agitated, be scattered, dispersed, disappear; *parapara* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, hurry; *parati* over-hastiness, over-anxiety; *parappaṇ* hasty person; *parappu* flying, haste, anxiety; *parappai, parai* bird; *paravai* bird, wing, feather, bee; *pari* (-v-, -nt-) to run away (as a horse), flow out quickly, be displaced suddenly, give way, fly off (as steam), be discharged (as an arrow); *parai* flying, wing, feather, bird; *pāru* (pāri-) to run, flee, be scattered, give way, be in disorder, cross over; *n.* hawk, kite, falcon, eagle; ruin; *pāral* heavy shower; bull (cf. meaning of *Ka. vb. pāru*). *Ma. parakka* to fly, flee; *para, parava* bird; *parappu, pāru* flight; *pāruka* to fly, flutter, drizzle, spread, unfold (as wings); *pāral* flight, drizzling rain; *pāruka* to let fly, scatter about. *Ko. parn-* (parnd-) to fly, run fast without stopping; become helpless because of sudden fright; *parap* birds (pair-word in: *paky parān*). *To. po-r-* (po-ry-) to fly; *po-t-* (po-ty-) to teach (young) to fly; *o-rc-* (o-rc-) to throw in air and catch (jackstraws, coins). *Ka. pari, paru* flying, running swiftly; *parisu* to cause oneself to run; *parame* the large black bee; *pār* (pārd-), *pāru* (pāri-) to leap up, run, jump, fly, palpitate, cross by jumping (as a stream), copulate (as a bull); *pārisu, hārisu, ārisu* to cause to jump, etc.; *pāru* running, flying; *pārum-bani* flying drop, drizzling rain. *Koḍ. pa-r-* (pa-ri-) to fly, leap, (flag) waves;

pa-ram-bekki flying squirrel; *pa-t-* (pa-ti-) to winnow (to remove light grains, dust, straw, etc.). *Tu. pāruni* to run, fly, escape; *pārcle* runner, fugitive; *pārāṭa* running, a race; *pārāvuni* to cause to run, drive; *pārupani* drizzling rain; ? *pāruni, rāvuni* to fly (with aphaeresis). *Te. paracu* to run away, flee, (K. also) flow; cause to flee; *parapu* to send away, cause to flee; shoot, discharge; *paraṭa, parati, parada, parava* a flood; *parika* a kind of bird; *pāru* to run, flow; (K. also) fly (cf. s.v. 3963 *Ta. pari*); *pārādōlu* to drive away, chase away. *Go. (Tr.) paritānā, (W.) poritānā, (M.) pharhānā, (A. Y. G. S. Ko.) pari-, (Ma.) paṭi-* to fly (of birds); (Mu.) *parri-* id.; *caus. parrih-* (Voc. 2130); (Tr.) *parēndli, parāndli, pharāngul* flying squirrel (Voc. 2134); ? (Tr.) *park jīnā* to overflow banks (of a river) (Voc. 2136). *Kui* (Mah. p. 250) *pāsk-* to fly. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *prāḍ-* (-it-) to run away. DED(S, N) 3311.

4021 *Go. (Tr. W.) parās* gourd; (Ch. Mu.) *paras, (Ph.) parās, porās, (Ma.) paṣas* gourd vessel (Voc. 2128); (LuS.) *pugashee* a bitter gourd. *Konda pṛāsu, (BB) parasu* water-vessel made out of a gourd shell. *Pe. jācka* gourd spoon. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jācu* id.; sp. gourd; (F.) *jācu* (pl. *jācka*) gourd spoon; (Isr.) *jācu* (pl. *jācka*) spoon; gourd, gourd spoon. (Pe. and Kuwi with aphaeresis.) DEDS 642.

4022 *Ta. paraṭṭai* tangled locks, shaggy bushy hair; *paraṭṭai-talai* head with shaggy, untidy hair; *paraṭṭaiyan* person with shaggy hair; *fem. paraṭṭaici*; *paraṭṭal-kkiri* wild colewort. *Ma. paru* rough, harsh; *paru-tala, paran-tala* curly hair; *paraṭṭa-ceira* wild cole, *Justicia madurensis*. *Ka. paraṭe* state of being rough, harsh, bristled, bushy, or curly. [*Calophanes littoralis* T. Anders. = *J. m. Burm.* (mail dye).] DED(S) 3312.

4023 *Ta. paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-), *paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-), *piṇṭu* (piṇṭi-), *puṇṭu* (puṇṭi-) to scratch as with nails. *Ma. paraṇṭuka* to scratch, scrape. *Ka. paraḍu, paracu* to scratch with the finger or nails, claw; (Hav.) *hargku* to scratch with nails. *Tu. paraṇkuni, parānkuni, parkuni* id. *Kol. pars-* (parast-) to scratch (part of body). *Nk. (Ch.) pars-* to scratch. *Pa. par-* to scratch; *partid* the itch; *paytil* urticaria. *Ga. (S.) pār-*, (P.) *pars-* to scratch (body, etc.); (S.³) *pārs-* (pāris-) to scratch with fingernails or claws; *parru* prickly heat. *Konḍa pas-* (-t-) to scratch with the nails; *pasay ā-* to get scratched. *Pe. pac-* (pacc-) to scratch. *Manḍ. pac-* id., comb hair; *pecer* a comb. *Kuwi* (F.) *pacali, (S.) paccinai, (Su. Isr.) pac-* (-it-) to scratch; (S.) *pahinai* to scrawl. Cf. 5322 *Ta. varaṇṭu*. DED(S) 3313.

4024 *Ta. para-par-enal* onom. expr. of sound made in tearing cloth, scratching. *Ma. paruparē* rough sound as of cloth tearing, bad cough. *Ka. para, parapara* sound imitating that of rending or tearing cloth; *parane* with the sound of *para*. *Tu. parapara* noise of rending cloth. *Te. parapaṇa* noise made in

tearing anything; *paraṇṇu* noise produced in tearing a cloth or the like. DED 3314.

4025 *Ta. paraṃpi* deceitful, cunning woman. *Tu. parame* clever man, cunning, tricky fellow; *pamma* fraud, trick. DED(S) 3315.

4026 *Ta. paraṃpu* hill, mountain; *paraṇtalai* desert, village in a desert tract. *Ma. paraṃpu* higher or dry ground laid out in terraces, all fields too high for rice cultivation, orchard, garden. *To. pem* small hill (or with 4411 *Ta. peru*). *Ka. (Hav.) padavu* a hilltop. *Koḍ. paraṃbi* large flat pasture land without trees. *Tu. padavu* plateau, tableland. DED(S) 3316.

4027 *Ta. pari* (-pp-, -tt-) to pluck, crop, pick off with twist, weed, eradicate, pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy; (-v-, -nt-) to be loosened (as bonds), be cut off, torn apart (as roots); *n.* plucking, picking off, seizure, plunder; *pāru* (pāri-) to be torn in pieces; (inscr.) *parippu* hollow dug out (in bank of tank). *Ma. pari* pulling, tearing off; *pariyuka* to get loose, come off, tear, be scratched; *parikka* to pluck off, gather plants or fruits, pull out, rob; *parippu* plucking, gathering fruits, robbery. *Ko. payr-* (parc-) to break by pulling both ends (*intr., tr.*; as rope, flower-stem), pull out (as hair); *artm, artym* sharpness; *payr* rag. *To. payr-* (parc-) to pluck forcibly, (string) breaks; *payr* rag. *Ka. pari* to break off (as fruits, etc. from a tree), tear asunder, tear, rend, cut asunder, cut off, sever, cut; be torn asunder, be torn, etc.; *n.* tearing, etc.; *parivu* tearing, rending, etc.; *harita, harata, harta* cutting, sharpness; *paraḍu, paruku* rag; (Hav.) *harmbu* to pluck leaves; *hari* to be sharp; *haritta* sharpness. *Koḍ. pari* (parip- paric-) to pluck. *Tu. paraṇkuni, parānkuni, parkuni* to pluck out; *paruni* to pluck, pull out (as roots, grass, etc.); *parpāvuni* to have pulled out, cause to pluck or pull out; *pari* opening, gap, (B-K.) sharpness; *partē* sharpness, edge; sharp; (also *partely*) a rent, tear, as in clothes; torn, tattered. *Kor. (T.) hajji* to be torn. *Te. pariya* piece, bit, fragment, slice; *pariga* gleanings of corn. *Ga. (Oll.) pay-* to weed; *payk-* to pull out, pluck; (S.) *pay-* to pick up. Cf. 3962(a) *Ta. pari*; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of *r* and *p* that it is difficult to make a separation. DED(S) 3317.

4028 *To. par-* (parc-) to beautify (bamboo pot with black dots, teeth by polishing). *Ka. pari* to adorn, decorate; *n.* ornament, decoration, embellishment. DEDS 640A.

4029 *Ta. parivai* *n.* of various plants. *Ka. barive, harve* a common potherb, *Amarantus oleraceus*. *Tu. (B-K.) padipe, padpe* the common herb used as a vegetable dish.

4030 *Pa. par* (pl. -kul) garden. *Konḍa paru* a cultivated plot. DEDS 632.

4031 *Ta. parai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to speak, say; *n.* word, saying, statement; *paraical* talk, speech; *paraivu* speaking, talking, chattering, proclaiming. *Ma. parayuka* to say, speak, tell; *paraccal* speech. *To. parg ary-* to know how to talk (or with 5204). *Ka. pare* abuse, censure; *parcu, paccu* to whisper; *parisu* to speak, chat; *haraṭu* to talk idly, prate; *haraṭe* idle talk, prate, jabber; (Hav.) *parañcu* to mutter. *Koḍ. pare-* (parev-, parand-) to utter. *Tu. parañcuni* to prate, prattle, find fault with; *parañcena, parañcelu* prattling, grumbling, murmuring; *parañcele* prattler, babbler, grumbler; *parañfele* prattler, grumbler; *paranda* murmuring, grumbling; *haraṭuni* to prate, blabber; (*haraṭe*) blabbing, prate, jabber. *Ga. (S.) park-* to say, speak; (S.³) *park-* (parik-) to speak, talk. *Kui bargi* order, command. DED(S) 3318.

4032 *Ta. parai* drum, a measure of capacity, *Paraiya* caste; *paraian* member of the *Paraiya* caste; *fem. paraicci*. *Ma. para* drum, a rice measure, disk, circle; *parayan* a *Pariah*; *fem. parayi, (Shanmugam) paracci*. *Ko. par* drum; *parn* *Pariah*; *fem. parcu*. *To. par* drum, *Ka. pare* id. *Koḍ. pare* drum (large, double-headed barrel drum beaten by Me-dē). *Te. para* a certain measure of capacity. *Go. (A.) para, (G.) parra, (Mu.) par(ray)* drum; (SR.) *pharā* small drum (Voc. 2125). DED 3319.

4033 *Ta. parai* (-v-, -nt-) to be wasted, worn out, impaired; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, destroy. *Ka. parakalu, pare* leanness, thinness, weakness. DEDS 641.

4034 *Ta. paru* (pari-) to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, adhere to, touch, comprehend; hold (as colour), be kindled, have effect (as drugs), stick, become joined to or welded together (as metals soldered), be fitting, be sufficient; *n.* grasp, seizure, acceptance, adherence, affection, friendship, affinity, solder, paste; *parām* grasping; *parri* concerning, referring to; *parṭutal* love, attachment, devotion. *Ma. paru* adhesion, close relation, friendship; *parṭuka* to stick to, adhere, catch, suit, fit, take effect (as fire), get, seize; *parri* concerning; *parikka* to fix, join, paste, cause to take effect, fix in the heart or memory. *Ko. paṭ-* (pac-) to catch, seize, hold, hold out, be obstinate, resolve, (fire) catches; suit, please; *paṭ, paṭl* act of seizing; etc.; *aṭ-* (ac-) to seize firmly, persist (in doing); *paṭ-* (paty-) to become stuck fast; *at-* (aty-) to climb; *fight; paty* concerning. *To. paṭ-* (paty-) to seize, catch, touch, marry (woman), (bull) covers cow; *ōt-* (ōty-) to stick to; climb. *Ka. paṭṭu* to seize, catch, hold, take hold of; be held or contained; stick to; *n.* hold, seizure, firm grasp, persistence, resolution, obstinacy, habit, coherence; *paṭṭage* obtaining, catching; *paṭṭu*, *partu* to stick to, adhere, be united, join, take effect (as fire, dye); ascend, climb; *n.* adhesion, hold, a fight, friendship, trust; *paṭṭisu* to cause to adhere or join, affix, etc.;

pattige joining, a hold; **pattuge** state of being joined, etc., connexion; **haccu** to apply, put to. affix. kindle. **Koḍ. patt-** (**patti-**) to be stuck, (bull) covers cow, (heat of fire) is felt; climb. **Tu. pattuni** to hold, catch; adhere, stick, be joined; **haccuni** to fix, attach, paste or glue on, smear, plaster. **Te. paṭṭu** to hold, catch, seize, take hold of, restrain, receive; be required (days, money), be contained; (K. also) suit, fit; *n.* hold, grasp, seizure, a wrestler's hold, perseverance, obstinacy, diligence; **paṭṭuḍu** holding; **paṭṭudala** perseverance, persistence, strictness; **paṭṭincu** to cause to adhere, apply, smear; **paṭṭimpu** attention, not overlooking or neglecting; **paṭṭi** for the sake of; **haṭṭu**, **attu** to be attached or joined. **Pa. patt-** to take hold of, buy; **patip-** (**patit-**) to make catch, set fire. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pat-** to take hold of, catch, buy; (S.) **patt-** to take hold of, catch; (P.) **parj-** (lamp) to be lighted; **parip-** (**parit-**) to light (lamp); ? (S.?) **pand-** (fire) to burn. **Go.** (Hislop, pt. III, p. 82) **patus-** to kindle; ? (W. Ph.) **pannānā** to acquire (*Voc.* 2117). ? **Kur. paṇā** to suit. **Malt. patye** to catch up liquid in a vessel. Cf. 4072 **Kui pāpba**. DED(S, N) 3320.

4035 **Ta. paṇi** (-pp-, -tt-) to be bedewed, flow out, be shed, rain incessantly, become cool, shiver with cold, tremble, fear, spring forth (as tears); cause to tremble; *n.* dew, chill, cold, tears, rain, mist, fog, haze, trembling, fever; **paṇittal** incessant rain; **paṇippu** agitation, trembling; **paṇirru** (**paṇirri-**) to shed; **paṇukku** (**paṇukki-**) to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; **paṇir** rosewater or other fragrant extract. **Ma.** **pani** dew, fever; **panikka** to be feverish, shiver; **panekka** to ooze; **pani-nir** rosewater. **Kurūb.** (*LSB* 1.11) **penpi** fever. **Ko.** **payn** dew, frost; ? **pany-** (**panc-**) only in phrase: **unya-d panya-d** (to act) without thought (cf. **Ta. paṇi** to fear). **To.** **pony** dew; **pony-** (**pons-**) (place) is full of fever; **onk-** (**onky-**) (rain) drizzles. **Ka. paṇi**, **hani** to drop; *n.* drop (of water, dew, etc.); **haniku** to fall in drops; **hanisu**, **hanisu** to pour (as water); **pannir** perfumed water, rosewater, etc. **Koḍ. pann-** (**panni-**) to drizzle; **panni-maḷe** drizzle; **pani** fever; **panni-ri** perfume. **Tu. paṇi** drizzling-rain; **paṇi** dew, fog, mist, snow; **panipuni**, **panipuni** to drizzle, shower; **panniru** rosewater. **Te. panniru**, **panniramu** rosewater, perfumed water. **Koḷ.** (SR.) **pani** cold. **Nk. paṇi** coldness. **Nk. (Ch.) paṇi** winter, cold. **Pa. paṇil** cold. **Ga.** (Oll.) **paṇil** id.; (S.) **payṇil** chill. **Go.** (Tr. W. Ph.) **pīni**, (SR. Y. Mu. S.) **pīni**, (G.) **pīn** cold (*Voc.* 2270). **Koṇḍa pīni** id. **Pe. pīni** id. **Manḍ. peni** id. **Kui pēni** cold weather, low temperature; cold, chilly. **Kuwi** (F.) **penni**, (S. Su. Isr.) **peni** cold. **Kur. paṇṇā** *n.* cold. **Malt. panye** id.; **pany-panye** to feel cold; **pey-peyre** to feel chilly. DED(S, N) 3322.

4036 **Ta. paṇiccai**, **paṇicci-kkāy**, **paṇicci-kkāy** gaub [i.e. *Diospyros*]. **Ma. paṇicci** *Diospyros embryopteris*, etc. DED 3323.

4037 **Ta. paṇai**, (in cpds.) **paṇam-** **palmyra** palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. **Ma. pana** a palm-tree, esp. **palmyra**, *B. flabelliformis*. **Ka. pane** the bastard sago tree, *Caryota urens* Lin., from which toddy is made. **Koḍ. pane-mara** toddy palm. **Tu. paṇe-kāyi** the fruit of **palmyra**; **paṇoli** a kind of **palmyra**. [*B. flabellifer* Linn. = *B. flabelliformis* Murr.] DED (S, N) 3324.

4038 **Ta. panaiyan**, **panai-viriyan** krait, *Bungarus caeruleus*. **Ma. panayan** a large snake. /Cf. Skt. (Suśr.) **panasa-** a species of serpent. DED 3325.

4039 **Ta. paṇri** hog, swine, pig; **vaṇri** id. **Ma. paṇni** hog, pig. **Ko. paj** id. **To. pody**, (once in a story) **pody** id. **Ka. paṇdi** id. **Koḍ. paṇdi** id. **Tu. paṇji** id. **Te. paṇdi** id. **Pa. pend**, (NE.) **pend** id. **Ga.** (Oll.) **paṇḍ**, (S.) **paṇḍu** (*pl.* **paṇḍikū**) id. **Go.** (A. Y. Mu. S.) **paddi**, (Tr. W. Ph.) **paddi** id.; (Ma.) **paddal** swineherd (*Voc.* 2111). **Koṇḍa paṇji** pig. **Pe. paṇji** id. **Manḍ. paṇji** id. **Kui paṇi** id. **Kuwi** (F. S. Su.) **pajji**, (Isr.) **paji** id. DED (S, N) 3326.

4040 **Ta. paṇṇakam**, **paṇṇāṅku** top of a palanquin or carriage. **Ma. paṇṇakam** leaf-cover of a palanquin, awning, boat cover. **Ka. paṇṇaṅga** canopy over an open palanquin. **Tu. paṇṇāgamu** id. DED 3327.

4041 **Ta. paṇṇāṭai** fibrous cloth-like web about the bottom of the leaf-stalk of a **palmyra** or coconut tree. **Ma. paṇṇāṭa** id. **Ka. paṇṇāḍe** id. DED 3328.

4042 **Ka. paṇni** bragging, self-conceit; **panne** pride, haughtiness. **Tu. paṇni**, **panna** bragging, self-conceit. DED 3329.

4043 **Ta. paṇṇai** camphor. **Ka. paṇne** id. DEDS 643.

4044 **Ka. pāy** to butt, gore, knock against. **Tu. hākuni** to beat, strike. **Nk. (Ch.) pāk-/pāg-** to beat, shoot. **Go.** (A. Ma.) **pāy-**, (SR.) **pāyānā**, (L.) **pānā**, **pānā** to beat, strike; (Y. G.) **pā-/pāy-** id., shoot (*Voc.* 2190); (Mu.) **pēhc-** to strike, play on a drum, clap (hands) (*Voc.* 2371). **Pe. pāg-** (**pākt-**) to strike, kill. **Manḍ. pāg-** to kill. **Kui pāga** (**pāgi-**) to attack, fight, etc. (or with 4087 **Ta. pāy**). **Kuwi** (F.) **pāy-** (-it-), (S.) **pāṇai** to strike, kill; (P.) **paṇyali** to hit, kill; (Isr.) **pay-** (-it-) to beat, kill. DEDS 644.

4045 **Ta. pākal**, **pāval** balsam pear, *Momordica charantia*. **Ma. pāval** id. **Ka. hāgai**, **hāgala** id. DED 3330.

4046 **Ta. pākan** elephant driver, charioteer, horseman, rider; **pāku** id., art, ability. **Ma. pākan**, **pāvan** an elephant instructor; **pāvu** all that an elephant has to learn in training him. DED 3331.

4047 **Ta. pākkam** seaside village, town, village. **Ma. pākkānār** *n.* of a famous low-caste sage. **Ka. pāka-nāḍu** jōgi a kind of Śūdra beggars. **Te. pāka** hut, hovel; (K.) **-pāka**

(village name suffix); **pāka-nāḍu** one of the Telugu districts under the Reddi kings. **Koṇḍa pāka** hut. /Cf. Skt. **pakkāṇa-** hut of a Cāṇḍāla, village inhabited by barbarians; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7620. DED(S, N) 3332.

4048 **Ta. pāku** areca nut, areca palm; **pāku** areca nut; **pāku-veṭṭi** crackers for slicing areca nuts. **Ma. pāku** a raw areca nut; **pāku-veṭṭi** betel-knife. **Tu. pākuṭṭi** knife for cutting betel nuts. **Te. pōka** *Areca catechu*, the areca tree; an areca nut. **Koḷ.** (Pat., p. 47) **pōke** betel. **Kuwi** (S.) **pōka mṛānu** areca tree. /Cf. Skt. **pūga-** *A. catechu*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8313. DED 3333.

4049 **Ta. paku** bag. **Ma. pāku** id. **Koḍ. pa-kki** id. (in songs). Cf. 4450 **Ta. pai**. DED (S) 3334.

4050 **Kur. pākṇā** (**pakkyas**) to take up into one's arms, on one's lap; *refl-pass.* **pākṇā** (**pakkras**). **Malt. pāke** to take in the lap. DED 3335.

4051 **Kur. bākṇā** to throw in, put in (a basket, sack, vessel, any dry goods, corn, money, etc. with the hands). **Malt. bāke** to take up (as earth). ? **Ka. bākalu** gleaning. Cf. 5362 **Ta. vāru**. DED(S) 3336.

4052 **Te. pākuḍu** moss, mossiness, scum or greenness on putrid water. **Koṇḍa pēkola** fungus, moss on water; (BB) **pēkoṭ** duckweed. ? **To. pa-p** moss. DEDS 646.

4053 **Ta. pāṅkar** side, neighbourhood, place, location; **pāṅku** side, neighbourhood, place, companionship, partisanship; equality, likeness, beauty, agreeableness, fashion, manners, politeness, means; **pāṅkaṇ** friend, companion, husband; **pāṅki** female companion of a heroine, lady's maid; **pāṅkōr** friends. **Ma. pāṅku**, **pāṅṇu** side, party, propriety, means; **pāṅṇan** companion, friend. ? **To. wa-x o-x-** to side with, connive with. **Ka. pāṅgu** manner, form, shape, likeness. **Koṇḍa** (BB) **pāṅi**, in: **gitoṇi pāṅi** temple of head. DED(S) 3337.

4054 [see App. 46].

4055 **Ta. pācam** eye of a needle, sewing, thread. **Ko. pa-c** eye of a needle; vulva (as a riddling word). DED 3339.

4056 **Ta. pācanam** diarrhoea. **Ka. bāsu** to void excrement. **Te. pācanamu**, **pāsanamu** evacuation of the bowels. DED 3340.

4057 **Ka. hasuku** a disagreeable smell of certain leaves or unripe fruits, the smell of raw meat, etc. **Te. pāyu**, (K. also) **pācu**, **pāsu** to be rotten; **pāci** foulness, staleness, nastiness. **Koḷ.** (SR.) **pās-** to get addled, get sour (of food). **Nk. pās-** to become stale. **Ga.** (S.?) **pāsc** left-over food from the previous day, spoiled food. **Koṇḍa pās-** (-t-) to rot and smell offensively (of any food, rice, fruit, or a dead animal). ? **Ta. pāṇṭal** rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness, staleness; **pāṇṭai** bad smell, as of rotten fish. Cf. 3999 **Ta. paṇa** and 4110 **Ta. pāṇ**. DED(S, N) 3341.

4058 **Ta. pācci** milk, mother's milk (nursery word). **Ma. pācci** id. **Ka. pāci** id. DED 3342.

4059 **Ko. pa-c-** (**pa-c-**) to be suitable (dative of person). **To. po-c-** (**po-č-**) (dress, hairdressing) suits. DED 3343.

4060 **Go.** (A.) **pāsk-** to dislike; (Tr. LH.) **pāskānā** id., hate (*Voc.* 2214). **Kui pāska** (**pāski-**) to disparage, despise; *n.* disparagement. ? **Ta. payir** (-pp-, -tt-) to show aversion or disgust at, be sulky or ill-humoured about; **payirppu** disgust, abhorrence; disagreement, estrangement. ? Cf. 4002 **Ta. paṇi**. DED(S) 3344.

4061 **Ma. pāṭam** oil-dish. **Tu. pāḍa** an oil vessel. DED 3345.

4062 **Ta. pāṭam** garden. **Ma. pāṭam** range (esp. of ricefields), rice-land. **Ko. pa-ṛm** (*obl. pa-ṛt-*) level ground. **To. o-d** level ground (< **Badaga ha-ḍa** open, grassy ground in village). **Tu. pāḍu** a plain. **Te. pāḍuva** a low ground. DED(S, N) 3346.

4063 **Ka.** (Bark.) **hāgi** a small grove. **Tu. pāḍi** an underwood, a small forest.

4064 **Ta. pāṭi** town, city, hamlet, pastoral village; **pāṭam** street, street of herdsmen. **Ma. pāṭi** (in *n.pr.* of villages). **Ka. pāḍi** settlement, hamlet, village. **Koḍ. pa-ḍi** hut of a Kurumba. **Te. pāḍu** village (at the end of names of places). /Cf. Skt. **pāṭaka-** a kind of village, half a village (from which are borrowed **Ta. pāṭakam** street, section of a village, **Ma. pāṭakam** part of a village); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8031, to which add **Mar. pāḍā** hamlet or cluster of houses of agriculturalists (also **Guj., Beng., etc.**); MBE 1974a, p. 132, n. 17. DED 3347.

4065 **Ta. pāṭu** (**pāṭi-**) to sing, chant, warble, hum; **pāṭal** versifying, song; **pāṭi** singer; tunc; **pāṭu** singing, song, music; **pā** verse, stanza, poem; **pāvalar** poets. **Ma. pāṭuka** to sing; **pāṭi** tune; **pāṭu** singing, song, poem. **Ko. pa-rv-** (**pa-rd-**) to make noise (crow, bees, gun); **pa-ṭ** song. **To. po-r-** (**po-ty-**) to sing (the song called **po-ṭ**); **po-ṭ** a particular type of song; **po-ṭ-** (**po-ty-**) to shout. **Ka. pāḍu** to sing; **pāḍu**, **pāṭa** singing, song. **Koḍ. pa-d-** (**pa-di-**) to sing; **pa-ṭi** song. **Te. pāḍu** to sing, chant, warble; **pāṭa** singing, song. **Koḷ. pa-d-** (**pa-dt-**) to sing; **pa-ṭa** song. **Nk. pār-** to sing; **pāṭa** song. **Nk. (Ch.) pār-** (**pāṭ-**) to sing; **pāṭa** song. **Pa. pād-** to sing; **pāṭa** song, story, word, language. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pār-** to sing; **pāṭe** song; (S.) **pār-** to sing; **pāṭe** word; (S.?) **pāṭe** word, speech, pronunciation. **Go.** (M.) **pārānā**, (G. S. Ko.) **pār-**, (Ma.) **pār-**, (SR.) **pāṭānā** to sing (*Voc.* 2194); (many dialects) **vār-**, (Ma.) **vār-**, (Tr.) **vārānā** id. (*Voc.* 3226); (many dialects) **pāṭā** song (*Voc.* 2179). **Koṇḍa pār-** to sing; **pāṭa** song. **Kuwi** (F.) **pācali**, (T. Mah.) **pāc-** to sing; (F.) **pācu**. **Kur. pārnā** to sing. **Malt. pāre** id., bewail. DED(S) 3348.

4066 *Ta. pāṭṭān* grandfather, ancestor; *pāṭṭi* grandmother, aged woman. *Ma. pāṭṭān* grandfather (among Pulayars); *pāṭṭi* wife of a tailor, midwife. DED 3349.

4067 *Ko. pa-ty* size, strength equal to what must be done. *Ka. pāṭi* extent, size. *Te. pāṭi* extent, size, magnitude. DED 3350.

4068 *Ta. pān* song, melody; *Pānar* caste; praise, flattery; *pānan* an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels; *pāni* song, melody, music; *pānu* song; *paṇ* music; *paṇṇu* (*paṇni*) to sing in an instrument (as a tune), tune musical instruments; *paṇṇal* tuning the lute strings according to the required melody; *paṇṇumai* quality of a melody; *paṇṇiyam* musical instrument; *paṇṇavan* bard; *paṇṇar* bards. *Ma. pānan* a caste of musicians, actors and players. ? *To. pa-n* festival (any except funeral). *Ka. pānbe* (DCV, no. 1218) dancing girl, (Kitt.) whore, adultress; (K.) *pāna* an expert in singing and dancing. *Tu. (pada)* *paṇṇini* to recite a verse, sing a song. *Go. (Ch. W. Ph. Mand.) pānāl* a Pārthan man; *fem. pāne* (Voc. 2184). *Mand. pēmi* song. *Kuwi* (Mah.) panbu, (Isr.) *pānu* id. / Cf. BHS *pāna-* a *cāṇḍāla*, untouchable; Pkt. *pāna-* id.; Or. *pāno* name of the Pomb caste in Ganjam. DED(S) 3351.

4069 *Ta. pānālī, vānālī, vāpāy* frying pan (< *Te.*). *Ka. bānālī, bānālē, bāndlī, bālālī, bālē* frying pan of stone or metal. *Tu. bāpālē, bānālē* a kind of frying pan. *Te. bānālī* frying pan. DED(S) 3352.

4070 *Ka. bānal* state of becoming or being dim or discoloured. *Tu. bānālī* darkness, blindness, dimness; *bāpālē* a dim-sighted man. DED 3353.

4071 *Ta. pānal* agricultural tract, rice-field. *Ka. (Coorg)* *bāni* a meadow. *Koḍ. ba-ne* open treeless meadow where cattle graze. *Tu. bāne, bānē* a hill or jungle near a rice-field. DED(N) 3354.

4072 *Kuī pānba* (*pāṭ-*; *future pā-*), (P.) *pāppa* (*pānt-*) to obtain, get, receive, find; *n.* obtaining, getting, finding, wealth. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pa-* (*paṭ-*; *ppl. paṇṇi*) to find, get; (P.) *pa-* (*pāṭ-*; *infinitive pāḍeli, neg. pāṭ-, imper. 2sg. pāṇmu*) to obtain; (F.) *patali* (*future par-, imper. pamū*) to find; (S.) *parinai* id.; *paṇnai* to get, have; *pānpu* the receipt; (Isr.) *pān-/pnaṭ-* (*-h/-t-*) to receive, get. Cf. 4034 *Ta. paṇṇu*. DEDS 648.

4073 *Ta. pāṇṭil* sirissa; Batavian orange; bamboo. *Tu. pāṇḍilū, pāṇḍelū* a kind of tree. DEDS 649.

4074 *Ta. pāṭi* half. *Ma. pāṭi* half, a share. *Ko. pa-dy* half. *To. po-ḍy* id. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku*. DED 3355.

4075 *Ta. pāṭiri* trumpet-flower tree, *Stereospermum chelonoides*, *suaveolens*, and *xylocarpum*. *Ma. pāṭiri* trumpet-flower, *Bignonia suaveolens*. *Ka. pādāri* *S. chelonoides* DC. *Tu. pādāri* *B. chelonoides*. *Te. pādāri* id. / Cf. Skt.

pāṭalā-, *pāṭalā-* *B. suaveolens*. [S. *chelonoides* DC. = *B. chelonoides* Lin. S. *suaveolens* DC. = *B. suaveolens* Roxb.] DED 3356.

4076 *Ka. pādāra, hādāra* adultery; *pādāri, hādāragittī, hādāragittī* adulteress; *pādāriga, hādāriga* adulterer. *Tu. hādāra* adultery. *Te. (SAN)* *pādāri* base, inferior man; *pādālī* low man. DEDS 650.

4077 *Kur. pādā* root. *Malt. pāthe* root of a tree. DEDS 651.

4078 *Ta. pāṭṭi* small field. *Ma. pāṭṭi* garden bed. *Ka. pāṭi* id. *Tu. pāṭi* nursery for plants. *Te. pādū, pādī* garden bed or plot. DED 3357.

4079 *Ta. pāṭṭi* bathing tub, watering trough or basin, spout, drain; *pāṭṭal* wooden bucket; *pāṭṭar* id., wooden trough for feeding animals. *Ka. pāṭi* basin for water round the foot of a tree. *Tu. pāṭi* trough or bathing tub, spout, drain. *Te. pādī, pādū* basin for water round the foot of a tree. DED(S) 3358.

4080 *Ta. pāntu* cavity, hollow, deep hole; *pāṭṭar, pāṭṭal* ditch, depression. *Te. pāntu* to bury, inhume, fix in the ground, plant; *n.* burial, that which is buried or concealed underground; *pāṭ-ara* grain-pit or cellar; *pāṭampi* a pitfall. *Kol. pa-tar* grain storage pit (< *Te.*). *Pa. pēnd-* to bury. *Ga. (P.) pēndup-* (*pēndut-*) id. *Koḍa pānter* grain-pit, cellar. DED(S, N) 3359.

4081 *Ma. pāntam* fibres of a coconut branch. *Tu. pāndava, pāndavu* a thin strip of coconut branch or of other fibrous trees, generally used as a band or tie. DEDS 652.

4082 *Ta. pāntal* snake, mountain snake. *Ma. (DCV)* *pāntal* snake. DEDS 653.

4083 (a) *Ta. pāppāṭṭi* butterfly. *Ma. pāppāṭṭi* id. *Koḍ. pa-pili* id., moth. *Go. pāpe* (A. Y. Ch. Ph. S.) butterfly, (Ma.) grasshopper; (Tr.) *pāpē* butterfly; (W.) *pāpe* id., grasshopper; (Ph.) *pāpē* locust (Voc. 2189). *Kur. paplā* butterfly. Cf. 4084 *Pe. pāmi*.

(b) *Ma. pāra* moth. *Ka. (Bark.) hāntē* id. *Tu. pāntē* butterfly; (B-K.) *pāte, pāntē* id., moth.

(c) *Nk. (Ch.) pipulī* butterfly. *Pa. pipilī* id. *Go. (SR.) pipri*, (Mu.) *pipli* id. (Voc. 2231). *Kuī pipilī* moth. / Cf. Halbi *pipilī* butterfly.

(d) *Kuwi* (Su. S. Isr.) *pubulī*, (F.) *pūbūli* butterfly. DED(S, N) 3360.

4084 *Pe. pāmi* grasshopper. *Mand. pāme* id. Cf. 4083(a), esp. the meanings 'grasshopper' in *Go.* DEDS 654.

4085 *Ta. pāmpu* snake; *pāppu*, in: *pāppu-ppakai* Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents (Cf. 3808); (*lex.*) *pā* snake. *Ma. pāmpu* id. *Ko. pa-b* id. *To. po-b* id.; *o-f* id. (in songs; < Badaga *ha-vu*). *Ka. pāvu* id. *Koḍ. pa-mbi* id. *Tu. hāvu* id. (< *Ka.*); *pāmhōy* a kind of flat, long fish; *pāmhōy-kēre* rat-snake (Cf. 2011). *Te. pāmu* snake. *Kol. pa-m* id. *Nk. pām* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pām* id. *Pa. bām* id. *Ga.*

(Oll.) *bām*, (S.) *bāmu*, (P.) *bāmb* id. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pāva-* snake. DED(S) 3361.

4086 *Ta. pāmpu* bank of a river or tank; *pāmpuri* moat; a girdle-like structure edged round a fort wall; a flight of steps leading from a fort wall into the moat surrounding it. *Ma. pāmpuvāri, pāmpūri* steps or ledges inside a well; the projecting lower part of a wall; a low mud border round a house. DEDS 655.

4087 *Ta. pāy* (-v, -nt-) to spring, leap, gallop, flow or gush out (blood or stream), plunge, dive, attack, pounce on, run, fly, flit, hurry, flee; plunge into, penetrate, rush against; *pāyccal, pāccal* bounding, jump, torrent, butting, piercing; *pāyecu* (*pāyeci-*), *pāyṭtu* (*pāyṭti-*) to lead or conduct water, irrigate, push over, upset, plunge into, cause to enter; *n.* throw (as of dice), plunging, spring, leap; (Tinn.) *pācanam* irrigation; *pāyṭṭu* spring, leap; *pāvu* (*pāvi-*) to leap or jump over. *Ma. pāyuka* to run against (as bulls), leap, rush out, flee; *pāykkuka* to cause to run, drive off; *pāccuka* to cause to flow, thrust in; *pāccal* running, leap, assault, flight. *Ko. a-da-ry* road, path (cf. 3170 *Ta. (ārī)*). *To. po-x-* (*po-xy-*) to swoop, (god) travels, walks; *pa-f* threshold. *Ka. pāy* to jump over, step over, cross, jump, leap, leap against, assault, step, advance, go; *n.* going, course, manner; *pādī, hādī* road. *Koḍ. pa-y-* (*pa-yuv-*, *pa-ñj-*) to dash into; (Shanmugam) *pa-yp, pa-yv* dashing. *Tu. hāyini* to cross, ford. *Kuī pānja* (*pāñji-*) to fly, leap; *n.* act of flying, flight; *pl. action pāska* (*pāsiki-*); *pāga* (*pāgi-*) to attack, pounce upon, swoop down on, spring at, wrestle with, fight; *n.* attack, fight (or with 4044 *Ka. pāy*). DED(S) 3362.

4088 *Ta. pāy* (-v, -nt-) to spread (as water, darkness, light), extend; *n.* spreading, extension, mat, sail; *pāyal* bedding; *pāvu* (*pāvi-*) to extend, be diffused, spread (as creepers); lay in order, pave, spread, seed closely for transplanting, transplant; *n.* warp; *pā* expanse, warp; *pāmam* extension, expanse; *pācajai* encampment. *Ma. pāy* mat, sail; *pākuka, pākkuka* to lay things regularly on the ground, fix in the ground regularly, sow thickly for transplantation; be fixed; *pākkū* sowing thickly; *pākkū, pāvu* ceiling; *pāvu, pā* weaver's warp. *Ko. pa-t-* (*pa-ty-*) to spread (cloth, mat; *intr., tr.*); *pa-y* mat used as seat; *pa-tveyr* sleeping mat; *pa-c* id.; level ground. *To. po-t-* (*po-ty-*) to spread (bedding, mat). *Ka. pāsu* to spread (as blanket, carpet, mat, leaves, etc.), lay; *n.* bed; *pāsage, pāsike, pāsuge* bed; (K.) *pās-are* a flat and spacious stone; *hāsu* bed, warp; *āsu* warp; *hāy* a sail; *pase* layer, bed, beautiful seat. *Tu. pāyi* mat, sail; *pāsu, āsu* warp; *pājē* mat; *paseruni* to extend, diffuse, spread; *pāyuni* to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould. *Te. āṣū-grōvi* piece of hollow bamboo used by a weaver in preparing the warp; *āsu, āsu-mānu* a frame having a number of sticks in several rows, used by a weaver in preparing the warp (*āsu*

< *Ka.*). *Koḍa pāsuri* stones arranged on one another in the form of a wall. *Pe. pāh-* (*pāst-*) to spread out (mat, etc.). *Mand. pāh-* to spread (mat). *Kuī pāspa* (*pāst-*) to spread out, lay a cloth; *n.* act of spreading out something. *Kuwi* (F.) *passali* to spread out (clothes); (Su. P. Isr.) *pāh-* (*pāst-*) to spread. DED(S, N) 3363.

4089 *Tu. pāpāṭē* parting of the hair on a female's forehead. *Te. pāyu* to separate (*intr.*), leave, quit, be disentangled; *pācu* to remove; (K. also) be disentangled (as hair); *pāpu* to separate (*tr.*), divide, part, remove, efface; *pāya* branch, division, clove or division of garlic, etc.; *pāpāṭa* the parting of the hair. *Kol. pa-p-* (*pa-pt-*) to comb. *Nk. pāp-* id. *Go. (Grigson)* *pāyā* parting of the hair (*Voc.* 2191). *Koḍa pāy-* (*-t-*) to leave, be gone. ? *Kuī* (K.) *pāp-* to comb. *Kuwi* (F.) *pāpetti* parting of the hair. ? *To. pa-p* hoof. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku* and 3936 *Ta. payal*. DED(S) 3364.

4090 *Kur. bāynā* (*bāyca*) to respect, keep on a footing of reserve with (elder brothers with younger brothers' wives, elder sisters with younger sisters' husbands, man with wife's elder sisters, woman with husband's elder brothers); (Hahn) *bāenā xoēnā* to shun. *Malt. bāc-naqe* to employ the plural form when relatives by law address one another; *bāc-naqpo* a relative by law. DED 3365.

4091 (a) *Ta. pār* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for, desire, search, look after; *pārval* looking; *pārval* id., eye, appearance, etc. *Ma. pārkka* to regard, behold, wait for; *pārppu* considering, expectation. *Ka. pār* to look for, wait for, look after, consider, regard, desire; *pār(u)* looking to or after; *pāraysu* to desire; *hārayisu, hārayasu* to look for, get a longing after, desire; *hārayke* desire. *Tu. pārā* guard, custody, keeping. *Te. pārūva* sight, glance.

(b) *Ta. pār, pārppāṇ, pārppāṇan* brahman; *fem. pārppāṇi, pārppāṇi, pārppāṭṭi, pārppāṇatti, pārppāṇi, pārppu* the brahman caste. *Ma. pārppavar* the seers, brahmins; *pāppān* brahman; *fem. pāppāṭṭi, pāppāṇi* a caste of lower brahmins. *Ko. pa-rvn* brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste; *fem. pa-rvty*. *To. o-rfn* brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste (< Badaga *ha-ruva*). *Ka. pārva, pārba, pārūva, hāruva, hāruva* brahman; *fem. pārviṭi, pārviṭe, pārbiṭe* brahmanism. *Kor. (O.) pārne, (T.) hārne* brahman. *Te. pārḍūdu, pārūvāḍu* id.; *fem. pārūta, pārūṭakka*; (some contamination with Skt. *brāhmaṇa-* and its derivatives in the following) *bāpḍūdu* brahman; *fem. bāpata; hāpāna* the brahman caste. *Nk. (Ch.) pār* brahman; *fem. pārīya*. DED(S) 3366.

4092 *Ta. pārāṭṭu* (*pārāṭṭi*) to applaud, commend, eulogize. *Ma. pārāṭṭuka* to extol. DEDS 656.

4093 *Ta. pārāi* crowbar, small hoe for cutting grass. *Ma. pārā* iron crowbar, lever,

bar used for digging. *Ko. pa·r* crowbar. *To. pa·r* id. *Ka. pāre* id., short hoe. *Tu. pārengi* iron crowbar, lever. *Te. pāra, pāra* spade. *Kol. (Kin.) gaḍḍa pāra* spade (gaḍḍa clod). *Nk. (Ch.) pahar* crowbar. *Go. (S.) pāra* spade. *Go. (A.) pāra* id. (*Voc.* 2195). *Kuwi (S.) pāra* id. DED(S) 3367.

4094 *Ta. pārai, pārai* horse mackerel, *Caranx*. *Ma. pāra* a fish, sp. *Scomber*. *Tu. pāre* scomber. *Te. (B.) pāra-minu* a fish called 'old wife' (it looks like a pomfret). DED 3368.

4095 *Ta. pāppu* fledgling, young of birds, young of tortoise, frog, toad, lizard, etc., young of quadrupeds; *pārval* fledgling, young of deer and other animals. *Ma. pāppu* shoal of young fish, small fry. *Ka. pāpa* small child; (*Gul.*) *pāra* boy. *Te. pāpa* infant, babe, child; *pāpādu* boy. *Pa. pāp* (*pl. pāpkul; voc. pāpā*) child, baby, young of animals. *Ga. (Oll.) pāp* child, young one, small one (of articles); *pāpōṇḍi* young, small, green (of fruit); *pē-pāp* young calf. DED(S, N) 3369.

4096 *Ta. pāl* milk, milky juice of plants, fruits, etc. *Ma. pāl* milk, vegetable milk. *Ko. pa·l* milk. *To. po·s* id.; *po·l* *fi·r* stomach full of milk (*pi·r* stomach); *po·l* *fe·t* middle finger (*pe·l* finger). *Ka. pāl* milk, white juice of some plants, juice of sugar-cane or of coconut. *Koḍ. pa·li* milk; *pa·kutti* milking pot. *Tu. pēru* milk, coconut juice, milky juice of plants. *Te. pālu, pādi* milk. *Kol. pa·l* id. *Nk. pāl* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pāl* id. *Pa. pēl* id., breast. *Ga. (Oll. S.) pāl* milk. *Go. (many dialects) pāl*, (*Tr.*) *pāl* (*obl. pād-*) id.; (*Mu.*) *pāl* id., breast (*Voc.* 2206). *Koṇḍa pāl* id. *Pe. pāl* milk. *Kui pādu, pālu* id., sap. *Kuwi (F.) pālu*, (*S. Su. P. Isr.*) *pālu* milk. *Br. pāl* id., milky juice or sap of plants. *?* *Cf. Skt. (lex.) pālana-* milk of cow newly calved (*cf. Burrow, BSOAS* 40.176). DED(S) 3370.

4097 *Ta. pāl* part, portion, share, section, dividing; *pānmai* portion, share; nature. *Ma. pāl* part. *Ko. pa·lm* (*obl. pa·lt-*) portion, division. *To. po·lm* (*obl. po·lt-*) share; subdivision of patrilineal sib. *Ka. pāl* division, part, portion, share. *Koḍ. pa·li* *ma·d-* to divide, distribute. *Tu. pālu* share, portion, part, division. *Te. pālu* id., lot, fraction. *Pa. pēla* portion. *Cf. 3808 Ta. paku*. DED(S) 3371.

4098 *Pa. (S.) bāla* spider. *Go. (Ko.) bālo* id. (*Voc.* 2537). DEDS 657.

4099 *Ta. pālam* bridge, jetty, dam; (*Tinn.* also) *pālam* bridge. *Ma. pālam* bridge over rivers or to connect the walls of compounds. *Ko. pa·lm* (*obl. pa·lt-*) bridge. *To. po·lm* (*obl. po·lt-*) id. *Ka. pāla* id. *Koḍ. pa·la* bridge made of tree, etc. DED 3372.

4100 *Ta. pālai* silvery-leaved ape-flower, *Mimusops kauki*; seven-leaved milk-plant, *Alstonia scholaris*. *Ma. pāla Echites scholaris*, and various trees, including *M. kauki*. *Ko. pa·l* marm an unidentified tree, prob. identical

with *To. pa·s*. *To. pa·s* a timber tree (Rivers: *?Sideroxylon*). *Ka. pāle M. kauki* Lin.; *A. scholaris* R. Br. *Tu. pālē, pālembu A. scholaris*. *Te. pālagaruḍa* id.; *pāla M. hexandra*. [*A. scholaris* Brown = *E. scholaris* Lin. Lush. gives *Ta. pālai*. *Ka. hāle* for *M. kauki*, *A. scholaris*, and *S. tomentosum*, and some other trees.] DED 3373.

4101 *Ta. pālai-kkuruvi* a species of bird. *Ka. pāle* the blue jay. *Te. pāla* a kind of small bird, (*B.*) the Indian roller, *Boracias indica*, erroneously called a blue jay. DED 3374.

4102 *Kur. bālkā* turmeric; yellow; (*Hahn*) *bālkō* yellow. *Malt. bālke* turmeric; *bālkō* yellow. *? Cf. Ta. vallikam, valliyan* turmeric. DEDS 658.

4103 *Ta. pāvattai* pavetta, *Pavetta indica*. *Ma. pāvatta* id. *To. po·wfeṭ Pavetta* sp. *Ka. pāvaṭe, pāpaṭe-gida P. indica* Lin. *Tu. pāvate* id. *Te. pāpaṭa* id. DED 3375.

4104 *Ta. pāviri* creeping purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*. *Te. pāvila-kūra, pāvili-kūra P. meridiana*. [*P. quadrifida* Linn. = *P. meridiana* Linn.] DED 3376.

4105 *Ta. pāvili* a kind of ear ornament (< *Te.*) *Ka. bāvali, bāvuli* a kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc., worn on the tip of the ear; *bālī* a kind of earring. *Tu. bāvali, bāvuli* an ornament worn by women at the tip of the ear. *Te. bāvili* an ornament or jewel hanging from the ear, an ear-pendant; *bāvira* a kind of ear ornament. *Koṇḍa bāveli* ear ornament. DED(S) 3377.

4106 *Ta. pākkan* cat; wild cat. *Ma. pōkkān* wild cat. *Ka. bāvuga* male cat. *Te. bāvurū-billi* (see 4180), *bāvuru-gāḍu* tomcat, wild cat; *bāvurumanu* to cry out, echo or resound (as an empty or desolate house). *Nk. (Ch.) bagale* (*pl. -l*) cat. *Pa. bāvki* wild cat. *Go. (Mu.) bakoval* male cat (*Voc.* 2469); (*Ko.*) *bayok* wild cat (*Voc.* 2503); (*Se.*) *bhōngal* cat (*Voc.* 2670). *Pe. boyka* wild cat. *Kui bāodi, bāoli* id. *Kuwi (Su.) bāvli, (Malt.) bāvli, (Isr.) bāvuli* id. DED(S) 3378, DEDS 591.

4107 *Ta. pāvai* puppet, doll, image, picture, portrait, pupil of the eye, woman, damsel. *Ma. pāva* doll, puppet. *Ka. pāpe, hāhe* figure, ornamental form, puppet, doll, badge, ensign, pupil of the eye. *Tu. pāpē* image, statue, puppet, doll. *Te. pāpa* pupil of the eye, (*K.* also) image. For meanings, *cf. 4365 Ta. pūvai*. DED 3379.

4108 *Kol. pa·v* way, path; *pa·v o·l-* to wait for (*o·l-* to see, look at). *Nk. pāv* way, road. *Nk. (Ch.) pāv* path. *Pa. pāv* road. *Ga. (Oll.) pāv, (S.) pāvu* id. *Kur. pāv* road, path, journey; *pāv ērnā* to wait for (*ērnā* to see). *Malt. pāvuv* way, path, road. DED(S) 3380.

4109 *Ka. (Hav.) bāve* layer on boiling rice. *Tu. bāvē* the cream of milk, the pulpy kernel of a tender coconut, a film on the eye.

4110 *Ta. pāi* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to go to ruin, be laid waste, become useless, be accused (as a place or house); *n.* desolation, ruin, damage, loss, corruption, baseness, evil, emptiness, barrenness, barren or waste land; *pāi* desolation; *paṇtu* unprofitableness; damage, ruin. *Ma. pāi* an empty place, void, desolation, waste, vain, useless; *pāṇ* one good for nothing, wicked, scamp; left uncultivated. *Ko. pa·y* (before vowel), *pa·* (before consonant) empty, abandoned (house, village-site, tortoise shell, hand, pot); *ha·l, a·l* ruin (< *Badaga*). *To. po·y* (before vowel), *po·* (before consonant) empty (house, village, place); *o· go·d, o· ci·my* deserted place (< *Badaga*); *pa·r* dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (word used at *ti· dairy*; or with 5320 *Ta. vara*). *Ka. pāi* ruin, desolation, a waste; *pāṭana* a ruined state. *Koḍ. pa·li* bad, ruined, lost. *Tu. pāly, hāly* ruin, destruction, desolation, desolate, waste, ruined, destroyed; *? pādily* waste, barren, unfruitful; waste land; *? pādpu* waste ground. *Te. pādu* ruin, destruction, dilapidated condition; ruined, dilapidated, desolate, waste, dreary, bad, wicked, evil. *Go. (M.) pāi* desert (*Voc.* 2200); (*Elwin*) *pāi* a deserted village site; (*Grigson*) *pāre, pāgh, pāghāi* a village site (*Voc.* 2198). *Koṇḍa pāi* old, devastated. *Kuwi (Isr.) pāi* neglected, spoiled. *? Kur. pāy* secret infirmity, hidden defect, (*Hahn*) bad luck. *Cf. 3999 Ta. para* and 4057 *Ka. hasuku*. */ Cf. Pkt. (DNM) pāla = jirpa*. DED(S, N) 3381.

4111 *Ka. bāraka, bāruka* vegetables (or fruits) that have been split, dried, and thus preserved. *Tu. bālaka, bāluka* thin slices of plantains fried in oil, called sovereigns. DED 3382.

4112 *Ta. pāi* temple; town, city, town of an agricultural tract, hermitage; *pāni* town, village, district; *? paraṇam* paddy field, agricultural land, tank. *Ko. e·r iṭ va·y* fields near village which are ploughed in the sowing ceremony (*va·y* < *pa·y*; lit. field to which they put the team of plough bullocks); *va·yv* Toda *ti· dairy*; *karpō·y* pen and cowshed attached (i.e. milking place; see 1385; is the second member *po·y* or *o·y*?). *To. po·w* one variety of dairy (viz. all those belonging to the *ti·* grade, the conical dairies, and a few others of high sanctity); *poḍ o·t* the priest of the *ti· dairy* (i.e. the man [*o·t*] of the *po·w*); *-aḥ* an element in many dairy names (e.g. *mo·saḥ*, beside the pen *mo·twi* < *mo·s* + *twi·*); *? po·s*, in: *po·s tūny* garment of priest of *ti· dairy*, when worn around waist, and *po·s tu·t* front lock of hair as tied up by priest of *ti· dairy* (MBE 1974b, pp. 13f.); *o·y* field nearest Badaga village, garden (< *Badaga hā·i*). *Ka. (Badaga) hā·i* field near village (Emeneau, *Language* 15.45). *? Cf. 3948 Ko. pay*. DED(S, N) 3383.

4113 *Ka. pāi* row, line, regularity, regular order or way, method, rule. *Te. pādi* justice, propriety; nature, quality. */ Cf. Skt. pāli-* row,

line, range; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8041. DED 3384.

4114 *Ta. pālam* metal cast in moulds. *Ma. pālam* ingot; *vālam* id., bar of gold or iron; a hammer for the chisel. *Ka. pāla* ingot of gold or silver. *Te. pālamu, pāi* ingot. DED 3385.

4115 *Ma. pāli* rag, shred. *Tu. pāli* id. DED 3386.

4116 *Ta. pālai* spathe of palms. *Ma. pāla* id., bark or film of an areca branch (used as vessel for gathering toddy, as hat); *pāpu* spathe of a coconut bunch. *Ka. hāle, hāli* broad spathe at the bottom of an areca-palm branch, used as a vessel, etc.; (*K.*) *pāle* the outer covering of the areca nut flowers. *Tu. pālē, pālē, pālembu* spathe of palm blossoms or of an areca branch, cap made of areca spathe. *Kor. (M.) hāle* spathe of areca nut tree. *Te. pāla* husk of a coconut. DED 3387.

4117 *Ta. pālaiyam* army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks. *Ma. pālayam* camp, army. *Ka. pāleya, pālya, pālye* camp, settlement, hamlet. *Tu. pālya, pālye* army, halting place. *Te. pālemu* guard, camp, army. DED 3388.

4118 *Ko. pa·l* buffalo calf between one and two years old. *To. po·l* female buffalo calf between one and two years old. *Tu. pāroḷu* a young she-buffalo. DED(S) 3389.

4119 *Ka. pāru* to grow, become (in several cpds.) *Te. pāru* to grow, become (in cpds.), (*K.* also) occur, happen. DED 3390.

4120 *Ta. pāru* ship, sailing ship; *paḍṛi* coracle, boat, ship, vessel. *Ma. pāru* small boat, catamaran; *pāral* float, raft. *Ka. pāru* a kind of boat or ship. *? Tu. pāti* small boat. DED(S) 3391.

4121 *Ta. pārai* rock, crag, stratum, hillock; *pār* rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock. *Ma. pāra* rock, large stone, firmness. *Koḍ. pa·re* flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house. *Tu. pādē* rock. *Kor. (T.) hāde* id. *Pa. pāra* slab of stone. *Go. (Ma.) pārum* (*pl. pāru·ku*) rock, boulder (*Voc.* 2197). DED(S) 3392.

4122 *Ko. pa·r*, in: *kay pa·r* upper arm (*Kota Texts* 25.57). *To. po·r* (*obl. po·t-*) id., (?) upper limb (shoulder to fingers). *Tu. pāre* hip, shoulder. *Pa. pēru* shoulder, side.

4123 *Ta. pāccai* cockroach, cricket. *Ma. pāra* cockroach. *To. pa·t* id. *Ka. hāte, āte, (Gowda) hāntē* id. *Koḍ. pa·te* id. DED(S) 3393.

4124 *Ta. pānai* large earthen pot; a measure of capacity; *pānā* large rounded pot. *Ma. pāna, pāni* water pot. *Ko. pa·ny* a measure (= eight oḷk). *To. po·ny* Badaga contribution to Toda (four oḷk a house). *Ka. pāne, hāne* a pot of metal or earth; *bāne, bāna, bāni* large earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Koḍ. pa·ni* a measure (= two se·ri). *Tu. pāni, pānē* a large pot; *pānē* a kind of brass vessel; *bāna,*

bāna water-vessel. *Te. bāna* a large earthen pot, boiler, kettle. Cf. 5327 *Ta. vaṇai*. DED (S) 3394.

4125 *Kui pio* golden oriole. *Kuwi* (Mah.) pioṭi id. *Kur. pio* oriole. DEDS 659.

4126 *Ka. pikalakki* Madras bulbul, *Pycnonotus haemorrhous*; *pikkulike* n. of a bird. *Te. pikili, pigili* bulbul. /? Cf. Skt. *pika*-Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*. DED 3395.

4127 *Go. (Tr. ChD.) puhtānā, (Ph.) pūhtānā, (G.) puh-* to be heavy (*Voc.* 2321); (LuS.) pooho light, not heavy. *Pe. pik-* (-t-) to be heavy. *Maṇḍ. pik-* id. *Kui pigu* heavy; *piga* (pīgi-) to be heavy; *n. heaviness*; (K.) *pikk-* to be heavy. *Kuwi* (F.) *pikhali* to be heavy; *pikhni* heavy; (S.) *pikkni* id.; (Isr.) *pik-* (-h-) to be heavy. DED(S, N) 3396.

4128 *Te. pikka* calf of leg. *KoL* (Kin.) *pikka* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pika* id.; (S.) *pika kāl* foreleg. *Go. (L.) piḷā* shin (*Voc.* 2278). *Koṇḍa pika* calf of leg. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pikka* muscle of calf of leg. DED(S) 3397.

4129 *Ma. pikkuka* (picc-) to break in pieces. *Te. pigulu*, (K. also) *pikulu, pivulu* to burst. *Kui pinja* (pinji-) id.; *cs. pispa* (pist-); *pl. action piska* (piski-). *Kuwi* (Su.) *pinj-* (-it-) (fire) to explode, spark out; *pl. action pisk-* (-it-). DED(S) 3398.

4130 *Ka. biṅku* crookedness, dishonesty, guile. *Tu. pik* (l)āṭa cheating. *Te. pikku* to cheat; *n. deceit, trick*. Cf. 4166 *Ta. pittalāṭam*. DED(S) 3399.

4131 *Ta. picaku* (picaki-) to fail, err, blunder, make a false step, trip, be dislocated (as a joint); *picaku, picakku* failure, mistake, blunder, deviation; *pici* falsehood. *Ma. (Tiyya) peṣaku* error. *Ko. peck* mistake, mishap, wrong-doing. *Tu. bisaruni* to slip, tumble. *Te. besuku* to miss the mark, glance aside, slip through the fingers. *Go. (SR.) bhisurkānā, (Tr.) bhisurkānā* to slip, slide; (Driberg) *bisurkta* slippery (*Voc.* 2551). Cf. 4187 *Ta. piṇai*. / Cf. H. *phisalṇā* to slip; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9080, **phis-*. DED (S, N) 3400.

4132 *Ta. picir* (-v-, -nt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n. rain drop, spray*; *picupicu* (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *picu-pic-enal* expr. signifying drizzling slightly; *pitiṛ* drop of water; (-v-, -nt-) to be separated into small particles, fall to powder, become scattered; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, spread. *Ma. pitar* rain. *To. pisci* urine; *pisk in-* (id-) to urinate. ? *Tu. picipici* oozing, trickling; *bijuni* to ooze. *Te. pisaru* a bit, particle, small quantity. *Pa. pitur* (pl. -kul) crumbs, scattering of food. Cf. 4199 *Go. pīrr* and 4407 *Ta. pey*. DED(S, N) 3401.

4133 *Ta. picir* fibre. *Te. pīcu* the fibrous parts of plants, etc. *Ga. (S.) pīsu* fibrous matter of fruits (< *Te.*). Cf. 4216 *Ma. pīli*. DED 3402.

4134 *Ta. picupicu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be moist, sticky, be viscous, adhesive or oily; *picu-pic-enal* expr. signifying (a) moistness (as of a cloth), (b) stickiness; *picin* gum, stickiness, viscousness; *picukku* sticky substance; *picukkenal* expr. signifying stickiness or viscosity. *Ka. (Hav.) hisku* oyster. *Tu. picipici* miry, muddy; *bijibiji* greasy, gummy, sticky. *Te. pisapisal-ādu* to be clammy or viscous; *pisaka* greasiness or dirt in the hair; *pisunu* gum, resin. / Cf. Skt. *piechā-* gum, slimy saliva; *piechala-*, *piechila-* slimy, smeary (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8154, 8156); Skt. *vijjala-*, *vijjana-*, *vijina-*, *vij(j)ila-* slimy, sneary (Mayrhofer 3, pp. 205, 794). DED(S, N) 3403.

4135 *Ta. picai* (-v-, -nt-) to work with the thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between the palms, crush and separate as kernels of grain from the ear, rub or apply on the skin, strike against one another as branches in the wind; *picakku* (picakki-) to press between the fingers, squeeze, crush; *picaru* (picari-) to mingle, mix with the hand. *Ma. piṣṭu* husks of fruits, oilcake; *piṣukku* the remains of expressed coconuts. *Ko. picg-* (picgy-) to be soft so that it can be squeezed; *pick-* (picky-) to squeeze, pinch; *piepion* beaten to a pulp, cooked to a pulp (of grain). *Ka. pisuku* to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo; *hisi* to squeeze (a ripe fruit) so as nearly to separate it into two pieces; (Hav.) *hiñcu* to squeeze out pus from a boil. *Tu. piskuni, piṣuni* to squeeze, press; *poje(n)kuni* to knead, rub, squeeze, strangle; (B-K.) *pījak-ku, pījaṅku, pejaṅku* to squeeze, strangle. *Kor. (O.) pījaṅki* to crush. *Te. pisuku* to squeeze, press, knead, shampoo, handle. *Nk. piṅg-* to knead. *Pa. pik-* to crush; ? *pīc-* to grind. *Ga. (Oll.) piskolp-* (piskolt-) to squeeze; (S.) *pīc-* to milk. *Go. (Tr.) piskānā* to knead flour; (many other dialects) *pisk-* to squeeze, press, knead; (SR.) *puskānā* to knead (*Voc.* 2258). *Pe. pic-* (picc-) to squeeze, milk. *Maṇḍ. pīc-* to milk. *Kui* (K.) *pīc-* to press, squeeze, milk. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pīc-* to press out, wring, milk; (Isr.) *pīc-* (-it-) to milk, squeeze; (F.) *pīcali* to milk, wring, press out (oil); (S.) *pīcinai* to quash, wring. *Kur. picka'ānā* to press and bruise, flatten by crushing; *refl. and pass. pickārnā*. Cf. 4165 *Ta. pituṅku* and 4183(a) *Ta. piṇi*. / Cf. Skt. *picc-*, *piech-* to press, squeeze, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8149. DED(S, N) 3404, and from DED 3440, 3458.

4136 *Ka. pisaru* infatuation, foolish pride, arrogance, refractoriness. *Tu. piṣṭu* displeasure, anger; self-conceit, arrogance; *piṣaṇṭu* fretfulness, peevishness, anger, displeasure. *Te. (B.) piṣāṇi* infatuated person. Cf. 4142 *Ta. piccu*. / Kitt. < 1A; cf. Mar. *piṣāṇē* to run mad, lose one's wits. DED(S, N) 661.

4137 *Tu. piṇij* ant. *Bel. (LSB 2.3) hijini* id. DEN 59.

4138 *Pe. pih-* (pist-) to leave, abandon. *Maṇḍ. piḥ-* (-t-) id. *Kui piḥpa* (piht-) to

release, relinquish, let loose, set free, absolve, forgive, excuse, cast off; *n. release, relinquishment, absolution*. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *pih-* (pist-) to leave, abandon; (Isr.) *pih-* (pist-) to leave, forsake; (F.) *piṣali* to forsake; (S.) *pih'nai* to release, relinquish; *piṣpi* kinai to rescue, ransom; *piṣpinai* to release. ? *Te. puccu* to send, (K. also) abandon, give up, let go, release (as a sigh); *puttencu* to send, dispatch, forward; *puppincu* to send. DED(S) 3405.

4139 *Ta. picci, pittti, pittikam, pittikai* large-flowered jasmine. *Ma. picci, piccakam* *Jasminum grandiflorum*. *To. ka-pic* *Jasminum bignoniaceum* (dark stems and leaves; for *ka-* see 1278). [*J. humilis* Linn. = *J. bignoniaceum* Wall.] DED(S) 3406.

4140 *Tu. picci* the testicles of animals. *Te. picca* testicle. Cf. 4151 *Ta. piṭukku*. DEDS 662.

4141 *Tu. picci* a nut, esp. the cashew nut. *Te. pikka* a nut. DEDS 663.

4142 *Ta. piccu* bile, madness; *piccaṇ* madman; *fem. picci*. *Ma. piccu* madness; *piccaṇ* madman. *Ko. puc* madness. *To. piṭ* anger. *Ka. peccu, paccu, puccu* madness; *pecca* madman. *Te. picci, picca* madness, silliness, folly; mad, silly, foolish; *pisa* ignorance, foolishness. *Nk. (Ch.) piṣak* mad. *Ga. (S.) piccete* mad woman. *Go. (SR. Hislop)* *piṣal*, (L.) *piṣa*, (SR.) *piṣol* id. (*Voc.* 2256). Cf. 4136 *Ka. piṣaru*. /? Cf. Skt. *pitta-* bile (whence *Ta. pittu, pittam, pittti* bile, madness; *Ka. pitta* id.; *Koḍ. pitta* giddiness; *Tu. pittti* bile, fickleness; *pittā* bilious, choleric; etc.). DED(S) 3407.

4143 (a) *Ta. picaṅku* (picaṅki-) to become dirty, be soiled. *Ka. piccu* slimy impurities of the eyes, rheum; *piṣaru, piṣuru* filth of the body, rheum of the eye, etc.; (Hav.) *hikku* rheum. *Tu. ? peñci* filth, dirt; ? *purku*, (B-K. also) *puḷku* rheum of the eye. *Te. puṣi* id. *Kur. bejje* blearedness, watery rheum of the eyes; *bejgā* bleared-eyed. *Br. pic* rheum of the eye. / Cf. Skt. *piṇjaṣa-*, *piṇjuṣa-*, *pañjuṣa-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8150.

(b) *Ta. piṇai* rheum, secretion from the eye. *Ma. piḷa* rheum of the eyes. DED(S, N) 3408.

4144 *Ta. picināri, picinēri* miser; *picini* niggard; miserliness, niggardliness; *picuku* (picuki-) to be niggardly; *picukku* miserliness, niggardliness; *picukkar* mean-minded persons; *picupicuttavan* niggard. *Ma. piṣukku* niggardliness; *piṣukkan* niggard, miser. *Tu. picci* Mammion; *piñci* parsimony, stinginess; stingy, miserly. *Te. piccapaṭṭu* stinginess, miserliness; *piṣidi, piṣināri, piṣini* miserly, stingy; *piṣinogṭṭu* miser; (K.) *pikku* to be miserly; (K.; modern) *piṇāsi* stingy person. *Pa. pitey* miser. DED(S, N) 3409.

4145 *Ta. piṇcu* young tender fruit. *Ma. piṇcu* young fruit just set. *Ka. piṇju, hīcu*, *īcu* fruit newly come forth from the blossom. *Te. pindiya, pinde* young berry, fruit just

formed after the blossom. *Ga. (S.) pinje* small young berry. *Koṇḍa pinza* (pl. *pinzen*) tender fruit, young berry. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pijari* fruit (*irpi* p. mahua fruit). DED(S, N) 3410.

4145A *Kui pinja* (pinji-) to rebound, leap; *n. a leap*; *pl. action piska* (piski-); *piṣpa* (pist-) to cause to rebound. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pinj-* (-it-) to spring, jump; *pl. action pisk-* (-it-); (S.) *pinj-* to spring. DEDS 666.

4146 *Ta. piṭar, piṭari, piṭar-ttalai, puṭali* nape of the neck; *piṭaṅku* back of a blade or weapon, bottom (as of a basket); (Timn.) *poraṭi* nape. *Ma. piṭari, piṭaṭi, piṭali* nape of the neck. *Ko. pēṭal* id. *Ka. peṭa* state of being behind or after, the back, backwards; *peṭadale, peṭandale* back of the head; *heṭaku* back or nape of the neck; the hind part of a fort. *Koḍ. paḍa* mangle back of the head; *paṇeṭṭi* nape of the neck. *Tu. peṭaṅgu* behind the back. *Te. peṭa* hinder, back; *peṭatala* back of the head; *peṭamu* the face turned back; *peṭalu* backyard of a house. *Pa. piṭel* behind, after. DED(S) 3411.

4147 *Ta. piṭavam, piṭavu, piṭā* Bedaly emetic nut, *Randia malabarica*. *Te. bedali* *Griffithia fragrans*. [R. m. Lamk. = G. f. W. & A.] DEDS 667.

4148 *Ta. piṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to catch, grasp, seize, clutch, capture, cling to, contain, carry, keep back, understand, make a handful; cling (*intr.*), adhere, be pleasing, suitable; *n. hold, clutch, pinch, seizure by the hand, comprehension, fist, closed hand, handle, handful, small quantity*; *piṭittam* withholding a part of payment, frugality; *piṭittu* handful; *piṭippu* grasping, holding, seizure, catching, sticking, money amassed, handle. *Ma. piṭi* grasp, hold, closed hand, handful, handle, hilt, memory; *piṭikka* to seize, catch, hold (as a vessel), stick to, understand, take effect; *piṭiccu* beginning from; *piṭittam* grasp, handle, knowledge, obstinacy; *piṭippikka* to cause to seize or grasp; *piṭippu* sticking, cleaving, capacity. *Ko. piṭc-* (piṭc-) to clench (hand); *piṭi* handful of anything but cooked rice; *pic* handful of boiled rice. *To. iḍy-* (iḍt-) to seize, cling to (< Badaga). *Ka. piḍi* to seize, catch, grasp, deduct from wages, hold, begin (as rain), comprise, be able to receive (as sack, cart), be so spacious as to let (a thing) pass through; *n. seizing, hold, grasping, clenching the fist, handful, fist, handle, hilt*; *piḍite* seizure; *piḍipu* state of seizing or being seized; *piḍiyisu, piḍisu* to cause to seize; *piḍiha* seizing, etc. *Koḍ. puḍi-* (puḍip-, puḍic-) to catch, hold, be small enough to go into or through; *puḍi* handful, morsel; (Shanmugam) *puḍip* holding. *Tu. piḍita, piḍitta, piḍta* discrimination, judgement; *hiḍi* a hold, grasp, handful, handle, hilt; *puḍi* handle, haft, hilt; *puḍa, puḍu* holding, grasping, handling; *puḍi* the fist, a handful; (B-K.) *puḍipu* a rope handle used for holding the buffaloes in a buffalo race; *puḍkai* handle of plough. *Te.*

pidi handle, hilt, handful; **pidikili** fist, hold, grasp, handful; **pidikilinta** to close the fist, hold in the fist; **pidikilinta** closing the fist; **pidikēdu** handful; **piduca**, **pidica** handful or a small lump of any semi-solid thing. *Kol.* **pidia** bunch, small bundle. *Pa.* **pidk-** to embrace. *Go.* (L.) **pidānā** to snatch, catch (*Voc.* 2268); (ASu.) **piṭk** handful. *Kuwi* (Su.) **piṭi** handle (< *Te.*). DED (S, N) 3412.

4149 *Ta.* **piṭi** female of elephant. *Ma.* **piṭi** id., the female of camels and pigs. *Ko.* **piṭy** ma-y female deer. *Ka.* **pidi** female elephant; (PBh.) **pidi-vandi** female hog. *Te.* **pidi** the female of an animal. DED 3413.

4150 *Ta.* **piṭuku** thunderbolt. *Ma.* **piṇar** id. *Ka.* **piḍugu** id. *Te.* **piḍugu** id., lightning. *Koṇḍa* **piṭu** thunderbolt. DED 3414.

4151 *Ta.* **piṭukku** testicle. *Ma.* **piṭukku** id. *To.* **piṭid** testicles. *Ka.* **hiḍiku**, **hiḍigu** testicle. Cf. 4140 *Tu.* **picci**. DED (S) 3415.

4152 *Ta.* **piṭuṅku** (**piṭuṅki**) to pull out or off, pluck up, extort, break through an obstruction, vex, give trouble; **piṭuṅkal** pulling out, extortion, annoyance. *Ma.* **piṭuṅku** to pull out, extort, vex; **piṭaruka** to be plucked up; **piṭartuka** to root up, open a boil. *To.* **piṭy-** (**piṭy-**) (boil) opens; **piṭe-** (**piṭe-**) to open (a boil). *Ka.* **piḍaga**, **piḍagu**, **piḍugu** trouble, affliction, disease. *Te.* (K.) **puḍuku** to pluck off, nip off, squeeze, press. *Kuwi* **puṅga** (**puṅgi-**) to be snapped, broken off, plucked; **prupka** (< **pruk-p;** **prukt-**) to snap, break off, pluck; **pruku** inba to be snapped, broken off; **pruku** ispa to snap, break off; **brunga** (**brungi-**) to be plucked out; **brupka** (< **bruk-p;** **brukt-**) to pluck, pluck out, pull out; **prisi** **prisi** **kōva** (**kōt-**) to reap by stripping off ears of corn. DED (S) 3416.

4153 *Pa.* **pidka** (*pl.* **pidkel**) seed, single grain. *Go.* (SR.) **pede** seed; (S.) **pepe** (*pl.* **-ku**) seed (of orange, etc.), grain (of rice, etc.); (Mu.) **pare** (*pl.* **-k**), (Ko.) **perem** (*pl.* **perek**), (Ma.) **penem(i)** (*pl.* **penē?ku**) seed of fruit; (Tr.) **panne** small seed of any plant; (Ch.) **pane** (*pl.* **-k**) seed (of orange) (*Voc.* 2351); (Koya Su.) **pēndu** seed. Cf. 4418 *Go.* **pereka**. DED (S, N) 3417.

4154 *Te.* **piṭṭa** bird. *Kol.* (Kin.) **piṭṭe** young bird, chick; (P.) **piṭṭa** bird. *Nk.* **piṭṭa** id. *Ga.* (S.) **piṭode** sp. nightingale. *Go.* (many dialects) **piṭṭe**, (D. Mu. M. Ko.) **piṭe**, (Tr.) **pitte** bird (*Voc.* 2218). DED (S, N) 3418.

4155 *Ka.* **biṭṭala** hugeness. *Te.* **biṭṭu** greatly, much; excess. DED 3419.

4156 *Ka.* (Hav.) **piṭṭu** yellow on the teeth. *Tu.* **piṭṭu**, **piṭṭa** tartar on the teeth.

4157 *Ta.* **piṇam**, **piṇan** corpse, carcass, disembodied soul, devil, spirit; **piṇi** (*v-*, *nt-*) to die. *Ma.* **piṇam** corpse, dead body of animals. *Ko.* **peṇm** (*obl.* **pent-**) corpse. *To.* **ip** the dead (**ipō-**) the world of the dead

[**no-r** place]; **ip** **tōw** the god of the dead [= **ō-n**]. *Ka.* **peṇa**, **heṇa** corpse, carcass. *Tu.* **pupa** corpse, dead body; dead, inactive; **eṇa** corpse. *Kor.* (T.) **hina** id. *Te.* **piṇūgu**, **pingu** corpse, dead body, carcass. *Ga.* (S) **piṇige** corpse. *Koṇḍa* **piṇu** (n, not **ṅ**) id. *Kuwi* (F.) **piṇiṇu**, (S.) **pinugu**, (Isr.) **pinugu** id. DED (S) 3420.

4158 *Ta.* **piṇar** roughness, unevenness, coarseness. *Ma.* **piṇar** grossness, what is thick or stiff; a bruise; **piṇarkka** to grow thick, coagulated, swell (as a bruise); **piṇarppu** coagulation, tumour; **piṇupine** thickly, stiffly. *Ka.* **piṇil** hump. DED (S) 3421.

4159 *Ta.* **piṇi** disease, sickness, suffering; **piṇittōr** diseased persons; **piṇiyan** diseased man. *Ma.* **piṇi** ailment, affliction (esp. by demons). DED 3422.

4160 (a) *Ta.* **piṇai** (*v-*, *nt-*) to entwine (*intr.*), unite, copulate; tie, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing; (*pp-*, *tt-*) to link, unite, tie, fasten, clasp hands; *n.* being knit together, joint in planks, tie, flower garland; bail, security, pledge, consent; **piṇaiceu** copulation; **piṇaiyal** joining together, flower garland, hinge, copulation; **piṇi** (*pp-*, *tt-*) to tie, fetter, link, win over; *n.* fastening, bond, attachment, plait; **piṇippu** binding, tie, attachment; **piṇaṅku** (**piṇaṅki**) to be linked together, intertwined, be at variance; **piṇakku** (**piṇakki**) to fasten, intertwine; **piṇakkam**, **piṇakku** twisting, interlacing, disagreement. *Ma.* **piṇa** tying, yoke, being involved, bail, surety, coupling; **piṇayuka** to be entangled, sufferings to alight on one; **piṇaiceu** yoking, entanglement; **piṇekka** to tie together, yoke, ensnare; **piṇaṅku** to be entangled, quarrel, fight; **piṇakkuka** to entangle, set at variance; **piṇakkam**, **piṇakku** confusion, quarrel, fight. *Ko.* **pi-n-** (**pi-nd-**) to become entangled (of ropes, wrestlers' legs); **pi-nd-** (**pi-ndy-**) to entwine (ropes), tangle up (someone's legs); *? pep ga-l ov-* (child) waves arms and legs. *To.* **piṇ** surety. *Ka.* **pepe** to unite or tie different things together, intertwine, twist, plait, braid; he joined, unite, be intertwined, get entangled; *n.* an entwined state, union, company; **peṇagu**, **peṇasu** to wrangle, quarrel, fight; **peṇasu** union, embrace; **piṇil** braid of hair; **peṇaku** quarrel, wrangle, fight. *Te.* **peṇa** a twist of ropes, tie, bond; **peṇāgu** to be twisted, struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute; **peṇayu** id., join, unite; **peṇāgu**, **peṇakuva** a struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute; **peṇāgonu** to be twisted, be mingled, join, unite; **peṇācu** to twist, twist together; **peṇapu** to join, unite, twist; *n.* dispute; **peṇapari** a disputatious person; **peḍu**, **peḍu** to twist, twine, entwine; (K. B.) **pēnu** to twist, entwine (*intr.*, *tr.*), (K. also) twist two or three single threads into a thick thread. *Nk.* **pēnd-** to twist, twine (rope). *Pa.* **piṇna** bund of field. *Kuwi* (S.) **penkegatti** quarrelsome. *Br.* **pinning** to be twisted (or with 4207 *Ta.* **pinnu**); **pēring** to wrap round, roll round, twine round.

(b) *Ta.* **punai** (*pp-*, *tt-*) to unite, tie; *n.*

fetters, pledge, security, surety; **punaiceu**, **punaiyal** joining together; **punār** (*v-*, *nt-*) to join, unite, copulate, associate with; suit, fit, be understood, be possible; (*pp-*, *tt-*) to combine (*tr.*), connect, unite, make, do, bring about, fasten; *n.* mating, uniting; **punarkkai**, **punaru** mating, uniting, connexion; **punartu** (**punartti**) to combine (*tr.*), connect; **punarppu** connexion, union, coalition, friendship, contrivance, plan, action; **punari** sea, ocean [= Skt. sam-udra-]; **punai** (*v-*, *nt-*) to bind; *n.* fetters; (Tinn.) **poneyalu** bull pair. *Ma.* **punaruka** to embrace, be joined; **punār**, **punarceca**, **punaru** joining, coalition; **punari** sea; **punayuka** to copulate; **punaiceu** copulation; (Kauṭ.) **pupa** bail, security. *Ka.* **ponar** to be joined or united, couple, grapple with (an enemy), fight; *n.* union, coupling, fight; **ponarke** a fight; **ponarcu** to join, be joined, united or mixed; join (*tr.*); **poṇe** bond, bail; bondsman, surety. *Tu.* **pupē** security, bail; **panakē** pairing together with a rope, as cattle; (B-K.) **ponake** a pair, couple; a long rope entwined around the necks of a pair of oxen or buffaloes so as to make them move together. *Te.* **ponaru** to happen, occur, take place, (K. also) unite (*intr.*); *n.* suitability, agreeableness; **ponar(u)** to do, accomplish, bring about. DED (S, N) 3423.

4161 *Koṇḍa* **piṇḍ-** (*it-*) to carry on shoulder (with kavri). *Pe.* **piṇḍ-** (*it-*) id. DEDS 669.

4162 *Ta.* **piṇṭi** flour, meal, powder. *Te.* **piṇḍi** flour, powder. *Kol.* (SR.) **piṇḍi** flour. *Ga.* (S.) **piṇḍi** id. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. D. Ma. M.) **piṇḍi**, (G. Ko.) **piṇḍ**, (Tr. W.) **piṇḍi** id.; (Mu.) **piṇḍi** id., powder (*Voc.* 2220). *Koṇḍa* (BB) **piṇḍi** flour. DED (S) 3424.

4163 *Ta.* **piṭir** (*v-*, *nt-*) to be bewildered; *n.* conundrum, puzzle; **putir** riddle; **piṇi** enigma, riddle. *Ka.* **padir**, **puḍuru** speech that admits of a double meaning. *Tu.* **padary** ambiguity, vagueness; ambiguous, vague. *? Go.* (SR.) **pēndu** riddle (*Voc.* 2336). *? Cf.* 4364 *Kol.* **pu-nd-**. DED (S) 3425.

4164 *Kuwi* **pitila** temple (of the head). *Kuwi* (Su.) **pitela**, (S.) **pittela** id. DEDS 670.

4165 *Ta.* **piṭuṅku** (**piṭuṅki**) to protrude, bulge, gush out, be expressed; **pitukku** (**pitukki**) to press out, squeeze out as pus or pulp, express, blow up as a bladder, puff out; *n.* squeezing out, pressing out; **pitukkam** protruding, protuberance, hernia; **pitakku** (**pitakki**) to be squeezed or crushed. *Ma.* **piṭuṅku** to be squeezed, pressed out; **pitukkuka**, **pitāruka**, **putukkuka** to crush, press matter out of a boil. *To.* **piṭu-** (**piṭu-**) to be squeezed; **piṭk-** (**piṭky-**) to squeeze; **pit** **ir** milch buffalo (usage of **ti-** dairy; or with 4183(a) *Ta.* **piṇi**). *Ka.* **hiḍuku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo, squeeze soaked pulse (aware) with the fingers and thus remove its skin; *n.* state of being freed from one's skin by squeezing. *Te.* **pituku**, **piduku** to draw (as milk), milk (as a cow), express, squeeze, press out; (K. also)

(cows, etc.) give milk. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pidk-** to press. *Go.* (Tr.) **pidukānā** to strain at stool, exert oneself violently in vain (as in lifting a burden) (*Voc.* 2225). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pid-** (*it-*) to open up (e.g. boil, sore); burst open (*intr.*); **pit-** (*h-*) to poke to release blood, cause to burst, open up. *Kur.* **pedexnā** (**pedxas**), **pedxa'ānā** to pinch, squeeze, strangle. *Malt.* **pethge** to break open (as a large fruit); **pethge** to burst or break (as a fruit). Cf. 4135 *Ta.* **picai**. DED (N) 3426.

4166 *Ta.* **pittalāṭṭam** deception, fraud. *Ma.* **pittalāṭṭam** lying, tricks. *Ko.* **pitla-ṭm** failure to keep promise. *Ka.* **pittalāṭṭa** trickery, lying, deceit, defrauding. *Tu.* (B-K.) **pitūri** intrigue, conspiracy. *Te.* **pitalāṭṭakamu** id. Cf. 4130 *Ka.* **biṅku**. DED 3427.

4167 *Te.* **pittu** to break wind; *n.* fart. *Go.* (Tr.) **pittānā**, (Ph.) **pitānā** to break wind; (Ph.) **pit** fart (*Voc.* 2223); (Mu.) **pihk-**, **pik-** to break wind (*Voc.* 2280); (Koya Su.) **pitt-** to fart; (ASu.) **pihk-** id.; **pihkā** fart. *Koṇḍa* **pit-** (*it-*) to fart; **pitru** fart. *Pe.* **pit-** (*it-*) to break wind. *Manḍ.* **pit-** id. *Kuwi* **pita** (**pit-**) id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pit-** (*it-*) id.; **pitru** fart. *Kur.* **pitnā** (**pittyas**) to break wind. *Malt.* **pīte** id. DED (S, N) 3428.

4168 *Ta.* **pittai** a tuft or bundle of hair. *Tu.* **puccē** braided or plaited hair. DED 3429.

4169 *Nk.* (Ch.) **pinda**/**pinde** (*pl.* **pinde**) ant. *Pa.* **pinda** fly. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pinde** insect, fly; (S. P.) **pinḍake** (*pl.* *it-*) fly; (S.) **timuk** **pinḍake** a kind of bee. *? Go.* (A. Y. Ma. Ko.) **pette**, (Tr. W. Ph. Ch. Mu.) **patte** ant (*Voc.* 2332). *? Malt.* **pinḍri** locust, grasshopper. DED (S) 3430.

4170 *Ka.* **hippi**, **hippe** the refuse or residue of what has been squeezed out. *Te.* **pippi** id. Cf. 4183(a) *Ta.* **piṇi**. DEDS 671.

4171 *Ta.* **piy** (*v-*, *nt-*) to be tattered, torn off, torn into bits, be loosened, be earded (as cotton), be put to rout; (*pp-*, *tt-*) to rip, tear, rend, card (cotton), tear into small bits. *Ma.* **piccuka**, **piccuka** to tug, tear in pieces, prepare wool for carding. *Ka.* **piṇju**, **hiḍu**, **fcu** to card cotton. *Te.* **piṇju** to card cotton with the fingers; **peṇjāri** the cotton-cleaner caste (< *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8163). / Cf. Skt. **piṇjana-** bow for carding cotton; **piṇjati* cards cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8160, 8159. DED (S) 3431.

4172 *Ta.* **piyal** nape of the neck; **picai** id., shoulder, hump as of an ox. *Ko.* **peyl**, **peyl** shoulder; *? pekaṭi* nape of neck (**kaṭi** neck). *Ka.* **pegal** shoulder. *Tu.* **pugelu**, **puggelu** id. *Bel.* (LSB 2.3) **hugeli** id. *Kur.* **pikhiṭpā** the back of the body behind the shoulders. DED (N) 3432.

4173 *Tu.* **piyavu** small chicken. *Nk.* (Ch.) **piyoṭe** chick. *Go.* (Ma. L.) **piṣe**, (Mu.) **pōnj** **piṣe**, (M.) **kor** **piṣe** chicken (*Voc.* 2257). DEDS 664.

4174 *Ta. pirañtai, pirāñtai, purañtai* square-stalked vine, *Vitis quadrangularis*. *Ma. pirāñtai, pirāñtai, parañtai* *Cissus quadrangularis*. *Ka. (DCV)* perande square-stalked vine. *Tu. (DCV)* perande id. [*V. quadrangularis* Wall. = *C. quadrangularis* Lin.] DED(S) 3433.

4175 *Ta. pirampu* (in *cpds. pirappam-*) rattan, *Calamus rotang*; switchy rattan, *C. riminalis*. *Ma. perampu, purampu, punampu* rattan. *Ka. prabbali, habbe* id. *Te. p(r)ēnu, prabba, prabbili* id., *C. rotang*. DED(S) 3434.

4176 *Ta. piri* (-v-, -nt-; also *piri*) to become disjointed or parted, unfastened, be untwisted, be ripped or loosened (as a seam or texture), disagree (as persons); part (*tr.*), separate, diverge, quit, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (*tr.*), disunite, sever, divide, untwist, untie, disentangle, solve (as a riddle), dismantle (as the thatch of a roof), distribute; *pirical* division, partition, threadbare or tattered condition; *pirippu* separation, division, estrangement; *piripu*, *pirivu* separation, severance, division, disunion, disagreement, loosening, secession, gap. *Ma. pirikka* to sever, dismiss, divorce; *piriccal* separation, dismissal; *piriyuka* to become disjointed, separate, part with. *Ko. piri-* (*pirc-*) to separate part from part (*intr.*, *tr.*), demolish (building); *pirc-* (*pirc-*) to separate (persons; *tr.*); *pirnj-* (*pirnj-*) to separate oneself from; *piryv* a place separate from another's place. *To. piri-* (*pirs-*) to be demolished; (*pire-*) to demolish; ? *piry-* (*purs-*) to disappear from sight (man over hill, etc., god dying and body is not found, sun setting); ? *pūrc-* (*pūrc-*) to make (daytime, sun) to disappear (i.e. spend the day from morning until evening). *Ka. hiri* to separate into portions, break up, pull to pieces, demolish, pull out of, unsheathe, take (pearl) from (a string); be broken up or demolished, fall from (a bundle, a string); *higgu* to separate (*intr.*), be disconnected; *higgu* to separate, disjoin; *higgalisu* to separate or disjoin (as the legs), open wide (as an eye with the fingers, the mouth of a bag). *Ko. piri-* (*piriv-*, *pirinj-*) (assembly) disperses, (person) returns to own place; (*pirip-*, *piric-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction, spread (leaves, blanket); *pirip-* (*piripi-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction; send away, cause to disperse; (Shanmugam) *piriv* dispersing. *Tu. piripu*, (B-K.) also *biripu* abatement, cessation. *Kor. (O.) pirpi* to make the spirit leave a person. *Te. pridulu* to become loose, fall off, separate, leave each other, be dislocated. *Ga. (S.³) pirg-* (*pirig-*) to open (like a flower); *pirukp-* to open (*tr.*, like a book, packet). *Kui priva* (*prīt-*) to be cracked, cloven, opened out, be hatched; (K.) *pring-* to be torn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *prik-* (-h-) to break open (fruit); (T.) *prik-* to split (bamboo). *Malt. pice* to be smashed. *Br. pirghing* to break, rend, transgress, solve (a riddle). DED(S) 3435.

4177 *Ta. piri* twist, strand, wisp; *puri* (-v-, -nt-) to be twisted, curl, turn; *n.* cord,

twine, rope, strand, twist (as of straw), curl, spiral, conch. *Ma. piri* a twist, twining; *piriyuka* to be twisted, warped; *pirikka* to twist; *pirivu* contortion, twisting; *piriccal* twisting; *piriyani* twisted; *puri* twisting, string; *piriyuka* to curl, twist. *Ko. piri-* (*pirc-*), *puri-* (*pirc-*) to make (rope) by twisting. *Ka. piri* twisting, twist, twine, string. *Ko. piri-* (*pirip-*, *piric-*), *biri-* (*birip-*, *biric-*) to make (rope) by twisting; (Shanmugam) *pirip* twisting a rope. *Tu. piri* twist, spiral thread (as of a screw); *piripuni* to twist (as a rope); *piripavuni* to turn, twist; *pirikē* twisting, winding, state of being shaped like the spiral thread of a screw; *puri* twining, twisting (as threads), coil yarn; *puripu* the twist as of a rope or cord; *piripuni* to twist (as a rope, yarn) (suggested by BRR). *Te. piri, piri* twist, strand, twisting; *pirigonu* to be twisted; twist (*tr.*). *Kui pripa* (*prīt-*) to roll up (*tr.*), roll into a roll, cylinder, tube, coil, or cone; *n.* act of rolling up; *priu* (*pl. pringa*) roll of string or fibre. *Br. pirghing* to twist (esp. a rope). Cf. 5279 *Ta. valam-puri*. DED(S) 3436.

4178 *Konda piruri* flute. *Kui pirori* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *piruri*, (S.) *pirudi*, (Isr.) *piruri* id. *Kur. (Hahn)* *pōō* id., pipe, whistle. Cf. 4197 *Ta. piñāñ-kūgal*. / Cf. Pkt. *pirilli-* a kind of musical instrument. DEDS 672.

4179 *Te. pilaka* a tuft or knot of hair. *Konda pilka*, *pilika* pigtail, dangling ends of hair. *Kuwi* (F.) *pilka* love-lock (worn curled under the ear by males). DEDS 673.

4180 *Ta. pilli* cat. *Ka. pilli* id. *Te. pilli* id. *Kol. pilli* id. *Nk. pilli* id. *Pa. biley* id. *Konda bilay* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *bileyi* id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9237(2), **billa-*. DED(S) 3438.

4181 *Ta. pilli* sorcery, magic. *Ma. (Kanikar dial., Bhattacharya)* *pilatti*, *platti* sorcerer. *Ko. pily*, *puly* Toda witchcraft put on buffaloes; Kurumba witchcraft. *To. pily* sorcery practised by Todas; *pilyxo-in* Toda sorcerer. DED(N) 3439.

4182 *Konda* (BB) *pir-* (*pi-*) to peel. *Pe. pir-* (-t-) id. *Mand. pir-* (snake) to slough skin. DEDS 674.

4183 (a) *Ta. piri* (-v-, -nt-) to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude, shed or pour (as rain); *piñti* oilcake made of the residue of oil seeds. *Ma. piriya* to wring out, squeeze out; *piñti* what is squeezed, wrung out, dregs, residue, sediment. *Ko. iñd-* (*iñdy-*), *iñdc-* (*iñdc-*) to twist (something wet), oppress by uninterrupted action upon. *To. pit* *ir* milch buffalo (usage of *ti-* dairy; or with 4165 *Ta. pituñku*). *Ka. piri* to wring or squeeze out, press out juice, make sapless or dry, become sapless or dry; *piñdu*, *hiñdu* to squeeze out, wring, pinch, milk, give milk, harass. *Ko. puñd-* (*puñdi-*) to squeeze (wet cloth, fruit, anything with liquid in it); *punde* wetness (as of wet clothes). *Tu. piñkāvuni* to press out (as tamarind seeds

or the testicles of animals); *piñtuni* to twist, turn, wring; *puñdiyuni*, *puñtuni* to wring (as a wet garment), press or express (as juice from fruits, etc.); *puñcuni*, *puñcuni*, *puñcuni* to squeeze (as a lemon); *piñdi*, *puñdi* oilcake, refuse of expressed coconut, etc. *Kor. (T.) hircadi* to squeeze. *Te. piducu* to squeeze, wring, press out; *piñdu* id., press, milk; (K.) *piñdi* oilcake. *Kol. pi-nd-* (*pi-ndt-*), (SR) *piñd-*, *piñd-* to squeeze, milk. *Nk. piñd-* to milk. *Konda piñs-* to squeeze, wring. *Kui prihpa* (*prīht-*) to squeeze out, strip off. *Kur. piñā* to press out (oil), squeeze, harass. *Malt. piqē* to wring or squeeze out, milk; *piqē* to squeeze; ? *perce* to be squashed, as an overripe fruit; *peretre* to squash. *Br. piñing*, *piñing* to squeeze, squeeze out, massage, press hard (*fig.*). Cf. 4135 *Ta. picai* and 4170 *Ka. hippa*. / Cf. Skt. *piñyāka* oilcake.

(b) *Kui vīsa* (*vīsi-*) to squeeze, milk; *n.* act of squeezing, milking; *pl. action* *vīska* (*vīski-*); (K.) *bric-* to press. *Kuwi* (S.) *wiski-* *nai* to squeeze; (P.²) *rišk-* (-it) to knead. *Kur. binnā* to milk, clean guts (by pressing along), sponge, fleece. *Br. biring* to milk, draw off (milk). DED(S, N) 3440, DED(N) 3437, and from DED(S) 3458 (for NDr., Burrow 1968, pp. 63, 67, 69; MBE 1980a).

4184 *Konda piñka*, *piñka*, (BB) *piñka* green mango. *Pe. piñla* id. *Mand. piñla* id. *Kui prija* unripe mango. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 104) *piñla* id. DEDS 677.

4185 *Ta. piñukkai*, *piñukkai* dung of sheep, goats, rats, etc. *Ma. piñukka* excrements of rats, snakes. *Ka. piñke*, *pikke* dung of goats, sheep, deer, rats, etc.; ? (Hav.) *piñte* excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4394). *Te. piñaka*, *piñuka* cake of cowdung dried for fuel. DED(S) 3441.

4186 *Ta. piñai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be emancipated from sin and births, obtain salvation, escape from evil or danger, live, get on in life; *piñappu* escape, life, livelihood. *Ma. piñekka* to remain alive; *piñeppu*, *piñappu* livelihood; *piñepikka* to restore, revive. *Pa. pi-* (*piñ-*) to live. *Ga. (Oll.) pi-*, (S.³) *piy-* (*piñ-*) id. *Go. pissānā* (Tr.) to be saved, live, earn one's living, (Ph. W.) live, escape; *pis-* (Mu.) to live, be saved, be left over, (A. Ma.) to live; *caus. (SR.) pīsūsānā* to save; (W.) *pīsētānā* to rescue; (Mu.) *pish-* to save (life, money, etc.); (W.) *pistal* alive (*Voc.* 2254). DED 3442.

4187 *Ta. piñai* (-pp-, -tt-) to do wrong, fail, die, be missing, lost; *n.* fault, crime, defect, mistake; *piñappu* mistake, failure; *piñakku* wrong, injustice; *piñampu* wickedness. *Ma. piñā* fault, oversight, a fine; *piñekka* to err, fail, transgress; *piñeppu*, *piñappu* casualty; *piñepikka* to cause to err; *piñukuka* to slip off, fall out of caste; *piñukkuka* to excommunicate. *To. pe-f* penalty paid to one who has been injured in a minor way (cf. *Ma. piñā* a fine). *Tu. piñkūñuni*, *piñkūni*, *piñkūñuni* to escape, slip out; *piñkādūni*, *piñkāvuni* to cause to slip out, get on the sly; *puluku*,

(B-K.) *puñku* slipping out, anything soft or greasy. *Kol. pirs-* (*pirist-*) to slip, slide; *pirsip-* (*pirsipt-*) to slide (*tr.*). *Pa. birj-* to be slippery. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) birsk-*, (M.) *birskānā* to slip, slide; (Ko.) *birj-* to be slippery (*Voc.* 2551). *Kuwi* (S.) *piñho* *ñai* to trip. Cf. 4131 *Ta. picaku*. / Cf. Pkt. *phillus-*, *phellus-* to slip. DED(S, N) 3443.

4188 *Konda piñgi-* (-t-) to be completely covered by a cloth or upper garment; *piñk-* (-t-) to cover or envelop completely (as a dead body with a cloth), cover, mask. *Kuwi* (Su.) *prik-* (-h-) to cover; (F.) *prigali* to cover oneself; *prikhali* to cover; (S.) *piñh'nai* to close, cover; (Isr.) *prīk-* (-h-) id. DEDS 678.

4189 *Pa. piñca* squirrel. ? *Go. (Tr.) warcē* small striped squirrel; (A. Y.) *verce* squirrel (*Voc.* 3290). DED 3444.

4190 *Te. piccuka* sparrow. *Ga. (S.³) piske* id. *Go. (Koya Su.) piske* id. *Mand. prih* *puñi* a small bird. *Kuwi* (T.) *piñska* sparrow; (Isr.) *piñska* *poñā* a kind of bird. DEDS(N) 675.

4191 *Pe. priški* spark. *Mand. prihe*, *prihki* id. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *piñka*, (Isr.) *priši* id. *Br. prihk* id. DEDS(N) 679.

4192 *Kui prihpa* (*prīht-*) to be tall, high, lofty, grow tall; *pripa* (*prīt-*) to be tall; *priša* tall, high, lofty. *Kuwi* (S.) *piñ-* to be big; *piñnai* to grow. DEDS(N) 680.

4193 *Te. p(r)ēgu* entrail, gut, bowel. *Kol. pe-gul* (*pl.*) intestines; (SR.) *pegū* (*pl. pegū*) id. *Nk. pegū* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pig(gu)* intestine. *Pa. piñul*, *piñuvul* (*pl.*) smaller intestines. *Ga. (Oll.) purug* (*pl. purugul*) stomach, intestines; (S.) *puḍḍug* (*pl. puḍḍul*) stomach; (S.³) *puḍḍ* (*puḍḍug*) stomach; *puḍḍug* intestines. *Go. (Tr. SR. Y. W. Ph.) piñ* belly, stomach; (Ch.) *piñ* (*obl. piñ-*) belly; (Ph.) *piñāl* *āyānā* to be pregnant (*Voc.* 2774). ? *Br. piñ* belly, stomach. DED(S) 3445.

4194 *Ta. piñ* (*piñv-*, *piñf-*; *piñp-*, *piñt-*) to burst open, be rent or cut, be broken to pieces, disagree; cleave asunder, divide, crush; *piñā* (-v-, -nt-) to be split, cleaved, rent, cracked, be disunited, gap; split (*tr.*), cleave, rend, tear open, part asunder, pierce; *piñappu* crevice, cleft, splitting; *piñavu* cleft, crevice, gap, division, piece, disunion, splitting; *piñavai* piece; *piñaccu* lath; *piñāl* pudendum muliere. *Ma. piñaruka* to burst asunder (*intr.*), split; split (*tr.*), cleave; *piñarcca* splitting, a cleft; *piñarkka*, *piñakka* to split (*tr.*), cleave, rend (also *intr.*); *piñarppu*, *piñappu* cleft, rent, crack, bit of a nut; *piñukkuka* to open (the lips); *peñika* to burst (as boils); *peñikka* to burst (*tr.*), split, disembowel (fish); spirit forth; *peñi* a chip. ? *Ko. pi-ñ-* (*pi-ñy-*), *pi-ñt-* (*pi-ñty-*) to separate joints of carcass. *Ka. piñgu*, *hiñgu*, *hiñi* to break, crack, burst; *peñavu* a flaw; ? *pedasu* brittleness. *Tu. pulevu* a crack. ? *Te. p(r)ēlu* to explode, detonate, break, crack, burst, be fried or parched, break out in prickly heat or any eruption, have pimples; *p(r)ēlu*, *p(r)ēlu*

to cause to break, burst or explode; *p(r)ēlālu* fried or parched grain. ? *Kol. pe-l-* (pe-lt-) (grain) pops when parched over fire; *pe-lip-* (pe-lip-) to make (grain) to pop. *Pa. pil-* to crack (*intr.*); *pid-* (*piṭ-*) (boil) bursts, (fire) splutters, explodes; *pidip-* (*piḍit-*) to make to burst, (hen) hatches eggs, pop rice; *piṇḍ-* (*piṇḍ-*) to break, extract (tooth). *Ga. (S.) pili cen-* to be cracked, broken (as a wall); ? (*S.*³) *pēlsap-* to explode (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) piṛānā* to burst (of cotton bolls, an ant-eaten mudwall, a boil); (*Ph.*) *piṛānā, piṛkānā* to burst (of cotton bolls); (*G.*) *piṛ-* to split, crack; *caus. (F.H.) piṛus-*, (*Ma.*) *piṛi²* to parch grain; (*Mu.*) *piṛh-* to fry (lāja) (*Voc.* 2443); ? (*Ph.*) *piṛānā* to burst, parch rice; (*Mu. Ko.*) *piṛ-* (boil) to burst; (*Ma.*) *paṛ-* (fire) sparks (*Voc.* 2241). *Pe. piṛ-* (-t-) to be split open, (egg) to hatch; *piṛip-* (-t-) to hatch eggs. *Maṇḍ. piṛip-* to break (*tr.*), hatch out. *Kui plinga* (plingi-) to be split, burst, cracked; *piṛka* (< *plik-p*; *plikt-*) to split (*tr.*), burst, crack; *piṛki inba* to be cracked; *piṛva* (*piṛt-*) to be hatched, created; *piṛpa* (*piṛt-*) to cause to open, hatch, create, form; *n. hatching. Kuwi* (*F.*) *briphali*, (*S.*) *piṛh²ai* to hatch. DED (*S.*) 3446.

4195 *Ta. piṛiṇu* (*piṛiṇi*.) to trumpet, roar (as an elephant); *n.* (also *piṛāṇ*) great noise; *piṛiṇu* (*piṛiṇi*.) to make a roaring noise. *Te. pilucu* to call, invite, (*K.* also) name, shout; *piṛipincu* to send for, invite, call; *piṛupu, piṛupuḍu* calling, a call, invitation. *Ga. (P.) piṛup-* (*piṛut-*) to thunder (*subject* mogul cloud). *Kui piṛi* cry of agony, scream; *piṛi inba, piṛi piṛi inba* to cry aloud in agony, scream in terror or pain. ? *Malt. piṇde* to sound (as an instrument, cries of animals or birds). Cf. 5433 *Ta. viḷ. DED* (*S.*) 3447.

4196 *Pa. piṛoṣ* shell of crab. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *piṛa* shell, e.g. of tortoise. DEDS 676.

4197 *Ta. piṛāṇ-kūṛal, pullāṇ-kūṛal flūte. Ka. piṛā* sound in imitation of that of a pipe or flute; *piṛāṇ-gōvi* pipe or flute. *Te. piṛāṇ-gōvi, piṛā-grōvi, piṛā-grōlu, piṛāna-grōlu, piṛāna-grōvi* flute, flageolet. Cf. 4178 *Koṇḍa piṛuṛi. DED* (*S.*) 3448.

4198 *Ta. piḷ* tender beauty of a child; *piḷai* child, son, youth, daughter, young of many animals; title of Vellāḷa caste; *piḷ* embryo, tender ears of corn, tenderness. *Ma. piḷā* child, infant, young of animals, small fruit. *To. piḷḷ*, in: *mo-t* *fiḷḷ* son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; for *mo-t*, see 4616); *peḷ xo-f* (*xo-t*.) to be married to a man (*ko-f* [woman] marries [man]; see 1416); *tōwfiḷ* the lower-ranking moiety of the Todas (who are priests of the sacred dairies, i.e. servants [**piḷi*] of the gods [tōw, *DBIA* no. 219]). *Ka. piḷḷe, piḷḷa, piḷḷa* child, young of any animal, that which is small or petty. *Koḍ. paḷḷe* female of various wild animals (also dog, horse). *Tu. piḷḷe* child, baby; *puḷḷi* grandchild. *Te. piḷḷa* child, baby, young of any animal, girl; small, little, young;

pilaka, piluka a young one, young shoot; *pilladi* girl, lass, young woman. *Kol. piḷḷa* baby, daughter, woman; *piḷḷa* pedda females and males. *Nk. piḷḷa* girl, daughter. *Go. (A.) piḷḷa, (Y.) piḷḷa, (Driberg) piḷḷa* young of animal; (*Mu.*) *piḷḷa* girl, young one of animals; (*Ma.*) *piḷḷa, (Ko.) piḷḷa* child; (*L.*) *piḷḷa* id., young of an animal (*Voc.* 2253). *Koṇḍa piḷḷa* child, a small one. *Pe. piḷḷa* young shoot of tree. *Kur. pellō* female child, female not arrived at puberty, bride or young woman (before she has had children), maidservant; *pell* maidservant. *Malt. peli* woman; *pelo* female (of plants). *Br. pillōta* poor child, small child, orphan, miserable. / Cf. *Skt. pillika-* chicken (*Mānasollāsa*); *Pali pillaka-, pillika-* young of an animal, child; *Pkt. pillā-* small bird; *pella-, pellaga-* young one, child; *Mar. piḷ* young one (of dogs, cats, hares, etc., and of some birds); *piḷ(i)ḷ, piḷḷe, piḷḷa* young of the smaller beasts, of birds, or of reptiles; *H. piḷḷa* puppy, cub; *Sgh. piḷavā* young of animal; etc., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8214. DED (*S.*) 3449.

4199 *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu.) piṛr*, (*A. G. S.*) *piṛ*, (*SR.*) *piṛ*, (*Ma.*) *peṛ, paṛ*, (*L.*) *peḷḷi* rain (*Voc.* 2239). *Koṇḍa piṛu* (*pl. piṛku*) id. *Maṇḍ. piṛ* id. *Kui piṛu* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *piṛu* (*pl. piṛka*), (*S.*) *piṛu*, (*Su. P.*) *piṛu*, (*Isr.*) *piṛu* (*pl. piṛka*) id. *Br. piṛ* id.; *piṛ* dassing to rain. Cf. 4132 *Ta. picir* and 4407 *Ta. pey*. From DED (*S.*) 3610.

4200 (a) *Ta. piṛaṅ* (-v-, -nt-) to tremble; *piṛaṅci, piṛaṅvu* shivering, trembling; *piṛaṅkam* awe, fear; *piṛappu* fear, alarm. *Ka. piṛiki* coward. *Te. piṛiki* id.; timid, cowardly.

(b) *Ka. pukkalu, pukka* fear, timidity; *pukkala, pukka* timid man, coward. *Koḍ. pukkilē* coward. *Tu. pukka, pukka* fear, timidity; *pukke, pukkele* coward. *Pa. (S.) purki* timid. DED 3450.

4201 *Ta. piṛaṅ* (-v-, -nt-) to be irregular, misplaced, out of order, be dislodged, dislocated; *piṛaṅci* disarrangement, disorder. *Ko. perṇ-* (*perḍ-*) (joint) is dislocated; *perḷ-* (*perṭy-*) to dislocate (joint) by force; (from DED 3516).

4202 *Ka. piṛi, piṛu* flesh. *Te. perasu* id. DEDS 681.

4203 *Ma. piṛukku* gnat, mosquito. *Koḍ. puriki* mosquito. ? *Go. (Ma.) porki*, (*Ko.*) *pork* (*pl. -i*), (*A. Y. S.*) *purki*, (*D.*) *porḷi*, (*Ch. Tr. W. Ph.*) *parki* louse (*Voc.* 2419); (*Koya Su.*) *porki* (*pl.*) id. *Kur. putuṅgi, putuṅgi* midge. *Malt. putgi* sand-fly. / Cf. *Skt. putikā* gnat. DED (*N.*) 3451.

4204 *Tu. pidukappu* blinking of the eyes. *Go. (Ph.) piṛānā* eyes to lose sight; (*Mu.*) *piṛ-* (eyes) to be blind; (*M.*) *koṇḍa piṛta* blind (*Voc.* 2232); (*Tr. Ph.*) *piṛtānā* to shut the eyes, wink; (*Ma.*) *piṛ-* to close the eyes (*Voc.* 2260). ? *To. piṛy-* (*piṛs-*) (eye) is blind. ? *Br. piṛring* to twitch involuntarily (of eye, lip, heart) regarded as foretelling future

events (Bray: < 1A, e.g. Lahnda, Panj. *phur-*). DEDS (*N.*) 682.

4205 *Ta. pin* back, rear part, end (as in place or time), that which is subsequent in time, younger brother; afterwards, subsequently; *pinpu* that which is posterior in place or time; afterwards; *pinṇam, pinṇar, pinṇe* afterwards; *pinṇar* those who come after, followers; successor, younger brother, the *Sūdras*; *pinṇavan* younger brother, youngest son; *fem. pinṇaval; pinṇan* younger brother; *pinṇi* younger sister, mother's younger sister; *pinṇum* moreover, again; *pinṇai* that which is subsequent in time, younger brother, younger sister; moreover, afterwards; *pinṇu* (*pinṇi-*) to retreat, fall behind, fall below (in rank or quality), turn back, go astray, change; *adv. afterwards*; *pinṇai, piṇṇai* next day, tomorrow; afterwards; *pinṇi* again, besides; *piṇṇaku* back, rear; *piṇṇaku* id.; afterwards, presently, backward; *piṇṇu* posteriority in space or time; *piṇṇal* retreating; *piṇṇi* that which goes behind; *pitti* back, hind part; *pintu* (*pinti-*) to go behind, be behind, happen subsequently, be subsequent (in time, birth, or origin), be inferior, be tardy, delay; *puṇam, puṇaṅ* back; *puṇampu* back of a person. *Ma. pin* backside, behind, after; other; *pinṇe* behind, after, yet, then, consecutively; *pimpu* the backside, rear; back, behind, after; *piṇṇaku* the backside; after; *piṇṇa* next day; *puṇam* the back. *Ko. pin* again, other; *pind-* (*pindy-*) to walk behind; *piḷal* afterwards, behind; *piḷa-r* (*ohl. piḷa-t*.) behind, backwards; *piḷl*, *piḷe-l* the back; *piḷa-r* (*ohl. piḷa-t*, *piḷa-t*.) place behind, time after; *pebi* following along with (*piḷ* going); ? *piṇṇa* a fart. *To. pin* afterwards, younger (son), second (wife); *piḷ-esp* heel (esp. bone [839]); *piṇṇ bi-x-* (buffaloes) follow dead man to afterworld; *pūda-l* behind, later on; *pūgo-l* hind leg of animal (*ko-l* leg); *peṇne-r* day after tomorrow; ? *piṇṇ id-* to break wind noisily; ? *pem* waist, hip (or with 5488 *Ta. verin*); *idk* too late (< *Badaga hindega*). *Ka. pin, pim, him* state of being behind, afterwards, later; *pintu, pindu*, *pinde* that which is back, behind, previous; that which is afterwards or hereafter; (also adverbial); *pinte* the rear, back part; behind, in a preceding place; formerly, previously; *pinne* formerly; *pittal, pitṭil, pitṭil, liṭṭal, hitṭil(u), hitṭlu* a backyard; *pire* the posteriors, buttock; *piṇṇu* to go back, go away, keep at a distance, fail, be lacking; *piṇṇu* to be behind, be or come afterwards or later, be or come too late; *pera* hind part, backwards; *peragu* backside, that is behind, after, or backwards; afterwards. *Koḍ. piṇṇi* which is next; *piṇṇiandi* next day. *Tu. piṇṇa* behind, after (situation or time); again, back; *piṇṇa* back, again; *piṇṇu* behind, in the rear; *piṇṇaṅ* behind the back; *piccāṇḍa, piccāṇḍi, piccāṇḍi* the hind part; *hitṭu, hitṭulu* garden, compound; *pini, pinni* little, small, slight; *piṇṇaṅṇu* small, little;

panne small. *Te. piṇṇu* behind, back; *piṇṇu*, *piṇṇa* buttock, the hinder part; *pidapa* subsequent time; following, subsequent, later; *pikku* to draw back (*intr.*); (*K.*) *punḍu, pun(u)gu* to withdraw, retreat, hesitate; *piṇṇali* hind, hinder; *piṇṇaṭa(n)* afterwards, subsequently, next; *piṇṇi* following; *pina, pinna, punna* young, younger, small, tiny; *pinni, pinṇamma* mother's younger sister, father's younger brother's wife; *pinṇayya* father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband. *Kol. pena* in addition; *piṇṇa* buttock, anus. *Nk. piṇṇa* buttock. *Nk. (Ch.) pinne(n)* day after tomorrow; *pirtun* at the back, after. *Pa. pinṇe*, (*S.*) *pinṇe* day after tomorrow. *Ga. (Oll.) pinṇe* id.; (*S.*²) *piṇṇal* (*pl. piṇṇal*), (*S.*³) *piṇṇal* buttock. *Go. (Tr.) piṇṇa, piṇṇa* after, behind (time or place) (*Voc.* 2078); *pinṇe* (*Tr.*) the day after the day after tomorrow, (*W.*) third day after tomorrow, (*Ph.*) id., third day before yesterday; (*Mu.*) *pinṇe*, (*Ma.*) *paṇṇe* two days after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2236); (*Ko.*) *paye* afterwards (*Voc.* 2078); (*SR.*) *pereka, peroka*. (*F.H.*) *perk*, (*Mu.*) *parreyk, parke, parēk* back; (*G.*) *perke* at the back of; (*Mu.*) *pare* backwards; *parrek, parreyek* behind, afterwards; (*Ma.*) *peḷke* behind; *perke* (*M.*) after, back, (*Ko.*) behind, later (*Voc.* 2341); (*LuS.*) *perēk* behind. *Koṇḍa* *piṇṇe* backwards; *piṇṇa*, (*BB*) *piṇṇa* mundi buttock; *pina* young, small. *Kui piṇṇa* rump, posterior. *Kur. piṇṇa* afterwards; *piṇṇa* next year; *piṇṇa* subsequent, later, subordinate. *Malt. pisi* below; *pisti* the lower. Cf. 4209 *Kur. pinni* and 2825 *Pe. jēn. DED* (*S.*) 3452.

4206 *Pa. pin-* to be broken; *pinip-* (*pinit-*) to break (*tr.*). *Ga. (Oll. S.) pun-* to be broken; (*Oll.*) *punup-* (*punut-*), (*S.*) *punk-* (*punt-*) to break (*tr.*). *Go. pinṇāṇā* (*Tr.*) to break up, of stiff things like hard bread or sweets, (*Ph.*) chew (*Voc.* 2230). *Br. pinning* to be broken. DED 3453.

4207 *Ta. pinṇu* (*pinṇi-*) to plait, braid, lace, knit, weave, entwine, bind, embrace; become united; *pinṇal* braiding, etc., web, entanglement, matted hair; *pinṇakam* braided hair; *pinṇai* hair; *pinṇu* (*pinṇi-*) to weave. *Ma. pinṇuka* to plait, twist, wreath; *pinṇal* embroilment. *To. pin-* (*pin-y-*) (hair) is matted; weave (basket), plait (hair). *Ga. (S.) pannap-* to weave. *Kur. pandnā* to roll and twist together filaments into threads. *Br. pinning* to be twisted (or with 4160(a) *Ta. pipai*). DED (*S.*) 3454.

4208 *Kur. (Hahn) pinn* stick. *Malt. pinu* stick, staff. DEDS 683.

4209 *Kur. pinni* aunt (wife of father's younger brother), niece (elder brother's daughter). *Malt. peni* mother's elder sister. Cf. 4205 *Ta. pin* (esp. *Ta. pinṇavan, pinṇaval*, etc.). DEDS (*N.*) 684.

4210 *Ta. pi* excrement, faeces; *ā-ppi* coudung; *piccu* (*picc-*) to purge, have loose

motions; piccal looseness of the bowels; pi-kkai, piccān-kai, piccāi-kai left hand. *Ma.* pi excrements of man, birds, etc.; wax of the ear, mucus. *Ko.* pi- excrement. *Ka.* pi, pē man's dung. *Tu.* pi ordure, excrements of human beings, dogs, pigs, etc., ambi cowdung; picca, piccē left (hand). *Te.* piyi, piyyi excrement. *Kol.* (SR.) piya dirt, night soil. *Nk.* pi excrement. *Pa.* pi id. *Ga.* (Oll.) pi, (S.³) piyu id. *Go.* (Tr.) pin human ordure (*Voc.* 2228); (Ch.) piṅg, (W. Ph.) piṅg, (G. Ma.) piṅgu, (Mu. S. Ko.) piṅ excrement (*Voc.* 2262); (Koya T.) piyyu id. *Konda* piṅgu (pl.) id. *Pe.* piṅ id. *Maṇḍ.* piṅ id. *Kui* piu (pl. piṅga) id. *Kuwi* (F.) piṅga, (Su. P. Isr.) piṅga id. *Kur.* pik excrements, earwax. *Malt.* piku excrements. *Br.* pi excreta, esp. of human beings and birds. Cf. 2402(b) *Pa.* carpi. DED(S) 3455.

4211 *Ta.* pikam, vikam padlock; ring. *Ma.* vikam padlock. *Ka.* biga, biyyaga id., lock. *Koḍ.* bi-ga lock. *Tu.* biga id. *Te.* bigamu id., key. DED 3456.

4212 *Ka.* piku to pull out, pluck up, tear, excommunicate. *Te.* pīku to pull out, root up, pluck out. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 147) pikeng to uproot. *Nk.* pik- to pull out. *Ga.* (S.³) pikap- to pull, pluck. *Go.* (Ma.) piḥk- to pluck (*Voc.* 2279). ? *Ta.* piṅ (-v, -nt-) to uproot. ? *Ma.* piṅka to root up, pluck off. DED(S) 3457.

4213 *Ko.* pi-g- (pi-gy-) to part (*intr.*; hair, bushes); pi-k- (pi-ky-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* pikku to separate, disentangle, comb; (Hav.) piḡku to be dislocated, slip off. *Kor.* (O.) piḡki to slip out. DED 3459.

4214 (a) *Ma.* picca, piccan what is small, dwarfish, immature. *Ka.* picu shortness, smallness; picce shortness or deficiency in measure or weight. *Tu.* piccily thin, slender. *Te.* picca low, base, mean; short, deficient, false.

(b) *Ta.* piccā-kkatti, piccān-katti combined pocket knife and iron style, long country knife. *Ma.* piccān-katti a common knife. *Koḍ.* pi-ce-katti dagger worn in sash. ? *Tu.* bisatti knife. DED(S) 3461.

4215 *Ta.* piccu (picci-), pīccu (pīccī-) to squirt, milk (as a cow); piecal, pīccal syringing; pīccān-kural syringe. *Ma.* piccuka to squirt, syringe. *Kā.* picu id.; *n.* squirting. DED 3462.

4216 *Ma.* pili straw. *Go.* (M.) pici, (Ko.) picil, piṣil paddy straw (*Voc.* 2217). *Pe.* piyal straw. *Kuwi* (P. T.) picu, (F.) piḥu id.; (S.) picu grass; (Isr.) picu grass, straw. Cf. 4133 *Ta.* picir. DEDS 665.

4217 *Ka.* biḍu mass, pile, heap, crowd; biḍaya a mass, great number. *Tu.* biḍu gathering, assembly. ? *To.* peṛ, in: ir feṛ id. (if-) to drive buffaloes in a herd. DED(S) 3463.

4218 *Tu.* biḍu dross, alloy of iron. *Te.* biḍu iron filings or dust. DED 3464.

4219 *Ta.* piṭu waste, uncultivated land. *Ka.* biḍu, biḡ(u) id. *Te.* biḍu id.; waste, useless; (Inscr.) beḍḍa-cēnu a dry land, a waste uncultivated land. DED 3472.

4220 *Ko.* pi-r penis. *Maṇḍ.* piḍa id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) piṛā, piṛā id. DEDS 685.

4221 *Te.* biḍa poor, destitute, indigent, penurious, wretched; biḍagillu to become poor or weak; biḍatanamu, biḍarīkamu poverty, indigence, destitution, penury. *Konda* biḍuṛ poor, wretched. DEDS 686.

4222 *Ta.* piṛ abundant flow, milk flowing from a woman's breast; piṛam mother's milk; piṛ-iṭu to stream, flow (as milk), gush out (as blood); piṛ-eṇal onom. expr. of streaming. *Ma.* piṛa milk of grated coconuts. *Tu.* piṛini to exude, percolate. DED(S) 3465.

4223 *Ka.* piṛ to suck, suck in or up, drink. *Te.* piṛ(u)cu, piḡ(u)cu to suck, suck in or up, drink with a noise, inhale, take in with the breath. *Ga.* (S.³) piṛsap- to inhale (< Tc.). *Go.* (Koya Su.) piṛs- to breathe (< Tc.). DED(N) 3466.

4224 *Ta.* piṛ, piṛam, piṛai sponge gourd; piṛkku id., strainer vine, *Luffa acutangula*. *Ma.* piṛa, piṛam, piṛakam, piṛcakam, piṛci sponge gourd. *Ka.* hiṛe, liṛi, iṛe *L. acutangula* Roxb., *Cucumis acutangulus* Lin. *Tu.* piṛē *L. acutangula*. *Te.* biṛa, biṛa kāya snake gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*; (B.) cēḍi biṛa bitter cucumber. *Kol.* (SR.) biṛa gourd. *Pa.* biṛa *L. acutangula*. *Konda* biṛa, biṛa-dolu *Tricosanthes anguina*. [*L. acutangula* Roxb. = *C. acutangulus* Wall.] DED(S) 3467.

4225 *Te.* pūri straw, thatch. *Kol.* (Kin.) piṛi straw. *Nk.* (Ch.) piṛi id. *Pa.* piṛ grass, straw. *Ga.* (S.) piṛ(u), (P. S.²) piṛ straw. *Go.* (Ph.) piṛi, (Tr. W.) piṛi, (D. Ma. S.) piṛi straw; (Mu.) piṛ, piṛi id., fodder (*Voc.* 2275); (LuS.) peere rice-straw; ? (Tr.) pūṛal-kāṭṭa a kind of thin, poor grass (*Voc.* 2325). *Konda* piṛi hay. *Pe.* piṛi straw, thatching grass. *Maṇḍ.* piṛi straw. *Kui* piṛi id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) piṛi reeds used to make rope fibre; piṛi dōri rope from reed; (F.) piṛi dōri rope (grass). DED(S) 3468.

4226 *Ta.* pili peacock's feather. *Ma.* pili id. *Ka.* pili id., peacock's tail, eye in a peacock's tail. *Koḍ.* pi-li peacock's tail feather. *Tu.* pili id.; biḷa tail. *Te.* pili rudder, (K. also) peacock's feather. *Nk.* (Ch.) pika feather, peacock's tail. *Ga.* (S.²) pince tail of peacock. *Kui* piṛeti, pīleri tail feather of a peacock; pieli peacock. *Malt.* pice tail of a peacock; picale peacock in full plume. / Cf. Skt. piccha-peacock's tail; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8151. DED(S) 3469.

4227 *Ta.* pili toe-ring of a woman. *Ma.* pili id. *Ka.* pili silver ring worn on the second toe by married women. *Tu.* pili, pille silver ring worn on the toes. *Te.* piḷāṇi, piḷāḍi sort of ring worn by women on the fourth toe. DED 3470.

4228 *Ko.* pi-l weakly; pi-l(n) a weakling; fem. pi-ly. *To.* pu-ly good-for-nothing fellow. *Tu.* pili dry, thin, light. *Te.* piḷa thin, lean, slender, stunted, dried, shrunken; biḷi worthless, pithless. *Kui* biḷi very tired, exhausted, emaciated. DED(S) 3471.

4229 *Ko.* pi-v various plant species: am bi-v *Indigofera pulchella*, u-r vi-v, pi- du-r *Cassia tomentosa*, ka-r vi-v *Sophora glauca*, ci-m bi- du-r *Hypericum hookerianum*. *To.* piḷ *Indigofera pulchella*. DEDS 687.

4230 *Ta.* piṛu (piṛi-) to be torn; tear, rip, split, lacerate; *n.* rent, tear; piṛal, piṛal tearing, rending, slitting, rent, rip. *Ma.* piṛu torn, bad, vile. *Ko.* pi-r- (pi-ry-) to cut (animal's belly), press way through obstruction. DED 3473.

4231 *Nk.* (Ch.) piḍ- to squeeze, milk. *Pa.* piḍ- id. *Ga.* (Oll.) piḡ(y)- to milk. *Go.* (A. Ch. Ko.) piṛ-, (W.) piṛānā to milk; (Tr. Ph.) piṛānā, (Mu. S.) piṛ-, (Ma.) piḡ- to squeeze, wring, milk (*Voc.* 2273). *Konda* piṛ- (it-) to draw (milk), draw out oil (by pressing the seeds under oil-press), squeeze. DED(S) 3474.

4232 *Ta.* pukar tawny colour, brown; brightness, light, colour; pōr tawny colour. *Ma.* pukar dun colour. *Ka.* pogar shine, brightness, lustre, colour. DED(S) 3475.

4233 *Ta.* pukal (pukalv-, pukar-) to say, state, sound; *n.* word, mode of singing. *Ma.* pukaluka to speak. ? *To.* po-θ- (Only 2nd stem, recorded in song; see TGT VII. 4.23) (barking deer) barks. *Ka.* pugāl, pugil the cuckoo's note. *Pa.* pokk- to speak, tell. *Ga.* (Oll.) pok- to say; (S.) pokk- to say, tell. *Kuwi* (Mah.) pokh- to cry (of sambar). Cf. 4235 *Ta.* pukar. / Cf. Pkt. pokkaḷ calls (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8246). DED(S, N) 3476.

4234 *Ta.* pukalvu pride, arrogance. *Ka.* puggu, purgu id. *Te.* pogaru id. *Kuwi* (S.) pokh'nal, (Isr.) pōk- (-h-) to swagger. DED (S) 3477.

4235 *Ta.* pukar (-v- -nt-) to praise, extol, applaud; *n.* praise, eulogy, fame, exploit; pukarcei, pukarvu praise, adulation; pukarṭal adoration; pukarmai praiseworthiness, fame; pukal fame, renown. *Ma.* pukaruka to be praised; praise; pukar, pukarca praise, renown; pukarṭtuka to praise. *Ka.* pogar to praise; *n.* praise, renown; pogarke, pogarte praising, praise. *Tu.* pugaruni, pugaruni, pogaruni, pogaluni to praise, eulogize, flatter; pugarigē, pogulū praise, flattery. *Te.* pogadu, povadu to praise, applaud, eulogize, flatter; pogadika, pogad(i)ta praise, fame, flattery. *Kui* pōnga (pōngi-) to be sounded abroad, be famed, praised, made known; *n.* fame; pōpka (< pōk-p-; pōkt-) to make known, proclaim, preach; *n.* proclamation. *Malt.* pogole renown, praise; pogolare to be praised; pogolatre to praise, extol. Cf. 4233 *Ta.* pukal. DED(S) 3478.

4236 *Ka.* pukaḷi, pukuḷi, pukku, mukalī, mukulī, mukli female organ of generation, anus; pūku female organ of generation. *Tu.* pukuḷi anus. *Te.* (S/N) pūku female organ of generation. *Konda* pūku id. DED(S) 3479.

4237 *Ta.* pokaḷi, pukiṭi, pūṭi ear ornament worn by women on the top of the helix. *Ka.* bugadi, buguḍi ear ornament of females worn in the upper part of the ear. *Tu.* buguḍi female's ornament worn in the tip of the ear. *Te.* bugada, bogada gold pin worn by women in the tip of the ear. / Cf. Mar. bugḍi ear ornament. DED 3480.

4238 *Ta.* puku (pukuv-, pukk-) to reach, attain, enter, commence, go, ride, happen; (-pp-, -tt-; also pukuttu [pukutti-]) to cause to enter, insert; pukaḷṭu (pukaḷṭi-) to insert, introduce, infuse, instil; pukal entering, residence, help, refuge; pukali newcomer, settler; pukavu entering, mounting (as a vehicle); pukuḷi doorway, estuary; pukuṭi front door, occurrence, way, income; pukuṭu (pukuṭi-) to enter, happen; pukuru (-v-, -nt-) to enter; pukār mouth of a river; pukkil abode, place of refuge; pūr (-v-, -nt-) to enter; pūṭu (pūṭi-) id.; pūvi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to enter. *Ma.* pukuka (pukk-) to enter, begin; pukukka to put into; pukkikka to make to enter or receive; pūkuka to enter, reach a time; pūkkika to make to enter. *Ko.* uk- (ug- also in the negative; uky-) to enter. *To.* pux- (puk-) id. *Ka.* pugu, pogu (pokk-), hugu, hogu (hokk-), ogu id.; pugil entering, door, arrival. *Tu.* pogguni to enter, penetrate; poggaṇuni, poggaṇuni to cause to enter or penetrate, pierce. DED(S) 3481.

4239 *Ir.* bugari, bugiriya a large bamboo flute. *PālKu.* bugiri bamboo flute. *AIKu.* buguri id. *Ko.* bugi-r flute. *To.* puxury Toda flute. *Ka.* (Badaga) buguri id. ? Cf. 4368 *Ta.* pūri. DED(S) 3482.

4240 *Ta.* pukai smoke, mist, vapour, steam; (-v-, -nt-) to smoke, emit vapour or steam; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to smoke; pukaiccal smoke; pukaippu smoking, fumigation; pukai-vu smoking; pukār mist, fog, haze. *Ma.* puka smoke, vapour; pukayuka to reek, look dim, be darkened by smoke; pukekka to fumigate, preserve or dry by smoke. *Ko.* peg smoke; pog, po- tobacco. *To.* pax smoke, tobacco. *Ka.* poge to smoke; *n.* smoke, steam, vapour. *Koḍ.* poge smoke. *Tu.* pugē, pogē smoke, vapour, fume; pugeyuni to smoke; pugeyuni, pogeypuni to fumigate. *Te.* poga, pova smoke, fume; pogayu, povayu to smoke; pogucu, pogacu, (K. also) pogapu to smoke, fumigate, fry, season with spices; pogapu, pogupu frying, seasoning with spices. *Kol.* pog smoke, tobacco. *Nk.* pog smoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) pog, (S.) pōgu id.; (S.²) pogasur soot (see 2686 *Te.* cūru); (S.³) pōgu smoke; pōga tobacco; pogd- (pogud-) to fill with smoke. *Go.* (M.) pogo, (L.) poga tobacco (*Voc.* 2372b); (A. SR. S.) poya, (G. Mu. Ma.) poyo, (M.) poi smoke; (Mu.) poy- to smoke (*intr.*) (*Voc.*

2398). (ASu.) poyyūs- to season (curry). *Koṇḍa* pogo smoke. *Kui* (K.) pōkari id. *Kuwi* (F.) bhoyi, (S.) bōi, (Su.) bōyi, (Isr.) bōyr, (P.) bōy, (Mah., p. 75) pō'kari id. DED(S, N) 3483.

4241 *Tu. pukkaliyuni* to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Te. pukkili* id. *Pe. puki* ki- to swirl out the mouth. *Kuwi* (F.) gūti prokhalī to rinse out the mouth; (Isr.) prok- (h-) to wipe mouth. ? *Ta. pīku* (pīki-) to gargle, spit, flow, drip (as dew), exude (as honey from flowers); *pīlirru* (pīliri-) to gargle (*tr.*), drizzle, drop, sprinkle, let out (as milk from the udder); *pīlir* (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle; *pīlirru* (pīliri-) to spit out, vomit. DED(S) 3484.

4242 *Ka. buggi* cheek. *Te. pukkili* inside of the cheek; *pukkēdu* mouthful; *bukkēdu* a mouthful, as of any liquid; *bukka* inside or hollow of the mouth, mouthful; *bugga* cheek, inside of the cheek. *Kol. puki* cheek. *Nk. puki* id. *Pa. bukka* id. *Ga. (P.) buggal* (*pl. buggasil*) id. *Go. (M.) bukā*, (*L.*) *phukā*, *bhukā*, (*G. Mu. Ma. Ko.*) *bukka*, (*S.*) *bugga* id. (*Voc.* 2558). *Koṇḍa buku* mouthful; *bugli* cheek. *Kui* pūkul round-faced, plump; *būkūli* fat-faced, with cheeks puffed out; ? *brūkera* swollen-faced man or boy; *fem. brūkeri. Kuwi* (F. Isr.) būga, (*S. Su.*) *bugga* cheek. *Kur. pok'o* chubby-cheeked. DED(S) 3485.

4243 *Te. buggi* ashes, dust. *Kol. (Kin.) buggi* ashes. *Ga. (S.) buggi* earth. DED 3486.

4244 *Ta. puṅkaṇ* fool. *Ma. puṅkaṇ* id. DED 3487.

4245 *Ka. pucakkane* suddenly and with a small noise, as when spittle is ejected with force, a mouse quickly enters its hole, a lancet is quickly inserted into a boil, a stick is moved up and down in mud, etc. *Tu. pucukku* the force, as of spitting. DED 3488.

4246 *Ka. bus, busu, bussu, bos* a sound to imitate the puffing or hissing of a serpent, of a pair of bellows, of the snorting of cattle, etc. *Koḍ. bus ku-ṭ-* to hiss. *Tu. busu, busu-busu, bussu* gasping, panting, hissing. *Te. busa* hiss of a serpent, hissing, snorting, snoring, a deep breath, a sigh; *busabusa* noise of the boiling of water; *busabusāl-ādu* to hiss; *bussu* hiss of a snake. *Kol. (Pat., p. 143) puskarileng* to hiss. DED 3489.

4247 *Koṇḍa puski* brain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. T. Isr.) biski, (S.) bhijki, bhiski id. DEDS 688.

4248 *Te. pucca colocytha*, bitter apple, *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ga. (S.²) pucca kāya* id. DEDS 689.

4249 *Ka. buḍa, buḍu, boḍa* sound in imitation of that produced by a vessel, etc., when immersed into water, or by water issuing from the spout of a vessel, and of that produced by a small rattle-drum; *buḍakkane* with the sound of buḍa; *buḍabuḍike, buḍu-buḍike* a small rattle-drum. *Tu. buḍubuḍu* in drops. *Te. buḍabuḍa* with a bubbling noise;

buḍukku, buḍukkuna sound produced by anything suddenly sinking in water; *budu-buḍukka* a small rattling drum. / MBE 1969, pp. 294 f., no. 32, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9278, Skt. *budbuda-, buḍabuḍa*. DED 3490.

4250 *Ta. puṭal, puṭalai, puṭol* snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*. *Ma. puṭal, piṭṭal* id. *Ka. poṭla, paṭala, paṭala, paṭla* id.; *T. dioeca* Roxb. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) paḍala kāyi* snake-gourd. *Tu. paṭla T. anguina*. *Te. poṭla T. colubrina* [? *anguina*]. *Ga. (S) budrugi kāya* gourd; (*S.³*) *poṭla* snake-gourd (< *Te.*). *Go. (Ko.) poṭla* a kind of gourd (*Voc.* 2383). *Koṇḍa poṭla* snake-gourd. *Kui* puḍra a kind of pumpkin. / Cf. Skt. *paṭala-, paṭu-, paṭuka-* *T. dioeca*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7698. DED(S) 3491.

4251 *Ka. puḍuku, puḍuṅku, huḍuku, huḍaku, huḍiku* to search or feel with the hands, grope in search of, seek. *Te. puḍuku, puḍuku* to pick up, handle, take with the five fingers, give in small quantities, pinch, feel; *puṅkirinca* to give in small quantities or insufficiently, handle, finger, feel; *puḍisili* handful; *puḍisilincu* to hold in the hollowed palm; (*K.*) *puḍikili* holding, taking, handful. *Kol. puḍk-* (*puḍukt-*) to touch; (*Pat., p. 131*) *puḍkeng* to feel by touch. *Nk. puṅk-* to touch. *Go. (Koya T.) pūsk-* to feel for. *Kuwi* (F.) *brūcali* (*brūt-*) to snatch; (Isr.) *bru'-(-t)* id., grab; *brū-* (*-t*) to touch. / Cf. Mar. *huḍakṇē* to search (< mod. Ka.). DED(S, N) 3492.

4252 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to winnow, thresh, beat, strike, beat (drum), flap (wings); *n.* blow; *puṭaiṭṭu* stroke, sifting. *Ko. poṭe-* (*poṭe-*) to winnow (rice) with long up-and-down strokes to remove the husks after pestling. *To. puṭf-* (*puṭf-*) to winnow, flap (a branch of leaves in cleaning house, in wiping off Kurumba witchcraft), (waterfall) dashes down, (fever) attacks; *puṭ* beating; *tomk/ tobk wad* (*wadθ-*) to beat drum, publish by drum (< Badaga; see 3082). *Ka. poḍe* to strike, beat, throw (as a stone), drive (cattle, cart), beat off, prevent, fell (a tree); *n.* beating, etc.; (*PBh.*) *poḍar* to tremble; *poḍarpu* trembling, quivering. *Koḍ. poḍa-* (*poḍap-*, *poḍat-*) to flutter quickly to and fro (hcn with head cut off, persons struggling on ground, mouth in chewing). *Tu. puḍepuni, poḍepuni* to winnow, fan; *poḍuṭonuni* to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings, bustle, be in a hurry; *puḍipuni* quarrel, fight; *boṭṭuni* to beat (as a drum), hammer (as metal), knock (as a door); *caus. boṭṭavuni. Te. poḍucu* to fight; *poṭu* battle. *Ga. (S.) poḍu* fight. *Pe. poḍ-* (*poṭf-* [*port-*]) to hit (not to miss), (rain) to fall. DED(N) 3493.

4253 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, dilate, puff up (as from a blow); *n.* bulkiness, protuberance; *puṭaiṭṭu* swelling, protuberance from a blow; *puṭavi* (-pp-, -tt-), *puṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be swollen (as from a blow). *Koḍ.*

puḍi- (*puḍip-*, *puḍit-*) (leg, part of body) swells. *Tu. puḍkē* plump, fat; *puḍke, boḍke* a stout man. *Go. (Tr.) poṭānā* to swell (of dough), grow big (of a man, physically and esp. socially); (*Ph.*) *poṭānā* to swell; (*Driberg*) *porile* to swell (of grain) (*Voc.* 2453). DI:D 3494.

4254 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to utter a loud noise, roar, rattle; *n.* sound, noise (as from a stroke). *Kol. poḍ-* (*poṭf-*) (dog) barks; *i-sa* pod- to whistle. *Nk. poṭ-* to bark. *Ga. (P.) porp-* (*port-*) id. DED(S) 3495.

4255 *Ta. puṭai, puṭam* side, place. *Ma. puṭa* side. *Ka. (Hav.) hoḍe* id. *Tu. puḍē* border, edge, brink, margin, brim, side, interval, space; *poḍatārē* the side-bone of the skull. ? *Te. peḍa* side, page. DED(S) 3496.

4256 *Ta. puṭavai, puṭavai* cloth, garment, sari; *puṭam, puṭakam* cloth. *Ma. puṭa, puṭava* woman's cloth of 8 to 10 cubits, an awning. *Ko. porv* sari. *Ka. huṭṭige, huṭṭige* man's raiment, woman's cloth; (*PBh.*) *puṭṭige* a kind of dress. *Koḍ. poḍea* sari. *Te. puṭamu* cloth. / Cf. Skt. *phuṭṭika-* a kind of cloth; *BHS phuṭṭaka-* id. DED(S) 3497.

4257 *Pe. puṭki* a kind of rat. *Maṇḍ. ṭeṭra* puṭki id. *Kuwi* (D.) *poṭ'i* orli a kind of rodent. DEN 60.

4258 *Te. puṭṭa* a collection, a number, lot, heap, crowd. *Koṇḍa puṭa* (K., texts, p. 43) heap, mound. *Kui* puṭa heap, collection, pile, stack.

4259 *Ta. poṭi* that which is small, a little child; *poṭiyan* boy; insignificant person. *Ka. puṭṭa, puṭṭi, puṭa* smallness, shortness, littleness; small, etc.; a small, short man; *huḍuga* boy, child; *huḍugi* girl. *Tu. puṭṭa* small, little, diminutive; (*B-K.*) *puṭṭu* small, chubby. *Te. poṭṭi, poṭi* short, dwarfish; a dwarf; *buḍugu* short; *buḍuta* a little one, a child; short; *buḍutāḍu* a little boy; *boṭṭe* a little girl, a lass; *boṭṭēdu* a little boy, a lad; *boḍiga* a boy, a child. *Pa. piṭṭ* little. *Ga. (S.) puṭṭi* small. *Go. (SR.) puṭṭi* short (*Voc.* 2290). *Kui* *boṭoli* short, thickest, stumpy. *Kuwi* (F.) *pōṭila*, (Isr.) *pōṭila* a short man, a dwarf; *fem. (F.) pōṭi* (*pl. pōṭisika*). *Kur. puḍḍā* short (not tall), too short; *puḍḍnā* to be too small or too short for. *Malt. puṭḍond* a very small quantity of fluid. ? *Br. paṭak* short, stunted. / Cf. Skt. *puṭṭ-* to be small (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8256); Pkt. (*DNM*) *phidda-* dwarf. DED(S) 3498.

4260 *Pe. puṭ-* (*-t*) to set fire to, kindle. *Kui* *puṭpa* (*puṭf-*), *puṭpa* (*puṭf-*) to roast. DEDS 690.

4261 *Ma. puṭṭa* fox, jackal. *Tu. puṭṭē* id. DEDS 691.

4262 *Ta. puṭṭi* measure of capacity (750 Madras paṭi), land measure (8 to 11½ acres), bazaar weight (20 maṇu = 500 lb.). *Te. puṭṭi* measure of capacity (20 tūmu), weight of 500 lb. *Go. (Pat.) puṭṭi* a measure of corn

(*Voc.* 2291). *Pe. puṭi* a measure of capacity. DED(S, N) 3499.

4263 *Ta. puṭṭil* quiver, sheath, basket, winnow. *Ma. puṭṭil* thick mat serving as receptacle or covering of the body. *Ka. puṭṭi, buṭṭi, buṭṭe* basket; (*K.²*) *puḍike, puḍuke* id., a case. *Tu. puṭṭi* small round basket; *puḍayi, puḍāyi, buṭṭi* basket. *Te. puṭi* flower-basket; *puṭika, puṭṭika, puṭike, puṭṭike* small basket; *puṭṭi* circular basket-boat covered with leather; *buṭṭa, buṭṭi, buṭṭika* basket; *boṭṭa* large cylindrical basket for storing grain. *Ga. (S.³) buṭṭu* basket. *Go. (Ko.) buṭul* basket with lid (*Voc.* 2564). *Koṇḍa buṭi* a small basket. *Kui* *puṭi* large basket. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūṭka* basket (larger); (Isr.) *puṭka* small basket. / Cf. Mar. *buṭṭi* basket. DED(S, N) 3500.

4264 *Ko. uṭ-* (*uc-*) to be born, (plant, hair) sprouts (< Badaga); *uc-* (*uṭc-*) to create, bear, beget; *uṭ* beauty of body (esp. shining complexion), facts of a matter. *To. puṭ-* (*puṭy-*) to grow (*intr.*; grass, tree, hair); *uṭ-* (*uṭy-*) to be born (in songs; < Badaga); *uṭ* creation, birth, physique, beauty. *Ka. puṭṭu, huṭṭu, uṭṭu* to arise, originate, come into existence, be born; *n.* birth, origin, progeny, family; *puṭṭisu, huṭṭisu* to cause to be born, create. *Koḍ. puṭṭ-* (*puṭṭi-*) to be born, (seed) sprouts. *Tu. puṭṭuni* to be born, come into existence, originate, spring up, be produced; *puṭṭavuni* to produce, originate, cause to be born. *Te. puṭṭu* to be born, produced, arise, come into existence; *n.* birth; *puṭṭineu* to create, generate, produce; *puṭṭuka, puṭṭugu, puṭṭuvu* birth, creation, origin. *Kol. (SR.) puṭṭ-* to be born. *Nk. puṭṭ-* id. *Pa. puṭṭ-* id. *Ga. (S.) puṭṭ-er-* id. *Go. (Tr.) puṭṭānā* id., occur, be found, be met with; (*Y. G. Mu. M. S. Ko.*) *puṭ-* to be born, be got, be found; *caus. (SR.) puṭṭasānā* to acquire; (*ChD.*) *puṭṭasānā* to earn; (*Ph.*) *puṭṭasānā* to get; (*W.*) *puṭṭasānā* to meet; (*Mu.*) *puṭṭi/ puṭh-* to give birth to (*Voc.* 2289). *Koṇḍa puṭ-* to be born, be produced, be got; *puṭu ilu, puḍgu ilu* birthplace, parents' house; *puḍgu masu* birth-mark, mole. DED(S) 3501.

4265 *Ta. (lex.) uṭu* oar, boatman's pole. *To. puṭ* stirring stick. *Ka. puṭṭu* wooden ladle or spoon, paddle; *huṭṭu, uṭṭu* paddle. DED 3502, 503.

4265A *Ta. puṭṭi* flask, bottle. *Ko. poṭy* bottle. *Ta. puṭy* id. *Ka. buḍḍi* glass bottle. *Te. buḍḍi, buḍḍiga* bottle, flask. *Go. (SR.) buḍḍi* earthen vessel (*Voc.* 2566). DED(S) 3503.

4266 *Ta. puṭṭā, puṭṭai* swelled testicle, elephantoid scrotum. *Ka. buḍḍe* rising or swelling, swollen testicle. *Te. buḍḍa* bubble, rupture, testicle; (*K.*) *maḍḍa, moḍḍa* penis. *Kol. buḍḍe* genitals (male or female, esp. penis), (*Kin.*) testicles. *Pa. buḍḍa* genitals. *Go. (M.) moḍa* penis (*Voc.* 2978). *Kuwi* (F.) *budda* testicle (animal); (Isr.) *buḍa* testicle, penis. DED(S) 3504.

4267 *Go.* (Tr.) puŋki-pittē small bird which makes its nest by sewing teak leaves together (*Voc.* 2287). *Malt.* porke a bird which makes its nest in a leaf sewn up. DED 3505.

4268 *Ta.* pup wound, ulcer, raw sore, scar. *Ma.* pup sore, ulcer, wound. *Ko.* pup sore, wound in process of healing. *Ka.* pup wound, ulcer, sore, boil. *Kođ.* punñi sore (not an open wound). *Tu.* pūdi sore, ulcer, abscess; pūpdeŋ matter from a sore. *Te.* punđu sore, abscess, ulcer, boil. *Kol.* pun (*pl.* punđl) wound, pussy sore. *Nk.* pun (*pl.* punkuŋ) boil, wound. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) pun wound. *Go.* (A. S.) pun boil; (*Ko.*) punđu wound (*Voc.* 2300). *Koṇḍa* punđu (*pl.* puŋku) id. *Kui* puđu (*pl.* puŋka) pimple, dry itch. *Kuwi* (Isr.) pūdu scar, mark; pimples, boil; pūŋka ā- to have pimples or swelling. *Malt.* punu sore, wound. DED(S) 3506.

4269 *Ka.* (Hav.) huñi borders of a rice-field. *Kođ.* kippun lower level in a field; meppun upper level in a field (cf. 1619, 5086). *Tu.* pupi the border of a field.

4270 *Ka.* puñja a kind of insect. *Te.* piđju, piđdu, piñju, piñdu a tick.

4271 *Ta.* panai, papai bamboo. *Ko.* pen bamboo milkpot. *To.* pīp id. *Kođ.* punđa bamboo. DED 3507.

4272 *Ka.* punđa refractory, turbulent; a free-booter, rascal, lawless fellow, a licentious man; punđu, punđutana lawless proceedings, brigandage, depravity. *Kođ.* punđi quarrel; punđē quarrelsome man. *Tu.* punđa mischievous, quarrelsome, wicked. /Cf. *Mar.* pūđ refractory, turbulent. DED 3508.

4273 *Ta.* puñtai pudendum mullebre. *Ko.* piđ id. *To.* piđy penis. *Kuwi* (F.) pūtki male organ. Cf. 4379 *Ta.* piñu. DED 3509.

4274 *Ta.* putavu, puta, putavam, putā door, gate. *Ka.* pudi the side of a door. DED 3510.

4275 *Ta.* putu, putiya new; putitu that which is new or wonderful; first sheaves of a rice crop (offered to Lakṣmi); putiyar, putiyavar, putiyōr newcomers, guests; putir first sheaves; putinam newness, novelty, wonderful thing; putukku (putukki-) to renovate, adorn; putuppi (-pp- -tt-) to renovate, repair, remodel, modernize; putumai newness, novelty, strangeness, a wonder, plenty, excess, intensity, brightness; putuvatu anything new; putuval land newly brought under cultivation; putuvōr strangers, inexperienced persons; putai novelty; puttapputiya, puttamputiya brand-new, very recent; puttapputmai brand-new or very recent thing; puttan new person or thing; puttē novelty; stranger, strange woman; god; puñar newness; ? puñiru recency of delivery (as of a woman), that which is recently born, newness. *Ma.* putu new, fresh; putukuka to be renewed; putukkam newness, a wonderful thing; putukkuka to renew, mend; putuma a novelty, wonderful sight, an

entertaining story; puttan a fresh, new thing; puttari new rice used in ceremonies. *Ko.* pud new; ock ritually new after purification. *To.* puō, puōn new. *Ka.* posa, posatu, hosa, hosatu, hosadu, hostu that which is new; newness, freshness, beauty, novelty, wonderfulness; new, etc.; posamba, hosaba a new man. *Kođ.* pudume wonder; puttēri rice harvest festival; (Shannugam) pudiyē new (*masc.*). *Tu.* posa new, novel, fresh, recent, strange, wonderful; posatu that which is new, fresh; newly; posatāye, posaba a new man, novice; (Shannugam) fem. posabetti; pudubāru new paddy; puddāru the harvest feast. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) puni new. *Pa.* pun id. *Go.* (OIL.) pun, (S) punc id. *Go.* (Tr.) punō, (W.) pūnal, (M.) pulinā, (L.) punā id. (*Voc.* 2301). *Koṇḍa* pūni id. *Pe.* pūn id. *Manđ.* pūn id. *Kui* pūni new, fresh, newly arrived; newly; pūnanju a new man, man but recently arrived; fem. pūnari. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) pūni, (Isr. p. 127) pu'ni new; (S.) pu'nani kēpina to renew. *Kur.* punā new, recently born, unaccustomed. *Malt.* pune new. *Br.* pūskun new, fresh, recently. DED(S) 3511.

4276 *Kur.* puturnā (puttras) to vomit. *Malt.* putre id. DED 3512.

4277 *Kol.* put- (putt-) to cut in pieces, pluck (flower), break (rope). *Nk.* put- to cut, pluck. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) put- to be cut, break (*intr.*); putuk- to cut to pieces. *Kur.* pudugnā (pudgas) to pluck out (hair, etc.), strip (fowl) by plucking. DEDS 692.

4278 *Go.* (Mu.) putga feather; (Ph.) putgā id., wing (*Voc.* 2297). *Pe.* puteliŋ, puteliŋ, butuliŋ (*pl.*) eyebrows (kaṅku p.). DEDS 693.

4279 *Ka.* buddaṇige, buddali, buddalike, budli bottle made of skin to hold oil, ghee, etc. *Tu.* budulē, buddali, buddoli skin bottle. /Cf. *Mar.* budlā a bottle or vessel made of skin. DEDS 694.

4280 *Go.* (Ma.) bomoli foam; bommul (D.) id., (Mu.) bubble (*Voc.* 2632); (LuS.) bomolee saliva, foam, froth. *Pe.* pumel foam. *Manđ.* pumbel id. *Kui* pumbeli id., froth. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) pomboli foam; (F.) pumbulli froth. DEDS 696.

4281 *Ta.* puy (-v-, -nt-) to be pulled out, torn off, wrested, disappear; (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; puya (-pp-, -nt-) to extract, pull out, uproot, depart, separate; puyakku departing, separation; pūy (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; poy (-v-, -t-) to be pulled out, torn off. *Te.* (K.) puccu to pull out, remove (as a thorn or arrow). *Kol.* pus- (pust-) to pull, pull out, take off (clothes), (Kin.) bring out. *Nk.* pus- to pluck, take, remove. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) puc(c)- (pust-) to take out something, pull out. *Pa.* pucc- to extract, take off; puyk- to pull out, pluck. *Go.* (OIL.) puskir- to put off (clothes); (S.) pucc- to pull out, remove; (P.) pusk- to take out something, pull out; (S.³) puc- to take out. *Go.* (Tr.) puckānā to become loose (of

a shoe, ring, lid of a box, etc.) (*Voc.* 2284); (*Ko.*) puc- to pull off, remove (skin of fruit) (*Voc.* 2283). *Malt.* puce to put off (as attire), undress; pucgre to become loose. DED(S) 3513.

4282 *Pa.* puyil ploughshare; urum puyil thunderbolt. *Go.* (OIL.) puyul ploughshare. *Go.* (Mu.) puyil id. (*Voc.* 2304). DED(S) 3514.

4283 *Ta.* pura (-pp-, -nt-) to keep, preserve, protect, govern, bestow, reverence; purantār kings; purappu keeping, protection; puravu care, protection, gift, boon, tax, land given free of rent by a king; puravalan protector, preserver, defender, king. *Ko.* por first offerings of food to god in palm ceremony. *Ka.* pore to nourish, cherish, support, preserve, invigorate; be nourished or fed; *n.* nourishing, invigoration, refreshment; pokkuḷa, pokkuḷi state of having oneself fed by others (e.g. a cuckoo); horakuḷi person who depends on others for his sustenance. *Te.* prōcu to nourish, protect, preserve, support; prōdi nourishment; prōpu protection, support; prōpadu to be nourished; prāpu support, protection, patronage, refuge. *Kol.* (SR.) puray- to tame, maintain. *Pa.* porip- (porit-) to rear, foster. *Go.* (L.) porpanā to nourish, cherish; (*Ko.*) porp- to bring up, foster (child) (*Voc.* 2411). DED(S) 3515.

4284 *Ta.* putacai, putōcai halter or headstall of an elephant. *Ka.* horaje cord put round the neck of an elephant; hor(a)ji a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car. DEDS 697.

4285 *Ta.* purai (puraiv-, purant-, pirai (pirai-, pirant-) to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll (as waves), overflow, be deranged or changed (as times, customs or laws), be overturned (as a state), go back on one's word, be refuted, die; purai, pirai lying, deceit, insurrection; puraiŋ (puraŋ-) to turn a thing over, roll, turn up (as the soil in ploughing), fry (as vegetable curry), nauseate, deceive, pervert, smear, foul with dirt; *n.* turning over, overturn, prevarication, deceit, treachery, nausea, colic; puraiŋ upsetting, disorder, anarchy; puraiŋ, piraiŋ deceiver, liar; piraiŋ deceit. *Ma.* puraiŋ to roll; puraiŋka to turn about; puraiŋka to revolve in the mind; piraiŋka to wallow, roll, turn, be smeared, overflow; piraiŋka to roll about (*tr.*), distort words, deceive, rub as ointment, soil; piraiŋ deceit, lewdness; piraiŋ fraudulent; piraiŋ confusion, consternation; piraiŋ turning about, wallowing. *Ko.* porp- (porđ-), po-p- (po-pđ-) to roll backwards and forwards (*intr.*); porp- (porp-), po-p- (po-p-), po-p- (po-p-), po-p- (po-p-) id. (*tr.*); porđ, porp act of rolling backwards and forwards; perp- (perđ-) to turn upside down (*intr.*), (person) does opposite of what he promised; perp- (perp-) to turn upside down (*tr.*). *To.* pi-p- (pi-p-) to tumble over or down; pi-p- (pi-p-) to push over or down. *Ka.* porai, purai to roll,

welter, wallow; (Hal.) hođdu to roll about. *Tu.* pureluni, pureyuni, poreluni, poređuni to roll (*intr.*), turn; purepuni, porepuni, porelpuni to roll (*tr.*), turn over, recant, impute, attribute; porely reeling; porakuni to roll, run over; pereduni to roll, move, wallow. *Te.* por(a)lu to roll, roll on the ground, overflow; *n.* rolling, overflowing; por(a)u(u), por(a)lincu to roll or roll over (*tr.*); por(a)lika rolling, overflow; porupu to roll, as in a powder, mix up. DED(S, N) 3516.

4286 *Ka.* puri strength, courage, pride; (Hal.) hurupu energy; (Hav.) huruppu id., enthusiasm. *Te.* puri-konu to gain strength or spirits; puri-kolupu to incite, rouse, urge, goad, encourage. DED(N) 3517.

4287 *Ta.* puri (-v-, -nt-) to desire; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to desire; *n.* desire; purivu desire, love, attachment. *Te.* pura-pural-ādu to be eager or desirous. DED 3518.

4288 *Kui* buru, burku fine rain. *Kuwi* (S.) būri būri rinai, būri piyu rinai to misle [i.e. mizzle, drizzle]; (T.) būri piyu, (Isr.) būri būri piyu drizzle. DEDS 699.

4289 *Kol.* (Kin.) purug (*obl.* purg-) basket. *Go.* (S.²) burki a small kind of basket. *Kui* burka, burki id. (Kamaleswaran). DEN 61.

4290 *Ta.* puruŋu ceremonial pollution on account of childbirth. *To.* piŋ a-ŋ hut to which woman goes after childbirth and stays until new moon; piŋ u-ŋ to throw earth on corpse at funeral (u-ŋ to roll [tr.; 664(a)]; piŋ here is 'death pollution'). *Ka.* puruŋu ceremonial uncleanness after childbirth. *Te.* puruŋu (*in cpds.* puriŋ) id., childbirth, delivery. *Go.* (S.³) puruŋu delivery of a child. *Koṇḍa* puruŋ pollution during childbirth. DED(S) 3519.

4291 *Ka.* burude mud, mire. *Tu.* burde id. *Te.* burada id. *Pa.* (S.) burda mud. *Go.* (P.) burda id. *Go.* (Ko.) burda id. (*Voc.* 2576). *Koṇḍa* burda slush, mud, dirt. DED (S) 3520.

4292 *To.* pū-ŋ flex wightiana. *Ka.* (Badaga) (Lush.) huruŋu id. DED 3521.

4293 *Ta.* purai (-pp-, -tt-) to be defective, slip into wrong note in singing; *n.* defect, blemish, falsehood; puraiŋ defect, weakness, discord, flaw; puraiŋ defective note in singing; puraiŋ fault, flaw, defect, doubt; purivu error; puraiŋ-ŋu to be suffocated by food passing into the windpipe. *Ka.* pore, porake error, mistake, fault; the wrong way in drinking or swallowing; porey-ŋu choking sensation to arise from a mouthful going the wrong way. *Te.* pora error, misunderstanding, duplicity, fraud; pora-pađu, pora-bađu, pora-pōvu anything to go the wrong way in swallowing. DED(S) 3522.

4294 *Ta.* purai house, dwelling, small room; pirai shed, factory; puraiyan house,

cottage, dwelling made of leaves; *puraiyul* house. *Ma. pura* house (esp. thatched house), hut, room. *Koḍ. pore* thatched roof. *Tu. porē, purē* roof, ceiling; *pura* house. DED(S) 3523.

4295 *Ta. purai* cataract (on the eye); *pori* (-v-, -nt-) to form as a thin stratum or layer of salt; *porukku* flake, skin, thin layer that peels off, scale, bark, rind; *pokku* flake, scale. *Ka. pore* a fold, layer, stratum; *horike, horige* the scale or coat of an onion, a thin layer or scale of a stone, lamina, stratum, layer. *Te. pora* layer, film, membrane, skin, stratum, fold, cataract, cast skin of snake; *poraṭa* page, (K. also) layer. *Konda poro* layer, space between two rocks. Cf. 3981 *Ka. pare*. DED(S) 3524.

4296 *Ta. purai* deep ulcer, fistula. *Ka. pure*, *pore* boil, ulcer. DED 3525.

4297 *Ta. purai* tubular hollow, tube, pipe, windpipe. *Tu. perevuni* to be bored, perforated; *perepini* to bore, perforate; *burma, burmu* a gimlet; *berpuri* a borer. DEDS 698.

4298 *Go. (A. Y. D. Mu.) burkal*, (Ph.) *burkā(l)*, (W.) *burkāl*, (G. S.) *burkal* tiger (*Voc.* 2574). *Pe. burka* id. *Mand. burka* id. DEDS 700.

4299 *Nk. purni* bone. *Ga. (Oll.) pūn* id.; (P.) *iḍmūl pūn* backbone. ? *Ka. huri* id., spine. ? Cf. 4339 *Te. punuka*. DED(S) 3526.

4300 *Ta. pul* grass, grass family (e.g. bamboo); *pillu* grass; *pul-vāy* deer. *Ma. pul* grass, hay, straw. *Ko. pul* grass, thatching grass. *To. pul* thatching grass; *ul* grass (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka. pul* grass, straw; *pulle* deer. *Koḍ. pilli* grass. *Tu. pullu* a rush, a kind of grass. *Te. pulu, pullu, pillu* grass. *Go. (SR.) pilp* thatch (*Voc.* 2252); (Kōya Su.) *pulla* hay. *Kuwi (Isr.) pilka* grass, bunch of grass. DED(S, N) 3528.

4301 *Ta. pul* smallness in quantity, number, or value; *pun* small; *punmai* smallness. *Ka. (PBh.) pul* mean, in: *pul-vage* a mean or low thought (see 5205). *Te. pullu* little, small. *Malt. pul-ond* a little; *pulo-qadi* a little only, very little, least. DEDS(N) 701.

4302 *Ta. pula* (-pp-, -nt-) to pout, sulk, be displeased, suffer pain, dislike; *pulaval* displeasure, dislike; *pulavi* sulks, displeasure, dislike; *pulavu* dislike. *Malt. pule* to be jealous; *pulware* jealous. DEDS 702.

4303 *Ta. pulam* arable land, rice field; place, place, quarter; *pulan, pulavu* arable land; ? *pulampān* chief or lord of a maritime tract [prob. originally 'chief of a village in the maritime tract']. *Ma. pulam* cornfield; place. *Ka. pola* a plough-field; place, direction. *Tu. pula* pasture. *Te. polamu* field, place of cultivated land; *polamari* cultivator; (insecr.) *pulambu, pulombu* field. *Kol. (Br.) polam* field. *Pa. polub (pl. polbul)* village. *Ga. (Oll.) polub, (S.) pollub* id. DED(S) 3529.

4304 *Ta. pulampu (pulampi-)* to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly; *n.* sound, foolish talk, lament, grief; *pulampal* sound, chattering, weeping, grieving; *pulappam* chattering, raving, lamentation; *pulāvu (pulāvi-)* to make noise. *Ma. pulampuka* to sound, bemoan, lament, speak hastily; *pulampal* lamentation. *Ka. palumbu, halūbu* to lament. *Koḍ. poli* (-v-, -ñj-) to bark repeatedly (song-word). *Tu. palambuni* to lament; *pollē* slander, tale-bearing. *Te. panavu*, (K. also) *palumu, palavu* to lament; ? *palumu* to prattle; *n.* prattle; ? *palavu, palavineu, palavarineu, paluvarineu* to talk in sleep; *palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu* talking in sleep (or with 3887 *Ta. papi*). *Pa. polla* noise, hissing of snake. *Go. polo* (SR.) story, (G.) word, advice, (S.) answer, matter; (Mu.) *pallo* word, speech; (Ma.) *pola* language, speech (*Voc.* 2422). DED(S, N) 3530.

4305 *Ta. pular* (-v-, -nt-) to dawn; *pularcci* dawning; *pularpu, pularvu, pulari* dawn; *pulāvu (pulāvi-)* to dawn; *pur-pull-ēgal* expr. indicating break of day; *punnam-pulari* early dawn. *Ma. pularuka* to dawn, light to appear; *pular* dawn; *pularcca* daybreak; *pularttuka* to bring to the light. *Koḍ. polat- (polav-, poland-)* to dawn; *polat- (polati-)* to spend night until dawn; *polace*, (Mercara dialect) *polaca* dawn; *pola-ka* morning. *Tu. pulle, pullu, pulliyakela, pullayakolē* morning, daybreak; early in the morning. *Malt. pulpulre* to shine through whiteness. Cf. 4551 *Ta. poli*. DED(S) 3531.

4306 *Ta. pulavai, pulavai-marutu, pūlati* flowering *murdah, Terminalia paniculata*. *Ma. pulla-marutu* a timber. *Ka. huli*ve the timber tree *T. p. Te. (DCV) pula-maddi, puligi* id. DEDS 703.

4307 *Ta. puli, pul* tiger. *Ma. puli* id. *Ko. puij* id. *To. pūy, ūly* (< Badaga *huli*) id. *Ka. puli* id. *Tu. pili* id. *Kor. (M. T.) hili* id. *Te. puli, pedda puli, bebbuli* id.; *ciruta puli* leopard, cheetah. *Kol. (Kin. P. Haig, Hislop)* *pul*, (Kin. SR.) *perpul* tiger. *Nk. pul* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pul(a)* id. *Ga. (Oll.) berpul, (S.) pullu (pl. pulkul), berbullu (pl. berbulkul)*, (S.³) *pulu* id. *Go. (Tr.) pulli (pl. pulk)*, (SR.) *puli*, (Ma.) *pul*, (W. Ph.) *puliyāl* id. (*Voc.* 2313). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pulli*- tiger. DED(S) 3532.

4308 *Ta. pulku (pulki-), pullu (pulli-)* to embrace, copulate, be attached (to friends); *poli* (-v-, -nt-) to cover (bull or ram); *poli, poliecal, polippu, polivu* covering (among animals). *Ma. pulkuka, pulluka* to embrace, copulate. DED(S) 3533.

4309 *Ka. bulla, bulli* male generative organ. *Te. bulla, bulli* penis (used with reference to a child). / Cf. Mar. *buli, bulli* a child's organ; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9292(1). DED(S) 3534.

4310 *Ta. pul* tawny colour; *pullai* dull, yellowish colour. *Ma. pulla* a yellowish colour of cattle. *Ko. bul* liver-coloured; *bul(n)* *n. pr.* dog or bullock; *fem. buly*. *Te. pula* yellowish; *pulla* brown, tawny. *Ga. (S.³) pula* light brown colour (< *Te.*). DED(S) 3535.

4311 *Ka. buvva* boiled rice (in children's language). *Te. buvva* food, rice. DED 3536.

4312 *Ta. puṇu* worm, maggot; (-pp-, -tt-) to breed worms, be worthless (as a worm-eaten thing); *puṇuppu* breeding of worms. *Ma. puṇu* worm, caterpillar, maggot, grub, moth, mite; *puṇukka* to be eaten or infected by worms, putrefy, rot. *Ko. pu-* worm, maggot. *To. puf* worm, intestinal worm; *u-* worm in skin, brain, or body (not intestinal) (< Badaga *hū**; Emeneau, *Language*, 15. 45); *pory* stink of a corpse (or with 3999 *Ta. para*). *Ka. puṇu, puṇa* worm, insect in general, snake; *puṇi* to be eaten or infected by worms, get worm-eaten, putrefy; *puṇicil* rottenness, cariousness; *puṇuku* that is eaten by vermin, state of being worm-eaten or decayed, ulcer, sore; *puṇu* ruin, wickedness. *Koḍ. pulu* worm; *pung- (puggi-)* (meat) becomes slightly decomposed, (sore) festers a little. *Tu. puri* worm, mite, moth, skin parasite; *pura, puru* snail; *puriganṭy* anything eaten or perforated by worms, worm-eaten; *purkuni* to rot, decay, become putrid; *purūguni, purūguni* to ferment, decompose, decay; *purūgely* fermented, decayed, mouldy; *purūgaṭy* id.; fermentation, decay; *puppi, puppu* decay, rottenness. *Te. pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu, pruvu* worm, any insect or reptile, snake; *p(r)uccu* to rot, be putrefied, decay; *p(r)uppi* rottenness, decay; (K.) *pruṇḡudu* leucoderma. *Kol. purre* worm. *Nk. purre* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pur(r)e* worm, insect. *Pa. puṇut (pl. puṇil)* worm. *Ga. (S.) puṇut* insect. *Go. (Tr.) puṇi (pl. purk)*, (W.) *puṇi* worm, insect; (A. Ch.) *puṇi (pl. purk)*; (Ph.) *puṇi, puri, (Mu.) puṇi, puṇuy (pl. purk)* worm (*Voc.* 2316); (Tr.) *puritānā*, (Mu.) *pur-* to breed worms; (Ch.) *puṇi*- to be worm-eaten (*Voc.* 2311). *Konda piriṇu (pl. pirkū)*, (BB) *piri (pl. pirkū)* snail; *piṇvu (pl. pirkū)*, (BB) *piṇu* worm. *Pe. pri (pl. priku)* worm, insect. *Kui priu, priu (pl. prika)*, *piṇu (pl. pika)* wingless insect, worm, maggot. *Kuwi (F.) priyūli (pl. prika)* caterpillar; (S.) *pliguli* insect; (Su. Isr.) *priyuli (pl. prika)* worm; (S.) *pliginai* to infest. *Kur. poegō* worm, caterpillar, fleshy larva esp. of beetle; *poecnā (puccyas)* to engender worms (as a wound, rotten cheese, etc.); rot, fester. *Malt. pocru* worm, caterpillar; *posgo* weevil. *Br. pū* worm, maggot, caterpillar; *pul-mak(ki)* tapeworm (makī intestinal worm < Pers.). ? Cf. 4353 *Ta. pūcci*. / Cf. Skt. *pīlu*- worm, H. *pīlū* id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8240); Skt. *pūndra*- id.; Skt. *pulaka*- a kind of insect or vermin, Pali *pulava*- worm, maggot; Skt. *phullaka*- worm, H. *phūl* maggots hatched in meat. DED(S) 3537.

4313 *Ta. puṇuku, puṇuku* civet; civet cat. *Ma. puṇuku, puṇu* id. *Ka. puṇa, puṇu, punugu, puṇagu, punagu, puṇagu, puṇa* civet. *Koḍ. pu-bekki* civet cat. *Tu. punūguo, punugu, punugu* civet. *Te. punūgu* id. DED 3538.

4314 *Ta. puṇuku* arrowhead; *puṇutu* feathered part of an arrow. *Ka. piṇuku, piṇu* id. / ? Cf. Skt. *puṇkha*- shaft or feathered part of an arrow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8247. DED 3539.

4315 *Ta. puṇūku (puṇūki-)* to be steamed, parboiled, stew, be sultry, be hot with anger; *puṇūkal* parboiling, anger, sultriness, perspiration; *puṇukku (puṇukki-)* to boil (paddy) before husking, scorch (as the sun); *n.* boiling grains, well-boiled food; *puṇukkal* anything slightly boiled, cooked rice; *puṇukkam* heat, sultriness, sweat, grief. *Ma. puṇūhuka* to be boiling, stewed, steamed; parboil; *puṇukkuka* to boil (tr.); *puṇukkam* boiling, steaming heat; *puṇukku* fruits or vegetables boiled, a dish of curry; *puṇukuka* to be hot (by a close room). *To. puṇk- (pusky-)* to boil (potatoes). *Ka. puṇgu* to burn; *puggi, puggi* rice boiled with pulse, salted or sweetened. *Koḍ. pukk- (pukki-)* to boil so as to loosen skin or husk. *Tu. purguni* to be well-boiled (as rice); *purkuni* to be half-baked; *purkāvuni* to bake in embers; (B-K.) *purkāvū* to half-bake. *Kor. (T.) purga* overboiled rice. *Te. pulagam* rice boiled with green dal (? < Skt.). ? *Go. (A.) piri*- to boil (intr.). (Tr.) *piṇitānā* to boil furiously, boil over; (Ph.) *piditānā* to boil over (*Voc.* 2244). *Kur. pūxnā* to boil (tr.); *refl. and pass. pūxnā*. *Malt. pūge* to boil; *pūge, pūge* boiled grain. ? *Br. palhing* to be boiling, on the boil, stewed; boil with rage; *palēfing* to make to boil, boil (meat). (For *Kur. Malt., Burrow* 1968, p. 67; for *Br., MBE* 1980a, p. 312, n. 1). / Cf. Skt. *pulāka*- a lump of boiled rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8295. DED(S, N) 3540.

4316 *Ta. puṇuti* dust, pulverised or fine powder, dry earth; *pūṇti* dust; *pūṇi* powder, dust, sacred ashes; [pūṇti ashes, dust, powder]. *Ma. puṇuti, pūṇi* dust, earth put to the roots of trees, pollen, rust; (Tiyya) *pūyi* sand; [pūti, bhūti ashes]. [*Ko. pu-dy* id.]. [*To. pu-ṭy* id.]. *Ka. [būda, būdi, būdu* ashes]; *hoyige, (Hav.) hoyge* sand. [*Koḍ. bu-di* ashes]. *Tu. poyyē-sand*; [būdi ashes; būdiṅga, būdu ash-coloured]. *Te. būdida, [būdi] ashes*. *Kol. (Pat., p. 23) būddi* ash. *Nk. būrdi* id. ? *Pa. pormil, pormil* rubbish. ? *Malt. pors* sweepings. / Cf. Skt. *bhūti*-ashes. The forms in brackets are probably, but not all necessarily, borrowed from Skt. DED (S, N) 3541.

4317 *Ta. puṇai* hole, tube, entrance, gate, forest path, by-path, narrow path; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, riddle; *puṇal* tube, drain; *pūṇ* hole; *pūṇai* wicket gate, mountain pass, crevice, opening. *Ma. puṇa* gap in a wall. *Ko. pul* crevice, crack, lane between houses; *pīṇ* way, road, entrance to path through thicket. *To.*

pīl way through thicket; wa-l pīl drainage hole in wall (cf. 999); pīl hole in wall, esp. for leading off bath-water. *Ka. poṛe* path, road. *Tu. poṛaly.* (B-K. also) *puṛaly, puṛaly* fife, flute. *Te. punta* path or road for cattle. DED(S, N) 3542.

4318 *Ma. puṛa* river. *Ko. pey* id.; *peyv-e-r* (obl. *peyv-e-t*) id. (e-r id., s.v. 5159 *Ta. yaru*). *To. pa-w* id.; *pa-* top the river's noise of waves beating (for top, see 3069). *Ka. poṛe* river. *Koḍ. pole* id. DED 3543.

4319 *Ta. puḷ* bird; stick used in the game of tipcat. *Ma. puḷ* any small bird. *Ko. puḷ, puḷ* small stick used in tipcat. *To. pīl* bird. *Te. puḷḷu* id. DED 3544.

4320 *Ma. puḷayuka* to twirl about, wriggle, snake to twine itself round the body of men or beasts; *puḷayikka* to brandish, swing, switch; *pulekka* to roll oneself, loiter about, revel, swagger, strut; *puḷappu* revelling, overbearing manner. *Ka. pole* to roll, roll about, move to and fro, wallow, move in a circle; *polapu* trembling, shaking, rolling, a swing, hammock; *polayisu* to cause to roll, cause to go round in a circle, brandish. *Te. polayu* to wander, move about. DED(S) 3545.

4321 *Ta. puṇai* raft, float, ship. *Tu. puḷā-vuni* to float; *puḷapāvuni* to cause to float; *puḷampuni* to set afloat; *puṇaly* floating; *puṇaluni, puṇaluni* to float. *Kor. (M.) boḷa* id. DEN 63, and from DED(S) 3559.

4322 *Ta. puḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to turn sour, ferment, be leavened; *n.* acidity, tartness, tamarind, curry containing tamarind, acid substance; *puḷiccal* anything acid, sour, or leavened; *puḷippu* sourness, acidity, fermenting, acid. *Ma. puḷikka* to be sour, ferment; *puḷi* sourness, acidity, acid, tamarind; *puḷippu* acidity; *puḷiyan, puḷa* sour. *Ka. puḷy* sour; *puḷy-puḷe-* (puḷe-) to be sour, (mouth) tastes sour. *To. puḷy* tamarind; *puḷy-* (puḷe-) to be sour. *Ka. puḷi, puḷla, puḷu,* *puḷla* acidity, sourness; *puṇise, huṇise, huṇisi* tamarind; *huḷi* (-t-) to be or turn sour. *Koḍ. puḷi* sour; orange, vinegar; (Shanmugam) *puḷiṇje* tamarind. *Tu. puḷi, puḷi* acidity, a sour fruit, tamarind, leaven; sour, acid; *puḷipu* acidity; *puḷipuni, puḷiyuni* to become sour, be leavened; *puḷipenna* sour; *puṇikē, puṇikē* tamarind; *bule* fermenting; *bulekali* sour toddy. *Kor. (O.) pulcu* to feel sour in the mouth. *Te. puḷi* sour, acid; *puḷiyu* to become sour, ferment; *pulusu,* (K. also) *puḷupu* acidity, sourness, juice of tamarinds; sour, acid; *puḷupa* an acid dish made of various edible roots; *puḷla, puḷlana* sourness, acidity; *puḷlani* sour, acid; (VPK; Telangana dial.) *puṇḍi* (kūra), *puṇṭi* (kūra) sorrel (a sour vegetable). *Koḷ. puḷle* sour; (SR.) *puḷiy-* (teeth) are on edge. *Pa. pul, puldi, puḷla,* *puḷlaṭ* sour; *pulp-* (pult-) to turn sour. *Ga. (S.) puḷḷa* sour. *Go. (G.) puḷla* sour preparation of vegetables; (Ma.) *puḷla, puḷla* id., sour; (M.) *puḷā,* (S. Ko.) *puḷla* sour (Voc. 2315).

Koṇḍa puḷa sour soup, boiled tamarind water. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) *puḷla* sour; (Su.) *puḷla māṛnu* tamarind tree. DED(S, N) 3546.

4323 *Ta. puḷiṇan, puḷiṇan* hunter, mountaineer; *puḷḷuvan* dweller in a desert tract. *Ma. puḷiyan* a caste of jungle dwellers; *fem. pulicci.* *Ka. (K.) puṇaje* a hunter woman. /? Cf. Skt. *puḷinda-* name of a barbarous tribe. DED 3547.

4324 *Ta. puḷuku* (puḷuki-) to tell barefaced lies; *n.* obvious lie, barefaced falsehood; *puḷukan* liar; (Shanmugam) *fem. puḷuki; puḷukuni, puḷukuni* liar (comm. by N. Kumaraswami Raja). *Ko. pulg* boasting; *pulgn* a boasting man; *fem. pulgy.* DED(N) 3548.

4325 *Koḷ. pulu-* (pulist-) (hair) becomes grey. *Nk. pulu-* id. *Pa. pulc-* id. *Go. (A. Ch. G.) pirs-, (SR.) piceānā, (Tr.) pircānā, (Ph.) pircānā, (Ma.) pirc- (pirc?)* id. (Voc. 2249); (Koya Su.) *piṇsk-* id. *Kur. (Hahn)* *puḷḍnā* to become hoary, grey in hair; (Grignard) *puḷḍnā* (pundyas/pundyos) id., get mouldy or musty. *Malt. ponde* id. (Or Kur. Malt. < 1A, Turner, CDIAL, no. 8259; Pfeiffer 1972, p. 170.) DED(S, N) 3549.

4326 *Ko. pulc* various *Oxalis* species. *To. puḷe Oxalis corniculata.* DEN 62.

4327 *Ta. puḷli* mark, dot, speck. *Ma. puḷli* dot, spot, point. *Ko. puly* dot. *Tu. kar-bulē, kar-bolē* a fowl having white plumage with black spots. *Te. bolli* spotted white; white leprosy, leucoderma (or with 5496(a) *Ta. vel*). DED(S) 3550.

4328 *Ka. puḷle,* (K.) also *puḷli* a small bit of very dry wood. *Koḍ. puḷli* fuel. *Tu. puḷḷē* a split, splint. *Te. puḷla* a small stick or twig. DED 3551.

4329 *Ko. burn, brn, burakn, burburn,* *brbrn* suddenly, quickly; *pr...*, *pur...*, *purpurn, br...*, *bur...*, *burk, burkn* noise of bird flying up suddenly from ground. *Ka. buṛa, buṛa, buṛu* sound in imitation of that of a rash movement; *buṛa, buṛa, buṛu, burr* imitation of the sound produced by a bird rising suddenly, or by breaking wind; *buṛa buṛane* with the repeated suddenness or sound of *buṛa*; *buṛane* with the sound of *bur*; *pur* sound in imitation of breaking wind, of easing nature; *buṛane* with a whir or sudden and noisy vibration of wings; with a rush or dash, smartly, swiftly. *Tu. buru, buranē, buru, buruburu, burru, burranē, burru* the noise of a bird's wings in flying; *burky, burku* noise of breaking wind. *Te. (B.) burru* loud and sudden noise such as is made when a bird flies. *Go. (SR.) bhurru* suddenly (Voc. 2661). / MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 33, for areal etymology, with reference to Mar. *bhurbhur* sudden, and several other items in Turner, CDIAL, no. 9535. DED(S) 3552.

4330 *Tu. bira* a kiss. *Pa. bur-* to kiss; (S.) *burru* a kiss. *Go. (Tr. SR. Ph.) burrānā, (Ma.) boṛ-* to kiss, nose (of dogs), caress (Voc. 2577); (ASu.) *bur-* to kiss. DED(S) 3527.

4331 *Ta. piruṭai* false rumour, lie. *Ka. buṛade, buṛude* lie, untruth. *Te. buruḍā* lie; (K.) *buridi* id., deceit; *b. koḷṭu* to cheat. DED(S, N) 704.

4332 *Ka. buṛade, buṛude, buṛuḍi* gourd-bottle, calabash, dry gourd, head, skull. *Tu. buruḍē* bottle made of the shell of a coconut, gourd, etc.; skull. *Te. puṇiya, puṇiya, purṇe* skull; *burra* empty shell of a long gourd; head, skull; *puece* skull; shell of a coconut, etc. *Koḷ. (SR.) burra* pumpkin. *Nk. burra* id., gourd. *Nk. (Ch.) putte* gourd. *Pa. burri* bamboo spoon, ladle; *burka* gourd. *? Ga. buṇḍurke* (S.) a kind of gourd, (S.) *Cucurbita lagenaria.* *Go. (Tr.) purkā* the gourd of which Pārthāṇas make their guitar; (A. Y.) *purka* gourd; (Ch.) *purka, (G.) burrka, (Mu. Ko.) burka, (Ma.) bolika* gourd, gourd vessel (Voc. 2307). *Koṇḍa purē* small vessel made of scooped gourd shell; *purge* drinking vessel made of gourd shell; *buṛa* head; (BB) *puRka* gourd, gourd vessel. *Pe. puska* gourd. *Kuwi* (F. Isr.) *puḷa* id. DED(S) 3553.

4333 *Ta. puṛam, puṛan* outside, exterior, that which is foreign; aspersion, calumny; *adj. puṛa-, puṛam-; puṛakku* outside; *puṛaku* excluded person or thing; *puṛaṇi* slander, outer bark, skin, anything that is outside; *puṛatti* that which is outside, foreign, extrinsic; *puṛattavan, puṛattiyan* foreigner, stranger; *puṛampu* the exterior, outside, that which is separate, other; *puṛampar* the outside; *puṛavu, puṛavam* forest, jungle, forest tract, hilly tract; *puṛa-ppaṭu* (-ppaṭuv-, -ppaṭṭ-) to set forth, proceed, start, go out; *piṛa* other things; *piṛar* outsiders, strangers; *piṛan* another man, stranger; *fem. piṛal; piṛitu* other thing; *piṛāṇṭu* elsewhere. *Ma. puṛam* the outside, west; beyond, more than; *adj. puṛa; puṛattu* out, out of; *piṛan* other. *Ko. poranj* the outside, place outside; *por* kay the right shoulder bare (e.g. at ceremonies); *por* pal teeth that grow irregularly and crooked. *To. piṛ-mun* the outside; *piṛ* no-r the southwestern area of the Nilgiris that is hilly/jungly; *wiṛoḷ fō-r* nickname, name used in abuse or ridicule (< Badaga). *Ka. poṛa, poṛagu, poṛage.* the outside, outside; *poṛabiga* stranger, alien; *hoṛaccu* the outside; *hoṛatu, hortu* that is outside, that is excepted; being left alone, being not that, being not present; except, without; *hoṛame* that is outside or in the rear; *hoṛadu* (hoṛaṭ/hoṇṭ-; < *poṛa-vaḍu- < *poṛa-ṇaṭu; cf. *Koḍ. Tu. Kor.* [comm. by Garman]) to go outside or out of, come forth, set out, start, appear (as a boil); *hoṛaḍisu* to cause to go outside or out of, cause to start; *peṛa* outer place, other side; *heṛagu* other side, outside. *Koḍ. porame* outside; *porad-* (poraḍuv-, poraṭ-) to start, set out, depart. *Tu. pida* outer; *pidayi* id.; out, outside, abroad; *pidāḍuni* to start,

depart; *pidāḍavuni* to cause to start or depart. *Kor. (O.) pedamay* outside; *pedaḍi* to come out, start. *Te. peṛa* foreign, other, different; *? puṛra* adv. left. DED(S, N) 3554.

4334 *Ta. puṛā, puṛa, puṛavam, puṛavu* dove, pigeon. *Ma. piṛāvu, pṛāvu* id. *Ka. hoṛasu* a kind of pigeon; (PBh.) *poṛasu* pigeon. *Tu. puda* dove, pigeon. *Te. buṛra-piṭṭe* a sort of pigeon. *Ga. (P.) purus* tite dove. *Go. (Tr.) purār, puṛār* the small speckled ground-dove; (Ch.) *purral* (pl. -or), (W. Ph.) *purraj* dove; (Mu.) *purār* (pl. *purarrak*), (Ma.) *puṛar, poṛar(i), (L.) poṛar* pitte pigeon (Voc. 2306); (Tr.) *paorish* blue rock-dove (Voc. 2067). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *poṛoḷ* dove. *Kur. (Hahn)* *purā* id. *Malt. pure* id. DED(S) 3555.

4335 *Ta. puṛru, puṛram* white anthill. *Ma. puṛru* ground thrown up by moles, rats, esp. a white anthill. *Kurub. (LSB 1.12) pitti* snake hole. *To. wit-xudy* high white anthill (kudy- pit); *wit-mon* id. (mon earth). *Ka. puttu, putta, hutta, huttu, utta* white anthill. *Koḍ. putti* id. *Tu. puṛica* id., snake's hole. *Kor. (T.) huṇica, (M.) huntu* anthill. *Te. puṛa* anthill, snake's hole. *Koḷ. (Kin.) puṛa* white anthill. *Nk. puṛa* id. *Pa. putkal* (pl. *putkacil*), (NE.) *puṛkal* id.; *putta, (NE.) puṛa* nest inside anthill. *Ga. (Oll.) puṛkal* white anthill. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) putti, (many dialects) putti, (Ko.) puttu* anthill (Voc. 2298). *Koṇḍa puṛi* id.; *puṛi(i)* seṭi winged flies that swarm round the lamp after the rains; *puṛa* anthill. *Pe. puci* anthill. *Kui pusi, (K.) pucci* white anthill. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūci, (Su. P.) pucci, (Isr.) puci* anthill. *Kur. puttā* anthill; *putbelō* white ants' queen (belō id.). *Malt. pute* anthill. / Cf. Skt. (pipilika)-*puṛa-* anthill; *puttikā-* the white ant or termite; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8264. DED(S, N) 3556.

4336 *Ta. puṛu* anything scurvy, scrofulous, or cancerous. *Ma. puṛru* scab, dry pus. *? Go. (Mu.) piri* wound (Voc. 2238). *Kuwi* (F.) *poṛro* scab. DED(S) 3557.

4337 *Ta. puṇam* upland fit for dry cultivation; *puṇa-kkaṭu* shifting cultivation on the hills; *pun-ey* land fit for dry cultivation only, dry crop; *puṇcai* dry land. *Ma. punam* a jungle, chiefly highland overrun with underwood and capable of irregular cultivation; *puna-kkaṇṭam* a hill-tract; *puṇica* dry crop; *puṇica-kkaṇṭam* field under irrigation, yielding even three harvests. *Ka. puṇaji* dust-like dry soil in which a kind of paddy is grown. *Tu. puṇica-kaṇḍa* a very good rice-field. *Te. puṇja* land cultivated without artificial irrigation, high land. DED(S) 3558.

4338 *Ta. puṇal, puṇai* water, flood, river. *Ma. punal, puṇal* water, river. *Ka. ponal* stream, river. DED 3559.

4339 *Te. punuka* skull. *Kuwi* (S.) *ponki* id. *? Cf. 4299 Nk. purni.* DEDS 705.

4340 *Ta. puṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to dress, put on, adorn, make ready, wear, make, form; *n.*

beauty, decoration; **puṅaivu** beauty, decoration, making. *Ma. puṅayuka* to put on, undertake. Cf. 4361 *Ta. pūṇ*. DED 3560.

4341 *Ta. puṅku, puṅku, puṅkam, pūnti* Indian beech, *Pongamia glabra*; rosewood, *Dalbergia lanceolaria*. *Ma. puṅṇu P. glabra*; *uṇṇu Bauhinia variegata* [considered a kind of *puṅṇu*]. *Ka. hoṅge P. glabra* Vent.; *D. oujeinensis* Roxb. [= *Ougeinia dalbergioides* Benth.]; *puligil, puliṅgil, huligilu P. glabra*; *huligali, hulivili, hulige D. oujeinensis*. *Tu. puṅgu P. glabra*. *Maṇḍ. bukli mar D. oujeinensis*. DED(S) 3561.

4342 *Ta. puṅku, puṅku*, (Lush.) **puṅkan** (?; spelled **pungan**) sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ma. (Lush.) puṅṇu* id. DEN 64.

4343 *Ta. puṅnai, piṅṅai* mast-wood, *Calophyllum inophyllum*; **puṅku** Malabar poon, *C. tomentosum* (also *kāṭṭu-puṅṇai*). *Ma. punna C. inophyllum*; *Rottleria tinctoria*. *Ka. punnike, punne, honne Terminalia tomentosa* W. & A.; *honneya mara* id.; *R. tinctoria* Roxb.; *sura-honne R. tinctoria*; Alexandrian laurel, *C. inophyllum* Lin. *Tu. punnē R. tinctoria*; *śiri-punnē C. apetalum*. *Te. punna C. inophyllum*; *sura-punna, sura-puṅṇagamu C. longifolium*. / Cf. Skt. *puṅṇāga-R. tinctoria*; *C. inophyllum* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8244); *suraparnikā-R. tinctoria*. [*Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. & Hook. = *C. longifolium* Wall. *Mallotus philippinensis* Muell. = *R. tinctoria* Roxb. Hooker does not identify *C. apetalum*. The remaining species are all different from these.]. DED 3562.

4344 (a) *Tu. pinpini* to know, understand, comprehend; *pinpāṇi* to make to know, make known, reveal. *Kol. (Kin.) pun-* (punt-) to know. *Pa. pun-* (pund-, putt-) id. *Ga. (Oll.) pun-* (pres-fut. puy-) id. *Go. (A.) pund-* (putt-), (Tr. W. Ph. M.) *pundāṇā*, (Mu.) *pun-/pund-* (putt-), (Ko.) *pun-* (putt-) id. (*Voc.* 2302). *Pe. pun-* (pue-) id. *Maṇḍ. pun-* (puc-) id. *Kui punba* (pus-) id., understand, comprehend; *n.* knowledge, understanding. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūnjali*, (S.) *punnai*, (Su.) *pun-* (puc-), (Isr.) *pun-* (puc-) to know; (S.) *punbi* kinai to inform; (Isr.) *puṅmbi/prumbi* ki- to explain; (Isr.) *puṅmbu* knowing; ? (S. Isr.) *pusponi*, (F.) *pūspōni* a story.

(b) *Ta. pulam* sense, sensation, knowledge, learning, treatise, the Vedas, clue; *pula* (-pp-, -nt-) to make known, instruct; *pulattōr* wise men; *pulacei* wise woman; *pulappam* appearing clearly; *pulamai* knowledge, wisdom; *pulavan* learned man. *Ma. pulam* perception by senses. *Ka. pola* object of sight, direction, point of the compass. *Te. polamu* track, trace; *polamari* one who knows a clue; *polakuva* track, track; *pulugu* mark or sign, trace, trace, clue; ? *pulapoṇueu* to gaze, stare. DED (S, N) 3563.

4345 *Ta. pū* flower, cock's comb, richness, flourishing condition, wire edge on tool, cataract in eye, albugo, menstruation; (-pp-, -tt-) to blossom, flower, bloom, flourish,

menstruate; produce (as flower), create, give birth to; **pūppu** flowering, blooming, menstruation. *Ma. pū, pūvu* flower, blossom, comb of a cock, menses; **pūkka** to blossom, bud, expand, menstruate; **pūkkal** flowering; **pūppu** growing, a crop, menses; **pūppikka** to cause to blossom. *Ko. pu-* flower, wire edge on tool. *To. pu-f* flower; (*pu-t*) to blossom. *Ka. pū* (pūt-) flowers to be produced, flower, bloom; *n.* flower, blossom; *pūvu* flower; *puvu* id., albugo; (Gowda) **pūmbē** bunch (plantain flower). *Kod. pu-*, (Mercara dialect) *pu-vi* flower, neck feathers of a jungle cock. *Tu. pū* flower, cataract in eye; **pūmbē** the flower bud of a plantain. *Te. pū* flower, blossom; *pūvu, puvvu* id., albugo; **pūeu** to blossom, flower, bloom; **pūta** flowering, blossoming, blooming. *Kol. puv*, (Kin.) **pūta** flower. *Nk. pūta* id. *Pa. pū* (pl. *pūvul*) id.; **pūp-** (pūt-) to flower, blossom. *Ga. (Oll.) pū* (pl. *pūl*) flower; **pūp-** (pūt-) to flower; (S) *puvu* flower; **pūk-** (pūt-) to flower, blossom; (S.²) **būm pindake** bumble bee. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pūṅār*, (A. D. G. Ko.) **pūṅār**, (Mu.) **pūṅār**, (Ma.) **pūṅgaṭ** flower (*Voc.* 2282); (LuS.) **poongagai** id.; (W.) **puyāṇā, pūṇā**, (Tr.) **pūṇāṇā**, (Ph.) **pūyāṇā**, (A.) **pūy-**, (Mu.) **pūy-**, (Ma. Ko.) **puy-**, (S.) **pūy-** to flower, bloom, blossom (*Voc.* 2303); (ASu.) **pūy-** id.; (Tr.) **phukī**, (W.) **phūki** wiś bee (*f fly); (Ph.) **phūki** honey; **phūki** viśi bee; (Ch.) **phūki** bee; **phūk** ras honey; (M.) **phūphnef** bee, honey (*Voc.* 2323). *Koṇḍa puyū* (pl. *pūgu*) flower, blossom; cataract of eye; **pū-** (-t-) to flower, blossom; **pūki** honey. *Pe. puy* (pl. -ku) flower; **pūki** viśa bee. *Maṇḍ. puy* flower; **pūki** viśe bee. *Kui pūju* (pl. *pūnga*) flower; **pūpa** (pūt-) to blossom, bloom; **pūki, pūki** viha bee; **pūki** niṅṅu, **pūki** niṅṅu honey. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūyū** (pl. *pūnga*), (S.) **pūnga**, (Su. P. Isr.) **pūyū** (pl. *pūnga*) flower; (Su.) **pūki** viha bee; **pūki** niṅṅu honey; (Isr.) **pūki** a type of bee-hive; **pūki** niṅṅu honey. *Kur. pūp*, (Iahm) **pūmp** flower, film on the eye; **pūṇḍā, pūḍṇā** to bloom, flower; (sun) sets in a glory of purple and gold. *Malt. pūpu* flower; **pūthe** to blossom. / ? Cf. Skt. *puṣpa*, Pali Pkt. *puppha*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8303. DED(S) 3564.

4346 *Ma. pūkka* (tongue) becomes furred. *Ko. pu-v-* (*pu-t*) (mouth, tongue) becomes dry with fever. *Tu. pū agra* = *agra* a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush (cf. App. 3 *Ta. akkaram*). *Te. pūcu* (tongue) blisters or becomes sore, rough, and furry, be affected with thrush; **pūta** aphthae, thrush. DED 3565.

4347 *Ta. pū* spark, as of fire. *Kui pūvala* id.; (K.) *pua* embers. *Kuwi* (P.) **pūya** id.; (F.) **puiya**; (Isr.) **pūva** spark; (Isr.) **pūyā** burning coal. DEDS 706.

4348 *Ta. pū, pūvu, pūvam, pūvatti* lac tree, *Schleichera trijuga*; **pūvam** longan, *Nephelium longana*. *Ma. pūvam* a fine timber tree, (Lush.) *S. trijuga*; (Lush.) **mala-pūvana, cem-pūvana** *N. longana*; ? **pūvattam** a tree that yields a red dye, *Rubia munjista*. *Pa. puy* *S. trijuga*.

Ga. (P.) puy marin id. *Go. (LuS.) pooshee* the koossum tree [i.e. kusum tree, *S. t. l.*]. *Koṇḍa* (BB) **pūzi maran** id. *Kui* (K.) **pūhi mrānu** id. *Kur. pūsrā* id. *Malt. pūsrā* a tree and its fruit so called. DED(S) 3566.

4349 *Kur. pūṅnā* to win in a game or match. *Malt. pūṅṅare* id. DEDS 707.

4350 *Te. pūsa* bead; ? **pūdiya, pūde** bead of gold or silver. *Kol. pu-sa* necklace. *Nk. pūsa* bead. *Go. (LuS.) pooshangē* necklace of black beads worn by women. *Koṇḍa pūsa* bead. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pūsa** (pl. -ṅa) id.; (Isr.) **pūsa** id., necklace. DED(S) 3567.

4351 *Ta. pūcal* clamour, battle, wailing, lamentation, distress. *Ma. pūyal* fight. *Ka. puyyal* vociferation, lamentation; **puyalcu, puyyalcu** to call or cry out, vociferate, lament. DED 3568.

4352 *Ta. pūcu* (pūci-) to besmear, anoint, rub, daub on, plaster, scrub the floor with cowdung dissolved in water, clean, wash; *n.* daubing, smearing; **pūccu** daubing, smearing, coating, gilding, plastering. *Ma. pūcuka, pūcuka* to smear, daub, rub, whitewash, plaster, gild; **pūcal, pūceu** smearing, daub, coating. *Ka. pūsu* to smear, daub, apply, anoint, plaster; *n.* act of smearing, etc.; oil for smearing on the body; **pūsuvi**ke smearing, etc. *Tu. pūjuni* to smear, rub, daub, apply. *Te. pūyū* id.; **pūta** smearing. / Cf. Skt. *pustaka* working clay, modelling; *pusta-karman* plastering, painting. DED 3569.

4353 *Ta. pūcci* insect, beetle, worm. *Ma. pūcci* any insect. *Ka. pūci, būci* worm, insect. ? Cf. 4312 *Ta. puṅu*. DED 3570.

4354 *Ma. pūcei* a fart. *To. pi-x* id. (iṭ-) to break wind silently. *Ka. pūsu* to break wind. *Tu. pūpuni* id.; **pūki** a fart; (B-K.) *ūsu* id. *Kor. (O.) pūmpu* to fart. DED 3571.

4355 *Ta. pūccai, pūcai, pūṇai, pūṇai* eat. *Ma. pūcei* id. *Ko. pi-c* id. *Kod. pu-ñe* id. *Tu. pūce, pūcei* id. *Go. (Ma.) pūsal(i)* (pl. *pūsakū*), (M.) **pūsal**, (Pat.) **pūsal** id. (*Voc.* 2327). *Kuwi* (D.) **pūse** id. DED(S) 3572.

4356 *Ko. pu-e* blue, green. *To. pu-ē* blue-grey. ? *Br. pūshkun* yellow. DED 3573.

4357 *Ta. pūṇeu, pūṇcanam, pūṇcaḷam* mould, mildew, cobweb; **pūṇcai** cobweb; **pūṇci** dust; **pū** (-pp-, -tt-) to become mouldy. *Ma. pūṇka* id.; **pūppu** mould. *Ka. būju, būje, būsi, būsu, būṣe mould, mildew, mustiness. *Tu. būju, būcu, būci, pūṇkē mould, mildew; (B-K.) **buguṭu** mould formed on the surface of foodstuffs. *Te. būju, būdu mould, mildew. *Pa. burj-* to go mouldy; *burja* mould. *Kui buru sūpa* (sūp-) to become mildewed; *n.* mildew. *Kuwi* (F.) **būlūr** mildew. DED(S, N) 3574.***

4358 *Ma. pūṭa* down of birds, wool, fine hair. *Ko. kambu-* eyebrow (*kam- < kan* eye). *Tu. (B-K.) pūlle* plume, feather. *Kol. bu-r* (pl. *bu-dl*) eyelash, eyebrow; (Pat., p. 35) **būr** fur. *Nk. būr* (pl. *būdḷ*) down, fine feather.

Pa. būḍul (pl.) hair, fine feathers, down. *Ga. (P.) būrgul* eyebrows. *Go. (A.) būrā*, (Y. S.) *bura* down; (L.) *būrā* feather (*Voc.* 2589); (L.) **pūḷā** feather; (G.) **bulo** id., down; (Ma.) **būbla, būla** small feathers, down (*Voc.* 2316); (W.) **būiyā** down; (Ph.) **būiyā** hair, feathers; (Tr.) **būiyā** down, small feathers (*Voc.* 2584). *Koṇḍa būlus* (pl. -ku) pubic hair, feathers, hair (on legs and chest); (BB) **būrus** feathers, down. *Pe. būra* (pl. -ṅ) small feathers, down, wool, pubic hair. *Maṇḍ. būriṅ* pubic hair. *Kui būri, būru* hair, fur, feather, wool; (K.) **pūma** feather. *Kuwi* (D.) **kanu būru** eyebrow; **būrka** (body.) down. *Malt. (BB) purgu* hair on the body. *Br. puṭ* hair (> Bal. *puṭ* a hair; *Elfenbein*, p. 65); **puṭ** kanning to pluck (of a fowl, the tobacco crop); **pūruk** long hair of males cut at the shoulders. DED(S, N) 3575.

4359 *Ta. pūṭṭakam, pūṭṭakkam, pūṭṭāḥkam* vain pretension, boasting, guile, unsubstantial work; **pūṭṭāḥkam** guile, inveigling. *Ka. būṭa, būṭaka, būṭakataṇa, būṭāṭa* trickery, fraudulent display, lie. *Tu. būṭi, būṭu, būṭāṅga, būṭakataṇa* empty boast; **būṭuni** to boast, brag. *Te. būṭakamu* false appearance, deceit, trick; false, deceitful; **būṭakūḍu, būṭakūḍu** rogue, cheat. DED 3576.

4360 *Ta. pūṭu, pūṇṇu* small plant, herb; **pūṇṇi** shrubby, garden. *Tu. pūṇṇē* a thorny bush; **pūṇṇē** bush, thicket; **pūṇḍēḷu** a thicket, clump, as of bamboos. DEDS 708.

4361 *Ta. pūṇ* (pūṇp-, pūṇt-) to put on, wear, be fettered or yoked with, undertake (as a business); become entangled (as a lock of hair), be caught (as birds in a snare), be yoked, become inseparable; *n.* ornament; **pūṇu-nūl, pūṇṇūl** sacred thread; **pūṇci** wearing, ornament, union, belief, determination; **pūṇṇai** belief, determination; **pūṇṇāṇ** husband; **pūṇi** bull, bullock; **pūṇi** (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to appear, bring into existence; make a vow; **pūṇippu** vow, decision, resolve; **pūṇṇu** (pūṇṇi-) to lock, hook, unite, yoke, fetter, put on (as jewels, garlands), entrap; *n.* locking, harnessing, etc.; **pūṇṇai** cord for fastening a bullock to its yoke. *Ma. pūṇuka* to be closed, be yoked, embrace, put on (as cloth, ornaments); **pūṇpu** girdle, ornament; **pūṇunūl, pūṇṇūl** sacred thread; **pūṇṇuka** to lock, yoke, bend the bow, embrace; **pūṇṇu** closure, lock, yoking. *Ko. pu-ṭ-* (pu-ṭy-) to yoke, prepare smithy by getting ready bellows; **pu-ṭ-** (pu-ṭy-) to fit (tr.) into sheath (at smithy). *To. pu-l-* (pu-d-) to wear around neck; **pu-ṭ-** (pu-ṭy-) to tie around someone else's neck; ? **u-ṭr** vow (in songs); ? **pu-f-** (pu-t-) to wear (cloak); **pu-txūly** cloak; **pu-e-** (pu-ē-) to put (garment) on someone else. *Ka. pūṇ* (pūṇd-) to fix (as an arrow), begin; admit, assent, consent, promise, vow, challenge, bring forward or introduce; *n.* admission; **pūṇke** admission, promise, vow; **hūṇi** a vow; **pūḍu** to join (tr.), tie to, yoke, fix (as an arrow), prepare, arrange, bring

about, create, begin; *n.* established state; **pūṇipu** to intend, aim at; **pūn** to attempt; **pūṇumbu** arrow. *Tu.* **hūpe** a vow, promise; **pūṇepini**, **pūṇepuni**, **pūṇevuni** to persevere till one has avenged himself, contest to the last, compete, vie; **pūṇevu** resoluteness. *Te.* **pūnu** to undertake, set about, wear, attempt; **pūn(u)eu** to undertake, yoke; **pūṇeu** to endeavour; **pūnika**, **pūn(i)ki**, **pūpu** attempt, endeavour; ? **pūṇa** security, surety, bail. *Ga.* (S.³) **pūndu** yoke of a cart. *Go.* (Pat.) **pūhānā** to yoke; (SR.) **pohānā**, **pūhānā** id., plough; (Tr.) **pūhānā** to plough (sēr p^o to yoke the plough) (*Voc.* 2328); (Tr. etc.) **pōṇḍānā** to put on a dhoti (of men only) (*Voc.* 2440). *Konda* **pūṭ-** (-t) to fasten bullocks to the plough, yoke; **pūṇdi** a yoke; **pūṇṭi** spoke. *Pe.* **pūṭ-** (-t) to yoke. *Kui* **pūṇpa** (**pūṇt-**), **pūṇpa** (**pūṇt-**) to yoke; bear witness; **pūṇḍa** (**pūṇḍi-**) to meet; *n.* act of meeting. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūṇhali** to yoke; **pōṇḍu** yoke for cattle; (Isr.) **pūṭ-** (-h-) to yoke up the oxen; (S.) **pūn-** to wear (bodice, etc.). *Kur.* **pūṇḍā** to yoke; **pūṇḍurnā** to pass round one's neck; **pūṇ** necklace. *Malt.* **pūne** (**pūṇḍ-**) to put on one's own neck (as a necklace); **pūnde** to put on another's neck (a wreath or necklace); **pūnu** necklace, garland. Cf. 4340 *Ta.* **pūṇai** and 4578 *Pe.* **pōc-**. DED(S) 3577.

4362 *Ta.* **pūṇṭi** town, village, district. *Ka.* **hūṇḍi** hamlet; **hūḍe** village fort. *Te.* (in place names) **pūḍi** small village, hamlet. DEDS 709.

4363 *Ka.* **būtu** foul, shameless, obscene language; a shameless, obscene man. *Te.* **būtu** obscene or foul language; obscene, foul, indecent. DED 3578.

4364 *Kol.* **pu-nd-** (**pu-nt-**) to solve (riddle), win (contest). *Go.* (Tr.) **pūṇḍā** a riddle (*Voc.* 2460); (ASu.) **pun-** to solve a riddle. ? *Te.* **pūṇḍalincu** to invent. Cf. 4163 *Ta.* **pitir**. DED(S, N) 3579.

4365 *Ta.* **pūvai** lady, woman. *To.* **pupup** small baby. *Ka.* **hūḍe** child; puppet. *Te.* **pūpa** an infant; pupil of the eye. For meanings, cf. 4107 *Ta.* **pāvai**. DEDS 695.

4366 *Ka.* **būra**, **būraga**, **būruḡa**, **būruḡe**, **būra** silk-cotton tree, *Bombax*. *Tu.* **būruḡa**, **bōrada** mara *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. *Te.* **būraga**, **būruḡa**, **būruḡu** silk-cotton tree, *E. anfractuosum*; (Lush.) **būraga** id.; *B. malabaricum*. *Kol.* (Kin.) **būrg** **ṣeṭṭ** silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* **būru** id. *Ga.* (S.²) **būrg** id. *Konda* **būrgu** maran id. / Cf. Skt. **pūraṇi**-*B. heptaphyllum*; Pkt. **būra-** a species of tree. [*B. malabaricum* DC. = *B. heptaphylla* Cav. *E. anfractuosum* DC. = *B. pentandrum* Lin.] DED(S, N) 3580.

4367 *Te.* **puri** peacock's tail. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pūrage** id. *Pa.* (S.) **pūril** (*pl.*) peacock's tail feathers. *Go.* (Ko.) **pūri** peacock's tail; **pūrmal** peacock (*Voc.* 2326). *Konda* **puri** feather of a peacock. DED(S) 3581.

4368 *Ta.* **pūri** a wind instrument; **pūrikai** trumpet. *Ma.* **pūrika** id. *Te.* **būrā** id. ? Cf. 4239 *Ir.* **bugari**. DED(S) 3582.

4369 *Ta.* **pūl**, **pūlā**, **pūlācam**, **pūlāñei** black-berried feather-foil, *Phyllanthus reticulatus*. *Ka.* **hūli** (Kitt.) a straggling shrub, (Lush.) *P. r. Te.* **pūli** *Crinum pratense*; (Lush.) *P. r.* [C. p. and P. r. are two different species.] DEDS(N) 710.

4370 *Ta.* **pūvam** trijugate-leaved soap-nut, *Sapindus trifoliatu*; **pūvanti** id.; four-leaved soap-nut, *Hemigyroa canescens*. *Ma.* **pūvanti** *S. laurifolius*. [*S. trifoliatu* Linn. = *S. laurifolia* Vahl. *H. canescens* Thwaites = *S. tetraphylla* Vahl.] DED 3583.

4371 *Ta.* **pūval** red colour, red earth smeared on cottages. *Ma.* **pūval** red colour. ? *Go.* (L.) **pūvālī** yellow (*Voc.* 2317). DED 3584.

4372 *Ta.* **pūvan** red banana; a kind of plantain. *Ma.* **pūvan** a good plantain sort. *Tu.* **pūbārē** a kind of plantain. DED(S) 3585.

4373 *Ma.* **pūvan** cock; male of plants. *Ko.* **bu-jn** cock. *Ka.* **pūṇja**, **pūṇju** id. *Tu.* **pūṇje** id. *Kor.* (M.) **hūṇji** id. *Te.* **pūṇju** id. *Konda* **pūṇzu** male, esp. of fowls. DED(S) 3586.

4374 *Ta.* **pūṇ** quail, jungle fowl; **pūṇṇ** Indian partridge, jungle fowl; **kuṇum-pūṇ** quail. *Ko.* **mōṇa-mūl** id. *Ka.* **buril**, **burālī**, **burulī** id. *Tu.* **kudumbulu** id. *Te.* **pūṇṇu** a three-toed gregarious bird resembling the quail; **pūṇḍi-pūṇṇa** quail. *Konda* (BB) **pūṇ** id. DED(S, N) 3587.

4375 *To.* **pūmozṃ** mist in valleys or on hills (cf. *moz*, s.v. 4641 *Ta.* **mañcu**; is *To.* to be analysed as two words, **pūm** *mozṃ*, with -m . . . 'and' ?). *Koḍ.* **pū-ṭi** mist on mountains. ? *Ta.* **pūṇi** **nāṭu** name of a district. DEN 65.

4376 *Ma.* **pūruka**, **pūruka** to be buried, stick in the mire; **pūntuka** to sink in the ground; **pūttuka** to press into, bury; **pūttu** a grave. *Ko.* **pug-purv-** (**purt-**) to hide (*tr.*). *To.* **pu-ṭh**, in: **ṭrū-ṭh**, **o-ṭrū-ṭh** n. pr. places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people sink into the ground' (cf. 647). *Ka.* **pūṇ(u)** to inwrap, insert, cover, bury; **hūṇ(u)** to cover, bury; sink into (as a foot into mud), be filled up (as a channel); **hūṇ** to bury oneself in a mêlée; **hūṇu**, (PBh.) **pūṇ-** to bury; ? **hūḡi** id.; (Hav.) **hūḡu** to hide. *Koḍ.* **pu-l-** (**pu-p-**, **pu-t-**) to bury. *Te.* **pūḍu** to be filled or closed up (as a pit); **pūḍ(u)cu** to bury, fill up (as a pit); **pūḍ(u)pu** burying, treasure-trove. *Kol.* **pur-** (**purt-**) (hole) becomes filled in; **pūrip-** (**pūrip-**) to fill in (hole). *Nk.* **pūrp-** to bury. *Kur.* **puttā** to set (of the sun only). DED 3588.

4377 *Ma.* **pūṭ** chip, slice, wedge; **pūṭuka** to wedge asunder, chip, take the eatable part out of a stone fruit, extract a mango or coco-

nut with a knife, slice. *To.* **pi-l** chip of wood, splinter, upright stick at end of ridgepole to keep thatch in place; **u-** piece (< Badaga). *Ka.* (Badaga) **hō-** one part or piece (Emeneau, *Language* 15.46). *Tu.* **pūṭu** chip, small piece of anything, piece of betel-nut. DED 3589.

4378 *Ta.* **pūṭai** red silk-cotton; **pūṭā** red silk-cotton tree. *Ma.* **pūṭa** silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. ? *Kui* **pūvulara** a piece of fluff. DED 3590.

4379 *Ta.* **pūṇu**, **pūṇu** anus. *Ma.* **pūṇam**, **pūṇu** buttocks; membrum muliebre. *Koḍ.* **pu-ri** female privates. *Tu.* **pūṇi** id. *Te.* **pūḍa** anus. *Br.* **pūṇḍu** bottom of a receptacle, buttocks, anus. Cf. 4273 *Ta.* **pūṇai**. DED(S) 3591.

4380 *Te.* **pūne** casket, box; **poṇaka** large basket. *Pa.* **pūna** id. DED(S) 3592.

4381 *Ka.* **peṇḡa**, **pegga** simpleton, fool. *Tu.* **peṇḡe**, **peṇḡe** id., stupid fellow. *Te.* **peṇḡe** an impudent, mischievous person; impudent. DED 3593.

4382 *Pa.* **pēp-** (**pēt-**) to appear, (sun) to rise; **pēp-** (**pēp-**) to cause to come out, vomit. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pēp-** (**pēt-**) to appear, come out, (sun, moon) rise; (S.) **pēk-** (**pēt-**) (sun) to rise; (S.³) **pēp-** to start to go out; *caus.* **pēpp-**. *Go.* (A.) **pesi-** to come out, (sun) to rise; (Tr. Ph.) **pasitānā** to come out, go out, pass by; (G.) **pasi-**, **pesi-** to come out, rise, appear; (Mu.) **pas-** id.; *caus.* **pas-** id.; (Ma.) **pēs-**, (S.) **peys-** to come out; (L.) **pesanā** to come forth, go forth, start out, depart; (Ko.) **pēy-** to come out (*Voc.* 2353). DED(S) 3594.

4383 *Ka.* **besada**, **besta** fisherman, who also hires himself as palanquin-bearer. *Te.* **besta** fisherman, palanquin-bearer. DED 3595.

4384 *Te.* **peccu** rind, peel; (K.) **pecce**, **peccika** shell of coconut, etc. *Pa.* **pocid** rind, husk, shell (of egg), pod, serpent's slough. / Cf. Skt. **peśi-**, **peśikā** rind of fruit; Mayrhofer III, p. 762. DED(S) 3596.

4385 *Ka.* **heṇeu**, **haṇeu**, **añcu** tile. *Koḍ.* **añci** id. *Tu.* **haṇeu** id. *Te.* **pencu**, **pencika** potsherd; **peṇku** tile, broken piece of pot, coconut shell, or the like, potsherd, skull. *Go.* (W.) **pinkā**, **pirak** broken tile; (Ph.) **pinkā**, **piṇkā** id., earthen pan; (Se.) **pinkā** a towa (*Voc.* 2229). *Pe.* **piṇa** potsherd. *Kuwi* (S.) **piṇanga** tiles; **penkunga** id., bricks; (Isr.) **piṇa** tile; broken pot; **piṇa gicu** (*pl.* p. giska) potsherd. ? *Malt.* **paṇka** roof. DED(S) 3597.

4386 *Ma.* **piṇaruka** to burst. *Ka.* **peṭal**, **peṭu** sound in imitation of exploding, cracking as a rocket, etc.; **peṭal(u)** popgun. *Te.* **peṭapeṭa** crackling; **peṭapeṭal-ādu** to crackle; **peṭ(u)lu**, **peṭulu**, (K. also) **peṭilu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 55) **peṭal** thunder. Cf. 4490 *Ta.* **poṭṭu**. DED(S) 3598.

4387 *Ta.* **poṭṭal** baldness. *Ma.* **peṭṭa** id. *Ka.* **baṭṭatale** bald head. *Te.* **baṭṭa** bald. *Kol.* **peṭṭiar** id. DED(S) 3599.

4388 *Ta.* **peṭṭi** box, chest, basket; **peṭṭa-** **kam** chest, box; **poṭṭi** box. *Ma.* **peṭṭi** box, trunk; **peṭṭakam** box, chest. *To.* **poṭṭy** box; **pe-ḍy** large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4442). *Ka.* **peṭṭi** box, chest, trunk; **peṭṭige**, **peṭṭiya** id., basket. *Koḍ.* **poṭṭi** box. *Tu.* **peṭṭige** box, chest. *Te.* **peṭṭe** id., safe. *Pa.* **peṭeya** box. Cf. 4442 *Ta.* **peṭai**. / Cf. Skt. **peṭaka-**, **peṭikā-** box, Pkt. **peṭā-**, **peṭiā-** id., H. **peṭi** id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8164. DED(N) 3600.

4389 *Ko.* **peṭ** beating; **peṭ** id- to beat. *Ka.* **peṭtu** to beat (as with hand, staff, hammer, etc.); *n.* striking, a blow, stroke, hurt. *Tu.* **peṭtu** blow, slap. *Te.* **peṭtu** blow, stroke, knock, thump; (K. also) *vā.* to hit, beat. *Kol.* (Kin.) **peṭṭ** a blow. ? Cf. Pkt. **peṭt-** to beat, H. **piṭṭā** id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8165. DED 3601.

4390 *Ka.* **heṭtu** to push or put into, insert; **peṭtu** to push penis into vagina. *Kor.* (M.) **heṭti** to prick. *Te.* **peṭtu** to place, put, lay, keep, deposit, rest on something, give, build (as a wall), plant (as a tree), charge one with, use, employ; *n.* giving, gift. *Konda* **beṭ-** (-t) to put (cattle in yard). DED(N) 3602.

4391 *Ta.* **peṭtu** lie, delusive word; **peṭṭan** liar, deceitful person. *Koḍ.* **poṭṭi** lie. DED(S) 3603.

4392 *Ta.* **veṭṭanavu** cruelty, hardness, force; **veṭṭi** (**pp-**, **-tt-**) to be harsh, rough, violent; **veṭṭitu** that which is harsh, rough or violent; **veṭṭimāi** harshness, roughness, harshness of speech, anger; **veṭṭeṇal** expr. of harshness, violence, severity; **veṭṭeṇavu** severity, harshness, that which is severe or hard; **veṭṭai** hardness as of metals. *Ko.* **veṭ** hard (of gold mixed with alloy); **beṭṭ** one who is strong and big. *Ka.* **peṭtu** pride, domineering, daring; **peḍasu** hardness (as of metal), stiffness, inflexibility, brittleness, harshness (of speech), difficulty, trouble (as of a business); **beṭṭa**, **beṭṭi**, **beṭṭu**, **beṭṭe** firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness; **beṭṭane** with harshness, force, fierceness, or vehemence; **beṭṭi(tu)** that which is hard, firm, strong, stiff, harsh, fierce, rough, rude, difficult, etc. *Tu.* **boṭṭāna** excessively, exceedingly. *Te.* **peṭuku** unpleasant, disagreeable, rough, stiff, inflexible, discourteous, uncivil; unpleasantness; **beṭṭa** hardness, difficulty; hard, difficult; **beṭṭu** hardness, stiffness, rigidity, respect, awe; much, excessive; excessively, violently; **beṭṭidapu**, **beṭṭidamu** hardness, harshness, severity, violence, fury; hard, harsh, severe, stiff, violent; **beṭṭidūdu**, **beṭṭidurālu** a furious or cruel person; **beḍāda** trouble, ado, complication; **beḍidamu** severity, harsh language; severe, harsh, much; **beḍiyu** to have a difference or misunderstanding, be on bad terms. *Kui* **peḍa** difficult, obstinate,

troublesome, past endurance. *Kur. paŋut* physical strength, force. DED(N) 3604.

4393 *Ta. peŋ-enal* expr. signifying quickness. *Ma. peŋ-ennu* suddenly, unexpectedly. ? *Ko. peŋakn, peŋe-n* (to seize the legs of someone) in supplication so that he cannot move away. *Tu. peŋtugu, peŋtigē* immediately, directly. DED 3605.

4394 *Ka. peŋte, peŋta, peŋte, heŋte, heŋde* clod, lump; ? (Hav.) *piŋte* excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4185). *Tu. heŋtē, eŋte* clod of earth. *Te. peŋda* clod, lump of earth. *Go. (S.) beda* sod (Voc. 2598). *Konda (BB 1972)* beŋa clod. *Kuwi (Isr.) beda* brick. / Cf. *Mar. peŋd* a large turf or clod. DED(S) 3606.

4395 (a) *Ta. pen* woman, daughter, girl, wife, bride, female of animals or plants; *peŋtu* woman, wife; *peŋti (pl.)* women; *peŋtan, peŋtakan, peŋtakam* hermaphrodite, eunuch; *peŋnan* effeminate man; *peŋmai* being born a woman, feminine grace, womanliness, modesty; *piŋai* female of animals, doe; *piŋaval* female of the dog, pig, deer, or yak; *piŋavu, piŋa* id., woman; *peŋnai* palmyra palm (cf. *peŋ-panai* female palmyra palm). *Ma. peŋ* a female, esp. a female child, girl, maidservant, bride; *peŋti* girl, woman; *peŋnan* effeminate. *Ko. peŋ* female; *eŋ* id. (< *Badaga*); *pe-* id. (pe-mog woman; pe-bi-c female cat); *peŋ* wife. *To. iŋ* woman (in songs; < *Badaga*). *Ka. pen, peŋnu, peŋda* female, woman; (Shanmugan) *peŋdir (pl.)* women; *peŋdati, peŋditi* wife; *peŋtana* state of being a female, feminine character or behaviour; *heŋniga* impotent man, coward; *heŋnuga* pimp; *heŋgasu* female. *Kod. poŋni* wife, female; *poŋna-iŋi* woman; *poŋga* id. (in songs); *pommakka* women, wives. *Tu. poŋnu* girl, female, maid; *poŋna* female, feminine, bridal; *poŋjavu, poŋjevu* a female in general, a grown-up woman; *boŋedi* wife; *emmalu* woman. *Te. peŋti* the female of any animal or plant; *peŋdili, peŋdli*, (modern) *peŋli*, (substandard) *peŋli* marriage; *peŋdŋamu* wife, spouse, consort. *Kol. peŋdli*, (Kin.) *peŋdlig*, *peŋdlik* marriage; (SR.) *peŋti* female. *Nk. (Ch.) peŋli* marriage. *Pa. pindru* (pl.) married couple, man and wife. *Ga. (S.) peŋpi* female sheep. *Go. (M. Ko.) peŋdul* marriage (Voc. 2330). *Konda* *peŋi* ki- to marry. *Kui* *pondri* *rindi* a married couple (for *rindi*, see 474). *Kuwi (Su.) pelli mānga* bride (mānga daughter); *PELLI mir'esi* bridegroom (mir'esi son); *PELLI ā-* to be married (< *Te.*; comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam); (Isr.) *peŋdili* marriage; *peŋdili ā-* to attain puberty (dental nd). Cf. 4500 *Konda ponda*. / Cf. *Skt. paṇḍa, paṇḍaka*-eunuch, weakling, effeminate man (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7717); *Pkt. (DNM) peṇḍaya*-eunuch; *Skt. pṛṇākā*-young female (of deer, in the cpd. *harina-pṛṇākā*).

(b) *Ta. peŋtai* female of animals and birds, woman, girl; *peŋtaiyan* hermaphrodite, effeminate man; *peŋtai* female of birds; *poŋtacei*, (Devanesan, p. 9) *peŋtacei* woman (used in contempt). *Ma. peŋta* female of birds, female

of asses and camels; *piŋa* female of birds, female of deer; *peŋa* hen. *Kurub. (LSB 1.12)* *poŋti* hen. *Ka. heŋtuge* female friend, affectionate or beloved woman, wife. *Te. peŋta* female of birds. *Kol. (Kin.) peŋta* id. *Nk. peŋti* female (of animals and birds). *Pe. peŋa* panji female young of pig; *peŋi* female young of goat. *Kuwi (T.) peŋi mila* female young (of sheep, pig). *Malt. baŋg* virginal, maidenlike; *baŋni* virgin, maiden; *baŋgo* female of birds. *Br. paŋti* female. DED(S, N) 3608.

4396 *Ka. beŋe* peg, plug, stopple, cork. *Tu. būna* peg, wedge. DEDS 711.

4397 *Ka. heŋda* vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree. *Tu. heŋda* toddy, palm-wine. *Go. (Oll.) peŋdom* rice-beer. *Konda peŋdani* kalu id., country liquor. *Kuwi (S.) peŋdomi* kaḍu beer; (Isr.) *peŋdomka (pl.; nd!)* rice-wine. DEDS 712.

4398 *Pa. penda* buttock. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) peŋdā* female organ; *peŋda* (Mu.) id., (Ko.) buttock (Voc. 2362); (ASu.) *peŋdā* anus. *Kui* *piŋdari* rectum.

4399 *Ka. peŋdeya* a trinket for the foot. *Te. peŋdemu, peŋdāramu, peŋdēramu* anklet. / Kitt. seems to posit 1A origin. DEDS 713.

4400 *Te. pedavi* lip. *Kol. pedave* id.; (Haig) *peddel* lips. *Nk. pedave* lip. *Nk. (Ch.) peddave* id. *Ga. (S.) pedeve*, (S.) *pedive* id. *Go. (Hislop Ma.) pili*vi, (L.) *pilvi* id. (Voc. 2251). *Konda* *bedve* id. ? *Tu. bimma* id. DED(S) 3609.

4401 *Ka. bidaŋ, bedar(u)* to be agitated, confounded, bewildered, alarmed or frightened, take fright, fear; *bedar(u)* agitation, alarm, fright, fear; scarecrow; *bedarane, bedarike* fright, alarm; *bedarisu* to alarm, frighten; *bedarisivike* frightening; *bedarke* agitation, alarm, fright; *hedaru* to be alarmed; (Hav.) *hedaru*, (Gowda) *hediri*, (Bark.) *hediri*, (Nanj.) *edru* to fear; (Ilal.) *hedaru* id.; *hedarike* fear. *Tu. bedaru, bedarike* start, fright, fear, alarm; *bedaruni* to be alarmed. *Te. bedaru*, (K. also) *beduru* to fear, be afraid or alarmed, start, be startled; *n.* fear, fright, alarm, terror; *bedarincu* to frighten, alarm, terrify, startle, bully, threaten; *bedarimpu* frightening, threatening, bullying, threat; *bedarupōtu* timid person. *Konda* *bedris* to scare, frighten. *Kuwi (F.) pedrali, pidru-aiyali*, (Isr.) *pedr(-it-)* to be startled. From DED(N) 4425.

4402 *Pe. petek, patek* as long as, until. *Kuwi* *peteka, pateka* until, as far as, up to; (S.) *pateka* as long as; *peteka* far.

4403 *Kui* *benda (bendi-)* to thread, pierce. *Kuwi (Su.) pet(-it-)*, (S.) *pett-* to fix, attach; (F.) *petali* to thread; (Isr.) *pend(-it-)* to be threaded; *pet(-it-)* to attach to thread. DEDS 714.

4404 *Pa. penda* shifting cultivation. *Go. penda* (Elwin) hillside axe cultivation, (Ma.)

hill field for the cultivation of millet (Voc. 2335). DEDS 715.

4405 *Te. pendala-kada(n), pendalāda(n)* early, betimes, in time. *Konda* *pendal (obl. pendaR-)* early in the morning.

4406 *Kol. (SR.) bebde* tomato. *Nk. bhedre* id. *Go. (SR. Ph.) bebde* id. (Voc. 2601). DEDS 716.

4407 *Ta. pey (-v-, -t-)* to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into (*tr.*), put, place, serve up (as food in a dish), throw out, discharge (as urine), shed (as tears), distribute; *peyal* showering, rain, raindrop, cloud; *peyalai* rain; *puyal, pucal* cloud, raining, water; *gale, storm, tempest; poci (-v-, -nt-)* to ooze, percolate, flow. *Ma. peyyuka* to pour, rain; *peyttu* raining; *peyyikka* to cause to rain. *Ko. oy- (oc-)* (rain) rains. *Ka. poy* to pour, cast; *n.* pouring; *puy* to pour, cast; *pōcal* pouring water. *Kod. poyy- (poyyuv-, poji-)* (rain) rains, (wind) blows. *Kor. (O.) pi-* to pour. *Te. pōyu* to pour, cast in metal; (K. also) (sweat, pus) forms; *pōta* pouring, casting in metal. *Kol. (SR.) palyeng* to pour. *Nk. (Ch.) pi-* id. *Go. poy- (Ma.)* (water) pours, flows, (Ko.) to be spilled, flow (Voc. 2396); (Koya Su.) *poy-* (water) to be spilled; (ASu.) *pocē-* to pour out (water). *Kuwi (F.) boiyali (bōt-)* to overflow (a vessel); (Su. Isr.) *bō(-t-)* to be spilled. *Kur. poŋnā* (before vowel) *poŋnā, pōyy-; past* possā) to fall (of rain); *puŋdnā* to pour some water on rice when ready for a meal. *Malt. poye* (pos-) to rain; *puŋthe* to pour. Cf. 4132 *Ta. picir*, 4199 *Go. piri*, and (for o-forms) 4470 *Go. pōngānā*. DED(S, N) 3610, and from DED(S) 3722.

4408 *Ta. pey (-v-, -t-)* to wear (as jewels, cloths, flowers), put on (as harness), tie, fasten. *Ko. pe-v- (pe-t-)* to wear; *pe-e- (pe-e-)* to put clothes on (someone else). *To. piy- (pis-)* to wrap up (someone). *Te. (K.) pēru* a necklace of pearls, beads, etc. DEDS(N) 717.

4409 *Ta. peyar (-v-, -nt-)* to move, depart, turn about, return, grow loose, be detached, be displaced, dislodged; (*pp-, -tt-*) to remove, displace, dislodge, dispel, drive away, uproot (as a plant); *peyarcel* shifting, moving, removal, displacement; *peyarttu, peyarttum, peyarttu* again, in return; *peyarppu* removal, translation; *pēr (-v-, -nt-)* to become loose, separate, depart, go away, move, retreat, change; (*pp-, -tt-*) to change (*tr.*), remove; *pērttu, pērttum, pērtum* again, in return. *Ma. pēruka* to come off, be plucked up, cattle to turn in ploughing; *pēruca* collection; *pērkka tr. of pēruka*; to copy, transcribe, translate; *pērttu* again; *pērttu* copy, translation. *Tu. pijiruni* to turn, return, abate (as a fever). DED(S) 3611.

4410 *Ta. peyar, piyar* name; reputation, renown, fame; person; shape, form, substance; *peyarkku* nominally, for form's sake; *peyaran* one who bears a name; (also *pēran*)

grandson (as bearing the grandfather's name), grandfather; *peyartti, pērtti* granddaughter, grandmother; *peyariya* having a name; *pēr* name; person, individual; living thing; praise, fame. *Ma. peyar, piyar* name; *pēr* a name, as it were the duplicate of a person or thing; a person, individual. *Ko. pe-r* name. *To. pō-r* id.; *pō-ŋf- (pō-ŋt-)* to name (with *pō-r* as object). *Ka. pesar(u)* name, appellation; greatness, fame, celebrity; *pesarisu* to name, mention, tell. *Kod. pēda* name. *Tu. pudaru* name, appellation; fame, celebrity, reputation. *Bel. (LSB 2.3)* *hudari* name. *Kor. (O.) podari, (T.) hudari* id. *Te. pēru* name, designation, reputation, fame, celebrity. *Kol. pe-r (pl. pe-dl)* name. *Nk. pēr (pl. pēdl)* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pēr (pl. ā)* id. *Pa. pidir* id. *Ga. (Oll. S³) pidir* id. *Go. (Tr.) parōl, (A. S.) porol, (Ph.) parōl, (Mu.) paroi, paroi, (L.) poral, poroy, (Mu.) pad(dur, Ma. L.) pediri, (Ko.) peder* id. (Voc. 2408). *Konda pēr(u)*, (BB) *dōr* id. *Pe. tōr* id. *Manḍ. dar* id. *Kui pada, (K.) pāru* id. *Kuwi (F.) dōrō, (S. Isr.) dōru, (D.) dāru* id.; (Isr.) *dōru* ki- to praise. *Kur. piŋnā* to name. *Malt. pinje* id. *Br. pin* name. DED(S, N) 3612.

4411 *Ta. peru, perum, pēr* great; *peritu* that which is great, big, large; greatly; *periya* large, great, elder, important; *periyaŋ, periyōr* the aged, the great, saints, kings; *periyōn* great man, god; *perum-puli* tiger; *perun-tēn* large-sized honey-bee; honey secreted by bees (or with 4412 *Ta. piracame*); *peru (-pp-, -tt-)* to grow thick, large, stout, become numerous; *peruku (peruki-)* to increase in numbers, multiply, become full, perfected, rise, overflow, swell, be increased, augmented, or enlarged, prosper, grow; *peruka* fully, abundantly, prosperously; *perukal* abundance; *perukku (perukki-)* to cause to increase or abound, make greater, fill, cause to swell and overflow; *perukka* greatly; *perukkam* increase, augmentation, abundance, prosperity, flood, perfection; *perukkal* improving, making prosperous; *perukkan* that which is coarse; *perupam* bigness, thickness; *peruppi (-pp-, -tt-)* to magnify, enlarge, exaggerate; *peruppu* becoming large, being stout; *perumān* nobleman, king, elder, elder brother, god; *pemmān* god, great man; *perumai* bigness, greatness, excellence, nobleness, abundance, excess, power, celebrity, pride; *peruvār* great persons; *pirān* lord, king, master, god; *pirāŋi* lady, mistress, goddess; *pennam-periya, pennam-perutta* very large; *eccu* excess, increase. *Ma. peru, pēr* great, large, chief; *periya* large, great; *perippam* greatness, multitude, plenty; *perukuka* to grow large, be multiplied; *perukkuka* to augment, multiply, grow much, abound, grow thick; *perukkam* largeness, size, repetition; *perukka* augmentation, overflow of a river; *peruŋnuka* to be prolific; *pirān* lord, king. *Ko. pe-* big (pe *pa-b* python; pe *te-n* big bee; pe *ni-j* big *Ni-j*); *peb* a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes* (cf. 1154 *lr. ebbukatte Strobilanthes*); *pegaŋ* bandi-

coot; ec much, more; ec- (ec-) to increase in number; ? *peda-ry* period of full-grown youth (16 to 30 years). *To. pe-* big (pe no- chief sacred place; *pe töw* chief god; *pe fe-1* thumb; *pe öwa-s* big thick); *pem* small hill [i.e. eminence] (or with 4026 *Ta. param-pu*); *peš tö-n* sp. bee (or with 4412 *Ta. piracam*); *per* wid adult; *pex-* (pexy-) to become stout, thick; *egan* (? *egan*) bandicoot; *ec-* (ec-), *ic-* (ic-) (family) increases; ? it wid large. *Ka. per, pēr* (before vowels) largeness, tallness, greatness; large, tall, great; *hērāla* greatness, largeness, abundance; *percu, peccu, heccu, eccu* to become more extensive or greater in bulk, quantity, or number, increase, thrive, grow, swell, become lofty or proud; *n.* increase, growth, largeness, swelling, flood, extension, eminence, riches, excess, surplus, exaggeration, pride, daring; *percisu* to cause to increase, multiply, etc.; *percuge*, *peccuge* increase, etc.; *perme* increase, greatness, excellency, grandeur, honour, pride; *piri* extensiveness, largeness, abundance, frequency, greatness, advanced age; *pedda* largeness, bigness, greatness; *peddi* a great or old person, elder, senior; *pempu* largeness, abundance, eminence, sublimity; *peggāna, heggāna* bandicoot; (Gowda) *higgu* to swell with joy, be elated. *Koḍ. perī, perīm-* big; *perija* increase, excess; *perī-* (perip-, perit-) to increase (*intr.*); family, wealth, cattle); *periē* elder; *perta* very, great, much. *Tu. perī, periya* large, great, high, superior; *pergudē* bandicoot; *permē* haughtiness; *percuni, pērcuni* to rise, increase; *perjuni* to increase; *heccuni* to increase, augment; *heccāvuni* to increase (*tr.*), enlarge, exalt, promote; *hecca* more, better, high, superior, excessive, superfluous, copious; *heccalmē, heccaḷa, heccalmē* exaltation, greatness, brag, boast; *heeci, heeieḷ, hecceli* increase, promotion, excess, eminence; *hedda* great, large, spacious, chief, principal; *hemma* abundant, many; *hemme* pride, insolence. *Te. perūgu, per(u)gu, per(u)-vu* to grow, grow up, increase, accumulate, be augmented, expand, extend; *perūgudu* growth, increase; *perime, pemme* greatness, power, authority; *pērima* grandeur, magnificence; *pērimi* greatness, eminence; *pēru* great, large, much; *pēr(u)cu* to increase, rise, swell; *pekku* many; *pekkandru, pekkuru* many persons; *pekkuva* increase, growth, development, excess; (inscr.) *perddal* elders; *pedda* great, big, large, long, tall, old, senior, chief, respectable; an elder, superior, head man; *peddayu adv.* much, very, exceedingly; *peddi* mother's elder sister; *peccu* excess, addition; *heccu, eccu* increase, greatness; much, more, superior, excessive; *pb.* to increase, rise; *penu* (before consonant), *penn-* (before vowel) large, big, great; *pencu* to enlarge; *pellu* excessiveness, greatness; excessive, much, great; greatly, much, very; *pellidamu* greatness, excessiveness; *peluca* much, exceeding; *pelucana* greatness, excessiveness; *bebbuli* a royal tiger. *Kol. perg-* (perekt-) to grow (*intr.*); *perp-* (perept-) to rear; *pergip-* (pergip-) to

let grow up (without providing a wife); *pedda* a male; (Kin.) *pera, per* big; (SR.) *peret* many; *perpul* tiger; *perāmā* mother's sister; *perendā* father's elder brother. *Nk. perg-* to grow up; *perp-* to rear; *pedda* man, male. *Nk. (Ch.) phar* big, elder; *peruk-/perk-* to live. *Pa. berto* big; *pengot, peñot*, (S.) *peru* much; *per-ed* river (cf. 5159 *Ta. yāru*); *pēpa* mother's elder sister. *Ga. (Oll.) permond (masc.)*, *berit (fem. and neut.)* big; *berpul* tiger; (S.) *ber-bullu* id.; (S.²) *bergud* much, more; *bergurtul* many; (P.) *ber beret* big river. *Go. (Tr.) parōl*, (SR.) *persā*, (M.) *hiriya*, (Ko.) *beriya* great, big; *perma* (L.) great, large, (Grigson) religious headman of village; (Ko.) *perma* priest; (Mu.) *berior* big man; (FH.) *persa pēn* highest god of the Gonds; (Pat.) *pelhara*, (L.) *pehro*, (D.) *belra* big, great; (Ko.) *peddal* headman of village; (Koya Su.) *pedeyāl* father's elder brother; (Ko.) *pers-* to grow, grow up; *caus. persp-*; (A.) *bers-*, (Mu.) *bars-* to grow; (M.) *persānā* to extend (*Voc.* 2334, 2342, 2346, 2347, 2348); (Mu.) *bercl, berer*, (S.) *bered* river; (Ma.) *berclag, hereḷ* flood, river in flood (*Voc.* 2602); (M.) *permāv*, (Mu.) *permāv*, (Ko.) *perma* bison; (L.) *permāv* sambhar (*Voc.* 2343); (Tr.) *pēri*, (Y. Mu. Ma.) *pēri* mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's wife (*Voc.* 2366); (Tr.) *pēpi*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *pēpi* father's elder brother (*Voc.* 2365); (Tr.) *barēli*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *berel*, etc. banyan (*Voc.* 2604; see 382). *Konda* *per*, *peri* big, large; elder (of siblings); *pir-* to grow; *pirp-* to make to grow; (K., p. 109) *pergi-* to grow up. *Manḍ. pēmba* father's elder brother. *Kui* *berī* *berī* inba to swell, increase in size; *pēreḷi* a large rat; ? *pihereḷu* river, stream; *pēnda* father's elder brother; great-grandfather; *pēro* father's elder sister-in-law; great-grandmother. *Kuwi* *bir-* (it-) to grow, multiply. *Br. piring* to swell (of the body or limbs). Cf. 3830 *Pe. bajek*. DED (S, N) 3613.

4412 *Ta. piracam* pollen, honey, honeycomb, toddy, bee, beetle, wasp; ? *peruntēn* honey secreted by bees; large-sized honey bee (or with 4411 *Ta. peru*). *To. peš tö-n* sp. bee (or with 4411 *Ta. peru*). *Tu. perya* a large bee; *periya* neyi honey. *Te. pera* honeycomb, beehive; *perayiga* a kind of honey bee (for *iga*, see 533). *Kol. (Kin.) pera* a kind of bee; *pera taṭṭa* hive of such bees; (SR.) *perāpotte* bee. *Go. (A.) berāl* visi sp. bee (*Voc.* 2603). DED (N) 3614.

4413 *Ta. perukilai* pink-tinted heart-leaved glory tree, (Lush.) *Clerodendrum infortunatum*. *Ma. piraku, peruku* id.; *peruvila* its leaf. For *ilai/ila*, see 497. DEDS 718.

4414 *Ta. peruku* (peruki-) to be injured, ruined, snap as a marriage thread. *Te. perugu* to break or snap, as a (marriage) thread; (K.) *pempu* to destroy, ruin; *n.* damage, destruction. *Pa. perng-* to fall in ruins; *perkip-* (perkit-) to knock down in ruins. *Kui* *prenga* (prengi-) to be cracked, cloven; *prepka* (<

prek-p-; *prekt-*) to crack, cleave; *preḷu* (*pl. prēška*) cleavage, crevice, crack; (K.) *bre-* (boil) bursts. *Kuwi* (P.²) *bre-* (-t-) id. DED (S) 3615.

4415 *Ta. perukku* (perukki-) to sweep; *perukkal* sweeping; *paruvu* (paruvi-) to sweep or gather together. *Ma. perukkuka* to sweep. *Ka. porake, parake, baralu, boralu* broom. *Te. poraka* broom, broom-twig, straw. Cf. 1088(a) *Ta. kaccāṭu*, esp. *Ka. kasapapige*, etc. DED (S) 3616.

4416 *Ta. peruccāli* bandicoot; (Koll.) *perukkān* id. *Ma. periccāri* id. *Koḍ. (Shan-mugam)* *percaḷi* id. DED 3617.

4417 *Ka. pere* skin or slough of a serpent; here to scrape, shave; (Gowda) *hermane* grater, scraper. *Tu. perevuni* to be peeled, scraped; *perepini* to grate, scrape; *pereduni* to scrape, shave; *peradanē*, *peramanē* grater, scraper; *piresuni* to peel, scrape, pare off. *Te. beradu* bark, rind, shell; *beradu* bark of a tree. *Kur. cayā-perē, eayā-perperē* snake's old skin. DED (S) 3618.

4418 *Go. (Y. Mu.) peṭeka*, (G.) *peṭka*, (Ma.) *peṭēka*, *pen'ka* bone; (M.) *perēka* backbone, rib; (Tr.) *panēka* bone, hard seed inside a fruit; (Ch.) *paneka* rib (*Voc.* 2352); (LuS.) *pēnka* a bone. *Konda* (BB) *peren* (*pl. perēk*) id. *Pe. pṛēn* (*pl. pṛēku*) id., stone of fruit. *Manḍ. prēn* (*pl. pṛēke*) bone. *Kui* *pṛēnu* (*pl. pṛēka*) id., stone or seed of fruit, kernel, heart of tree. *Kuwi* (F.) *pṛēnu* bone; (S.) *pṛēnu* id., stone of fruit; (Su.) *pṛēnu*, (Isr.) *pṛēnu* (*pl. pṛēka*) bone; (T.) *pṛēnu* id., stone of fruit. Cf. 4153 *Pa. piḍka*. DED (S) 3619.

4419 *Ta. pēṭkani* (-pp-, -tt-) to be afraid. *Ka. pelagu* fear, alarm; *peḷar* to tremble, fear; *n.* fear, alarm; *peḷariṣu* to cause to fear, frighten; *pelpalisu, belpalisu* to tremble, fear. *Tu. perei* shying, starting suddenly; *percuni* to shy, start aside suddenly. *Te. pelukuṇu* to fear, be alarmed. *Pa. biṭk-* to be startled. DEDS 719.

4420 *Ka. beḷava, beḷuva* wild pigeon. *Te. beḷa-guvva, beḷava* ring-dove. DED 3620.

4421 *Ta. peruku* curdled milk; *pirai* fermented buttermilk used for curdling milk. *Ma. piriya*ku to coagulate (as milk); *piriccal* coagulation of milk; *pirannuka* to curdle. *Ko. pep* solidified, curdled milk; *pev-* (pevd-) (ghee) solidifies, (butter) forms in churning; (pevt-) to make (ghee) solidify, make (butter) form; *pet-* (pety-) (liquid) solidifies. *To. pep* coagulant agent put in fresh milk; *perf-* (perṭ-) (milk) solidifies; *peṣf-* (peṣt-) (ghee or milk) solidifies; *pe-ry* watery buttermilk. *Ka. per* (pett-) to thicken, congeal, curdle (ghee, curds, oil); *heppu* curdling agent. *Koḍ. pere* cream. *Tu. perpuni* to be curdled (as milk); *perpu* curdling agent; *beñjana, beññana* curds, curdled milk. *Te. perūgu* curdled milk, curds; *pēru*, (K. also) *pēru* to congeal, curdle;

pēruḍu congealing, curdling. *Kol. pereg* (*stem perg-, pl. pergul*) coagulated milk ready for churning. *Nk. perag, perg* curds. *Pa. parṭub*, (S.) *parup* cream. *Ga. (S.³)* *pergu* curds (< *Te.*). *Kuwi* (F.) *pēgu* curdled milk; (S.) *pergu* buttermilk. DED (S, N) 3621.

4422 *Ta. peru* (peruv-, perṭ-) to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear; *peruti* gain, profit; *peruttu* (perutti-) to cause to obtain; *perri* acquisition; *perṭavan* father; *perṭān* id., husband; *pēru* acquisition, childbirth; *pira* (-pp-, -nt-) to be born, be produced; *pirantai* birth; *pirappu* birth, origin; *piravi* birth; *pirai* crescent moon. *Ma. peruka* to bear, bring forth, obtain, get; *pēru* birth, bringing forth, what is obtained; *pēri* midwife; *pirakka* to spring up, be born; *pirappu, piravi* birth; *pira* crescent moon. *Ko. perv-* (perd-) to be born; *perp* birth, personal appearance; *per* new moon. *To. perp, pe-r, pe-rf* act of birth (in songs); *per* days from the third to the eighth after new moon; *pe-rf-* (pe-d-) to be born; *per-* id. (only *perōḷ* 'he is not born' in a story phrase; *TGT*, text 32); *ped*, in: *enwiṭ* fed my younger sibling, *ninwiṭ* fed your younger sibling, etc. (lit. one born after me, you, etc.). *Ka. per* (pett-) to get, obtain, beget, bear; *pere* crescent moon. *Koḍ. per-* (peruv-, pett-) to bear (child). *Tu. pedpini, pedduni* to bear, bring forth (as a child); *pedpavuni* to assist a woman in childbirth; *pedmedi* lying-in woman; *perga* winnings made in a game; profit, gain; *pēṭu, pēṭu* parturition, childbed; (*DCV*) *pedikke* birth. *Te. peṭṭu* to bear (young), lay (eggs); (K.) *perayu* to obtain. *Koḍ. peṭ-* (pett-) to bear young (said of animal). *Nk. peṭt-* to give birth to. *Pa. ped-* (pett-) to obtain. ? *Go. (Ch.) piri-* to sprout from the ground; *pirāṇa* (Tr.) to grow (of young wheat), (Ph.) sprout. DED (S, N) 3622.

4423 *Ta. perukku* (perukki-) to gather, pick up (as stones); *porukku* (porukki-) to pick up here and there, glean, pick out, select. *Ma. perukkuka* to pick up, gather one by one, glean, beg; *perukki* beggar. *To. perk-* (perky-) to pick up small objects. *Ka. hekku* to pick up, take up one by one; ? *hakkalu* gleanings; (Hav.) *herku* to pick, collect. *Koḍ. porik-* (poriki-) to pick up (small objects, e.g. bits of broken rice or coins). *Tu. peḷipini, peḷjuni* to select, choose, pick up, pick or remove stones from paddy or rice. *Kor. (O.) pijji*, (M.) *hiji*, (T.) *hije* to pick up. *Te. (K.) peruku, per(u)ku* to pull out, pluck up, uproot, tear up by the roots or from the foundation. *Kol. (Kin.) petk-* to pick up; (Pat., p. 139) *petting* to peck (i.e. to pick up). *Nk. pett-* to pick, choose, pick up. *Pa. ped-* (pett-) to pick up, pick (flower), pick out, choose; *petk-* to pick up, glean. *Ga. (S.) piy-, pi-, piyk-* to pick up weeds, etc.; (S.³) *piyk-* (piyik-) to select, choose. *Go. (A. S.) per-* to pick up; (SR.) *perāṇa* to gather; (Tr.) *parāṇa* to pick up from the ground, gather (mahuas) (*Voc.*

2339); (Pat.) *persānā* to gather (*Voc.* 2349); (Tr.) *pehkānā* to pick up; *pehkānā* (W.) to glean. (Ph.) choose: (M.) *pehkānā* to lift, pick; (S. Ko.) *pehk-*, (Ma.) *pe'k-* to pick up; (L.) *pehenā*, *pehetānā* to lift up, pick up (*Voc.* 2355); (Mu.) *pelic-* to gather, collect (*Voc.* 2356). *Konda* (BB) *per-* (*perRt-*) to pick, pick up, collect. *Kui* *pebga* (< *peg-b-*; *pegd-*) to collect, pick up, peck up, gather; *pl. action* *peska* (*peski-*). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *per-* (-h-) to pick up. *Kur.* *pesnā* (*pett-*) to gather up, pick up, glean, choose, pick out by lifting up; *pesēgnā* to weed, cleanse by removing that which is objectionable. *Malt.* *per-kame* to pick up food. DED(S, N) 3623.

4424 *Konda per-* (*perRt-*) to meet. *Pe.* *pez-* (*pest-*) id. DEDS 720.

4425 *Ta.* *perām* greatness; bull or cow, buffalo; *perū* greatness; bull; *perri*, *pergimai* greatness, esteem; *pirāku* (*pirāki-*) to be great, exalted, be lofty, elevated, grow full, complete, abundant, overflow, grow large in size, be densely crowded; *pirāka* greatness, abundance, fullness, height, mountain, heap, mass; *pirakkam* loftiness. *Ma.* *perān* stout, robust; *perā-kkannu* wild buffalo. *Tu.* *petta* cow. *Te.* *perugu*, (K.) *perūgu* to swell, rise. DED 3624.

4426 *Ko.* *be-* mother!; *doo be-k* mother's elder sister. *Go.* *bē* mode of address to wife's younger brother. *Kur.* *bē* my wife! (said in anger). DED 3625.

4427 *Kur.* *be'enā* (*biccyas*) used as an auxiliary (as a separate verb, it once meant 'to remain fixedly', but has been supplanted by *ra'anā*); (Hahn) to be, stay, remain. *Malt.* *behe* to exist, be. DED 3626.

4428 *Kur.* *bēk* salt. *Malt.* *bēku* id.; *bēk-bēk* to taste saltish. *Br.* *bē* salt, piquancy, spirit, flavour. DED 3627.

4429 *Ka.* *pēca* trouble; *pēc-ādu* to be involved in trouble and difficulties. *Koq.* *pe-c-a-d-* to try hard. *Tu.* *pēc-ādu* to try, strive, be in trouble; (B-K.) *pēc-āta* affliction, distress; struggle. *Te.* *pēci* trouble, difficulty, embarrassment. DED 3628.

4430 *Ta.* *pēcu* (*pēci-*) to talk, speak, converse, make noise, roar; tell, say, recite, praise; *pēcal*, *pēcal* talking; *pēccu* speaking, speech, language, praise, talk, report, rumour, word. *Ma.* *pēcuka* to speak, chatter (as birds); *pēccu* speech, language. *Ko.* *pe-c-* (*pe-c-*) to talk to oneself; *peç-* (*peç-*) to give irrelevant answers, talk nonsense, talk with impropriety in presence of holy man. ? *To.* *ōst-* (*ōsty-*) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4003 *Ta.* *paçicu*). *Ka.* *pēç* (*pēçd-*) to utter, say, speak, narrate, tell, command; *pēçike* saying, telling, rumour; a saying, enigma; *pēçige* saying, etc.; notoriety, fame; *pēçuvike* saying, telling. *Tu.* *pērmē* fame, glory. *Te.* *p(r)ēlu* to prattle, chatter, talk nonsense; *pēlari* a prattler. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pēl-* (-it-) to talk sweetly; *pēlki ā-* to discuss with another. *Kur.* *pēsānā* to

command; *pēskā* command, order, precept; *perperēnā* to prate, prattle, talk with a high-pitched voice; (vessel in which something is cooking) to hum, buzz, sing; (Hahn) *perxperxā* to babble, prattle; *parparenā* to prate, prattle. *Malt.* *perqe* to talk, speak, simmer, hiss. DED(S, N) 3629.

4431 *Ko.* *e-c pa-c* unclear secretions of body (e.g. urine, excrement, snot, vomit). *To.* *e-sy/e-š* *ōd-* (*ōdθ-*) to dislike, hate. *Ka.* *pēsu*, *hēsu* to feel aversion, have a dislike; *n.* aversion, disgust; *pēsike*, *hēsike*, *ēsike*, *hēsiqe* aversion, disgust, nastiness, object that causes disgust. *Koq.* *he-sige* disgust at touching dirty things. *Tu.* *pēsiyuni*, *pēcuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *pēsige*, *pēsige* disgust, loathing, dirt, filth; (B-K.) *hēsige*, *ēsige* filth, dirt. DED 3630.

4432 *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) to split. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) id., split wood. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pēnj-* to split. DEDS 721.

4433 *Konda* (BB) *pēnz-* to strain water from boiled rice. *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) id. *Mand.* *pēnj-* id. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) to strain a liquid, pour off rice water. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pēnj-* (-it-), (F.) *pēnjali* to strain water off boiled rice. *Kur.* *pīsānā* to pour off the water from boiled rice. *Malt.* *pise* id. DED(S) 3460.

4434 *Ta.* *pēti* hermaphrodite; impotence, fear; (-pp-, -it-) to be afraid; *pētañ* hermaphrodite with male characteristics predominating; *pētu* hermaphrodite; female sex, female of birds and of certain quadrupeds; *pētai* female of birds, hen. *Ma.* *pēti* fear, cowardice; *pētikka* to be afraid, to shy (a horse) fear; *pēta* female of a deer, turtle; a pea-hen, etc. *Ka.* *hēdi*, *ēdi*, (PBh.) *pēdi* coward; effeminate man, hermaphrodite; *hēdi*, *hēpē*, *hyāpē* hen; *bēda* timid man; *pōta* coward. *Koq.* *po-di* fear; *po-de* *ko-li* hen. *Tu.* *hēdi*, *hēde*, *ēdi* coward; timid; *pōdiyuni* to be afraid; *pōdiyā-vuni*, *pōdipāvuni* to frighten, threaten, terrify; *pōdigē* fear, fright. *Te.* *pēdi* eunuch, hermaphrodite; *pēde* having no moustache, beardless man. / Cf. Skt. *poṭā-* hermaphrodite. DED(S) 3631.

4435 *Ta.* *pētu* what is unproductive, useless, or kernelless. *Ma.* *pētu* what is seedless, unproductive, shrivelled. DED 3632.

4436 *Ta.* *pēn* protection; *pēnu* (*pēni-*) to treat tenderly, cherish, foster, protect, regard, esteem, honour, treat courteously, worship, care for; *pēnam* tenderness, regard, care, nurture; *pēnal* nursing; *pēnai* protecting with loving care; *pēl* (*pētp-*, *pētt-*) to protect; *pētpu* protection. *Ma.* *pēnuka* to foster, take care of; *pēnam* caution; *pēnnuka* to take care of, use, take to oneself. *Te.* *pen(u)cu* to nourish, nurture, foster, support, rear, fatten, increase, extend; *penupu*, *pempu* nourishing, fostering, rearing, increase, enlargement; *pempakamū* adoption of a child, rearing; *pempudu* adopted; tame, domesticated. DED(S) 3633.

4437 *Ta.* *pētu* bewilderment, folly, ignorance, delirium, sorrow, distress; *pētai* simpleton, ignorant person, woman as simple-minded; girl between the ages of 5 and 7; poor person; *pētaimai* folly, ignorance, simplicity; *pētutu* (*pēnti-*) to be bewildered; *petumpai* girl between the ages of 8 and 11. *Ka.* *pētu* confusion or distraction of mind. *Tu.* *pēty*, *pētu* fear. *Te.* *pēda* poor, timid; poor man, servant; *pēdarālu* poor woman; *pēdarikamu* poverty; *pēdarimi* id., timidity; (*SAṆ*) *pēdagilu* to become thin, poor; *pēdatanamū* poverty. *Ga.* (S.³) *pēdaṇ* a poor man. DED(S) 3634.

4438 *Ta.* *pēy* devil, goblin, fiend; madness (as of a dog), frenzy; wildness (as of vegetation); *pēyañ* demoniac, madman; *pēyti*, *pēyci*, *pēcci* demoness, woman under possession of a demon. *Ma.* *pē*, *pēyi* demon (*fem.* *pēcci*); rage, madness, viciousness; *pēna* ghost, spirit; *pē-nayi* mad dog. *Ko.* *pe-n*, *pe-nm* possession of woman by spirit of dead; *pe-y* demon. *To.* *ō-n* the god of the dead. *Ka.* *pē*, *hē* madness, rage, viciousness; growing wild (as plants), worthlessness; *pētu*, *hēde* demon; *pēhkuñi*, *pēhkuñi*, *hēkuñi* demon; madness, fury (for -kuñi, cf. 1918 *Ta.* *kūñi*); *hēga* a mad, foolish man. *Tu.* *pēyi* demon. *Go.* (Tr.) *pēn* (*pl.* -k), (Y. D. Mu. S.) *pēn*, (Ph.) *pen*, *ven*, (Ma.) *pēnu* god; (L.) *pen* (*pl.* *penku*) idol, god; (G.) *pēnvor* priest (*Voc.* 2364). *Pe.* *pen* (*pl.* -ku) god. *Kui* *pēnu* (*pl.* *pēnga*), *vēnu* (*pl.* *vēnga*) a god, a spirit. *Kuwi* (F.) *pēnu*, (Su.) *pēnu* (*pl.* *pēka*), (Isr.) *pēnu* (*pl.* *pēka/pēka*) god; (S.) *pēnu* (*pl.* *pēka*) devil; (S.) *pēne'si*, (Isr.) *pēne'si* deceased person. ? *Malt.* *peypēye* to feel fervent or animated. Cf. 5530. *Pa.* *vēdi*. DED(S, N) 3635.

4439 *Pe.* *hēroñ* speech, conversation, discussion, language. *Mand.* *hēroñ* language; story. *Kui* *hēroñ* conversation. DEDS 722.

4440 *Ka.* (Hav.) *bēru* to lift hand to beat. *Tu.* *bēruni* to be waved, lifted up, as the hand; lift up, as the hand. Cf. 4446 *Ta.* *piṛakku*.

4441 (a) *Ta.* *pēl* (*pēlv-*, *pēñ-*), *pēl* (*pēlv-*, *pēñ-*) to ease oneself. *Ka.* *pēl* to void excrements; *n.* excrement. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *pēlānā*, (Mu.) *pēl-* to defecate; (Mu.) *pēl*, *pēlkle* excrement (*Voc.* 2370); (ASu.) *pēlk-*, (Koya Su.) *pēl-* to defecate.

(b) *Te.* *pēda*; (B. also) *pēnda* dung of cattle; *pēnta* manure; *pēntika* hard excrement of sheep, goats, deer, etc. *Koq.* *pēnda* cowdung. *Nk.* *pēnda* dung (of cow, etc.). *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) *pēnda*, (M.) *pēnda* cowdung (*Voc.* 2361). *Konda* *pēnda* dung (of cattle). DED(S) 3636.

4442 *Ta.* *pēral* chest, box, basket; *piṛa* round wicker-basket, baling basket. *Ma.* *pēra* basket of reeds or of bamboo slips. *To.* *pe-dy* large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4388). *Koq.* *po-tia* basketry box full of edibles, carried by girl of bridegroom's house

to bride's house. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pēra* box. Cf. 4388 *Ta.* *peṭti*. / Cf. IA items at 4388, also Pali *pēṭā*; cf. also Skt. (*Kauṭ.* *Arthaśāstra*) *phela-* box, casket, basket, BHS *phela-*, *phelika-*. DED(S, N) 3637.

4443 *Ta.* *pējai-maram* Carey's myrtle bloom, *Careya arborea*. *Ma.* *pē(u)*, *pēja* id. / Cf. Skt. *pīlu-* id., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8239. DED 3638.

4444 *To.* *pa-ṭ* each seed section of a jackfruit. *Ka.* *bēle* split pulse, the half of a seed of the guñja or *Abrus precatorius*. *Koq.* *be-le* each of the halves of a seed that can be divided. *Tu.* *bēle* split pulse; *bēle* seed of a jackfruit. *Te.* *bēda* (*pl.*) split pulse. ? *Ko.* *ve-l* badly ground coarse flour. DED(S) 3639.

4445 *Ka.* *bēl*, *bēluve* bewilderment, infatuation, madness; *biṭana* state of being bewildered, etc. *Te.* *bēla* simpleton; simple, ignorant. DED 3640.

4446 *Ta.* *piṛakku* (*piṛakki-*) to heap, pile up; *peru* a pile. *Ma.* *peru* a load, esp. bullock-load; *pēruka* to load (as oxen), pile up. *Ko.* *pe-m* bullock-load. *Ka.* *pēru* to lift up and put upon, load, pile up; *n.* a load, esp. bullock-load. *Koq.* *po-r-* (*po-ri-*) to transport by pack-animal. *Tu.* *pēruni*, *pēravuni* to load, burden; *pēraja* lading, shipping; *bēruni* to pile up earth; *perikē* a bullock's load, any burden; *periyē* a heap, pile; *hēru* a sack of corn. *Te.* *pē(u)cu* to pile or load up, arrange in a column or row; *pē(u)pu* piling or heaping up; *perikaṭamu* carrying grain on bullocks; *perika* a large sack or bag, (K.) a bullock which carries loads; (K.) *peruku* to carry loads. *Ga.* (S.³) *pēsap-* to arrange (< *Tc.*). *Go.* (Ma.) *paṭ-* to pile up grain in a stack (*Voc.* 2339). *Konda per-* (*perRt-*) to take up, lift up (a load to carry on head or shoulder), heap up (burnt pieces of wood), lay (pot on fire); *pergis-* to cause to lift up (as load on an animal). *Pe.* *pez-* (*pest-*) to pick up, lift. *Mand.* *piy-* to pick up. *Kuwi* (F.) *pērhali* to lift; (S.) *pērh'nai* to lift, raise; (Isr.) *per-* (-h-) to lift up. *Malt.* *pehe* to take up; *pehre* to take along; *pehtre* to assist in lifting. Cf. 4440 *Ka.* *bēru* and 4565 *Ta.* *poṛu*. DED(S, N) 3641, and from DED(S) 3623.

4447 *Konda per-* (-it-) to chase or pursue (thief, etc.), drive (cattle), expel. *Pe.* *pēz-* (*pest-*) to drive, drive away, chase. *Mand.* *pēy-* to chase. *Kui* *pēha* (*pēhi-*) to drive away, drive off, repulse, dismiss; (K.) *pēro* to chase, drive away. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *pēr-* (-h-) id.; (P.²) *prē-* (-t-) to chase; (F.) *pērhali* to chase, drive; (S.) *pērh'nai* to scare, impel. DEDS 723.

4448 *Ko.* *pe-r* steep slope. *To.* *pō-ṭ* (*obl.* *pō-t-*) cliff. DED 3642.

4449 *Ta.* *pēn* louse. *Ma.* *pēn* id. *Ko.* *pe-n* head-louse. *To.* *pō-n* louse. *Ka.* *pēn* id.; *vb.* (lice) to increase or grow greatly. *Koq.*

pe-ni louse. *Tu. pēnu* id. *Te. pēnu* (pl. *pēnu*) id. *Kol. pe-n* (pl. *-kul*) id. *Nk. pēn* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pēn* id. *Pa. pēni* (pl. *pēnū*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) pēn* (pl. *pēnū*) id. *Konda* (BB) *pēni* (pl. *pēnku*) id. *Pe. pen* (pl. *-ku*) id. *Manḍ. pen* (pl. *-ke*) id. *Kui pēnu* flea. *Kuwi* (F.) *pēnu* id.; (S.) *pēnu*, (Su. Isr.) *pēnu* (pl. *pēnka*), (P.) *pēnu* (pl. *pēnka*) louse. *Kur. pēn* id.; *allā-pēn* flea (allā dog). *Malt. pēnu* louse. DED(S) 3643.

4450 *Ta. pai* bag, sack, purse, satchel, bladder, duct; *pacumpai* a pedlar's pack carried over the shoulder; *acampi*, *acampai* traveller's bag thrown over the shoulder. *Ma. pai*, *payimpa* bag, sack, stomach, womb. *Ka. pasube*, *pasumbe*, *hasibe*, *hasube*, *hasumbe* a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder so as to form two divisions. *Tu. pasumbē*, *pasumbē* sack or bag made of coir; *paimbē* bag; *paiku*, *paika* pouch, scrip made of rushes or palm leaves; *payicily* bag made of palm leaves. *Te. (B.) asimi* bag placed on the back of a bullock to carry things. Cf. 4049 *Ma. pākku*. DED(S) 3644.

4451 *Ka. pai* upper, external, extra, upon. *Te. pai*, *payi* upper or external surface, exterior, top; upper; on, upon, above; in future, hereafter. DED 3645.

4452 *Ta. po* (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, puncture, make a hole; *poy* (-v-, -t-) to be hollowed; *n.* tubularity, hole, hollow or recess in tree; *poku* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, perforate; *pokkanai* hole in a tree, stone, or ground, cleft in rock; *pokku* hollow in a tree, defect, fault, blemish; *pokkai* little hole, crack, having a part deformed, blemish; *potir* (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce; *potu* (-v-, -nt-) to be perforated; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, pierce; *potumpu* hole, hollow in a tree, pit, cave; *pottu* hole, rat-hole, hollow in a tree, rent or puncture, defect; *pottal*, *pottai* hole, orifice, defect; *pottilam* hole in a tree; *pōttu*, *pontar*, *ponu* hole, hollow; *pōn* cave. *Ma. pottu* hole in the ground, cavity, hollow hand; *pōtu* a hole as in worm-eaten wood. *Ko. pok-va-yp* man whose teeth are all gone (cf. *Ta. pokku-vay*, *pokkai-vay* toothless mouth). *Ka. bokke* any round, small hole made by rats, etc.; *hodaru* hollow of a tree, hole in the ground; *bokka* a toothless man; (Hav.) *bokku* toothless. *Tu. boṅku* hollow, void, empty; (B-K.) *pogulu* a hole, usually in a mud dam across a watercourse; (B-K.) *bokku*, *bokkubayi* mouth without teeth. *Te. bokka* hole, orifice, aperture, pit; (Telangana dial., K.) *pokka* hole; *botta* hole, leak; *bonda* hole, bore; *bokki* toothless. *Kol. pokka* ditch, grave; (Pat., p. 115) *pokor* hollow; *bogga* small hole, perforation. *Nk. pokka* hole, cave; *bogga* hole. *Pa. botta* id.; *potpa*, *poppa* a chisel. *Ga. (P.) bogga* hole. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pohpi*, (Ma.) *po'pi* chisel (Voc. 2432); (D. G. Mu. Ma.) *būka* hole (Voc. 2585); (Ma.) *bokka* id. (Voc. 2614);

(S.) *boṅa* id. (Voc. 2620); (Koya Su.) *boḍga* id. *Konda* (BB) *pot* (-t-) to bore, perforate. *Pe. pot* (-t-) id. *Kui pospa* (post-) to pierce, bore a hole, mortise; *n.* act of piercing, mortising; *pondo* hole; ? *bojo* wood dust resulting from dry rot. *Kuwi* (F.) *pōthali* to hollow out; (S.) *pōth'nal* to hole; (Isr.) *pot* (-h-) to make a hole (in wood, etc.). *Kur. pattānā* to pierce, perforate, tap with a chisel; *pattā* chisel to dig a hole in a piece of wood. *Malt. pattre* to pierce. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *bhūka*-hole; also Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8391, **pōka*-hollow; 9263(6), **bōkkha*-toothless; 9624, **bhōkkha*-hollow. DED(S, N) 3646, DEDS 724.

4453 *Ka. pogade*, *pagade* *Mimusops elengi*. *Te. pogāda* id. DED 3148.

4454 *Ma. pokina*, *pokana*, *pōṇa*, *pūṇa* the green imperial pigeon, *Carpophaga sylvatica*. *Kol. (Kin.) pōḷg* id. *Pa. pōnal* id. *Go. (Tr.) pōṇār*, (other dialects) *pōṇār* id. (Voc. 2445). *Kuwi pōḷgu* (I.) green pigeon, (Isr.) green dove. *Kur. poxā* green pigeon. *Malt. poḷe* id. DED 3647.

4455 *Ta. pokuttu* bubble; *pokku* (pokki-), *po* (-pp-, -tt-) to be blistered; *pokkalam* a boil, bubble, blister; *pokkuḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise in blisters. *Ma. pokkula*, *pokkila* blister, vesicle, bubble; *pokkulikka* to bubble; *pokitu*, *pōḷa* bubble. *Ko. pogl* blister; *pogle* (pogle-) (hand) becomes blistered from heat. *To. piḷ* bubble; *piḷ* (piḷy-) (hand) gets blistered by friction; *ni. piḷwily* water-blister (for *ni*-, see 3690). *Ka. pugul*, *bokke*, *bobbe* blister; *hokku* a boil; *hoppala* blister occasioned by a burn; *hoppalini* to blister. *Koḍ. pokkala* a blister. *Tu. pokkē* id., pustule; a sore, ulcer; *bokki*, *bokkē* an itch, pustule, pimple; *poṅku* a kind of boil or sore. *Te. pokku* blister; *vb.* to blister; *bugga* bubble; *bobba* blister; ? *pōṭa* eruption of smallpox. *Kol. (Kin.) pokk* blister; *bugga* bubble. *Nk. (Ch.) popondel* bubbles (or with 4525). *Pa. pova* (pl. *povel*) blister. *Go. (A.) poppul* id. (Voc. 2393); (A.) *popoṭa*, (Mu.) *papel* bubble (Voc. 2392). *Pe. poka* blister. *Mand. puka* boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) *bugga* (pl. *-ga*), (Isr.) *būga* bubble. *Kur. pokkhna* (pukkhya) to get blistered, swell. *Malt. poka* blister, blain; *poglo*, in: *mug-poglo* wart. Cf. 4525 *Ka. bobbuli* and 2106 *Ta. koppalam*. / Cf. Nep. *phoko* blister, boil (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8391, where it is the only item having these meanings, all the others meaning 'hollow' or developments from it). DED(S, N) 3648.

4456 *Ta. pukai* (-v-, -nt-) to burn as the heart, be chagrined, grieve; *n.* distress; *pukai* heart-burning. *Tu. buguluni* to be grieved. *Te. pogulu*, *povulu* to be sorrowful or afflicted; *pokku* id., grieve; *n.* grief. DED 3649.

4457 *Go. (M.) pohānā* to throw; (Ma.) *po?* to throw away, leave, abandon; (S.) *poh-* to throw away; (W. Ph.) *pohtānā* to

abandon (Voc. 2429). *Konda* *pok-* (-t-) to throw; *aux. vb.* to finish off; *caus. pokis-* to cause to throw off. DED 3737.

4458 *Ta. pokkanam* beggar's bag, wallet, cloth used as a sack; *mokkani* feed-bag, nose-bag; a kind of bridle for mules, etc. *Ma. pokkanam* beggar's bag, wallet. *Ka. bokkana* pocket in a coat, betel pouch, beggar's bag, horse's gram-bag. *Tu. bokkana* bag, pocket. *Te. bokkanamu*, *hoṅkanamu* pouch, purse; *bokkaniya* gram-bag, nose-bag; *bokkena* id.; bucket for drawing water, leathern bag for baling water out of a boat, etc.; (B.) *poṅkanamu* purse, pouch; ? *bokkasamu* money bag; treasury. *Kol. (SR.) bokāne* bucket (Kamaleswaran). / Cf. Skt. (*Sabbaratnākara* 1478) *bhukkāṇa*-the food-bag tied round the head of a horse. DED(N) 3650.

4459 *Ta. pokkam* lie, falsehood, deceit, fault; *poccam*, *poccu* lie, falsehood; fault, defect; *poccai* fault; *poccappu* badness, evil, wickedness, fault. ? *Ma. pokkar* low people. *Ka. boṅku* to lie. *Tu. boṅkuni* to deny. *Te. poccemu* deceit, trick, defect, fault; *boṅku* to lie; *n.* a lie; false, untrue; *boṅkineu* to deceive, tempt; cause to tell a lie; *boṅkari* a liar; *boṅkulādu* id.; *fem. boṅkulādi*. *Kuwi* (S.) *bōkinai* to pretend; (Isr.) *pōk-* (-h-) to tell lies. Cf. 4531 *Ta. poy*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *phukka* = *mithyā*. DED(S) 3651.

4460 (a) *Ta. pokkuḷ*, *pōkil* navel; *pokkani* a large open navel. *Ma. pokkil*, *pokkuḷ* navel. *Ko. puku* id. *To. piku* id. *Ka. pokkug*, *porkuḷ* id. *Koḍ. pokki* id. *Tu. puvalū*, *pūvolu* id. *Bel. (LSB 2.2)* *hodkulu* id. *Kor. (T.) hokru* id. *Te. pokkili* id.; a depression. *Kol. bogur* navel. *Nk. bogur* id. *Pe. pūnel* id. *Mand. pūnel* id. *Kui pūnenji*, *pūnenji* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *puleri*, (S.) *pūleni*, (Su. Isr.) *pūleni* id. *Br. pūt* id., umbilical cord. (b) *Ma. pōtu* the navel, umbilical rupture. *Ka. (Bell.; U.P.U.) budda* navel. *Te. boddu* id. *Pa. bod* id., navel-string. *Ga. (Oll.) bodi*, *boṭi* navel. *Go. (Ph.) budri*, *boddi*, (Ko.) *boḍum* id.; (A. Ch.) *mod*, (Mand.) *modd*, (G. Ma.) *moddi*, (Ph.) *mud(d)*, (SR.) *maḍd*, (Mu.) *maḍdi* id., (Ph. also) navel-string; (Tr.) *mud*, *maḍ* navel-string (Voc. 2977). *Konda* *boḍu* navel. *Kur. (Hahn)* *buṭṭi* id. DED(S, N) 3652.

4461 *Te. (Savara Dōra dial., S. Bhattacharya)* *poka* mahua flower. *Kol. (SR.) pokke* flower; (Kin.) mahua flower. *Nk. pokke* mahua flower. DED(S) 3653.

4462 *Kur. pokol* cocoon, silk. *Malt. poklu* tassar silk; *pokl-towa* cocoon (towa anything hollow, as the shell of an egg). DED 3654.

4463 *Ko. pog*, *pogl* foam. *To. piḷ* foam (on river). *Ka. burugu* foam, lather, scum. *Kol. boskur*, (Kin.) *pogcur* foam. *Pa. poyor* id. *Go. (Ko.) boyul* id. (Voc. 2635); (Koya Su.) *borju* lather. *Kur. poxtā* froth, foam. *Malt. potge*, *potgo* id. ? *Ta. pavvam* id.; water bubble. DED(S, N) 3655.

4464 *Nk. (Ch.) bokrip* to scratch. *Go. (SR. Tr. Ph.) bokkānā* to itch, (Ph. also) to scratch (Voc. 2617). DEDS 725.

4465 *Konda* *pōkra* hen. *Pe. pokla* id. *Kui pokla* hen that has never laid an egg; *pogda* pullet. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *pokla koyyu*, (S.) *pokla* hen; (S. Isr.) *pokla hipa* pullet. DEDS 726.

4466 *Ka. (Hav.) bogga* male dog; *boggi* bitch. *Tu. bogre*, (B-K. also) *bogge* dog; *boggi* bitch.

4467 *Te. boggu* charcoal, carbon. *Kol. (Kin.) bogg* charcoal. *Pa. bog* (pl. *boggul*), *bogum* (pl. *bogmul*) id. *Ga. (S.) bogge* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *bogūṇa* id. ? *Malt. posange* soot. *Br. pōgh* charcoal. DED(S) 3656.

4468 *Ka. poṅgara*, *hoṅgara* Indian coral tree, *Erythrina indica*. *Tu. poṅgarē*, *poṅgara* id. DED 3657.

4469 *Ta. poṅku* (poṅki-) to boil up, bubble up by heat, foam and rage (as the sea), increase, swell (as with joy), shoot up, be elated, burst in anger, be swollen (as a boil or sore), rise, grow high, abound, flourish, be fruitful, cook (tr.); *n.* prosperity, fortune; *poṅkal* boiling, bubbling, swelling, violent anger, abundance, splendour, boiled rice seasoned with salt, pepper, cumin seeds and ghee; *n. pr.* of a festival; height, largeness, fulness, abundance, profusion; *poṅkam* increase, abundance, joy, splendour; *pokkam* abundance, eminence, splendour; *pommu* (pommi-) to swell, excel in appearance; *pommal* abundance, thickness, plumpness; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) *bommal* to swell. *Ma. poṅhuka* to boil over, bubble up, spread (as light, noise, report); *poṅhal* boiling, bubbling up, ostentation; *poṅhikka*, *pokkuka* to raise; *poṅhaccam* display, boasting; *pokkam* height, boiling over, evaporation. *Ko. pog-* (pogy-) to boil over; *pogg-* (poggy-) to increase (intr.) magically in number, (water) springs forth magically, anger increases; *pogge-* (pogge-) to increase (tr.) magically in number. *To. piḷ-* (piḷy-) to bubble up, boil over, (stomach) swells or heaves with exertion. *Ka. poṅgu* to boil over, burst open, expand, open, blossom, swell, be elated, exult, be overjoyed; *n.* boiling over, expanding, etc.; *poṅgisu* to cause to expand, etc.; *poṅga*, man of ebullition or of exalted courage; *poṅgalu*, *poṅgil* rice boiled with pulse, salted, or sweetened with sugar; (PBh.) *poṅgam* pride; (Hav.) *pokku* to pop up, swell; *pogasu* expansion; *buguṭi*, *bugudu* swelling, protuberance; *pompuri* swelling, increase, growth, greatness. *Koḍ. pogg-* (poggi-) to swell (as grain or stomach). *Tu. boṅguni* to be distended; *boṅgu*, *boṅgu* protuberance; *boṅke-luni* to swell; *boṅka* big, large; *poṅgaḍē* proud flesh. *Te. poṅgu* to bubble up, boil, effervesce, rejoice, be elated, be puffed up, be proud; *n.* boiling, bubbling, overflowing, effervescence, joy, pride; *poṅginu* to boil

(tr.), please, flatter, puff up, coax; **poŋgali** rice boiled in milk; **poŋka** pride, haughtiness; **bugulu-konu** to increase, swell, rise; **boppi** a swelling; **pompiri** abundant, full. **Kol.** **pong-** (ponkt-) to boil over; **pongip-** (pon-gipt-) to make to boil over; (Pat., p. 179) **pongip** iddeng to exaggerate. **Nk.** **pong-** to expand; **pongip-** to cause to expand. **Nk.** (Ch.) **phugay-** to swell. **Go.** (ASu.) **pōh-** to swell. **Kōnda** **pog-** (-it-) to boil and overflow, swell into floods (as a river); **poŋi-** (-t-) to be bloated, swell up. **Kuwi** (F.) **pōngali**, (S.) **pongina**, (Su. P. Isr.) **pong-** (-it-) to swell. **Kur.** **pūxā** to swell (as rice put in cold water, as the result of a fall, of an illness); **pūxā** swelling, abscess; **pokpo-** **kriā** to puff out, bloat, swell much; ? **pēxpēxriā**, **pekpekriā** to swell up. **Malt.** **pogē** to swell; **pongje** to be increased, be abundant; **pūge** to swell; **pūgre** to be swollen, pout; **pūgro**, **pūgro** swollen, a boil. Cf. 4543 **Ta.** **porumu**. DED(S, N) 3658.

4470 **Go.** (Tr.) **pōngānā** to flow; be washed away, drown; (*Gr.*, p. 70) of a river, to overflow its banks; **pōhtānā** to drown a man, cause to be washed away; (M) **pōngānā** to flow; (W.) **pongānā** to float away; **pongītānā** to spill; (Ph.) **pongānā** to flow; **pongsahtānā** to cause to flow (water, blood, etc.); **pon-** (G. Mu.) to flow (saliva, etc.). (S.) flow, drop (tears) (*Voc.* 2374); (ASu.) **pōh-** (pus or blood) to come out of a wound. **Kōnda** (BB) **pon-** to be spilled; **pok-** to spill; (K.) **pok-** to pour (water). **Pe.** **boŋ-** (-t-) to be spilled; **bok-** (-t-) to spill. **Mand.** **buk-** to pour. **Kui** **ponga** (pong-) to be spilt, scattered; **popka** (< **pok-p**; **pokt-**) to spill, scatter. **Kuwi** (F.) **bōkhali** to spill; (S.) **bokh** 'nai to shed, spill; (Isr.) **bok-** (-h-) to spill. Cf. 4407 **Ta.** **pey**, esp. **Kuwi** (F.) **boiyali**, intransitive corresponding to **bōkhali** (tr.) above, and other forms with o-vowel. From DED(S, N) 3658.

4471 **Ma.** **poŋhu** a float, raft, buoy, boat; **poŋhuka** to rise, as out of the water. **Tu.** **poŋguni**, **puŋguni** to rock, reel, toss (as a boat); **poŋgelu** tumbling, rocking, unsteadiness; **poŋgāyi** canoe; **puŋge**, **puŋgele** a fickle-minded man. **Go.** (Oll.) **ponor** act of floating; **ponor er-** to swim, float. **Go.** (A. Ch.) **pong-** to float (*Voc.* 2374). **Kōnda** **pongray ā-** to swim. DED(S) 3659.

4472 **Ta.** **poŋkolam** child's amulet tree, *Putranjiva roxburghii*. **Ma.** **poŋkolam** id. DED 3660.

4473 **Kur.** **boŋgnā** to run, run away, leave a place for good, keep clear of; **boŋgta'ānā** to make run, carry about or off with great speed, lose (by death or otherwise). **Malt.** **boŋge** to run, flee; **boŋgre** to cause to run, carry away. DED 3661.

4474 **Ta.** **pocuŋku** (pocuŋki-) to be united, agree. **Ka.** **posayisu**, **posayisu** to join (tr.), unite, apply to, attach. **Te.** **poŋāgu** to be favourable, suit, be agreeable, suitable, or fit, be congruous, consistent, or compatible,

be got, happen; friendship to exist, good or friendly terms to exist or prevail; **posāgimpu** causing to agree; **posāgudu** agreeing, agreement; occurrence; obtaining. DED 3662.

4475 **Ta.** **pocā** (-pp-, -nt-), **poycā** (-pp-, -nt-) to forget; **pocāppan** forgetful person; **pocāppu** forgetfulness. **Kōnda** **pōs-** (-t-) to forget. **Pe.** **pōc-** (-c-) id. DED(S, N) 727.

4476 **Ta.** **poccu** woman's pubic hair, vulva, anus. **Ma.** **pocca**, **pocci** membrum muliebre. **Ko.** **poj** vulva. **Ka.** **pucci**, **pucce** id. **Br.** **pōs** id. / Cf. **Pkt.** **posā-** anus, vulva; **posāna-** anus; **phosa-** id. Also **Mar.** **pucē** vulva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8248). DED(S, N) 3663.

4477 **Ta.** **poccu** quantity of hair. **Ka.** **boccu** wool, fine hair, down. **Te.** **boccu** hair, down, wool. **Nk.** **bucuŋa** a knot of hair. **Pa.** **bocca** eyebrow. DED 3664.

4478 **Ta.** **poccai** paunch, pot-belly. **Ka.** **bojje** belly, paunch; **bojju** pot-belly. **Te.** **bojja** belly, paunch; **bojja** pot-belly. **Pa.** **bokka** big intestine, large stomach of ruminants. **Go.** (Ko.) **pocca** big intestine, stomach; (Tr.) **paccā** the offal of a ruminant's large intestine (*Voc.* 2377); (Mu. Ko.) **pohk** intestines (*Voc.* 2430); (Koya T.) **pōhku** guts; (Koya Su.) **pokku**, **pocca** intestines. DED(S, N) 3665.

4479 **Ka.** **pose** to twist, plait, make rope; (Hav.) hose to twine. **Tu.** **poypipini** to twist (as rope). **Kui** **poja** (poi-) to pack, make a bundle, crush together, clench; **n.** act of packing; **pl.** **action** **poska** (poski-). **Kuwi** (F.) **pōjali** to tie up in a cloth; (S.) **pocinai** to wrap. **Kur.** **pojina** (pujyas) to wrap (paper, cloth) round some object or person; **pojina**, **pojorna** to coil or twist oneself round some object or person, be folded or wrapt round, involve (of a drapery), suit well. **Malt.** **poje** to wrap, twist, entwine; **pojgre** to be wrapped or twisted, be entangled. ? **Br.** **puc** clothes, cloth. DED(S) 3666.

4480 **Tu.** **podasu** scales of fish. **Te.** **pola**, **polasu**, **polusu** id. **Kui** **plōkosi** id. DEDS 732.

4481 **Ta.** **poŋi** (-v-, -nt-) to be broken to pieces (as rice), become pulverized; (-pp-, -tt-) to pulverize, reduce to dust or powder; be pulverized; **n.** powder, dust, pollen, ash, particle, fragment; **poŋicu** particle, fragment. **Ma.** **poŋi** dust, powder; **poŋiyuka** to be pulverized, be destroyed, appear in very minute particles; **poŋikka** to pulverize, bruise. **Ko.** **poŋi** powder, dust. **To.** **piŋy** dust; **widy** powder, ground spice. **Ka.** **puŋi** powder, dust, pollen; (Hav.) **hodi** powder. **Kod.** **poŋi** powder, flour. **Tu.** **poŋi** id., dust; **poŋiyuni** to powder, pulverize. **Te.** **poŋi** powder, dust, flour, meal; **powdry**, loose. / Cf. **Mar.** **puŋ** powder. DED(S) 3667.

4482 **Ta.** **poŋi** (-pp-, -tt-) to spring up, shoot, rise, appear, produce, ooze out. **Ma.** **poŋiyuka** to spring up, ooze out; **poŋikka** id., sprout; (Tiyya) **poŋippu** sprout. *Kurub.*

(LSB 1.11) **pode** sprout of grain. **To.** **piŋy** (piŋs-) to break forth, (water) springs from ground; **piŋc-** (piŋc-) to create, make spring forth. **Ka.** **pode** a pregnant ear of corn, an ear of corn just before shooting forth; ? **poŋmu** to rise, be produced, spring up; ? **pummu**, **hommu** to rise, swell, spring up, break out, come forth, be produced; ? **unmu** to arise, come into existence (or with 697 **Ta.** **ul**). **Tu.** **poŋte** tender ear of corn; ? **pojily** germ, sprout, bud. **Te.** **podatencu** to rise, come up; **podamu**, (K. also) **podmu** to be produced, created; **podamincu** to create; **poducu** to rise (as the sun); **podupu** rising (as of the sun); **poŋtakar** (ra) an unopened ear of corn, tender ear of corn just formed. **Pa.** **poŋ** grain in embryonic stage. **Malt.** **ponder** offspring, children. / Cf. **Skt.** (*Yasastilaka*) **poŋalita** = **kuŋmalita**-. DED(S, N) 3668.

4483 **Ta.** **poŋukk-ənal** onom. expr. signifying suddenness, quickness; **poŋta** suddenly, swiftly. **Ma.** **poŋukkannu**, **poŋukkanē**, **poŋunnana**, **poŋunnane**, **poŋunnane** suddenly, in a moment, quickly. **Ko.** **poŋakn** suddenly, so quickly as not to be seen. **Kuwi** (S.) **poŋtoninga** suddenly; (Isr.) **poŋ** suddenly, immediately. DED(S) 3669.

4484 **Ko.** **poŋ** slope of hill. **Ka.** **pode** extension, height, length, stature. **Te.** **podugu**, **poduvu**, **podavu** height, tallness, length; high, tall, long; (K.) **podugu** to grow lofty, increase; (Saŋk.) **podigincu** to lengthen, heighten, raise, promote, increase. **Kol.** **podam** long (of a jump); (SR.) **podam** tall, height. **Nk.** **p(h)oddam** length, height. **Kuwi** (F.) **porgu** **mānu** a tall tree. DED(S) 3670.

4485 **Pa.** **bodorka** bubble. **Go.** (Ma.) **budruka** id. (*Voc.* 2567). **Kōnda** (BB 1972) **budra** id. **Pe.** **budvel** id.

4486 **Kol.** **kan** **boŋta** eyebrow. **Go.** (Oll.) **poŋa** eyelash. DEDS 728.

4487 **Ma.** **poŋtan** blockhead, dolt, one deaf and dumb; **fem.** **poŋti**; **poŋnan** dolt, coward; **fem.** **ponni**. **Ko.** **poŋ** stupidity, foolishness; **poŋn** fool; **fem.** **poŋy**. **To.** **piŋ** stupidity; **piŋ** fool. **Ka.** **hoŋta** a deaf man; (Gowda) **poŋta** id.; **fem.** **poŋti**; **poŋtu** deafness. **Tu.** **poŋtu** dumb, stupid; **poŋte** a dumb man; **poŋti** a silly woman, a dumb or taciturn woman; **poŋdumbu** stupid, stolid, cowardly; **poŋdumbe** a stupid or spiritless man; **poŋda**, **puŋduta** foolish. DED 3671.

4488 **Te.** **poŋti**, **poŋtiya** scorpion; **puŋta** large black scorpion. **Go.** (S.) **poŋte** scorpion. DED 3672.

4489 **Kōnda** **poŋi** bird. **Pe.** **poŋi** id. **Mand.** **puŋi** id. **Kui** **poŋa** id. **Kuwi** (F.) **pōta**, (S.) **pōta**, (Su. P.) **poŋta**, (Isr.) **poŋa** id. DED(S) 3673.

4490 **Ta.** **poŋtu** (poŋti-) to burst (intr.); **poŋupotu** (-pp-, -tt-) to snap (as cords), speak fast in a rattling manner, wamble (as the bowels), fall (noisily as stones one after

another); **poŋu-poŋenal** onom. expr. signifying snapping of cords, falling of fruits or stones one after another, rattling in speaking. **Ma.** **poŋtuka** to burst, explode, burst (as a sore), crack (as eggs), put forth (as buds); **poŋtal** bursting; **poŋtu** a crack, hurt; **poŋtikka** to burst (tr.), crack. **Ko.** **poŋ** (poc-) to burst noisily. **To.** **piŋ** (piŋy-) to burst. **Ka.** (PBh.) **poŋtage** *adv.* indicative of breaking; (Bark.) **hoŋti** to burst, crackle. **Kod.** **poŋ** (poŋti-) to burst with noise, explode. **Tu.** **poŋtu** a crack, hurt; **puŋdavu** to break, burst (intr.); **puŋdavu** id. (tr.); **puŋdately** a bruise, crack; bruised, broken, cracked; **puŋduni** to break, burst. **Te.** (K.) **poŋtu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. **Pa.** **poŋ** clapping of hands, snapping of fingers. **Go.** (Oll.) **poŋ** snapping of fingers. **Malt.** **purge** to break up a flooring. Cf. 4386 **Ma.** **piŋaruka**. DED(S) 3674.

4491 **Ta.** **poŋtu** chaff, husk of grain, dust; **poŋi** (-v-, -nt-) to be blighted as grain. **Ma.** **poŋtu** blighted ear or corn, useless; **puŋti** husk, pod, legume; **piŋtal** husk, palea. **Ko.** **poŋ** husks of grain, outside bark of tree; **ul** **poŋ** inside bark of tree. **To.** **wiŋ** empty husk of grain. **Ka.** **poŋtu** chaff, husk, pod emptied of its contents. **Tu.** **poŋtu** husk, chaff, fruit or seed without kernel, blighted ear of corn; **poŋtaŋgely** anything useless. **Te.** **poŋtu** husk of grain, chaff; **boŋta** the hollow shell of a tamarind fruit. **Kol.** (Kin.) **poŋ** skin of fruit; (Basim, *LSI* 4.568) **poŋta** husks. **Go.** (Oll.) **ponŋ** chaff; (S.) **pondu** husk. **Go.** (ASu.) **poŋ** husk, peel. **Kōnda** (BB) **poŋ** chaff; **boŋu** empty ear of grain. **Pe.** **puŋta** chaff. **Kui** **boŋ** chaff of millet, broken pieces of straw. Cf. 4562 **Ta.** **pollu**. DED(S, N) 3675.

4492 **Ta.** **poŋtu** drop, spot, round mark worn on forehead. **Ma.** **poŋtu**, **poŋtu** a circular mark on the forehead, mostly red. **Ka.** **boŋtu**, **baŋtu** drop, mark on the forehead. **Kod.** **boŋti** round mark worn on the forehead. **Tu.** **boŋta** a spot, mark, a drop; (B-K.) **buŋte** a dot. **Te.** **boŋtu** a drop, the sectarian mark worn on the forehead. **Kol.** (SR.) **boŋta** drop. **Pa.** **boŋ** id. **Go.** (P.) **boŋu** drop, spot. **Kōnda** **boŋu** drop of water, mark on forehead. **Kuwi** (F.) **buŋtu**, (Isr.) **buŋu** tattoo. DED(S, N) 3676.

4493 **Ka.** **boŋtu**, **baŋtu**, **beŋtu** finger, toe. **Te.** **boŋa** **vreŋu**, **boŋti** **ana** **vreŋu** thumb, big toe. **Go.** (SR.) **boŋta** finger, big toe; (Y.) **boŋa** finger; (Tr.) **boŋta** big toe (*Voc.* 2623). **Kōnda** (BB) **boŋu** **raska** thumb. **Mand.** **buŋ** vehid id. **Kuwi** (D.) **boŋa** **vanju** id.; (Isr.) **boŋu**, **buŋu** thumb impression. DEDS 729.

4494 **Ka.** **poŋte** belly, paunch, stomach, womb; **pode** belly, pregnancy; **puŋti** belly. **Tu.** **poŋte** pregnancy; **poŋtebaŋji** a pot-belly (baŋji belly); **boŋde** stout man. **Te.** **poŋta** belly. **Kol.** **poŋta** id. **Nk.** **poŋta** id. **Nk.** (Ch.) **poŋti** id. **Pa.** **poŋta** id. **Go.** (M. Ko.) **poŋa**, (G. Ma.) **poŋta**, (Mu.) **paŋta** id., stomach;

(Mand.) poṭa intestine; (ChD.) poṭā womb (Voc. 2379). *Konda* poṭa stomach; poṭu big intestines. *Pe.* poṭo belly. *Mand.* pūṭa id. *Kuwi* (Mah. D.) paṭā id. *Kur.* poṭṭā bowels, entrails. *Malt.* pura belly, bowels. / Cf. Pkt. poṭṭa, puṭṭa-belly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8376(3). DED(S) 3677.

4495 *Ta.* poṭṭai blindness, blear-sight; poṭṭai-kkan blind eye; poṭṭaiyan blind man; poṭṭai blindness; poṭṭai-kkan defective eye, squint eye, small eye, the two false eyes of a coconut. *Ma.* poṭṭakkannan blind. ? *Ko.* poṭ- (poe-) to blink. ? *Kuwi* (Su.) poṭ- (poṭ-) to close eyes; (Isr.) poṭ- (-it-) to shut (eyes). DED(S) 3678.

4496 *Ma.* poṭṭi chicken pox. *Ko.* poṭ- (poe-) (hand) blisters from friction or hard work; poṭṭa a blister. *To.* piṭ- (piṭ-) (hand) blisters by friction. *Tu.* poṭṭa pustule, blister; puṭṭa id., bubble. *Te.* poṭamarinco to rise or swell up, as a boil. *Pa.* poṭka pimple. *Ga.* (P.) poṭ- to blister. *Go.* (SR.) boṭṭā, (G.) boṭṭā, (Mu.) boṭka, (Tr.) boṭṭā, boṭṭā blister (Voc. 2622); (LuS.) boṭṭa a boil. *Pe.* poṭka blister, protuberance on tree. *Kui* poṭosi, poṭkori blister; aḍi-puṭi smallpox pustule; brōga pimple, small boil. *Kuwi* (P.) poṭka boil. *Malt.* poṭka sores on the feet. *Br.* pūtuṭṭo blister. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) poṭika- pustule, boil. DED(S, N) 3679.

4497 *Kur.* poṭṭō a variety of gooseberry. *Malt.* puṭka gooseberry.

4498 *Te.* boṭṭa cēpa a sort of fish, *Sparus.* *Go.* (SR.) boṭṭe species of fish; (Ph.) boṭṭe jimṭa fish; (Tr.) bōṭṭe, (G. Mu. Ma.) boṭṭe, (Ko.) boṭe kike kind of fish (Voc. 2624); (Ko.) poṭ kike species of fish (Skt. rohiṭa; Voc. 2378). *Pe.* boṭu min a kind of fish. DEDS 730.

4499 *Pa.* boḍḍa edible fungus. *Go.* (Mu.) nira badda kind of mushroom (Voc. 2480). ? *Kol.* (Kin.) burma mushroom (Kamaleswaran). DEDS(N) 731.

4500 *Konda* (BB) ponda cow; (K.) ponden mane cowshed. *Kui* (K.) ponda cow. *Kuwi* (F.) ponda a cow in milk; (S.) ponda cow. ? *Go.* (Ma.) mure ponda milch cow (? ponda; for mure, see 5041) (Voc. 2898). Cf. 4395(a) *Ta.* pep. DEDS(N) 733.

4501 *Te.* bonduga, bonduva gullet. *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) bonḍka throat. DED 3680.

4502 *Ka.* bonḍula an annual herb, *Physalis indica* Lamb. *Tu.* bonḍoli id. DED 3681.

4503 *Ta.* poti udder. *Te.* poḍḍu, poduvu id. *Kol.* (SR.) poḍum id. (probably mistake for podum). *Ga.* (S.) podmu id. *Konda* podmu id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) podmu, (F.) podmū, (P.) ponna id. DED(S) 3682.

4504 *Ta.* potir (-v-, -nt-) to swell, increase, abound; (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, become enlarged; poti fullness, stoutness; potuḷu (potuḷi-) to be thick, close, or crowded, be luxuriant,

prosper, thrive. *Ma.* potirika to be enlarged. *Ka.* podar to come forth, spring up, become conspicuous, famous, or well known, come in sight, have currency, be used or employed; podarke arising, appearing, conspicuousness; podarcu to bring about, perform. *Tu.* podaluni to come out, rise up; (B-K.) podulu to rise up. *Te.* podalu to prosper, flourish, increase; (K.) poduru to blossom, flower. DED(N) 3683.

4505 *Ma.* potirikka to soak, steep (as fibres, cloth); pūval dampness, moisture. *Ka.* (UNR) hudilu a marshy ground. *Tu.* boduluni, bodoluni to soak, steep. *Kol.* (O.) budali to get soaked. *Te.* (SAN) bōda swollen; (K.) bōda kaḷu elephantiasis. *Kol.* bo-k- (bo-kt-) to become wet; bo-kip- (bo-kipt-) to wet. *Nk.* bōk- to become wet; bōkip- to make wet. *Nk.* (Ch.) bōk- to be wet. *Pa.* pōd- to get wet; swell (through damp); (S.) pōy- to get wet; pōtip- (pōtīt-) to cause to get wet. *Ga.* (Oil.) pondongi adj. wet; bod- to swell; (S.) pōc- to be soaked; pōdk- (pōdt-) to soak; (P.) pod- to be wet; podup- to make wet; (S.) pōd- to become wet; pōkp- (pōkup-) to drench. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu.) pur- to get wet; (A. Mu.) puh- to make wet (Voc. 2305); (ASu.) pūr- to become wet, drenched; puh- to make wet; (Koya Su.) pūnd- to bathe; pū- to cause to bathe. *Kui* puha (puhi-) to get wet, be wetted, sodden; puhpa (puht-) to make wet or damp, moisten. *Kur.* porṭṭnā (purxyas) to swell as a result of imbibed water; bōrsnā to get moist, become wet; bōthnā to plunge or soak into water. *Malt.* porge to be soaked; porgre to soak; porgepe damp or moist ground. ? *Br.* pūḍēn cold, chilly, cool, not inflamed, stale (of bread); pūḍi coldness, cold, frost. Cf. 3906 *Ta.* pata. DED(S, N) 3731.

4506 *Nk.* (Ch.) podil flour. *Pa.* podil, por, poyl id., husk dust. *Ga.* (S.) poddūl, (P.) podul flour. From DED(S) 3667.

4507 *Ta.* potu common, general, public; neutrality, likeness, equality; potumai ordinariness, common property, goodness; poti generality. *Ma.* potu common, general. *To.* puṭṭ common property of undivided family; pīty 'ir ordinary (i.e. non-sacred) buffalo(cs). *Ka.* pudu, poduvu union, joint concern, holding in common, partnership. *Te.* pottu friendship, amity, agreement, partnership, holding in common. DED(S) 3684.

4508 *Tu.* potu relationship or connexion by marriage; podde a relative, kindred; (B-K.) podvē a relative. *Kol.* podal (pl. podasil) mother-in-law. *Nk.* podal id. *Nk.* (Ch.) podn (pl. podl) father-in-law; pod(d)a mother-in-law. *Pa.* podal (pl. podacil) wife's elder sister; podid (pl. podinkul) wife's elder brother. *Ga.* (S.) pōdal mother-in-law; podund father-in-law. *Go.* (Tr.) pōrāl, pōrār, (W. Ph.) pōyār, (Mu.) pōy, pōyār mother-in-law, wife's mother (Voc. 2403); (ASu.) pōrār, (Koya Su.) pōye mother-in-law; (Koya T.) pōye

father's sister. *Pe.* potlen (pl. potku) father-in-law; pōda mother-in-law. *Mand.* putlen father-in-law; pūdar mother-in-law. *Kui* pōra wife's elder sister; potadeenju, potadeenju (pl. potka) father-in-law. *Kuwi* (F.) poiya (pl. poiyasika), (Isr.) pōya mother-in-law; (F.) potēsi (pl. pōtka), (S.) pothelesi, (Isr.) potle'si (pl. potka) father-in-law; (D.) potleyu wife's father; pōra wife's mother. ? *Ta.* putalvan son; putalvi daughter. DED(S, N) 3685.

4509 *Ta.* putai (-v-, -nt-) to be buried, covered, concealed, sink in, penetrate, lie hidden (as a meaning); (-pp-, -tt-) to bury, hide, conceal, cover, clothe, speak in parables, inlay; n. concealment, thick part of a jungle, hidden treasure, place of concealment, sheaf of arrows; putaiyal being hidden, hidden treasure, sheaf of arrows; putal, putar bush, low jungle, grass; poti (-v-, -nt-) to hide, conceal, cover up, tie up (as a bundle), store up, contain; n. bundle, fastening; potivu packing; potukku (potukki-) to conceal; n. concealment, secluded place; potumpar thick grove, park; potumpu grove, shrubby jungle; potai bush; pottu (potti-) to bury, cover, close, mend, hide, conceal; n. covering, closing up, mending; (Tinn.) paḍaval a bush. *Ma.* puta a cover, outer garment; putayuka to be covered, sink in; putekka to cover, wrap oneself in, thatch with palm-leaves and grass, bury; putappu warm clothing, blanket; poti a bundle; potikka to wrap; potiyuka to inwrap, envelope, cover, set jewels in gold; pottuka to cover, envelope, embrace; potta thicket overgrown with grass. *Ko.* pot bush. *Ka.* pōde (podad-, poded-, pōdd-) to put over, put on, wrap round; n. a thatch, bush, bundle, quiver; podisu, podayisu, pōdeyisu to put on, put over, cover, hide; podūku to hide; podar bush, thicket, thick tuft of trees; podake cover, wrapper, thatch, roof; pūdi to enter into, be inwrapped or covered, be hidden or concealed; inwrap, cover; pudugu to enter, be covered or hidden, hide, insert, hide, shelter; pūde covering, thatch, bundle, bush, thicket, quiver; (DCV) hodugu to hatch (cf. *Te.* podugu); (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) hotte a bush. *Koḍ.* poda- (Virajpet dialect podap-, podat-) to thatch, cover; (Mercara dialect podap-, pott-, also pola-[polap-, polat-]) to cover; pōpēi covering; podi- (podiv-, podinj-) to cover completely in a heap-like shape; pott- (potti-) to cover completely (in closed fist, or in any way). *Tu.* pōdepuni, podipuni, pūdepuni to put on clothes, brood (as a hen her chickens); pōdepu wearing apparel; pōdepāvuni to cause to put on clothes, dress; pōdiyuni, pōddiyuni, pōdduni to cover, wrap, encircle, wind, twine; pudely bush, shrub; (B-K.) podake a covering; podike food packed for a journey, packed meal. *Kor.* (O.) pōdeppu blanket. *Te.* podugu, poduvu to cover, envelope, encircle, set (as a precious stone), imbed; hatch, sit on or over, brood on;

podupu to imbed; poduvu covering; poda, podaru bush, thicket, shrub; podarillu bower, arbour; poti quiver. *Go.* (Ko.) potke bush (Voc. 2386); (A. G. S. Mu. M. Ko.) podela, (Mu.) padla, (Ma.) podla id., shrub (Voc. 2389); (ASu.) pōddēla id. *Kur.* (Hahn) paṭṭa bushes, thicket. *Br.* putunk bundle, knot, knotted string. DED(S, N) 3686.

4510 *Ko.* podn lung. *To.* piṭ lungs. DED 3687.

4511 *Ko.* bodbodn (to pour out water) so that it all falls out at once; shaking in terror so that one cannot stand still. *Ka.* boda, bodabodane sound produced by somewhat loose discharges from the bowels. DED 3688.

4512 *Pa.* bodel *Butea frondosa*. *Pe.* bodel mar id. DEDS 734.

4513 *Pe.* pota calf of leg. *Mand.* pata id. *Kui* pota id. ? Cf. 4588 *Ko.* po-t. DEDS 735.

4514 *Pa.* pot upper part of back; pottel back; adv. behind. *Ga.* (Oil.) poṭ, poṭtel, (S.) poṭṭu back. DEDS 736.

4515 *Ta.* potti garment of fibres, cloth. *Ka.* potti cloth. *Te.* potti bark, a baby's linen, a sort of linen cloth; pottika a small fine cloth; podugu a baby's linen. *Kol.* (SSTW) pot sari. *Pa.* bodgid a short loin cloth. / Cf. Skt. potika-, Pkt. potti-, pottā-, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8400. DED(S) 3689.

4516 *Ta.* potti scrotum. *Tu.* pottely testicles. ? *Kol.* poti urine bladder. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) pottaya- scrotum. DED(S, N) 3690.

4517 *Ta.* pottu (potti-) to light (as a fire). *Kuruh.* (LSB 1.12) potte a torch of leaves. *Ko.* pot- (poty-) to light (as a fire); pot torch made of a bundle of thin sticks. *Ka.* pottu to be kindled, catch fire, flame; be burnt (as rice, etc., at the bottom of the vessel), be boiled or baked too much; n. flaming; pottige flaming, flame. *Tu.* pottuni to burn (intr.); pottāvuni, pottāḍruni to light, kindle, burn; potta hot, burning; potturuni, potturuni to kindle, set fire, incite to a quarrel. *Go.* (A. Y.) pot-, (Tr.) pattānā, (Ch.) patt-, (Mu.) pat-/patt-, (Ma.) pot- to burn, blaze; (Tr. Ph.) pacānā to make a bright light; (SR.) potusanā to light (Voc. 2384). DED(S, N) 3691.

4518 *Ma.* pōnta a great fly. *Kol.* potte any winged insect, bee; surunt potte bee. *Nk.* potte large flying insect. *Pa.* (S.) potta large insect. / Cf. Skt. putika- a kind of bee (Car. S. 1.27.243, Comm.: piṅgālā maksikā mahatyaḥ puttikāḥ); pauttika- the honey from such bees. DED(S) 3692.

4519 *Ka.* boddi n. of a plant. *Te.* boddi *Macaranga Roxburghii*. DED 3693.

4520 *Te.* bonda small palmyra tree, (B.) a small palmyra or wild date tree. *Kol.* bond toddy palm. ? *Tu.* bonda, bondya tender branch of a palmyra. DED 3694.

4521 *Ta. ponti* wooden sword. *Ma. ponti*, *pontika*, *pontiya* fencing foil, club of wood. DED 3695.

4522 *Ma. pontuka* to rise as in water, float; *pontikka* to raise, hold up; *pontu* a float, ball of wood or pith, tennis ball. *Kođ. pond-* (*pondi-*) to be raised, bounce (of a ball). *Nk. pond-* to swim. DED 3696.

4523 *Koṇḍa bondu* (*pl. botku*) finger-ring. *Kuwi* (F.) *būndu*, (S.) *bondu* toe-ring.

4524 *Ka. bobbade* rind, bark. *Te. bobbara* rind or bark of roots, etc. DED 3697.

4525 *Ka. bobbuli* bubble. *Tu. bobbuli* id. *Nk. (Ch.) popondel* bubbles (or with 4455). ? *Go. (Ko.) bubri* bubble (*Voc.* 2570). /Cf. *Skt. budduda-* id., *Pali bubbula-* id. (see references at 4249). DED(S) 3698.

4526 *Ka. bobbe* outcry, shout, yell, loud sound, battle-cry; *bobbiri* to bawl, etc. *Tu. bobbe* crying, weeping. *Te. bobba*, *bobbarinta* loud cry, shout, scream, roar, bellow; *bobbarincu* to shout, etc. *Nk. bobalip-* to shout, make a noise, (hen) to cackle. DED 3699.

4527 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *pom-* to embrace. *Pe. pom-* (-t-) id.; *intens. popka-*. *Maṇḍ. pam-* to embrace. *Kui pomba* (*pombi-*) id.; *n. embrace. Kuwi* (Su.) *pom-* (-it-) id.; *pomminai* to embrace; (F., p. 139) *pompki-ahanaha* with arms interlaced (*pl. action*); (Isr.) *pom-/pomb-* (-it-) to embrace; *pomki ā-* to embrace each other; *pomneka/pomeka* an armful. *Malt. pange* to take between the legs (as the trunk of a tree while climbing). DEDS 737.

4528 *Te. bomika*, *bomike*, *bōke* bone. *Kol. bokka* id. *Nk. bokka* id. *Pa. būla* id. *Go. (SR.) bokka*, (L.) *bokā* id. (*Voc.* 2615); (M.) *būla* id. (*Voc.* 2592); (*Koya* Su.) *būla* id. Cf. 5050 *Ka. mūle*. DED(N) 3700.

4529 *Te. pompu* nape of the neck. *Kui bomba* the muscles of the chest and upper part of the back. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *bommi*, (Isr.) *bomi*, (F.) *bōmi* shoulder. DEDS 738.

4530 *Ta. pomma*, *pommā* puppet, doll, effigy. *Ma. bomma* puppet, doll. *Ka. bombe* id., effigy; (*Gowda*) *kanni bombe* pupil of eye. *Tu. bombē* puppet, doll, image. *Te. bomma* puppet, doll, effigy, eyebrow. *Kol. bomma* eyeball. *Pa. (S.) kan bomma* id.; (N.) *bomma* eye. *Kuwi* (S.) *bomma* image; (Isr.) *boma* picture, doll, etc. DED 3701.

4531 *Ta. poy* (-pp-, -tt-) to lie, utter falsehood, make false pretences, deceive, cheat, prove false; *n. lie*, falsehood, sham, that which is artificial; *poykka* falsely; *poyppu* falsification, deception; *poymmai* falsehood, illusion, that which is artificial or counterfeit; *poyyan* liar. *Ma. poy* a lie, illusion, cheat. *Ko. poy* a lie. *To. pi-k-* (*pi-ky-*) to lie; *pi-kiṭe-r* a lie. *Ka. pusi* to become or prove untrue, lie; bear no fruit, not to attain ripeness; *n. falsehood*, lie, hypocrisy, idle prattle, bearing no fruit; *pusiga* liar. *Tu. huśi* a lie,

falsehood. *Go. (M.) busānā* to lie (*Voc.* 2582). *Kui* (Mah. p. 170) *pūsā* lie; *pūsā-kāṇji* liar. *Kuwi* (S.) *pussowi*, (F.) *pūsōvi* cheating, pretending. *Malt. pasyare* liar; *pasyetre* to tell lies; *paslaḥa* liar; false; *pasadcyē* to accuse falsely. Cf. 4459 *Ta. pokkam*. /Cf. *Pkt. apui-apuya-*, in: *apūvayana-*, *apūvayana-* whose words are not false (*Nāyadh.*); *aphusia-* free from error. DED(S, N) 3702.

4532 *Maṇḍ. buy* girl. *Kuwi* (D.) *boy* (*pl. boycka*) id.

4533 *Ta. poykai* natural spring or pond, tank; *pukkai* spring-pond. *Ma. poyka* pond, flower-garden. *Ka. bugge* spring of water, source of a river. *Te. bugga* spring of water, fountain. DED 3703.

4534 *Ta. poy* (-v-, -t-) to fell, throw down. *Ma. poyyuka* to fight, fence; *poyttu* fencing, fight, ducl. *Ko. poy-* (*poc-*) to strike with hand; *oy-* (*oc-*) to beat (percussion instruments); *poyb* wooden paddle used in closing the bottom of a pot before baking. *To. piy-* (*pis-*) to beat. *Ka. poy* to beat; *n. beating*, a blow; *puy* to beat, smite, strike, kill, throb; *puyal*, *puyyal*, *poyil*, *poylu* beating, striking. *Kođ. poyy-* (*poyyuv-*, *poj-*) to beat; *poyti* a blow. *Tu. poyimāru* violence, force, pillage. *Kuwi* (T.) *boyeri*, (Isr.) *bōyeri* vali slab for pounding; (F.) *boiyeri* vwalli currystone. DED(N) 3704.

4535 *Kol. (SR.) boili* hemp. *Go. (SR.) boyli* id.; (Tr.) *boyal*, *bāyal* sunn hemp; (W. Ph.) *baiyal* flax (*Voc.* 2636); (LuS.) *boilee* hemp. DEDS 739.

4536 *Koṇḍa por-* (-t-) to sell. *Pe. pro-* (-t-) id. *Maṇḍ. pre-* id. *Kui prāpa* (*prāt-*) id.; *n. act of selling. Kuwi* (F.) *prācali*, (S.) *pralnai*, (Su.) *pra-* (*prāt-*), (Isr.) *prā-* (-t-), *pār-* (-li-) to sell. From DED(S) 3255 (Krishnamurti 1980).

4537 *Ta. pori* (-v-, -nt-) to be parched, roasted, fried (as grain), be blackened by fire, burnt by the sun, be dried up or shrivelled (as the skin), crack, pop, throw out sparks; (-pp-, -tt-) to fry, parch, bake on live coals, burn (as the sun); *n. anything fried*, parched grain or pulse, jungle burnt by forest fire, badly cooked food; *poriyal* frying, fried food. *Ma. pori* what is parched, parching, a spark; *poriyuka* to be parched baked, crackle, pop; *porikka* to fry, parch; *poriccal* parching, great heat. *Ko. poyr-* (*porc-*) to parch (grain); *poyr* grain parched or puffed over fire. *Ka. puri* to dry by exposure to the heat of fire, parch (as grain, pulse), roast (as coffee, Cayenne pepper, coconut kernels, etc.); *n. parching*, roasting, partly boiled and then parched rice; *buragalu*, *buragalu* parched rice. *Kođ. (Kar.) pori-* (-p-, -c-) to fry. *Tu. pori* a spark; *poriyuni* to be broiled, parched; *poripuni* to broil, parch; *podupuni* id.; *podupely* parching; *poddolu*, *poddolu* broiled grain. *Te. porātu* to fry; *p(r)oyi*, *p(r)oyyi*

oven, stove, hearth; *bōrugulu*, *boruvulu* (*pl.*) fried or parched rice; *pokkali* stone fireplace (kal stone). *Kol. poy* hearth; ? (SR.) *ponīd-* to fry. *Nk. poy* hearth, fireplace. *Go. (Tr.) pōr-pōr aiānā* (of jaṇi) to be so nicely cooked that every grain is separate (*Voc.* 2454); (*Ma.*) *pōr-* to fry; (*M.*) *pōrsānā* to burn; (Tr.) *bōrsānā* to roast; etc. (*Voc.* 2421); (*ASu.*) *bōr-* to roast. *Kui pronda* (*prondi-*) to be alight; *prospa* (*prost-*) to light up, ignite; *n. igniting*, lighting up; *brōḍa* (*brōḍi-*) to be burned to ashes, be scattered (smoke); *pl. action brōḍka* (*brōḍki-*); *tr. brōḍpa* (*brōḍt-*); *brōṇḍa* (*brōṇḍi-*) to smoulder, be fanned into flame; *pl. action hrōḍka* (*hrōḍki-*); *tr. brōḍpa* (*brōḍt-*); *tr. brūḍa* (*brūḍi-*) to be scattered (dust, ashes); *pl. action brūḍka* (*brūḍki-*); *tr. brūḍpa* (*brūḍt-*); [communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam]. *Kuwi* (F.) *porndali* to be lit; *prothali* to light; (S.) *proth'nai* to ignite; (Isr.) *prond-* (-it-) to be alight; *prot-* (-h-) to light. *Kur. porcō*, *poroc* half cooked, not sufficiently boiled (of grains only). DED (S, N) 3705.

4538 *Ta. pori* (-pp-, -tt-) to hatch. *Ma. porunnuka* to sit on eggs, hatch, brood; *porunnikka* to get hatched; *poruttu* hatching. *Tu. pāra* id.; *poruvēly* the under part of a fowl's wings. *Kol. (Pat., p. 143)* *poreng* to brood. *Pa. pōr-* (hen) hatches eggs. *Br. pōrring* id. DED(S) 3706.

4539 *Ma. poriyuka* to become disconnected; *porikka* to eradicate, transplant; *porippu* coming out, getting loose; *poriyan* an uprooter. *Ka. (Ilav.) porpu* to uproot. *Kođ. pori-* (*porip-*, *poric-*) to pull up (plant, peg). *Tu. porpuni* to pull, pluck off, root up or out. DED 3707.

4540 *Ta. poru* (-v-, -t-) to fight, engage in battle, compete, dash against (as waves); *n. equality*, obstacle; *poruttu* (*porutti-*) to stir up (as to a fight); *porutu* (*poruti-*) to fight; *porunan* warrior; *poruvu* (*poruvi-*) to equal; *n. equality*, resemblance; *pōr* battle, fight, war, rivalry; *pōr-āṭu* to fight, struggle, haggle; *pōr-āṭam* fighting, struggle, competition; *pōri* rival; *pōr-ēru* fighting bull; champion, hero. *Ma. poruka*, *porutuka* to fight, vie, emulate; *poruvuku* to emulate, outdo; *pōr* battle, war, rivaling; *pōr-ātuka* to fight, contend; *pōr-āṭam* battle. *Ko. po-r*, *po-r a-ṭ*, *po-r a-ṭm* a fight; *po-r a-ṭ-* to fight. *To. pi-r* quarrel, fight; *pi-r e-ṭ* grown-up male buffalo; *o-r* (*o-ṭ*) to dash against, attack; *wi-r* (*wi-ry-*) to emulate, vie with. *Ka. pōr* to fight, wrestle, strive; *n. quarrel*, fight, battle, wrestling; *pōrke*, *pōrta* battle, fight; *pōrkūli* wrestler; wrestling, fight; *purudisu* to vie with, emulate, envy; *purudu* rivalry, jealousy; *purudi*, *puruli* a female parrot, a young parrot (i.e. one that imitates, rivals). *Kođ. pol-* (*popp-*, *pott-*) to fight. *Tu. pōriyuni* to wrestle, quarrel; *poru* battle, combat; *pōrbuni* to wrestle, strive; *porumbāṭa* a strife, struggle. *Te. pōru* to fight, contend, struggle, rival, compete; *n. fight*, battle, war,

quarrel, rivalry, teasing, pertinacious crying (as of a child); *pōritamu* a fight; *purudincu*, *purunincu* to vie with, emulate. *Ga. (Oll.) porup-* (*porut-*) to become angry; (S.) *pōr-* to abuse, scold. *Go. (L.) poranā* to abuse, insult (*Voc.* 2402). *Kui propha* (*proht-*) to rebuke, upbraid, reprove, fight, wage war; *n. rebuke*, reproof, fight; *pōru* quarrel, contention (balance word of *sila*). Cf. 4593 *Ka. hōri*. DED(S, N) 3708.

4541 *Ta. poru* (-v-, -t-) to join (*tr.*) unite, combine, reach, extend; *poruntu* (*porunti-*) to agree, consent, be suitable, come into close contact, occur; combine with, reach, approach, cohabit with; *poruttu* (*porutti-*) to fit, adapt, prepare, cause to agree, reconcile, join together, unite; *n. joining*, joint, uniting; *porutu* (*poruti-*) to be joined, united with; join together, unite; *porun* (*poruni-*) to be suitable, agree; *porunar* actors, performers, singers; *poruntar* weavers, makers of mats and baskets; *poruttam* joining, agreeing, propriety, concord, agreement; *poruvu* (*poruvi-*) to happen; *purai* (-v-, -nt-) to be appropriate, proper, happen, occur; *pōr* joining fast together. *Ma. porunnuka* to be joined, agree, suit together; *poruttam* suitability, accord; *poruttu* joining, agreeing, joint; *poruttuka* to join together, adjust; *poruttal* harmony. *Ko. porv-* (*pord-*), *pord-* (*pordy-*) to be polluted (in eating by man from another village where ceremonies have not been finished); *port-* (*porty-*) to pollute; *pot-* (*poty-*) to touch, dip (food into liquid). *Ka. pore* to be joined, be put or attached to, join, come near; *n. joining*, union, nearness, vicinity, side; *pordu*, *poddu*, *pondu*, *hondu*, *ondu* to be or come in contact, unite, join, approach, enter, fit agree, obtain, attain, reach; *pondu* union, collection; *porḍuge* joining, contact, touch, union, harmony, nearness, an appendage. *Kođ. pond-* (*pondi-*) to be suited to, agree with; *podd-* (*poddi-*) (good or evil influence) takes possession of. *Tu. porduni* to approach, be attached, be accessible, sociable, be in harmony, be reconciled; *pordāvuni* to make friends, familiarize, reconcile; *porudu* inclination, leaning of the mind; *ponduni*, *honduni* to get, attain, suffer, enjoy, join, unite; be agreeable, fit, be on good terms; *hondikē* union; *pontana* favourableness, auspiciousness. *Te. porayu* to occur, feel, get, obtain; *porugu*, *porgu*, *poruvu* neighbourhood; *pondu*, *ondu* to feel, experience, obtain, get, (K. also) be fit, suitable; *n. fitness*, friendship, obtaining, joining, union, copulation; *pondika* fitness, contact, agreement, union; *pondincu* to cause to obtain, gain or feel; *ponta* nearness; near; *pontanu* friendship; *pontanamu* a happy conjunction of the stars; *boddu* heap, collection. *Pa. porc-* to get, hit. *Ga. (S.) pōrc-* to be found; (S.) *porc-* to be got, obtained. *Go. (W. Ph.) paddānā* to contain; (Tr.) *paddānā* to be contained in; (Mu.) *pad-* to have enough space to contain; (W.) *poddānā* to have space; (M.) *podnā āyo* narrow (*Voc.* 2390);

(Bilaspur, LSI 4.489) *pōri* near. *Kuwi* (Isr.) pond-(-it-) to be appropriate, suitable. *Kur. purumna* (purmyas) to mix, eat one's rice and vegetables inixed into one mess. *Malt. purme* to mix parched and ground grain with water; *pōri* the joints of a bamboo, a cane, or the fingers (or < 1A). ? Cf. 3984 *To. par par.* / ? Cf. Pkt. *pora-* joint; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8406. DED(S, N) 3709.

4542 *Ta. poru-por-egal* onom. expr. signifying (a) crumbling, (b) muttering; *poruporu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be liable to crumbling from too much frying; mutter in dissatisfaction. *Ma. poruporē* with a popping or cracking noise. DEDS 3710.

4543 *Ta. porumu* (porumi-) to swell, be bloated; *porumal* flatulence, plumpness. *Pe. prog-* (prokt-) to swell. *Kui* (Mah.) *porg-* id. *Malt. porge* to become fat. Cf. 4469 *Ta. poŋku*. From DED(S) 3658 (Pfeiffer, p. 43).

4544 *Ta. porul* thing, matter, meaning (as of a word), true object or significance, property, riches, leadership; *poruŋu* cause, matter of importance; for the sake of; *porupmai* meaning, nature. *Ma. porul* riches, meaning; *poruŋu* cause; *porulikka* to mind, think of. *Ko. porul* thing. *Ka. purul* fitness, propriety, that is true or good, meaning (of a word), power, strength; *puruli* a notable, high position; *poral* wealth (JA 19.143; c. A.D. 685). *Tu. poru* beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; *porle* a handsome man. *Te. poŋte* for the sake of; (SAM) *purulu* wealth, honour, nature, valour, beauty. *Kui* *pora* matter, concern, interest (used with negative auxiliary verb). DED(S) 3711.

4545 *Pa. porca* lower earring. *Go.* (Grigson) *porokeng* rings or plugs worn in the lobe of the ear (Voc. 2415). ? *Te. prōgu*, *pūgu* earring; (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty). DEDS (N) 740.

4546 *Pa. porra* bush, shrub. *Ga.* (P.) *pore* leaf. DEDS 741.

4547 *Ta. pul* meanness, baseness; *pulai* baseness, defilement, vice, lie, adultery, outcaste; *pulaiyan* low-caste person; *fem. pulaicci*, *pulaitti*; *pulaimai* baseness; *pupmai* meanness, vileness, uncleanness; *pullan* vile, base person; *pulliyār* low, base persons; *pollā* bad, vicious, evil, severe, intense; *pollāŋku*, *pollāppu* evil, vice, defect, deficiency, ruin; *pollāŋu* vice, evil; *pollāmai* evil, fault; *pollāŋ* wicked man; *polam* badness, evil. *Ma. pula* taint, pollution, defilement (esp. by birth or death); *pulayan* an outcaste; (Shanmugam) *pulaeci* a low-caste woman; *pollā* to be bad, evil; *pollāta* bad; *pollāppu* mischief. *Ka. pol*, *polla* meanness, badness, noxiousness; pole menstrual flow, impurity from childbirth; defilement, meanness, sin; *poleya* low-caste man; *fem. polati*; *polasu* impurity. *Ko. pole* pollution caused by menstruation, birth, or death; *poleyē* low-caste man; *fem. polati*. *Tu. polē* pollution, defilement; *polasy* dirty, unclean;

polē impurity from birth or menstruation, humility. *Te. pulu* blemish or flaw (as in precious stone); (K.) *pulli-aku* (*pullācku*), *pulli vistari* a leaf on which one has eaten food (lit. uncleanness leaf-plate); *pullayya*, *pullamma* (apotropaic proper names); (all *Te.* items comm. by K.; MBE 1978, pp. 127 f.). ? *Go.* (Grigson) *polo* taboo (Voc. 2423). *Kuwi* (S.) *pola'atasi* a bad man; (Isr.) *pōla'a* ki- to do wrong. *Br. pōling* stain, stain on one's character. DED(S) 3714.

4548 *Ka. polabu*, *polambu* way, manner, circumstance. *Te. polamu*, *polupu* manner, mode. DED 3715.

4549 *Tu. polampuni* to clean, wash, rinse. *Te. pulumu* to rub and wash with the two hands, seour. DEDS 742.

4550 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, prosper, abound, increase, live long and prosperously; *n.* interest paid in kind; *polica* gain, profit, interest (esp. in kind); *palica* profit, interest; *polivu* prosperity, abundance; *pular* (-v-, -nt-) to mature (as grain). *Ma. poli*yuka to be accumulated; *polikka* to measure corn-heaps, paying the reapers in kind; give clothes at a marriage; *poli*, *polical*, *polippu* increase; *polivu* accumulation, contribution; *polima* increase, excellence; *poliśa*, *polu* interest on paddy; *poliśa* interest on money; *pularuka* to subsist, live; *pular* subsistence; *pularcca* living, livelihood; *pularittuka* to sustain, enable to live. *Ka. hulusu* to increase in bulk, thrive, grow rich; *hulusu* increase, richness. *Ko. poli-* (poliv-, poliŋ-) to increase (*intr.*; crop, cattle); (polip-, polic-) (god) increases (crop, cattle); *n.* interest paid in kind (esp. on paddy); *pola-* (polav-, poland-) to live happily; *polat-* (polati-) to make to live happily. *Tu. poli* interest in kind, increase, abundance; *pollusu*, *polusu* interest, gain, luck; *pullēlu* abundance, increase. *Te. poli* gain. DED(S) 3716.

4551 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to bloom (as the countenance), shine; *polivu* brightness of countenance, beauty, splendour, gold; *polam*, *polan* gold, beauty, jewel. *Ka. pol* to be fit or proper, excel. *Te. polucu* to be suitable, agreeable, beautiful, appear, seem, (K. also) shine; *pol(u)pu* beauty, agreeableness; *polāti*, *polātuka* woman. Cf. 4305 *Ta. pular* and 4570 *Ta. pop*. DED 3717.

4552 *Ta. pulai* animal food, stench; *pulaieu* raw meat; *pulavu*, *pulāl* flesh, raw meat, fish, smell of flesh or fish; *pulavu* (pulavi-) to smell raw flesh; *pulaval* smell of flesh or fish. *Tu. poraly*, *poraly* fishy smell; (B-K.) *purāly* bad smell as of a boil. *Te. pola*, *polasu* flesh, smell of flesh. / Cf. Skt. *pala-*, *palala-* flesh, meat. DED 3718.

4553 *Ko. polg* *Elaeagnus latifolia*. *To. pişx* *Rhododendron arboreum*; *pum bişx*, *tō-n bişx* *E. latifolia*. DED 3719.

4554 *Ta. pollam* stitching, joining (as in tailoring or in carpentry); *pollar* tailors, leather-workers, shoemakers. *Ma. polluka* to sew, mend (mats, baskets); *pollikka* to have (mats, etc.) mended. *Ka. pol* (pol-), *holi* to sew; *polige*, *polge* sewing, needlework. *Ko. pol-* (polluv-, pond-) to stitch, sew. *Tu. polluni*, *polliyuni* to sew, stitch, knit; *polligē*, *polluvē*, *pollē* sewing, needlework; *pollunāye*, *polvedāye* tailor. ? *Te. pulliya*, *pulle* platter made of leaves. DED 3720.

4555 *Ka. poṛal* town, city. *Te. prōlu*, (*inscr.*) *prōl(u)* city. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta. poṛil*. DED 3721.

4556 *Ta. poṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to pour forth, shower (as rain), discharge in abundance, give liberally; flow, overflow, abound (as wealth); *poṛivu* flowing, raining, abundance; *poṛil* greatness, largeness. *Ma. poṛi* pouring, shower, outlet of a river into the sea; *poṛiyuka* to pour down, flow off, drop (as leaves, fruits), shower; *poṛikka* to shower down, let drop; *poṛiccal* pouring, oozing; *poṛippu* overflowing, giving overdue measure. *Ko. poṛv-* (poṛd-) to increase in numbers (*intr.*). *Tu. boriyuni* to yield milk; *boripini*, (B-K.) *bol* to milk. *Pa. poṛp-* (poṛt-) to flow. DED(S, N) 3722.

4557 *Ta. poṛi* ridge; boundary, limit; strip of land between sea and lagoon. *Ma. poṛi* a groove (as in door frames), a seed-bed or division of such. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta. poṛil*.

4558 *Ta. poṛil* park, forest, flower-garden; earth, world; country, district; *poṛil* earth. *Ma. poṛil* watered ground, flower-garden, sandy shore, piece of low ground. *Kā. puril* sandbank. ? Cf. 4555 *Ka. poṛal* and 4557 *Ta. poṛi*. / Cf. Skt. *pulina-* sandbank, sandy beach, islet; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8296. DED 3723.

4559 *Ta. poṛutu*, *pōṛtu*, *pōṛu* time, opportunity, sun. *Ma. poṛutu* sun, day, auspicious time; *pōṛu*, *pōl* time; *paṛutu* moment, occasion. *Ko. poṛt* time, sun; *oṛt* good luck; *paṛ* time. *To. pišt*, (Tōwfiy dialect) *pošt* time, luck; *poṛ* time; *potk*, *pok* at the time (e.g. *ekar fo(t)k* at evening; cf. TGT, §11.17.2). *Ka. poṛtu*, *poṛtu*, *pottu*, *hoṛtu* time, sun; *pottar* daytime; *pottare*, *poṛtar(e)*, *poṛtade* daybreak, at daybreak. *Ko. polidi*, *po-di* the cutting of paddy at the rice-harvest festival, the act of doing *poṛa* to the arms and shooting after the monsoon (i.e. an auspicious maṅgala ceremony); (N. and S. dialects) *bodi* heat of sun (or with 5517; MBE 1970, p. 155). *Tu. poṛtu*, (B-K. also) *poṛtu* time, daylight, sun. *Te. proddu*, *poddu*, *sun*, time, day, morning; *ippuḍu*, *appuḍu*, *eppuḍu* this, that, what time. *Ko. pod* sun; *appuḍ*, *a-puḍ* then; *eppuḍ*, *e-puḍ* when? *Nk. pōdd* sun; *apund*, *aphur* then; *ipund*, *iphur* now; *epund*, *epur* when? *Nk. (Ch.)* *pod* sun, day. *Pa. apot* that time; *ipot* this time. *Go.* (A. G. Ma. M. L.) *poṛd* sun; (Mu.)

poṛd id., time, hour; (S.) *poṛd(u)* sun, day (Voc. 2420); (LuS.) *poṛdoo* the sun; (Tr.) *appōṛ* then (Voc. 62); (Tr.) *bappōṛ* when? *Kōnda* *podu* sun, day. *Pe. padna*/*podna* time. DED(S, N) 3724.

4560 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to chisel, split (as a stone), dig, make holes, open (as a blister); be perforated, punctured, become dented; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, perforate, tear into strips (as fibre); *n.* holes made with a chisel, depression made by digging; *polivu* chiselling, hewing, picking (as a millstone); *pollu* (polli-) to bore, make a hole, hew, chisel; be rent or torn; *pollal* boring a hole, chiselling, hole, rent, fissure, hollow in a tree; *pol*, *pollai* hole. *Ma. poli* split, chip, what is torn (as a palm-leaf); *poliyuka* coverings or roof to break, skin to be peeled off; *polikka* to break open, unroof, undo; *polla* tube, pipe, perforated, empty, bamboo; *pulakka* to be split, open the mouth; *pollappu* piece, split; *pularuka* to split. *Ka. pollu* hole in a tree, hollow in the soil. *Ko. poli-* (poliv-, poliŋ-) to break (of a stick-like thing, tree; *intr.*); (polip-, polic-) id. (*tr.*); *polā-* (polap-, poland-) to open the mouth. *Tu. poliyuni* to be broken; *polipuni* to break; (B-K.) *pori*, *poli* id. *Te. poḍucu* to pierce, prick, stab, thrust, gore, bore, perforate; *poḍupu* piercing, thrusting; *pōṛu* a thrust, stab, pain, ache. *Pe. polka* hole in tree. *Kui blongu* inba to be pitted, holey. *Kuwi* (Su.) *polnga* hole in tree; (F.) *porongo* hollow; (Isr.) *poloŋga* hollow in a tree. *Br. pōlō* hollow, empty (or < 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8398). DED(S) 3725.

4561 *Ka. holacu* to pare off. *Tu. poliŋkē*, *polikē* bark, skin, peel, crust; *puleyi* a skin. *Kui ploh* inba to suffer abrasion, be rubbed off, peel off (skin); *ploh ispa* to abrade, rub off, peel off; *plōva* (plōt-) to shed a skin, cast a skin; *polpa* (polit-) to peel, remove the shell or skin, strip the grains from a maize pod. *Kuwi* (F.) *porhali* to peel; (S.) *po'nai* (ponh-) to hull; *ponh'nai* to shale, shell; (P.) *por-* (poṛ-) to peel; (Isr.) *prop-* (-h-), *pro?* (-t-) to shell peas, etc., hull. DEDS 744.

4562 *Ta. pollu* empty glume or husk of grain. *Ma. pollu* empty, hollow; *pollu* *kay* abortive fruit or grain; *pollu* a lie; *pollan* liar; (Tiyya) *poli* falsehood, lie. *To. wil* husk (< Badaga). *Ka. pollu*, *holu* hollowness, emptiness, unsubstantialness, trash; *pollu-matu* an empty, vain word. *Ko. pollenelli* paddy ear with no grain inside; *pollu* empty (of a seed-pod), light in weight (of bad money). *Tu. pollu*, *pollu*, *polla* devoid of pulp or kernel (as a fruit), empty, timid, spiritless. *Te. pollu*, *polla* empty ears of corn, chaff, trash, useless thing or word; useless, fruitless, good-for-nothing; *bolu* to lie, tell lies; *n.* lie; *adj.* false; *bolli* a lie; false. *Nk.* (Chanda; LSI 4.572) *pollē* husk. *Pa. pol* chaff; *polka* hollow; hollowness, unsubstantiality. *Ga.* (S.) *pollu* husk. *Go.*

(*LSI*, Kanker) park husks (*Voc.* 2151); (*G.* Ma. S. Ko.) polle chaff (*Voc.* 2424); (*Ko.*) bol- to lie, speak falsehood (*Voc.* 2643). *Konda* polu, (BB) poru chaff. *Pe.* pol chaff, empty grain, husk. *Kui* polgu (*pl.* polka) husk, chaff, bran. *Kuwi* (F.) poru husk, chaff; (*Su.* P.) poru chaff; (*Isr.*) poru husks, chaff. Cf. 4491 *Ta.* poĭtu. /Cf. *Skt.* pulaka- shrivelled grain, Pali pulaka- id., Pkt. pulaga-, pulaya- id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8350); ? *Skt.* phalgu- weak, pithless (*ibid.*, no. 9064); Pkt. polla- hollow (*ibid.*, no. 8398, *polla-, *pholla-, e.g. Mar. phol hollow grain, Panj. pbolur chaff, Guj. pholvū to husk). Cf. *DBIA* 280 for re-borrowings from IA. DED(S, N) 3726.

4563 *Ta.* poĭlu (poĭli-) to blister, swell; pollal blister, swelling. *Ma.* poĭlu bubble; poĭluka to rise in bubbles or blisters; pollal blistering, pustule; poĭlikka to blister; polla blister, bubble; polukuka to blister; polukam blister, watery eruption. /Cf. H. pbolur blister (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8398(6)). DED 3727.

4564 *Ta.* porī (pp-, -tt-) to impress, stamp, inscribe; be impressed or imprinted; *n.* mark, impression, sign, token, knowledge. *Ma.* porī sign, knowledge. *Tu.* (B-K.) porī line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing. DED(N) 3728.

4565 *Ta.* poru (pp-, -tt-) to bear, sustain, endure, tolerate, excuse, take responsibility, wear; be patient; poruti patience, pardon; poruppi (pp-, -tt-) to cause to rest on, prop, sustain, cause to bear; poruppu pressure, burden, prop, responsibility, patience; poru-mai self-control, patience, endurance; porai burden, load, weight, patience, meekness, pregnancy; poraimai patience; poraiyan sustainer; poramai envy, jealousy, impatience. *Ma.* porukka to bear, sustain, tolerate, pardon, abide, stay, recover, heal; poruti patience, endurance, pardon, subsistence, cohabitation, relief; poruppikka to render tolerable, alleviate, sustain (as a wife); poruma patience; porayma impatience, eagerness; poru bearing. *Ko.* por- (poĭ-) to carry or take in arms, (water) bears up (something), obey the words of; porv- (port-) to endure; or- (of-) to carry, undertake, obey; porla-r- (porla-ty-) to be able to endure; per burden. *To.* pīr- (pīĭ-) to carry; pīrf- (pīĭf-) to endure, be patient; wīr- (wīf-) to undertake, hold, carry (< Badaga); paġ a load. *Ka.* por (poĭt-) to take upon or bear on the head, bear (as a burden), carry, support, hold up, undertake, endure; porige act of taking upon the head, etc., undertaking, burden, business; pora a load, burden, measure, size. *Koġ.* porī- (porip-, porit-) to carry; pora a load; porid- (poridi-) to undertake an office (mudre). *Tu.* pudē load, burden. *Go.* (G.) por- to load (*Voc.* 2401). Cf. 4446 *Ta.* pirakku. DED(S, N) 3729.

4566 *Ka.* horaḍu, horaḍu a hump. *Te.* poraḍu humpback. DEDS 745.

4567 *Ta.* porai, porrai mountain, hill; poccai hill, hillock, jungle. *Ma.* porra a slight elevation in rice grounds. *Koġ.* pōde high, up, the top; (Haig) pōdeḷaḷ west (cf. 4016). *Nk.* pōde top; on. *Nk.* (Ch.) por hill; the top; portal from above; portun above. *Pa.* podi top, above; il podi roof. *Ga.* (Oli.) poyta top of something; on, upon; (S.) poytan above, over; (P.) poypol roof. *Go.* (Tr.) parro on top; parro (Ch. W. Ph.) on, above, (Mu. also) top; (M.) poro top; (Ma.) poro top, upper part; (Ko.) porro on; porrota upper (*Voc.* 2407). *Kur.* partā mountain, hill. Cf. 4594 *Ka.* bōre. DED(S, N) 3730.

4568 *Konda* porli winged white ant; borli, in: burja borli a beetle. *Pe.* porli a kind of insect. *Kui* pora a winged insect. DEDS 746.

4569 *Ir.* poroli lungs. *Āiku.* (Z.) poronḍi id. ? *Go.* (Ko.) posa id. (*Voc.* 2427). *Konda* (BB) poRo lung(s). *Pe.* pocla (*pl.* -ḡ) id. *Mand.* bulāḡ (*pl.* id. *Kuwi* (T.) boḷa id.; ? (*Isr.*) pospo lungs (or < Or. phlopsā id. ?). DEDS(N) 747.

4570 *Ta.* pon gold, metal, iron, wealth, ornament, beauty; pudendum muliebre; ponṇan one who has gold, one precious like gold; ponṇavan one precious like gold; pon-mai colour of gold; porpa beautifully, elegantly; porpu beauty, decoration, abundance; porpi (pp-, -tt-) to beautify, adorn; porra golden, excellent. *Ma.* pon gold. *Ko.* pon id.; ? on liver-coloured stripe on spine of cattle of another colour; on(n) *n.* pr. bullock; fem. ony. *To.* pīn gold; gold bangle in dairy; privates of small girls; wīn four-anna piece; gold coin (in song = pi-r bonṇ [see 5457]). *Ka.* pon gold, metal. *Koġ.* ponni (pom-, pon-) gold. *Tu.* ponnu id. *Te.* ponnu id. *Kur.* pannā iron. Cf. 4551 *Ta.* poli. DED(S) 3732.

4571 *Ta.* poru (porri-) to perish, be ruined, die, fail, be reduced; pulampu (pul-ampi-) to fade; pular (-v-, -nt-) to fade, wither, faint, become weak, decrease. *Ma.* poliyuka to be extinguished; polikka to extinguish; poliecal, polippu destruction; polivu extinction. *Ka.* pondu to die. *Te.* poliyu to die, be destroyed or spoiled; poliyincu to kill; poliyika death, destruction. *Kur.* polna to be unable, fail; polnā, poltānā to be rendered impossible, be beyond the strength of; poltānā to prevent one from doing some action. *Malt.* pole to be unable, be helpless, be vanquished; polgre to be impossible; poltre to vanquish, fire out. DED(S) 3733.

4572 *Ta.* pō (pōv-/pōkuv-/pōtuv-, pōn-/pōyin-, neg. pōk-) to go, proceed, go away, reach a destination, be admissible, become long, extend, spread, exceed, be tall; become expert in, undergo, cease, abandon, go by, lapse, disappear, be lost, die; pōkai departure; pōvi (pp-, -tt-) to cause to go, lead; pōvu going; pōkku (pōkki-) to cause to go, send, complete, perform, pass or spend (as time), ruin, kill; *n.* causing to go, way, passage, exit,

walk, gait, going, departure; pōkki afterwards; pōkkaṇ traveller, stranger. *Ma.* pōka to go, go away, go towards, be lost, be able; verbal *n.* pōkal; pōkku going, passing off, way, exit, escape; pōkkaṇ wanderer; pōkkuka to make to go, remove; pōkkal removing, passing over. *Ko.* o-g- (o-y-/o-n-; some forms from o-), o- (oy-; gerund oyt, oyt) to go; o-ke- (o-ke-) to cause to go; po-k- (po-ky-) to spend (time); o-yṇ-a-r (ohl. o-yṇ-a-f-) path, journey (see 405 *Ta.* āru). *To.* pī-x- (pi-) to go; pī- (only negative forms) to be envious, hostile, not to be on good terms with (lit. not to go/join with). *Ka.* pō, pōgu, pōguba going, departing, proceeding; pōgu (some forms from pō-), hōgu, oḡu to go, go away, pass away, be spent; pōpu to be zealously active in going; pōli, pōlu state of going or being gone, ruin, abandoned state, stray; pōka wanderer, vagabond. *Koġ.* po- (po-p-, po-c-; some forms with stems po-k-, pō-y-) to go; po-li-na-y cur. *Tu.* pōpini to go, go away, be lost, disappear, depart, start, (time) passes; pōku passing off. *Te.* pōvu (stems pō-, pōy-) to go, proceed, pass, be over, be lost, disappear, be ruined, die, begin; pōka going, movement, departure, conduct, behaviour; pōku, pōkaḡa going, conduct, behaviour, loss. *Konda* pōk- (-t-) to send. *Pe.* pōk- (-t-) id. *Mand.* pūk- (-t-) id. Cf. 4574 *Ta.* pōkkiri. DED(S) 3734.

4573 *Ta.* pōkkaṇam shame, sense of shame. *Ma.* pōkkaṇam humility. DED 3735.

4574 *Ta.* pōkkiri, pōkkili blackguard, scoundrel; pōkkaṇ worthless person, vagabond, blackguard; pōkkaṇ worthless man; pōkkaḷi worthless person. *Ma.* pōkkiri a dissolute, profligate fellow. *Ko.* po-kry evil man. *Ka.* pōka, pōkari villain, blackguard, rogue; pōli, pōlitana, pōlu ruin, desolation, abandoned state, profligateness; pōluga a spendthrift. *Tu.* pōke, pōkiri, pōkuri a profligate, debauchee; pōka profligate, debauched. *Te.* pōkiri wicked, mischievous person, scoundrel; wicked, lewd, profligate. *Pa.* pōkub a prodigal. Cf. 4572 *Ta.* pō. DED(S) 3736.

4575 *Kur.* pōk ant (not white ant). *Malt.* pōku ant. DED 3738.

4576 *Ko.* bo-kva-y ara-t pot with piece broken from mouth. *Ka.* bōki potsherd. *Te.* bōki, boṅki pot. DED 3739.

4577 *Ma.* pōṇṇa handful. *Ka.* bogasi, bogase, bagase, bagasige the palms joined so as to form a cup. DEN 66.

4578 *Pe.* pōc- (-c-) to string (bow), open (umbrella); pōcpa- to fix, attach (load on kavri). *Mand.* pūc- to yoke. Cf. 4361 *Ta.* pūp. DEDS 748.

4579 *Koġ.* bo-ji beauty, goodness; bo-jangundī well, in proper fashion; bo-ja-ka-rē best man at wedding; bo-j avvē mother's younger sister. *Tu.* bōja excellence, greatness, pride. *Kui* bōja (bōji-) to be beautiful, hand-

some; *n.* beauty; *adj.* beautiful, handsome. DED(S) 3740.

4580 *Kur.* pōjṇa (pūjyā) to spread along by degrees (a swelling, an infectious sore), gain ground (as a culture of lac on a tree), be multiplied from one common stock or place; pōcṇā (pucyas) to be swarming (in crowds); (Hahn) poṇjṇā to become worse, increase (as the ulceration of a sore or wound). *Malt.* pōce to be multiplied (as vermin or fish). DED(S) 3741.

4581 *Ta.* pōḷu (pōḷuv-, pōḷf-) to cast down; cast away, put, set in a position, fasten (as a bolt), strike, beat, stamp; *n.* anything striking (as a speech). *Ma.* pōḷuka to strike (as a wedge into timber), put; pōḷuka to put a mark on the forehead. *Tu.* pōḷuni to throw, cast, fling; place, put. *Kor.* (O.) pōḷi, (T.) havḷi, (M.) bōḷa to put. DED(S) 3742.

4582 *Ta.* pōḷvay toothless mouth. *Ka.* bōḷu toothless state; bōḷu-vay toothless mouth; bōḷa toothless man; fem. bōḷi. *Tu.* bōḷu-bay toothless mouth. *Te.* bōsi toothless, empty. DED 3743.

4583 *Ta.* pōḷṭi, pōḷi emulation, rivalry, ridicule. *Ka.* pōḷi competition, rivalry. *Tu.* pōḷi, pōḷaḷpōḷi id. *Te.* pōḷi id. DED 3744.

4584 *Ka.* pōṇisu, pavanisu to couple, unite, string together, thread (as a needle); pavanige joining, being threaded. *Te.* pōḷa-nincu to string together; pōḷaṇa stringing together. DED 3745.

4585 *Ta.* pōṭikai capital of a pillar, stake. *Ma.* pōṭika capital of a pillar, prop, support of a king-post. *Ka.* bōḷige, bōḷuge capital of a pillar. *Koġ.* po-ti niche over a door. *Tu.* bōḷige id., architave. *Te.* bōḷiya, bōḷe trunk of a tree, cornice. DED(S) 3746.

4586 *Ta.* pōttu male of animals (cattle, tiger, deer), some birds (peafowl, heron, etc.), some aquatic animals (crocodile, etc.). *Ma.* pōttu male buffalo. *Ka.* pōta, bōta, bōtu, bōntu he-goat. *Koġ.* (Cole) pōtu goat. *Te.* pōtu male buffalo, male of an animal or bird. *Koġ.* po-t cock. *Nk.* phōt id. *Pa.* pōt male of birds. *Go.* (S. Ko.) pōt, (Ma.) pōtal male of animals (*Voc.* 2441). *Konda* pōt id. *Kui* (K.) pōtu id. *Kuwi* (F.) pōtt male of some animals and birds; (S.) pōttu male of some animals, of trees; (Su.) pōttu male of animals; (Isr.) pōttu male of an animal, young male animal. DED(S) 3747.

4587 *Ta.* pōttu sapling, tender branch or shoot of tree; pōttu flower bud, freshness, beauty. *Te.* bōda young of bird. *Pa.* pōttid twig. *Konda* bōdel bride, young lady. *Kui* pōdeli sapling, young green branch; bōda child. *Kuwi* pōde (F. S.) girl, (Su.) woman, girl; (Isr.) pōti small girl; pōdi pōti small children, young boys and girls; (F.) pōḷipōda boys and girls. /Cf. *Skt.* pōta- young of

animal or plant; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8399. DED(S, N) 3748.

4588 *Ko. po-t* flesh, meat. *To. pī-t* id., muscle. ? Cf. 4513 *Pe. pota*. DED(S) 3749.

4589 *Ta. (Devanesan, p. 3) pōntān* a kind of fowl. *Go. (Tr. Ch. Mu. Ma.) pōnj*, (W. Ph.) *pōj*, *pōinj* pullet (*Voc.* 2436). DEDS 749.

4590 *Ta. pōr* (-pp-, -tt-) to wear, wrap oneself in, cover, envelope, surround; *pōrvai* covering, wrapping, upper garment, cloak, rug. *Ma. pōrkuka* to wrap, cloak. *Kođ. porađ-* (porađuv-, porađ-) to dress (well). *Te. pōruva* cloth. *Koļ. (Kin.) porkip-* to cover; (SR.) *porkip-* to cover, close. *Nk. porkip-* to cover, lay (cloth) over. *Ga. (P.) porege* loincloth. *Go. (L.) poriyā* id. (*Voc.* 2405). *Koṇḍa porpa-* to cover body with a garment, put on an upper garment. *Pe. por-* (-t-) to put on an upper garment, wear round the shoulders. *Manđ. pur-* (-t-) to put on an upper garment. *Kui porpa* (port-) to wrap around the body, put on an upper cloth. *Kuwi por-* (-h-) (Su.) to wrap around oneself, wear (cloak), (Isr.) to put on wrap (clothing); (F.) *porbi ki-* to cover another; (S.) *porvu* a cover. DED(S) 3751, DED 3712.

4591 *Ta. pōr* heap, accumulation, heap of unthreshed grain; straw stack; *pōrpu*, *pōrvu* grain heap; *pōrppu* heap of threshed paddy. *Ma. pōr* heap. *Ka. porali* heap, mass, assemblage. *Te. prōka, prōgu* heap, collection. *Ga. (P.) pōrp* heap, stack of grain. *Koṇḍa pōri* heap. DED(S) 3752.

4592 *Ka. bōrala, bōralu, bōrla, bōrlu* upside down, topsy-turvy. *Te. bōra* chest, breast; *bōragil(lu)* to lie or fall on the face or breast, be turned upside down; *bōrla* on the face, face downwards; *bōrlincu, bōragincu* to turn upside down (*tr.*), invert. *Koṇḍa bōra* chest. DED(S) 3753.

4593 *Ko. po-ry* young bullock (one to two and a half years); *po-ry ma-v* male deer. *Ka. hōri* bull calf; bullock. *Kođ. po-ri* male buffalo. *Tu. bōri* bull; ox. ? *Ta. porī* calf or buffalo. Cf. 4540 *Ta. poru*. DED(N) 3754.

4594 *Ta. pōru* (pōnt-) to go on, proceed, continue, reach, be understood (as a meaning); be enough, sufficient; *pōnta* fit, suitable; *pōtu* (pōti-) to be adequate, suffice, be fit, proper, suitable; *pōtiya* adequate, suitable. *Ma. pōruka* (pōnn-) to come, go along, return; suit, suffice; *pōnnavan* competent; *pōrūma* self-sufficiency; *pōra* does not suit, not suffice; *pōrāyka, pōrāyma* insufficiency, disgrace. *Kođ. po-r-* (only in negative *po-ra*) to be sufficient. DED 3755.

4595 *Ka. bōre* hill, hillock. *Tu. bōrē* top of a hill. Cf. 4567 *Ta. porai*. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *borā* rock. DED(S) 3756.

4596 *Ka. poñcu* to be in wait, lurk; *hoñcu* to look after, wait for expectantly, lurk, lie in wait, spy; *añcu* to lurk. *Tu. añcuni* to lurk, be importunate. *Te. poncu* to lurk, lie

in wait; *n. lurking* (also *poncika*). *Kui pōrpa* (pōrt-) to watch for, lie in wait, spy. *Kuwi (F.) pōrhali* to lie in wait. DED 3757.

4597 *Ta. pōl* (pōlv-, pōnr-) to resemble, be like, similar, equal, match; a particle of comparison (also *pōla*); *pōli* person or thing that is equal, similarity, likeness, pretence, hypocrisy; *pōlimai* similarity. *Ma. pōluka* to resemble; *pōl, pōla, pōlē* like. *Ka. pōl, hol, ōlu* to resemble; *pōl* resemblance, equality; like, as; *pōlke, pōlve* resemblance; *pōlisu* to cause to resemble, compare; *pōl* to be fit or proper, excel; *ōl(u), ol(u), vōl, vol(u)* likeness, correspondence, equality; like, as; as if; so that. *Kođ. po-le* like. *Te. pōlu* to resemble; be, exist, be good, beautiful, agreeable or well, be fit, proper, be possible; *n. beauty, agreeableness, fitness, propriety; pōlika, pōlike, pōlki* resemblance; *pōl(u)u* to compare, liken, recognize, identify; *pōni* resembling, similar, like; *bōṭi* id., equal; ? *pōḍi* beauty, elegance. *Ga. (S.?) bōl-er* to resemble. *Kuwi (S.) pōlīnai* to compare. DED(S) 3758.

4598 *Pa. pōl-* to finish, complete. *Ga. pōl* (Oll.) id., (S.?) to be finished. DED 3759.

4599 *Ta. pōr* (-v-, -nt-) to be cleft, split, gape; be disunited; split, cleave open, dispel, destroy; *n. cleft, piece; pōrvu* cleft, fissure; *pōr-vay* open mouth; *pōtu* hole, opening, cleft. *Ko. bo-ṭ* hollow in tree trunk, hole that goes through. *Ka. pōr* to cleave, split, divide into parts; *n. a split, piece, slice; pōṭal* hollow of a tree; *pōḍu* splitting; (K.?) *ph.* to split up; *pōṭe* hole in a tree, cavern, hollow; *pōṭte, pōṭtare, pōṭre* hole in a tree, hollow of a tree. *Tu. pōṭte* the hollow of a stalk or tree. *Te. p(r)ōju, pōñju*, (K. also) *pōcu* to split into filaments, draw out in threads; *p(r)ōgu* thread, string, one strand in a cord. *Pa. pōr-* to split, cleave. *Malt. pōye* to open, tear; gape. DED(S, N) 3760.

4600 *Ta. pōtu* baldness, shaven condition. *Ko. bo-l* complete shaving of head; *bo-lp, bo-lmandn* man with head completely shaved because of vermin; *fem. bo-ly, bo-lmanj*; *bo-l i-* meyn son of man with bald head, etc. (abusive). *To. po-n-* (po-py-) to shave, clear (a way, growth on site). *Ka. bōrisu* to shave (esp. the head); *bōru* a bald, close-shaved state; a roofless, leafless, treeless state; *bōre* state of being without hair, etc.; *bōra* man with bald or shaven head; bald, shaven; *fem. bōri*; *bōdi* one who is bare or destitute of hair or of horns. *Tu. bōruni, bōlasuni, bōlisuni* to shave, strip off; *bōru, bōru* bald, shaven, uncovered; *bōlu* id., hornless; *bōluni* to become bald; shave; *bōli* widow whose head has been shorn. *Te. bōḍincu* to shave; *bōḍimpu* shaving; *bōḍu* bald, shaven; *bōḍi* id.; person whose head is bald or shaven; *bōda, bōḍāḍu* id., religious mendicant. *Ga. (P.) bōra* bald. *Go. (A.) bōrkāl*, (SR.) *bhōdkāl* id. (*Voc.* 2654). *Koṇḍa bōri* shaven. *Kuwi (Su.) bōra*

hornless. / Cf. Pkt. *boḍa-* bald, shaven-headed; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9268 (8), **bōḍa-*. DED(S) 3761.

4601 *Ka. bōratara, bōdatara Sphaeranthus hirtus* Willd. *Te. bōdataramu* id. DED 3762.

4602 *Koļ. (W. Kin.) bo-ri* dove. *Pa. bōra* id. *Go. (M.) bōde* pigeon; (Ko. L.) *bōde* dove (*Voc.* 2648). DED(S) 3763.

4603 *Ma. pōra* silly, a glutton. *Ka. pōra* child, little hoy, little girl, young and inexperienced person; *pōri* little girl. *Tu. pōra, pōre* lad; *pōri* lass. *Te. pōrādu* boy, child, young man; *pōri* girl; *pōriḡādu* boy, child. *Go. (S.) pōri* young of pig; (F-H.) *pōri* chicken; (Pat.) *pitteng pōring* young of birds (*Voc.* 2451). DED(S) 3764.

4604 (a) *Ta. pōrai* hole, hollow in tree, cavern; *pōr* hollow of a tree. *Ko. bo-r* vagina. *To. pī-r* hollow of tree (where bees nest); *o-i* (obl. o-i-) hole, wound. *Ka. pōr* hole. *Te. bōriya, bōrre* hole, burrow, hollow, pit; *bōra* hole, hollow, cavity in a tree. *Ga. (S.?) bōra* hole in tree. *Koṇḍa bōro* hole of a crab, etc. *Kuwi (P.) bōra* hole in tree. DED(S) 3765.

(b) *Ta. pōl* hollow object, (Koll.) hollow-ness in a tree. *Te. bōlu* hollow.

4605 *Ta. pōrru* (pōrri-) to praise, applaud, worship, protect, cherish, nourish, entertain; *n. protection, praise; pōrri* praise, applause; *pōrriimai* honour, reverence. *Ma. pōrruka* to preserve, protect, adore; *pōrri* nourisher, protector. DED 3766.

4615 *Pe. mayhiṅ* day after tomorrow. *Manđ. ma'hiṅ* id. *Kui mai* id., a future day; (K.) *ma'esi* tomorrow. *Kuwi (Su.) ma'e*, (Isr.) *ma'e*, (P.) *ma'asi*, (F.) *ma'e*, (S.) *mae* day after tomorrow. Cf. 4766 *Ta. maṛu* and 5020(b) *Ta. muṅ-ṇāl*. DEDS(N) 758.

4616 *Ta. maka* child, infant, young of animal, son or daughter, young age; *makaṭu*, *makaṭtu* female, woman, wife; *makavu* infant, son, young of animals living on trees, as of monkeys; *makaḷ* daughter, woman, female, damsel, wife (*pl. makaḷir* women); *makanmai* womanhood, daughterhood; *makan* son, child, exalted person, warrior, husband; *makanmai* sonship, manliness; *makaṛ* sons, children; *makaḷ* human beings; *makaḷ* men, people, mankind, children; *em-mān* my son; *mōnai* sonny (term of endearment to a child); *makinān* husband, chief of an agricultural tract, lord; *makinān* husband, chief of an agricultural tract; *mavunān* husband. *Ma. makan, mōn* son; *mōl* daughter; *makaḷ* children (esp. sons); the young of animals. *Ko. mog* (obl. mog-, mo-t-) child. wife;

4606 *Ta. pōn* trap. *Ka. bōn(u)* id. *Te. bōnu* id., cage. DED 3767.

4607 *Pe. pranj* (*pl. prasku*) mosquito. *Kui* (Mah. p. 123) *praska* mosquitoes. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *pracikā-* mosquito. DEDS 751.

4608 *Te. prāmu, pāmu* to rub, smear, scrub, scour. *Manđ. prēm̐ba-* to smear. DEDS 752.

4609 *Pe. prāl* ringworm. *Kui prādu* (*pl. prātka*) id. (should it be *prādu*?). DEDS 753.

4610 *Koṇḍa rēs-* (-t-) to stir and mix (boiling flour, etc.) with a ladle. *Kuwi (F.) pressali* (prest-), (T.) *preh-* (prest-) to stir with a spoon; (Isr.) *prēh-* (-t-) to stir (curry, meat, etc.). DEN 67.

4611 *Kui brōdi* a banyan tree or fruit. *Kuwi (Su. S. Mah.) prōdi* id.; (Isr.) *prōdi marnu* banyan tree; ? (P.) *bonde* id. ? *Koṇḍa bōra maran* id.; (comm. by K.). DEDS(N) 754.

4612 *Pe. prānj-* (prānc-) to hunt, wander about in search of game. *Kui plāmba* (plāmbi-) to hunt, chase, seek; *n. hunting, a hunt*. DEDS 755.

4613 *Pe. pruk in-* to be silent. *Manđ. pruk in-* id. *Kuwi (T.) prōko in-* id.; (Isr.) *prōko ā-* to become silent, quiet. DEDS 756.

4614 *Kui brūva* (brūt-) to burst, explode (cooked maize, seed pod, gun). *Kuwi (F.) brīali* to go off with a report; (Isr.) *brīf-* (-t-) to go off (gun, trap, etc.); *brīp-* (-h-) to shoot with a gun. DEDS 757.

M

pe-mog woman (see 4395 *Ta. pen*); *mo-l* daughter; *mo-ta-c* woman with child. *To. mox* (obl. mo-t-) child, son, male, daughter, woman; *toz mox* Toda woman or wife; *moxḥaṣ* adolescent boy (cf. 1851 *kwartaṣ*); *mo-t* *fiḥō* son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; see 4198). *Ka. maga* son, male person; (insrc., Gai) *makan* son; *magavu, magu, maguvu, moga, mugu, moguvu* infant, child of any sex; *magal* daughter; *makaḷ, markal, makkalir* children; *magalmā* a wife who is faithful to her husband. *Kođ. mo-vēn* son; *mo-va* daughter; *makka* children; *pom* makka women, wives (*poṇni* wife, female). *Tu. mage* (*pl. magāḍu*) son; *magalu* (*pl. magalāḍu*) daughter; *makaḷ* children; *mōnu* son; *mōni* daughter. *Te. maga, moga* male; *magāṭimi* manliness, bravery, prowess; *magādu* husband, man, male, king, hero; (insrc.) *maganu* son; *magatanamu* manliness, virility, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit; *magadi* male of any animal, beast or bird; *maganālu* wife, married woman; *magapādi* manliness, honour, bravery; *magalāgu* manliness; *magavādu* man, male, hero; *maguva* woman;

maguvatanamu womanhood. *Kol.* magvan husband. *Pa.* māḷ (*pl.* māḷil) daughter; mayid (*pl.* mayil) husband. *Ga.* (Oll.) maging sind man, husband; māḷ daughter; (S.) maga sindu boy child (sindu son); maging husband; māḷil girl child; children; māḷ (*pl.* māḷil) woman; (S.²) cin makil small children. *Go.* (Tr.) miār (*pl.* miāhk), (W.) miār, (M.) miyār, (Ma.) miār(i) (*pl.* miāsku), (L.) miyāli daughter; (Ph.) miyār (*pl.* miyāsk/miyāhk) id., girl (*Voc.* 2832); (Koya Su.) mayyād daughter. *Konda* moga koṛo boy child; husband, young man; gāru, gālu daughter (< *mgāru, *mgālu); (BB) magavandu man, husband (< Te.). *Pe.* gār daughter; garce girl. *Mand.* gār daughter; nā-mgār my daughter; āco-mgār (*pl.* -mgahke) woman (for āco-, see 400); gāreh (*pl.* -iṅ) girl. *Kiwi* (Isr.) maka *roc.* used to daughters and sisters in affection. *Malt.* maqe boy; magi girl; maqo small, little, young; maqmaqo small ones; maqu young one (animal). /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) mālika- daughter. DED(S) 3768.

4617 *Ta.* makiṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be overturned. *Ko.* mavp- (mavd-) to overturn (*intr.*), (sleeping person) rolls over; mavt- (mavty-) to overturn (*tr.*), roll over, push; mart- (mayt-/marty-) to turn over (*tr.*); stone, log, sleeping person), push away (charcoal from funeral burning-place); marty go-l churning stick; maki-r- (mak(a)rc-) (tree) is unrooted and falls; *makal- (makal- to disobei (command), break (oath, promise). *Ka.* maguṛ (*maguṛd-*), mogar to turn round (*intr.*), be turned upside down, return, turn back, recede, retreat, happen or do again; maguṛu receding; maguṛu to cause the face to go or turn backwards, turn away (*tr.*), turn round, grind, return (*tr.*); magacu, magucu, maguṛcu, mogacu, mogucu to turn round (*intr.*), return; turn upside down, overthrow, turn (as the leaf of a book), grind, whet. *Tu.* magupuni, magupuni, magucuni, mogapuni to turn, upset (*tr.*); bañji mo to retch; magupu, magpu a turn; magutē again, a second time; maguṛu, magaru, magru next, following; again, once more; maguṛne next, following, succeeding; magapuni to draw and turn over (e.g. water) (or with 4887 *Ta.* muka); mag(a)runi to fall, tumble, feel a reeling sensation; bañji mo to feel uneasiness in the belly; magrāvopuni to prostrate oneself; makar(i)yuni to be changed; maupuni to upset, turn. *Te.* magudu to turn back, return; magudincu, magud(u)cu to turn or bring back, avert; magidi, maguda again, anew, back, in return; (K.) magucu to cause to return, turn back; makkalincu to turn back; change, adjust. *Kol.* magud- (maguṭ-), (Kin.) magur-, (SR.) magul-, magul-, magd- vomit. *Nk.* maguṛ vomit. *Konda* mak- (-t-) to turn over (as a stone), turn upside down, (BB 1972 also) dig. *Kiwi* (T.) meg- (-t-) to fall down or off, (tree) to fall; (S.) mekh'nai to outroot. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) maulli-nausea, retching; Guj. mōḷ id. DED(S, N) 3769.

4618 *Ta.* makiṭ (*-v-, -nt-*) to rejoice, exult, forget oneself in joy, bubble up in boiling, drink; *n.* joy, exhilaration, intoxication from liquor, toddy; makiṭci joy, pleasure, delight, gladness; makiṭvu joy, mirth. *Ma.* makiṭuka to rejoice. *Br.* maxing to laugh; (Su. 1973). DED 3770.

4619 *Ta.* makiṭ, makiṭam *Mimusops elengi*. *Ma.* makiṭ-maram id. *Ka.* (Lush.) mugule id. /Cf. Skt. makura-, makula-, mukura- id., H. maulari id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9116, where Skt. bakula-, vakula-, Pali bakula-, vakula-, etc., are also connected with the m-forms. DED 3771.

4620 *To.* mokery basket. *Ka.* makkari, makri, maṅkari, maṅkri basket plaited of stout slits of bamboo or of the date tree. *Tu.* makkeri kind of wicker basket used for fishing. *Te.* (*VPK*) makkerā, makkiri big basket made of date leaves, used to carry manure or grain on cart. DED(S) 3772.

4621 *Kur.* makkā the sal tree, *Shorea robusta*. *Malt.* make id. DED 3773.

4622 *Kol.* mak neck. *Nk.* makk id. DED 3774.

4623 *Ka.* (Hav.) makku awn. *Tu.* makky awn or beard of grain; *adj.* bristly; rough.

4624 *Ta.* makkam loom. *Ma.* makkam id. *Ka.* magga id. *Tu.* magga id. *Te.* maggamu id.; maggari weaver. *Go.* (Mu.) magja weaving instrument (*Voc.* 2681). /Cf. Mar. māg loom; Or. maṅg id. DED(S) 3775.

4625 *Ta.* maṅkai woman, girl between twelve and thirteen years. *Ma.* maṅka, maṅkacci (*pl.* maṅkayar) a young, playful woman, a coquette. *Ka.* (Hav.) maṅgu female cat. *Tu.* maṅgapē, maṅganē affectation, coquetry; maṅgu female cat, silly female. DED 3776.

4626 *Ma.* moṅṅa monkey; moeca a light-coloured monkey (or with 4910 *Ta.* mucu). *Ka.* maṅga monkey. *Tu.* maṅge monkey, ape. *Kor.* (M.) maṅgi monkey. DED 3777.

4627 *Ta.* macaṅku (macaṅki-) to become dull, lose lustre; macaṅkal twilight of evening; maiy-ā to become dim; maimal evening. *Ma.* mayāṅṅuka to grow dim or dusk; mayakku dusk, twilight; mayal dimness, dusk; mayyal twilight, darkness; mayimpu dusk. *Ka.* masama great dimness, darkness; masaka, masage a dusky colour; masaku id., dimness; masakane dimness; dim; masul lustre to go away or disappear, light to grow faint, grow dim, become pale, disappear, hide oneself; *caus.* masulisu. *Tu.* majakuni, maskuni to fade, become dim; mayakiuni to vanish, disappear; masaluni to change colour, become muddy or foul. *Te.* masaka, masakana dimness, duskiness, darkness, obscurity, dimness of sight. *Kui* mahuri dusk, twilight. Cf. 4750 *Ta.* maṛu, 4781 *Ta.* mā, and 5101 *Ta.* mai. DED(S) 3778.

4628 *Ta.* māy (-pp-, -tt-) to grind and sharpen. *Ka.* mase to rub, grind, whet, sharpen; grow sharp; *n.* whetting, a rub, polish, lustre; masagu to rub, whet; masaga a whetter; masa whetting. *Tu.* masiyuni, masevuni, maṣevuni to whet, sharpen. *Kor.* (M.) maja, (T.) maje to sharpen. *Kol.* may- (mayt-) id. *Nk.* may- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) may- id. *Pa.* mayp- (mayt-) id.; (S.) maykip- (maykit-) to rub; mayil kel, may gel whetstone. *Ga.* (Oll.) mayp- (mayt-) to sharpen; mayponḍi kand whetstone; (P.) maytal id. *Go.* (Tr.) masitāṇā to sharpen a razor or knife on a hone; (A.) mesi- to whet; (W.) massitāṇā, (SR.) mesiyanā, (Ma. M.) mes-, (Ko.) mey- to sharpen; (SR.) mesitāṇā to polish (*Voc.* 2958); (Tr.) masol (ṭongī), (Ch.) masel ṭongī, (A. Y.) mesel baṇḍa, (A.) mesi-val, (G.) mesel kal, (Mu.) mesel whetstone (with various words for 'stone'); (W.) masāṇ hone (*Voc.* 2959). ? *Konda* mēr- to sharpen. Cf. 5552 *Ta.* vai. DED(S, N) 3779.

4629 *Ta.* maccam, macca-ppon, maccu piece of gold kept as a sample. *Ma.* maccam, meccam id., pattern. *Ka.* macca, maccu mark, sign, sign of identity, little piece of gold or silver taken by the goldsmith from what was given to him and returned to the owner to be kept as a sample or test. *Tu.* macca little piece of silver or gold kept as a sample or test. *Te.* maccu sample, specimen, type, model, pattern, standard, the touch of precious metals, quality. DED 3780.

4630 *Ta.* maccikai buttermilk. *Ko.* manj id. *To.* mox id. *Ka.* majjige id., whey. *Te.* majjiga buttermilk. *Ga.* (S.) majjiga id. (< Te.). *Go.* (Koya T.) majjiti id. /? < IA, Skt. (*lex.*) mājṛitā- curds with sugar and spice, Pkt. majjita- a curd preparation (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564). DED(S, N) 3781.

4631 *Ta.* maccu terraced roof, flat roof, wainscot ceiling, upper story, board partition for the gable of a room, or boarded enclosure of an upper room, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma.* maccu boarded ceiling, upper story; macc-akam house or room with boarded ceilings. *Ka.* maccu upper story. *Koḍ.* macci ceiling. *Te.* maccu terrace; masela loft in a house. /Possibly < IA; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, mañca- stage, platform. DED (S, N) 3782.

4632 *Ta.* maccu blemish, fault, that which is improper; maccam mole on the skin. *Ko.* mat black or white spot on skin. *To.* maṣt black pigmented spot on body (or with 4767 *Ta.* maṛu). *Ka.* macca, macce black speck or spot on skin, mole, freckle, scar of a wound; matti freckle, mark; (Hav.) maja mole. *Tu.* maja, majē a natural speck, spot, freckle, mole; majanē a kind of black scars on the body. *Te.* macca spot, speck, stain, blot, blemish, mole, freckle, scar. *Ga.* (P.) masa mark, stain. *Go.* (Mand.) masa mole, wart (*Voc.* 2759). *Konda* masa blot; pudgu-masa birthmark, mole. *Pe.* mac spot made

on forehead with turmeric. *Br.* mashāx scarred; bald, hornless (of animals). Cf. 4767 *Ta.* maṛu. /Cf. Mar. matsya a mole on the body; H. masā wart, mole. DED(S) 3783.

4633 *Ta.* maccu cowhage. *Ma.* maccu a rough kind of creeping plant. DED 3784.

4634 *Pa.* mac- to rub head with earth. *Br.* mashing to wash the head, clean the head with fuller's earth. DED 3785.

4635 *Ta.* mañcal turmeric, *Curcuma longa*; yellow colour as that of turmeric; mañcan man of yellow complexion. *Ma.* maññal Indian saffron, *C. longa*, turmeric, yellow dye; maññalikka to turn yellow; mañña yellow or turmeric colour. *Ka.* mañjala turmeric. *Koḍ.* mañja id. *Tu.* mañjalu, mañjalu id., yellow colour; yellow; mañjala yellow; mañjale, mañjale a yellow or tawny-coloured man. DED(S) 3786.

4636 *Ta.* mañcāṭi red-wood, *Adenanthera pavonina* Lin., *Adenanthera* seed weighing two kupri-maṇi used by goldsmiths as a weight; mañcāḷi *Adenanthera* seed used by goldsmiths as a weight. *Ma.* mañcāṭi id., weighing four grains. *Ka.* mañcāṭige, mañjāḍi, mañjēṭi *A. pavonina*. *Tu.* mañjēṭi arnetto tree, *Bixa orellana*; the seed of it used as a weight by goldsmiths. *Te.* mañjāḍi, mañjāḷi a certain weight used in weighing diamonds. /Cf. Sgh. madaṭiya *A. pavonina*; madaṭa its seed. DED 3787.

4637 *Ta.* mañci sunn-hemp [i.e. *Cannabis sativa*], hemp fibre. *Ka.* mañji a perennial plant (and the fibres of its bark of which cords arc made), bow-string hemp, *Sansievra zeylanica* Willd. *Tu.* mañji a kind of hemp. Cf. 4712 *Ta.* maral. [Is the identification in *Tr.* *Lex.* wrong? Winslow: fibre of the maral shrub, *Sansievra Zeyl.*] DED 3788.

4638 *Ta.* mañci cargo boat with a raised platform; vañci canoc. *Ma.* mañci a large sort of boat, single-masted Pattimar in coasting trade, holding 10-40 tons; vañci a large boat. *Ka.* mañji a large boat with one mast used in coasting trade; (Bark.) maccive a kind of boat. *Tu.* mañji a long boat, a single-masted country vessel. /Possibly < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, mañca- stage, platform. Cf. also 4631 *Ta.* maccu. DED(S) 3789.

4639 *Ga.* (Oll.) māñj rice; (S.³) manjig unhusked rice; (P.) nongre manjik broken pieces of rice after pounding (for nongre, see 3728). *Konda* (BB) manzi (*pl.* -k) husked rice. *Pe.* manji id. (balance word of 3982 preyi). *Kuwi* manji (F.) raw rice, (S.) rice without husk, (Su. P.; *pl.* -ga) husked rice, (Isr.) a grain of rice; (Isr.) manjiḥ husked rice. *Kur.* māñji seed in general. Cf. *Go.* wanjī, s.v. 5265 *Ta.* vari. DED(S) 3790.

4640 *Ta.* mañcikai chest, box, storeroom, grain bin; mañcikam chest, box; mañcu store-house, granary. *Ma.* mañcika a large basket.

/ ? Cf. Skt. mañjūṣā- box; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9721. DED 3791.

4641 *Ta. mañcu* cloud, white cloud, fog, dew; māci mist, cloud. *Ma. maññu* dew, mist, snow. *Ko. manj* cloud. *To. moz* id. *Ka. mañju* dew, fog, coldness. *Koḍ. mañji* dew. *Tu. maindu* dew, mist, fog. *Te. mancu* id., frost. *Koḷ. (Kin.) mane* mist; (Pat., p. 55) mass dew. *Pa. mañ, mañj* mist, dew; mēndir, mēdir dew. *Ga. (Oñl.) nēndir* id. *Go. (W. Ph. Mu.) mac.* (Ch.) mach, (G.) macc(i), (Ko.) mac ēr dew; (M.) mac snow (*Voc.* 2682). *Koṇḍa masu* dew; nīr masu id., mist. *Kuwi (F.) moncu*, (S.) mancu, (Su.) mancu ēyu, (Isr.) macu dew. DED(S) 3792.

4642 *Ta. maññai*, mayil peacock. *Ma. mayil. Ko. mi-l. To. mi-s. Ka. mayla*, maylu. *Koḍ. mayli. Tu. mairu. Pa. maññil, mañil. Ga. (Oñl.) maññil*; (S.) mayñil, (P.) mayñil. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. Ma. etc.) mal*, (S. Koya Su.) mallu (*Voc.* 2749). *Koṇḍa (BB) miril*, (K. Sova dial.) mīrilu. *Pe. mal (pl. -ku). Mañḍ. mel (pl. -ke). Kui meḍu*, melu. *Kuwi (F.) mellu*, (S.) mellu, (Isr.) melu. / Cf. Skt. mayūra- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9865. DED (S, N) 3793.

4643 *Ka. maḍa-guḥ* the rejected leavings of food. *Tu. maḍe* orts, refuse, crumbs or remains of victuals; saliva, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth. DED 3794.

4644 *Ta. maṭakku* (maṭakki-) to engage as a servant, secure for oneself as an article or cargo. *To. moḍx-* (moḍxy-) to keep lover (of either man or woman; not of Todas). *Ka. maḍagu*, maḍaṅgu to lay down, place, put, take into one's service as a man, etc., procure and keep for one's use as a horse, etc., hire. *Tu. maḍaguni* to lay, put down, place. DED (N) 3795.

4645 *Ta. mañañku* (mañañki-) to become bent as the arm or leg, be shut, closed or folded as a knife or table, be inflected, deflected, refracted, bent out of place, bend, turn as a road or river, turn about, be repeated, be twisted, distorted as a limb, be diminished, shrink, submit, yield, surrender, be humbled, tamed, be decreased in force, be stopped, hindered, be turned off, diverted (as weapons), be refuted; *n.* suppression, control; mañañkal bending, being bent, crook, angle, corner, returning, curving or blunting of the edge, suppression, control, Yama (as subduer of all things); maṭakku (maṭakki-) to bend as the arms or knees, draw in, fold, shut (as a knife), double, deflect, turn, turn about, turn back, repeat, subdue, restrain, hinder, tame, humble, counteract, wear round the waist (as a garment); *n.* bend, crook, flexure, corner, inflexion, deflexion, refraction, turn, fold, folding, curb, check, rebuff, repetition, recurrence, zigzag course; maṭakkaṭi crookedness; maṭakkam flexure, crook, subjection,

subordination, restraint, limitation, return, relapse (as of a fever); maṭali (-pp-, -tt-) to bend double; maṭi (-v-, -nt-) to be bent, folded, turned down, lapped in, be turned as an edge or point, roll or waver, shrink, contract; (-pp-, -tt-) to fold as the arms, fold up (as cloth or paper), shut up (as a folding knife), turn down, turn in, curl, trample down, throw into confusion; *n.* crease in the abdomen, belly, stomach, waist, lap, fold as in a paper, fold in cloth wrapped round the waist answering for a pocket, udder (esp. of a cow), submission, ruin, loss, lie, falsehood, turn, time; maṭippu fold, doubling, plait, crease, mark of a fold, trick, fraud, fold, crease in the abdomen as from obesity; maṭivi (-pp-, -tt-) to blunt as the edge of an instrument. *Ma. mañañhuka* to be bent, folded, double up, return, return defeated, retreat; mañañhippikka to cause to turn back; mañañhu a fold, turn, time; maṭakkam folding, return, discomfiture, golden necklace (clasped); maṭakkuka to fold, plait, bend, turn back, give or take back, overcome; maṭakku a fold, joint, knuckle; maṭayuka to fold, braid; maṭi fold, that part of a cloth which hangs loosely from the girdle, lap, bosom; maṭiyuka to be bent, coiled up; maṭippu fold, complication; mañañhuka to bend, bow. *Ko. maṭk-* (maṭky-) to fold (*tr.*), subdue, make to obey; mac lap, lap of garment. *To. moṛy-* (moṛy-) to fold neatly or properly (*intr. tr.*; garment, cane loop); moṛx- (moṛxy-) to bend (*intr.*), be defeated in argument, fall on evil days; moṛk- (moṛky-) to fold (*tr.*), bend, defeat in argument; moṛk a fold; moḍk- (moḍky-) to defeat in argument; moṛy lap; ? meṭ id.; ? moṛy- (moṛs-) to have foot-and-mouth disease. *Ka. maḍate* folding, a fold; maḍapu, maḍipu what is folded, a fold as of cloth, betel leaf, paper, etc.; maḍalu, maḍil, maḍlu, maḷlu the pouch-like fold occasionally made (by women or men) of the front portion of their upper garment, to put in eatables, etc.; maḍi to bend, fold up, double or lay together; *n.* bending, doubling, folding, the pouch-like fold, etc., fold, times; maḍike bending, folding, laying together, a fold, times; maḍisu, maḍacu, maḍasu to bend, fold, fold up, double up; maṇi to bend, bow, bow down, make obeisance; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, a bow, obeisance; maṇisu to bend, cause to bend; maṇagu to bend, be submissive; maṇikal knee. *Koḍ. maḍak-* (maḍaki-) to fold (*tr.*); maḍaki a bend, fold; ? maṇa-kay elbow. *Tu. maḍatē* a fold, crease; maḍi fold, the quantity added; maḍikē folding, doubling, wrinkle, crease; maḍipāvuni to make fold, cause to fold; maḍipu a fold, plait; maḍipuni to fold, plait, double up; maḍiyuni to become folded, doubled up; maṭṭelu the pouch in front formed by the folds of a female's garment and used as a pocket, the bosom, lap. *Te. maḍāka* fold, plait; maḍāgu, maḍūgu, maḍuvu, maṇāgu, maṇūgu to bend, be bent, be doubled, fold, be folded, turn back,

return, (K. also) be submissive; maḍācu, maḍūcu, maṇūcu, (K. also) maṇācu to fold, plait, double, bend, turn in; maḍata, (K.) maḍāta a fold, plait, crease; maḍata peṭtu to fold, double up, crease; maḍi (so many) times; maḍūgu a time (e.g. reṇḍu maḍūgulu twice as much, ayidu maḍūgulu five times as much); maḍupu a fold, plait, fold or roll of betel leaf; muḍuta fold, doubling. *Pa. maḍkip-* (maḍkit-) to fold, roll up. *Go. (M.) maṇpānā*, (Ko.) maṇp-, (Ma.) maṭa ki- to fold (*Voc.* 2746); (Tr.) muḍhut-tānā to fold a blanket in many folds; (A.) muḍis- to fold (*Voc.* 2879); (ASu.) muḍḍun- to be folded; muḍḍus- to fold (a cloth). *Kuwi (Su.) maṭa* fold (< *Te.*); (Isr.) maṭa id.; maṭa ki- to fold. Cf. 4673 *Ta. maṇik-kaṭtu* and 4677 *Ta. maṇṭi*. DED(S, N) 3796.

4646**Ta. maṭappam* town in an agricultural tract, chief town among 500 villages. *Ma. māṭampu* principality, shire. *Ka. (K.) maḍamha* a division of a country. *Te. (Inscr.) maḍambamu* a geographical division. / Cf. Skt. (*JEG*) maḍamba- a territorial division; Pkt. maḍamba- a village or city which has no habitation surrounding it up to 2½ yojanas. DED 3797.

4647 *Ta. maṭam* ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness, beauty, tenderness, acquiescence; maṭamai ignorance, stupidity, silliness, folly; maṭa-vā to be charming as a girl; maṭa-varal simplicity, artlessness; woman; maṭavan stupid person; fem. maṭavaḷ; maṭavār, maṭavōr women; fools; maṭaṇ ignorance, credulity; ignorant person; maṭaiyaṇ blockhead; maṭantai woman, woman between the ages of 14 and 19, girl who has not attained puberty; maṭappam simplicity, credulity; maṭaṇ dullard; maṭṭi doll, blockhead; clumsiness, awkwardness, roughness, coarseness; maṭṭitanam stupidity, foolishness; maṭtai stupid fellow; maṭpu fool; maṇṇan clodhopper, dullard, stupid person. *Ma. maṭam* stupidity; maṭanta young woman; maṭayan stupid person; maṭava a grown woman; maṭavi servant girl; maṭaṭaram rusticity, awkwardness; maṭṭi clumsy. *To. maḍty* woman (other than Toda). *Ka. maṭa* confusion, stupidity, deceit, ignorance; maṭta illusion, phantom; maḍḍa stupid man; maḍḍatana stupidity; maḍḍi a stupid, dull, awkward person; awkwardness, clumsiness, rudeness; maḍadi woman, wife. *Te. maḍāti*, maḍātuka woman; maḍiyāḍu fold; maḍḍi dull, stupid, awkward, clumsy; maḍḍitanamu stupidity, dullness, rudeness, rusticity, clownishness. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) maṭṭha- slow, dull, stupid, H. maḍḍi stupid, fool; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723. DED(S) 3798.

4648 *Ta. maṭa-maṭ-ēnal*, maṭa-maṭav-ēnal onom. expr. signifying gurgling (as water), rattling, rustling; maṭamaṭa (-pp-, -tt-) to gurgle, rattle; maṭakku-maṭakk-ēnal onom. expr. signifying gurgling of water in drinking.

Ko. marv- (maṭ-) (water) boils and bubbles. DED 3799.

4649 *Ma. maṭampu* heel. *Kurub. (LSB I.11) muymbe* id. *Ko. miṛb* id.; miṛb orv- to rub heel on stone to remove callous. *To. miḍb* a callous. *Ka. maḍa*, maḍahu, maḍi, miḍi (ph.); (PBh.) maḍa-kāl id.; himmaḍi id. (him = pim; s.v. 4205 *Ta. piṇ*). *Koḍ. miḍi* heel. *Tu. himmaḍi* id. *Te. maḍama* id. *Go. (Mu.) maḍeka*, maḍe kāl, (Ma.) māṭka, māṇka id. (*Voc.* 2690, 2790); (LuS.) manka id. *Koṇḍa maṭma* kāl, maṭma kāl id., ankle. DED(S, N) 3800.

4650 *Ta. maṭal eyelid. Ga. (P. S.) kanul* maṭa id., eyelash. *Koṇḍa (BB) kaṇka moṭaka* eyelid. *Pe. maṭa* eyelashes. *Mañḍ. kan-maṭaṇ* eyebrows. *Kuwi (Su.) kanu maṭa*, (F.) mutta eyebrow, (S.) kannu maṭta eyelid; k. m. bān-anga eyelash; (Isr.) kanu maṭa eyelid. DED(S, N) 759.

4651 *Ta. maṭā*, miṭā large earthen vessel; maṭakku a large, earthen plate. *Ma. miṭāvu* large waterpot; miṭāvu large pot. *Ka. maḍake*, maḍike pot. *Tu. maḍakē* earthen vessel for collecting toddy. *Kuḷ. maṭa* pot. *Malt. meṭa* chatty, pitcher. / Cf. Pkt. maḍakka- pot, pitcher, Mar. maḍki, maḍkē water-jar or pitcher. For alternative origin for IA forms, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10291, miḍā- clay. DED(S) 3801.

4652 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be indolent, inactive, sleep, be dispirited, droop (as the head or sheaves of grain), wither; *n.* sloth, idleness, indolence, lazy person, bending down (as sheaf of paddy); maṭimai idleness, sloth, inactivity; maṭivu inactivity, indolence, discouragement; maṭaṅku (maṭaṅki-) to be indolent, inactive. *Ma. maṭikka* to grow tired, lazy, be backward, averse, doubt, despond; maṭiyuka to be lazy; maṭivu laziness; maṭiyan backward, undecided, lazy; maṭippu aversion, backwardness; maṭippu backwardness, loathing, dislike; maṭukka to be foiled, tired of, faint, loathe. *Te. (K.) maḍavu* to become useless, worthless, hesitate, shrink, dislike. *Koḷ. (Kin.) maṭi-*, (SR.) maḍiy- to lie down, sleep. *Pa. maḍ-* (maṭ-) id. *Go. (SR.) mindānā*, (Pat.) mindānā, (i.e. mindānā), (L.) mendānā, (S.) miṇḍ-, miṭ- to sleep; (Tr.) mindānā to lie on one side; (Ph.) miṭānā to sleep on one's side (*Voc.* 2826). *Br. maṭa* sluggish, lazy; sluggish (< IA). / Cf. Pkt. maṭṭha- lazy; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723(3). DED(S, N) 3802.

4653 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be destroyed, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy; *n.* ruin, loss, damage; maṭical damage caused by lapse of time or dampness; maṭivu ruin, loss, destruction, death; maṭivi (-pp-, -tt-) to kill; maṭakku (maṭakki-) to destroy, kill. *Ka. maḍi* to die; maḍipu, maḍihu, maḍuhu to kill; maḍuhisu to have killed. *Te. maḍiyu* to die, expire, perish; maḍiyineu to kill, put to death; (K.) maḍāgu to be destroyed; (K.) maḍācu to destroy, kill. DED 3803.

4654 *Ta. maṭi* ceremonial purity, as of one who has bathed; cloth made of fibre of trees, coarse silk, cotton, etc., as ceremonially pure. *Ka. maḍi* cleanness, purity; a washed, clean cloth; *maḍivāla*, *maḍivāla*, *maḍivāli* washerman; *fem. maḍivāli*, *maḍivālagitti*. *Koḍ. maḍi* ritual purity; *maḍi baṭṭe* clean clothes; (Shanmugam) *maḍivāḷe* washerman; *fem. maḍivāḷati*. *Tu. maḍi* a newly washed cloth, bleached cloth, a garment of bark, silk or wool worn by brahmins and other high-caste people during meals or any ceremony; *maḍḍele*, *maḍyele* washerman. *Te. maḍi*, *maḍūgu* purity, state of being unpolluted; a pure or unpolluted cloth; *maḍivālu*, *maḍivēlu* washerman; *fem. maḍiyālu*. / Cf. Jaina Skt. *maddi*- a whole piece of cloth (?; B. J. Sandesara and J. P. Thaker, *Lexical Studies in Jaina Sanskrit*, p. 176). DED(S) 3804.

4655 *Ka. maḍi* the bed of a garden, division of a field, basin round a tree. *Te. maḍi* field, garden bed. *Koṇḍa maṭi* paddy field. DED(S) 3805.

4656 *Ka. maḍike* a kind of harrow or rake. *Te. maḍāka* plough with bullocks complete. DED 3806.

4657 *Ta. maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to take food or drink, devour; cause to eat or drink, feed; *maṭuppu* taking food; *maṭai* boiled rice, offering of food to a god, cooking; *maṭaiyaṇ* cook; *maṭu* (maṭti-) to eat and drink greedily. *Ko. maṇḍ* (maṇḍy-) (calf) becomes accustomed to suckle. *To. moḍ* (moḍy-) (buffalo) allows calf to suck; *moḍf* īr milch buffalo. *Te. (Inscr.) maḍapali* kitchen. DED(S) 3807.

4658 *Ta. maṭu* pond, pool, deep place in a river or channel. *Ma. maṭu* a deep place, pool. *Ko. maṭv* deep pool in a stream. *Ka. maḍu*, *maḍa*, *maḍuvu*, *maḍavu*, *maḍuhu* deep water, deep place in a river, pool. *Te. maḍūgu* pond, tank, basin, lake, pool or collection of any liquid in a pit or hollow. DED 3809.

4659 *Ta. maṭai* small sluice of channel or stream, hole, aperture, shutters of a sluice, dam by which the flow of water in a channel is obstructed, channel. *Ma. maṭa* hollow, hole (as of rats or snakes), sluice, floodgate. *Ka. maḍe*, *maḍa* small dam or dike to stop water, small opening out of a channel into the field; *maḍavāyi* a small channel that leads water from the big one to a division of a field or a garden bed. *Te. maḍa* small opening out of a channel into a field; *maḍava* id., small dam or dike for stopping water. DED(S) 3810.

4660 *Ta. maṭṭam* measure, evenness, flatness, rule, line, gauging rod, limit, extent, bound, degree, guess, conjecture; equality in height, size, measure; moderation; whole quantity leaving no overplus; *maṭṭay* moderately, temperately; *maṭṭu* measure, quantity, standard, degree, size, proportion, amount, limit, extent, scope, range, estimate, conjecture, moderateness, that which is middling, commonplace, a standard of measurement;

maṭaṅku measure, quantity, degree. *Ma. maṭṭa* a certain measure of length; *maṭṭam* the rule, level of a bricklayer, carpenter's square; *maṭṭu* measure, limit. *Ko. maṭm* (*obl. maṭt*-) level place; all. *To. moṭ* (only in *dat. moṭk/moṭng*) all. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭa*, *maṭṭasa* measure, extent, height, bound, limit, proper limit, levelness, evenness, equality, regularity, exactness, carpenter's level or square; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, height, limit; *maṭṭa* exactness, etc. *Tu. maṭṭa* carpenter's or bricklayer's square, level, height, measure; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, limit, capacity, ability. *Te. maṭṭamu* level, a levelling instrument, a level; *maṭṭu* limit, bound, restriction, measure, extent, degree; limited, moderate; *maṭṭuḡa* moderately, limitedly. DED 3811.

4661 *Ta. maṭṭam* smallness, inferiority, deficiency, decrease; pony, sapling; *maṭṭai* worthless person or thing, a variety of paddy (as inferior). *Ma. maṭṭam* pony. *Ko. maṭm* (*obl. maṭt*-) inferiority. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭu*, *moṭṭa* shortness, smallness; decreasing, growing less (as wind, rain, price, etc.), small horse, pony; *moṭaku* state of being small in size; bit, piece (as of a pencil, etc.). *Tu. maṭṭi-tautē* a small kind of cucumber. *Te. maṭṭagu*, *maṭṭu-paḍu* to decrease, diminish, abate (*intr.*); *maṭṭagincu*, *maṭṭu-cēyu* id. (*tr.*); *maṭṭamu* inferior, poor, bad, indifferent; *maṭṭasamu* small, petty, scanty; *maṭṭasi* a dwarf; *maṭṭu* limited, stinted, small, little, scanty; *moṭika* a remaining piece, remnant. Cf. 4938 *Ta. muṭṭu*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723; add to (6) Pali *maṭṭhaka*- short, small. DED(S) 3812.

4662 *Ta. maṭṭu* honey, toddy, fermented liquor, sweet juice, drink taken at the time of sexual union, liquor jar, fragrant smell; *maṭṭam* toddy. *Ma. maṭu* sweetness, honey; *maṭṭu* nectar. *Tu. miṭṭi* sweetness (or < 1A; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10299); *miṭṭe* pollen. DED(S) 3813.

4663 *Ta. maṭṭai* leaf-stalk of a fern or palm, stem of plantain; husk of coconut; *maṭal* flat leaf of palm, plantain and screw pine, jagged stem of a palmyra leaf, horse of palmyra stems on which a thwarted lover mounts to proclaim his grief and win his love, flower petal, branch, sheath as of Indian corn, blade of a weapon, shoulderblade. *Ma. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭal* palm branch; *maṭal* palm bough, cadjan, palm-leaf (as for thatching), husk of coconuts, coat of jackfruits, etc. *Ka. maṭṭe*, *moṭṭe* bough of the palm, coconut or date tree, fibrous coat of a coconut, brush for whitewashing made of the fibrous coat of the coconut; *maḍal* bough of the coconut tree. *Koḍ. maṭṭa* base of fronds of coconut tree. *Tu. maḍalu* palm branch, coconut branch with plaited leaves. *Te. maṭṭa* branch or bough of any palm tree, leaf of the aloe, cabbage, or of similar plants, a young palm tree. *Ga. (S.³) maṭṭa* spathe of palm tree. DED 3814.

4664 *Kui maṭa* (maṭi-) to sow broadcast; *n. broadcast sowing. Kuwi* (F.) matali, (S.) matalinai, (Su. P. Isr.) maṭ- (-it-) to sow. DED(S) 3815.

4665 *Ta. maṭṭi-ppal*, *maṭṭi-ppalai* *Ailantus malabarica*. *Ka. maddi* id. *Te. maḍḍi-pālu* the resinous juice of *A. malabarica*. DED 3816.

4666 (a) *Ta. maṭ* the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, dry ground, soil, land, lime-mortar. *Ma. maṭ*, *maṭṭu* earth (as one of the five elements), soil, mud, mud-wall, wall, earth as opposed to heaven. *Ko. maṭ* earth, mud, whitewash, rust; *maṭṭ* clod of earth (kit clod). *To. moṭ* earth, mud; land property. *Ka. maṭ*, *maṭṭu* earth, clay, mud, soil, ground. *Koḍ. maṭṭi* mud; land property. *Tu. maṭṭu* earth, clay, soil. *Te. maṭṭu*, *maṭṭu* earth, mud, soil, dirt. *Ga. (S.³) maṭu* earth, clay. *Go. (Ko.) maṭul* earth, ground, soil (*Voc.* 2694); (*Ma.*) mandom dust (*Voc.* 2695).

(b) *Ta. maṭal* sand, gravel. *Ma. maṭal* sand. *Ko. maṭi* id. *To. er-moṭn* (*obl. er-moṭt*-) id. (cf. 2552 *Ta. iravu*). *Ka. maṭal*, *maṭal*, *malal*, *malal*, *malar* sand, gravel. *Koḍ. maṭa* sand. *Pa. maṭ* id. *Ga. (P.) maṭ* id. *Go. (Lu.S.) munnomee* id. *Koṇḍa maṭu* id. DED(S) 3817.

4667 *Ta. maṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be united, mingled, come together, happen, be fixed, attached, shine, wed, copulate with, live in company with, embrace; *maṭappu* copulation, essence, possession of extensive properties; *maṭam* union as of lovers, marriage, respectability, dignity, prosperity, affluence; *maṭantavan*, *maṭavāḷan*, *maṭavāḷi* bridegroom, husband. *Ma. maṭam* reputation, marriage; *maṭavāḷan*, *maṭavāḷan* bridegroom, husband; *maṭāṭṭi* bride. *Te. maṭumu*, *maṭuvu* marrying a husband, marriage of a woman. *Go. (A. Y. Mu. Ma.) marmiq*, (*Tr.*) marming marriage (*Voc.* 2735). *Malt. manye* to love, marry; *mane-naqe* to love each other, marry each other. DED(N) 3818.

4668 *Ta. maṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to emit fragrance; *maṭappu* scent, odour, perfume; *maṭam* fragrance, fragrant substance. *Ma. maṭakka* to yield a smell; smell (*tr.*); *maṭappikka* to cause to emit a smell or smell; *maṭam* smell (good or bad). DED 3819.

4669 *Ta. (Lush.) maṭakkārai Vangueria spinosa*. *Ka. maṭgāre*, *maḍgāre*, *maḍgāre* id. Cf. 4716 *Ta. marukkārai* and 1475 *Ta. kārai*. DED(S) 3820.

4670 *Ma. maṭaṅṅu* a bad sort of fish, pilchard; a bait fixed to a fish-hook. *Tu. maṭaṅṅu* pilchard. DED 3821.

4671 *Ir. maṇi* (-t-) to talk, speak. *Ko. mayn-* (maṇc-) to talk, scold, abuse. *Tu. maṇipuni*, *maṇipuni* to speak, utter (used chiefly in negative). DED 3822.

4672 *Ta. maṇi* bell, gong, sound of bell, hour. *Ma. maṇi* little bells (worn as jewels), gong, hour by the bell; *maṇikka* to strike a

bell, sing child asleep. *Ko. mayn* bell, sound of bell, time of day. *To. mony* sacred bell kept in dairy. *Tu. maṇi* small bell. / ? < Skt. *maṇi*-jewel. DED 3823.

4673 *Ta. maṇikkāṭṭu*, *makkāṭṭu* wrist. *Ma. maṇikkāṭṭam*, *maṇikkēṭṭu* id. *Ka. maṇikkāṭṭu* id. *Tu. maṇigaṇṭu* ankle. *Te. maṇikkāṭṭu*, *maṇikkāṭṭu* wrist; *maṇḍa* ankle; back of the hand. *Kol. menekṭi* wrist (< Mar.) *Ga. (P.) maṇḍa* id. *Go. (G.) maṭṭa* id. (*Voc.* 2688). *Kur. (Hahn) mulguṭa* id. Cf. 4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku* (maṇi-forms). / Cf. Mar. *mangaṭ* wrist, ankle. Skt. *maṇibandha-* (bandha- translates *kaṭṭu*); see Mayrhofer s.v. DED(S) 3824.

4674 *Ta. maṇiyam* office of the village headman, employed as a revenue subordinate of the Sirkar, for which he holds a *maṇiyam* or receives payment; superintendence of temples, mutts, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; *maṇiyakkāran* headman of a village, superintendent of a temple, etc. *Ma. maṇiyam* superintendence of temples, palaces, villages, etc.; *maṇiyakkāran* manager of an estate. *Ko. maṇe-v*, *maṇye-v* the office of monegar; *maṇe-ga-rn*, *maṇye-ga-rn* monegar. *To. monyko-rn* government-appointed representative of the tribe. *Ka. maṇiya*, *maṇiha*, *maṇeya*, *maṇe* superintendence of temples, maths, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; *maṇiyagāra*, *maṇegāra* man who holds any *maṇiya* office. *Tu. maṇigāre*, *maṇegāre* revenue inspector. *Te. maṇiyamu* office or duties of the manager of a temple; *maṇiyagāḍu* subordinate revenue officer under a tahsildar, one who manages the affairs, or the manager, of a temple. / ? < Skt. *maṇi*- (jewel of office). DED 3825.

4675 *Ta. maṇai* low wooden seat, low earthen dais, howdah, board, plank, wooden base of cutting instruments, footstool. *Ka. maṇi*, *maṇe* stool, low bench, seat. *Tu. maṇē* low stool to sit upon. DED 3826.

4676 *Ta. maṇṭi* sediment, dregs, settleings. *Ma. maṭṭu* dregs, lees, sediment of oil or palm-wine. *Ka. maḍḍi*, *maḍḍu*, *maṭṭu*, *maḍḍe* dregs, lees of sediment as of oil, ghee, etc., given as food to cattle; a lumpy mass of worms, etc. *Tu. maḍḍi* sediment, lees; rice boiled with coconut and husk for cattle. *Te. maḍḍi* lees, sediment or refuse of any liquid, dregs; foulness, dirtiness, turbidity; foul, turbid; *maṭṭu* sediment, lees, settleings, dregs, refuse, scum, dirt. Cf. 5237 *Ta. vaṇṭal*. DED 3827.

4677 *Ta. maṇṭi* kneeling, kneeling on one knee as an archer. *Ma. maṭṭuka* to be seated on the heels. *Ka. maṇḍi* what is bent, the knee. *Tu. maṇḍi* knee. *Te. maṇḍi* kneeling on one knee. *Pa. maḍṭel* knee; *maḍi* kudṭel kneeling position. *Go. (L.) meṇḍa*, (*G. Mu. Ma.*) *miṇḍa* knee (*Voc.* 2827). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *meḍa*, *meṇḍa* id. *Pe. meṇḍa* id. *Mand. meṇḍe* id. *Kui meṇḍa* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *meṇḍa*, (*S. Su. P.*) *meṇḍa*, (*Isr.*) *meṇḍa* id. Cf. 4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku* (maṇi-forms). / ? Cf. Skt. *maṇḍuki-*

part of an elephant's hind leg; Mar. meṭ knee-joint. DED(S) 3828.

4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi* earthen pan, a covering dish. *Pe. maṇḍi* cooking pot. *Kui maṇḍi* brass bowl. *Kuwi* (S.) *maṇḍi* basin; (Isr.) *maṇḍi* plate, bowl. Cf. 4682 *Ta. maṇḍai*. DEDS 760.

4679 *Ma. maṇḍa* broken grain, dough of rice flour. *Kur. maṇḍi* cooked rice, meal. *Malt. maṇḍi*, *meṇḍi* ricewater. Cf. 4683 *Ka. maṇṇi*. DEDS 761.

4680 *Ta. maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to blaze up, glow; *maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to kindle. *Te. maṇḍu* to burn, blaze, flame, cause or produce a burning pain, be angry, 'be in a fury or violent rage, be envious; *maṇṭa* flame, blaze, burning pain, anger, wrath, fury, envy; *maṇḍincu* to burn (*tr.*), inflame, provoke, irritate; *maḍḍu* great heat, redhot iron, brand; very hot; (K.) *maṇḍu* to be consumed by fire, burn. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 167) *maṇḍeng* to burn, scorch (*intr.*). *Nk. maṇḍ-* to burn (*intr.*). *Go. (M.) margānā* to blaze; (Ma.) *marg-* to burn (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2745); (Tr.) *maṇṭānā* to cook in oil (*Voc.* 2743); (ASu.) *maṭu* (curry) to be charred. *Kui maṇḥpa* (*maṇḥ-*) to consume by fire, burn; *n.* destruction by fire. Cf. 4801 *Ta. maṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3829, and from DED 3905.

4681 *Ta. maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, move swiftly, grow vehement, increase, become excessive, be fascinated, charmed, engrossed, thrust in, press upon, close in, attack; *n.* pressing, thronging, plenty, abundance; *maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to gore, pierce, thrust, unite, join; *maṭai* clasp as of ornament, joint as in a spear, nail, rivet. *Ma. maṇṭuka* to run, run to escape, flee; *maṇṭikka* to cause to run. *Ka. maḍu* to put firmly together, join closely; *maḍuḥa* joining closely together. *Te. (K.) maṭṭu* to be thronged, spread; besiege, surround. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *maḍ-* (thorn) to pierce. *Br. maṭ* thick, dense (of hair, jungle, weaving, buttermilk). DED 3830, 3808.

4682 *Ta. maṇṭai* mendicant's begging bowl, earthen vessel, head, skull, cranium, brainpan, top portion as of palms, a standard of measure. *Ma. maṇṭa* skull; similar objects. *Ko. maṇḍ* head. *To. maḍ* id. *Ka. maṇḍ* id.; (Ilav.) *maṇḍage* a big jar. *Koḍ. maṇḍ* head. *Tu. maṇḍ* large earthen vessel, skull, head. *Kor. (M.) maṇḍa*, (O. T.) *maṇḍ* head. Cf. 4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *maṇḍa*-head. DED(S) 3831.

4683 *Ka. (Hav.) maṇṇi* thick porridge. *Tu. maṇṇi* rice flour and jaggery boiled with coconut juice, etc., treacle. Cf. 4679 *Ma. maṇṭa*.

4684 *Ta. maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to bathe, perform ablutions, immerse oneself completely as in water; wash (*tr.*), clean by washing, smear, anoint; *maṇṇ-uru* to wash, cleanse,

bathe as an idol; *maṇṇān* washerman of the Ādi-Dravīdas. *Ma. maṇṇān* washerman. Cf. 5241 *Ta. vaṇṇān*. DED 3832.

4685 *Ta. maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to do, make, perform, adorn, beautify, decorate, polish, perfect, finish; *maṇṇ-uru* to polish as a gem; *maṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to make, create, form, fashion, shape. *Ma. maṇayuka*, *maṇiyuka* to fashion, form earthenware, make as a potter. Cf. 5327 *Ta. vaṇai* and 4758 *Tu. maṇṇuni*. DED 3833.

4686 *Ta. maṇṇai* calf of the leg. *Ma. maṇṇa*, *vaṇṇa* id. (or *vaṇṇa* with 5249). *Koḍ. mope* id. DED 3834.

4687 *Ta. mata* (-pp-, -tt-) to be furious as by must or fanaticism, be luxuriant or fruitful, grow fat, be wanton or lascivious, be intoxicated, be arrogant, be bewildered; *n.* (also *matavu*) strength, beauty, excess, abundance, ignorance; *matakam* stupor caused by over-eating or drinking, weariness; *matappu* being intoxicated, exhilaration, wantonness or voluptuousness, being ferocious as beasts, being fertile as land, being luxurious as trees or vegetation; *matam* exhilaration, exultation, joy, ichor of elephants, strength, pride, arrogance, presumption, honey, madness, frenzy, wantonness, lasciviousness, venereal heats, richness of land, fertility, inebriety, intoxication, musk, abundance, greatness; *matan* arrogance, strength, enthusiasm, elation, beauty, greatness, glory, abundance, excess, ignorance, bewilderment; *matar* (-pp-, -tt-) to flourish, be fertile, rich or luxuriant, be too luxuriant to be productive (as soil, plants, etc.), be affected with frenzy as a bull or elephant, be self-conceited, arrogant, rejoice, be full of joy, increase, abound; *n.* pride, arrogance, self-conceit, wantonness, joy, abundance, rush, gust, impulse, bravery; *matarppu*, *matavu* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, joy, delight, intense desire, beauty, strength, abundance, fullness; *matarvai* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, pride, haughtiness, exhilaration, bewilderment; *matalai* desire, attachment; *matār* arrogance; *matāli* (-pp-, -tt-) to thrive, flourish, be luxuriant, rich, be too luxuriant to be productive as plants, soil, etc.; *mati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be haughty, be furious; *matippu* growing fat (as a person), growing leafy (as a plant); *matāiyya* wanton, lascivious, beautiful, handsome, innocent, strong; *matukai* strength. *Ma. maḍam* delight, intoxication, elated spirits, passion, juice that flows from a rutting elephant's temples; *maḍālikka* to grow rank; *maḍikka* to be elated, intoxicated, be in rut. *Ka. masaka* vehement emotion, great agitation, passion, wrath, rage; *masagu*, *mosagu* to expand, become expanded, developed, break forth or out, appear, rise; activity to be displayed, be agitated or commoved; be urged on by the passions, grow furious, be enraged, rage; display, exhibit, manifest; *mase* acute lust. *Koḍ. madi* (*madip*-,

madic-) (animal) is lustful of the female, (elephant) is in must. *Tu. madakuni* to go or move swiftly. *Te. masāgu* to rage, be enraged or furious, increase, rise or swell, be extended; *masakamu* copulation, sexual desire or inclination; *masakonu* to feel sexual desire, yield, melt, be charmed; *masaru* frenzy, fury, absorption; (K. also) *vb.* to grow frenzied, arrogant, proud; *masalu* to boil well or violently, bubble; *madincu* to become fat. *Kur. madārnā* to be nervous and fidgety (as an animal overfed and left without work), be in rut, grow fond of a thing through habit, (Hahn) be intoxicated. Cf. 4706 *Ta. maya*. / The group has been influenced by Skt. *mad*- and its derivatives. Cf. also Skt. *mac*- to be arrogant, Pkt. *maccaī* is excited, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9710. DED(S) 3835.

4688 *Ta. mataka* covered channel, drain, conduit, sluice to let off water from a tank. *Ka. madaga*, *madagu* sluice, floodgate; (Hav.) *madakka* pond. *Tu. madaga* a large natural tank. *Te. madugu*, *madumu*, *maduvu* sluice, floodgate, watergate. DED 3836.

4689 *Ta. matalai* prop, post, cornices on sides or front of house. *Ko. maḍl* lintel of doorway. DED 3837.

4690 *Ta. matapi* sister-in-law; *matipi* elder brother's wife, wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle older than oneself, elder brother's daughter. *Koḍ. madema* female, cross-cousin a little older than oneself, sister-in-law. *Te. vadiniya*, *vadine* an elder sister-in-law, elder brother's wife, husband's or wife's elder sister, whether older or younger than oneself (though always elder in the former case according to Hindu custom, the husband being always older than the wife), paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter older than oneself. DED 3838.

4691 *Ta. mati* moon, full moon, month; *matiyam* id., full moon day. *Ma. mati* moon. DED 3839.

4692 *Ta. matil* wall round a fort, fortification, wall, coping. *Ma. matil* wall, esp. as surrounding a garden, house or temple. *Ka. maḍil* wall. *Tu. maḍily*, *maḍuly* roofed wall of a compound. *Te. maduru*, *magulu* coping of a wall. *Koṇḍa maḍru* *gōḍa* mud wall, the compound wall. DED(S) 3840.

4693 *Kui* (Mah., p. 123) *maḍurkā* (*pl.*) red ants. *Kuwi* (*ibid.*) *mairika* id. DEDS 762.

4694 *Ta. vatuvai* bride, wedding, wedding garland, sexual union. *Ko. maḍv* Badaga wedding ceremony. *To. meṭ* marriage of people other than Todas. *Ka. mada* joining, wedding, marriage; *madal*, *madive*, *maduve* wedding, marriage; *madaliga*, *madavaniga* bridegroom; *madaligitti*, *madavanigitti*, *madavalige*, (K.²) *madeval* bride; *madavana* man connected by marriage, husband. *Tu. maḍumē* wedding; *maḍumāye* bridegroom; *maḍumāly*

bride, pubescent female. *Kuwi* (P.) *mahla* betrothal. DED 3841.

4695 *Kur. madgi* mahua flower. *Malt. māthgi* *Bassia latifolia*. DED 3842.

4696 *Ta. mati* a kind of fish. *Ma. mati* a small fish, *Sardinia*, used as manure. DED 3843.

4697 *Ta. mantāram* cloudiness, murkiness. *Ma. mantāram*, *mandāram* close, sultry weather. *Te. (B.) mandāramu* cloudy, gloomy, dark weather. DED 3844.

4698 *Ta. manti* female monkey, monkey in general. *Ma. manti* black-faced monkey. DED 3845.

4699 *Ma. mantiri* (ya) coloured mat. *Ko. mandi-r(g)* grass sleeping-mat. *To. modery* mat. *Ka. mandalige*, *mandlige* grass mat. *Tu. mandiri*, *mandri* bedsheet, covering garment. DED 3846.

4700 (a) *Ta. mantai* flock, herd, common pasture of a village, open space in the middle of a village common to the community. *Ka. mandi*, *mande* flock of sheep or goats, herd of cattle or buffaloes, open place in the jungle or near a village where a flock or herd stands, pen, fold. *Te. manda* flock, herd, drove, pack, (B. also) place where flocks or herds are kept outside a village, hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. *Pa. manda* herd, flock; company, association. *Go. (F-H. Ma. S.) manda* herd, flock (*Voc.* 2704). *Koṇḍa manda* herd. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *manda* herd, flock.

(b) *Ka. mandi*, *mande* persons, people. *Tu. mandi*, *mandē* id. *Te. mandi* crowd, collection of persons; retinue, following, infantry. *Kol. (SR.) mandi* men; (Kin.) *mandi* man. *Pe. mandanakar*, *madanakar* people belonging to the same side or party. Cf. 4777 *Ta. maṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3847.

4701 *Te. mannemu* highland, upland. *Pa. manom* cultivated field in the jungle or upland. DED 3848.

4702 *Ta. mammar* distress, sorrow, affliction, delusion, illiteracy, lasciviousness, lust. *Ka. mam mala* mental inquietude. *Tu. mamme* longing, eagerness; want, deficiency. DED(S) 3850.

4703 *Ka. mammu* food (in children's language). *Tu. mamma* breast. *Pa. mama* milk (children's word). *Kur. mamā* rice (nursery language). DED 3851.

4704 *Pe. may* (*pl. -ku*) breast, teat. *Maṇḍ. may* (*pl. -ke*) id. Cf. 5073 *Ta. mey*. DEDS 763.

4705 *Kol. (SR.) mai*, (Kin.) *māy* cat. *Kui meo* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *mīyo*, (S.) *mriyuli* id. DEDS(N) 764.

4706 *Ta. maya* (-pp-, -nt-) to mistake, misunderstand; *mayakku* (*mayakki*-) to bewilder, confuse, puzzle, mystify, fascinate, allure, charm, mix up, unite, ruin, destroy, disturb, unsettle, make one swoon; *n.* (also

mayakkam) mental delusion, stupor, bewilderment, aberration of mind as from ignorance, fascination, etc., spiritual ignorance, mistaken knowledge, misunderstanding, giddiness, unconsciousness, coma, confusion, mixture, laziness; mayakkaṭi bewilderment, intoxication; mayahku (mayahki-) to be confused, bewildered, be charmed, allured, be intoxicated, be changed in one's mind or body, be ruined, desolated, be distressed, be disturbed, tossed about (as the sea), be in doubt, be overwhelmed with anxiety, be mixed up, resemble, be crowded together, be engaged in a fight, lose one's senses, be in a state of disorder or confusion, become unconscious; mayar (-v-, -nt-) to be bewildered, confused, lose consciousness, be fatigued, tired, wonder; *n.* bewilderment; mayarvu illusion of the senses, confusion, bewilderment, ignorance, weariness; mayari person whose mind is confused, bewildered person, lascivious person, ignorant person; mayal confusion, bewilderment, delusion, madness, desire, lust, sensual infatuation, doubt, fear, dread; mayarkai confusion, bewilderment, delusion; maiyal infatuation of love, madness, overwhelming pride, must of elephant; mayalavar persons of deranged minds; maiyalār id.; magicians; maiyā (-pp-, -tt-) to be perplexed; maintu infatuation of love, madness, must of elephant, ignorance; macakku (macakki-) to charm, bewitch, confuse, perplex; macakkam dullness, indolence, swoon, unconsciousness, morbid longings of a pregnant woman; macakkai morbid longings of a pregnant woman; macaṅku (macanṅki-) to become confused, be doubtful; macaṅkal confusion, perplexity. *Ma.* mayahhuka to be drowsy, giddy, be perplexed, infatuated; mayakkam drowsiness, giddiness, swoon, bewilderment, distraction; mayakku perplexity, doubt; mayakkuka to perplex, delude, fascinate; mayal infatuation, charm of love; mayyal perturbation, grief. ? *To.* mo-št- (mo-šty-) to be in rut; mīnt passion, heat (of female buffalo); mīn ušt- (ušt-) (female) is passionate and arouses passion. *Ka.* mayamu, maymu bewilderment, perplexity; mayme perplexed, downcast state; maccu, meccu illusion, delusion, deception; a decoy powder. *Koḍ.* me-k- (me-ki-) to mix thoroughly (*tr.*); me-ng- (me-ngi-) id. (*intr.*). *Tu.* maikuni to entice, persuade, perplex. *Te.* maikamu intoxication, inebriation, unconsciousness, drowsiness; maida intoxication; maidu deception, deceit, delusion, intoxication; an enchanting powder; (K.) mey(i)du to be infatuated, be beside oneself, be intoxicated; mampu intoxication. *Kur.* māyā malt prepared for making beer, malt refuse, beer in its preparatory stage; (Hahn) māyā, māyān arrack made of rice. *Malt.* mēca an intoxicating beverage prepared of corn. Cf. 4687 *Ta.* mata and 5257 *Ta.* vayam. DED(S) 3852.

4707 *Ta.* mayir hair of human beings or animals, fur, fleece, down of birds, tail of the yak; macir hair. *Ma.* mayir hair. *Ir.* megaru

id.; meguru, moyiru hair of body. *Ko.* mi-r hair, feathers. *To.* mi-r hair. ? *Tu.* jameri the hair about the body. *Kui* tlamberi, (K.) tlameri hair of the head (for tla-/tla-, cf. 3103 *Kui* tla- head). Yerukala (Hodgson, *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, 2. 119) mogurū hair; Korvi (Belgaum; *LSI* 4. 650) magari id.; Kaikāḍi (Sholapur; *LSI* 4. 650) magri id. [Korvi = Yerukala according to *LSI*; this and Kaikāḍi are classed as *Ta.*] DED(S) 3854.

4708 *Pa.* mayur duckweed. *Ga.* (P.) may-mu moss. DEDS 765.

4709 *Pa.* mer- to rub oneself; merpip- (merpit-), (S.) mercip- (mercit-) to rub another with the hand. *Ga.* (P.) mar- to rub (oil, etc.) on oneself; marup- (marut-) to rub (oil, etc.) on another. *Go.* (W.) marehtānā to rub; (Ph.) marah tānā, marehtānā to smear; (Driberg) marehtāle to apply (*Voc.* 2724). DEDS 766.

4710 *Tu.* maramara sleepy, drowsy. *Te.* mraḷu to droop, (K. also) eyes to close; (Saṅk.) mraḷu to droop; mraḷ-gannu half-closed eyes; mraḷ-ganniḍu, mraḷ-gannu-vaḍu, mraḷ-gannu-veyu to have the eyes half-closed; (K.) mraṅcu to close (the eyes). DED 3855.

4711 (a) *Ta.* maram (in *cpds.* marattu-) tree, wood, timber; marakkā a measure. *Ma.* maram tree, wood, timber; marakkā a measure. *Ko.* marm (obl. mart-) tree. *To.* me-p (obl. me-pt-) id. *Ka.* mara id. *Koḍ.* mara id. *Tu.* mara id.; mar(a)kalu a measure of salt equal to 28 pounds. *Te.* m(r)ānu, m(r)āku tree. *Kol.* ma-k (pl. ma-kul) id. *Nk.* māk id. *Pa.* meri (pl. merkul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) mar, marin (pl. markil), (S.) māren (pl. markil) id. *Go.* (Tr.) marā, (most other dialects) mara, mara, (Ko.) māra, māra, (Ma.) marnu, mānu id. (*Voc.* 2712); (Koya Su.) māra id.; (LuS.) muranoo id. *Konda* maran (pl. marak) id. *Pe.* mar (pl. -ku) id. *Manḍ.* mar (pl. -ke) id. *Kui* mrahnu, mrahundi (pl. mrahka), (K.) mraṅnu id. *Kuwi* (Su.) mānu (pl. māka), (F.) mraṅnu (i.e. mraṅnu; pl. māka), (S.) marnu, mānu, (Isr.) mraṅnu/ marnu (pl. māka), (P. D.) mara id. *Kur.* mann id. *Malt.* manu id. Cf. 4714 *Ta.* maravai, DED(S) 3856.

(b) *Pa.* mar netta a kind of animal [? tree-dog]. *Go.* (Mu.) mara nay a kind of animal living on trees; (Ko.) māṇ ney wild dog (*Voc.* 2741). *Kui* bode marna a kind of wild cat.

4712 *Ta.* maral, marul bow-string hemp. *Ka.* marugu id. Cf. 4637 *Ta.* mañci. Cf. Skt. mūrva-, moraṭṭa-, Pali maruvā-. DED 3857.

4713 *Ta.* maravam, maravu, marā, marām seaside Indian oak, *Barringtonia racemosa*; small Indian oak, *B. acutangula*; common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*; marā-maram sal tree; pipal. *Ma.* marā-maram the sal tree. DED 3858.

4714 *Ta.* maravai a wooden utensil or bowl. *Ma.* maravi id. *Ka.* marage, maragi,

marige wooden basin, a sort of bucket; (Gowda) margili a small vessel with handle for serving food. *Tu.* marāy trough, bowl. Cf. 4711(a) *Ta.* maram. DED 3859.

4715 *Ta.* marukaṇ, maru-makaṇ, marumān man's sister's son, woman's brother's son, son-in-law, descendant, scion, member of a clan; fem. maruki, maru-makaṇ; maru-makkaḷ cross nephews and nieces; marumakkaṭṭayam system of inheritance in which sister's sons become heirs to man; marapu lineage, established usage; marapiṇōr descendants, forefathers, kinsfolk, people of one's own caste; maruṅku relative; race, tribe, family. *Ma.* marumakan sister's son, son-in-law; marumakattayam = *Ta.* marumakkaṭṭayam. *Ka.* momma, mom-maga, (K. 2) mamma grandson; mom-magaḷu granddaughter; mom-makkaḷu grandchildren. *Koḍ.* mommo-ven grand-son; mom-mo-va granddaughter. *Tu.* marmāye female's son-in-law, nephew or brother's son; fem. marmāy. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) marjedi grandchild. *Kor.* (T.) marje grandson; marji granddaughter; (O.) marmayi son-in-law. *Te.* manumāḍu grandson; manumarūlu granddaughter (cf. 4764 for -marūlu). *Kol.* marge grandchild. *Nk.* marge id. *Nk.* (Ch.) marge id. *Pa.* merva, (S.) meriya son's son. *Go.* (G.) mariyur mother's brother's son; (Ma.) mariyōr father's sister's son (*Voc.* 2716). DED(S, N) 3860, DED 4205.

4716 *Ta.* matukkārai, matukkārai emetic nut, *Randia dumetorum*. *Ka.* maṅgare-muḷlu id. *Te.* mraṅga, maṅga id. Cf. 1475 *Ta.* kārai and 4669 *Ta.* maṅakkārai. DEDS 767.

4717 *Ta.* maruṅku side, side of body, waist, form, limit, land, place, track, trace; maruṅkul waist, esp. of women, hip, stomach, abdomen, body; ? maru place. *Ma.* maruṅhu side. *Ko.* magi side, act of lying down to sleep, slope of hill. *To.* magil slope of hill; max slope, hillside; ? ma-r side (a ma-r that side, etc.; br ma-r left side; pa ma-r right side; i ma-r both sides; o ma-r half [lit. one side]; tada(m) ma-r separately [see 3162]). *Ka.* maggall, maggil, maggul side. *Tu.* margily the side, flank. *Te.* makka either side of the part of the body just above the hip. *Pa.* (S.) makka buttock; ? mārlong, (S.) marnong rib. *Go.* (Tr.) margi rib bone; (Mu.) maruṅ ribs of mat; (Mu.) marngi, marngeri, (Ma.) marngi rib; (Ko.) marnḡ side (*Voc.* 2717). *Pe.* marnḡar side; marnḡar preku ribs (cf. 4418). Cf. 4820 *Go.* mārel. DED(S, N) 3861.

4718 *Ta.* marutu, marutam *Terminalia tomentosa*. *Ma.* marutu *T. alata*. *Ka.* matti, maddi, māṭi several *Terminalia* species, esp. *T. tomentosa*; *Shorea robusta*. *Tu.* matti *T. tomentosa*. *Te.* maddi *T. glabra*. *Kol.* (Kin.) madgi *T. tomentosa*. *Nk.* madgi id. *Pa.* merdengi (stem merdeng-) the sāṭ tree, *T. tomentosa*. *Ga.* (P.) mardḡ maren id. *Go.* (Tr.) mard marā, (W.) maru, (M.) mardī id.; (SR.) mard sāṭ tree (*Voc.* 2723, 2733). *Konda*

madi maran *T. glabra*; (BB) maddi sāṭ tree. *Pe.* mardī mar id. *Manḍ.* mardī id. *Kui* mardī (pl. mardḡa) the arjun tree, *T. arjuna*; (K.) mardī sāṭ tree. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) mardī id. [*T. tomentosa* var. *typica* Bedd. = *T. alata* Roth = *T. tomentosa* W. & A. = *T. glabra* var. *tomentosa* Dalz. *T. arjuna* Bedd. = *T. glabra* W. & A.] DED(S) 3862.

4719 *Ta.* maruntu (in *cpds.* maruttu-) medicine; maruttan physician; maruttuvam practice of medicine, remedy. *Ma.* marunnu medicine; maruttan doctor or charmer, headman of Pulayars. *Ko.* mad medicine. *To.* mad id. *Ka.* mardu, maddu id. *Koḍ.* maddi id. *Tu.* mardḡ id. *Te.* mandu id. *Kol.* (SR.) mand id. *Nk.* mand id. *Nk.* (Ch.) mand id., poison. *Pa.* merud (pl. merdul) medicine. *Ga.* (Oll.) mardil, (S.) mardī id. *Go.* (W. M. A.) mat, (L.) matu, (SR.) matta id. *Kur.* mandar id. *Malt.* mandru id. DED(S) 3863.

4720 *Ta.* maruppu horn of a beast, elephant's husk, part of a lute, branch of a tree, horns of crescent moon, ginger. *Kur.* marāḡ horn, antler. *Malt.* margu horns; margo male deer. *Br.* marḡ horn. DED 3864.

4721 *Ka.* maruva *Lagerstroemia flos reginae*, a timber tree. *Tu.* marva *L. reginae*. [*L. flos reginae* Retz. = *L. reginae* Roxb.] DEDS 768.

4722 *Ta.* maruvi (maruvi-) to combine, join together, be united in affection, arise, be evolved (as a custom), appear, come near, approach, embrace, adopt, accept, follow, become accustomed to, have sexual intercourse with, meditate upon, encase, set (as a jewel); *n.* combining, following, embracing; marutu friendship, intimacy, word or phrase in a corrupted or contracted form sanctioned by usage; meccu (mecci-), meycu (meycci-) to praise, extol, flatter, esteem, admire greatly, wonder; *n.* approbation, commendation. *Ma.* maruṅhu tameness, friendliness; maruṅhuka to be attached, accustomed, tame; marukkam attachment, tameness, experience; marukkuka, maruṅhikka to tame, domesticate, seduce, embrace; maruvuka to become familiar, fondle, embrace, abide; maruvalar enemies; meruṅhuka to be tamed, attached; merukkuka to tame; merikkam = marukkam. *Ko.* marg infatuation caused by love-philtre; mark mad Kurumba medicine which causes helplessness to resist physical harm; mec- (mec-) to praise. *Ka.* marcu, maccu, meccu to be very much devoted to, assent, be pleased with, like, approve; *n.* superior attendance, great devotion, approbation, liking, fondness, pleasure; marcisu, maccisu, mercisu, meccisu to cause to assent, please; maccike, meccike, meccige assent, etc. *Koḍ.* mecc- (mecci-) to be pleased. *Tu.* marca enticement, seduction, taming, domesticating; marcuni to be enticed, seduced, be tamed, domesticated; marcelu tamed; tameness; marcāvuni to entice, seduce, tame, domesticate; meccuni to approve,

eonsent, be pleased; meceigè approval, approbation, applause; meccāvuni to please. *Te. maragu*, (K. also) *marāgu*, *marigu* to become familiar with, be accustomed to, be addicted or given to, take to, acquire a strong liking or taste for, love, desire, wish, (K. also) learn; *marapu*, (K. also) *marupu* to accustom to, familiarize with, create a strong liking or taste for, train, break in, (K. also) teach; *mappu* to teach, train, break in; *maceika*, *maceiga* love, affection, caressing, tameness; tame, domesticated; *maccu* love-powder, bait; (K. also) *vb.* to attract, enchant; *meccu* to admire, applaud, praise, commend, compliment, approve; *n.* admiration, applause, praise, commendation, approbation; admirable, praiseworthy; *meppu* admiration, approbation, praise, applause; *meppincu* to please, satisfy, give satisfaction, win the approval or admiration of. *Pa. mer-* to learn; *mereip-* (*mereit-*) to teach. *Ga.* (Oll.) *mar-* to learn; *marip-* (*marit-*) to teach; (S.) *marr-* to learn; (S.) *mary-* (*mariv-*) id., be habituated. *Go.* (Tr.) *maršānā* to visit frequently, come again and again (as pigs to a field); (SR.) *maršānā* to visit again and again; (Ph.) *maršānā*, (Ch. Mu.) *mars-* to be used to, be in the habit of (*Voc.* 2739). *Konda marzi-* (*-t*) to learn; *mars-* (*-t*) to teach, train (as bullocks yoked to the plough). *Pe. mah-* (*mast-*) to learn, become accustomed. *Kui māspa* (*māst-*) to break in cattle, train cattle to the plough; *māspa* (*māst-*) to train, break in; *mriha* (*mrihi-*), *mriša* (*mrisi-*) to be content with, bear with, tolerate, settle down in a place. *Kuwi* (F.) *mrišali* to accustom; *mrihali* to be accustomed; (S.) *mrihi* *hai* to tame, teach; *mrihi* *hai* to learn; (Isr.) *mrihi-* (*-t*) to practise; love. ? *Kur. nāpānā* (*nāpdeas*) (animals) stay habitually in a certain place. ? *Malt. mare* to will, wish, love; *mar-mene* to be pleased with, love; ? *minje* to become familiar. *Br. marri* tame, domesticated; *marring* to pay heed to, obey. / *Cf. Mar. meepē* to approve (< Ka.). DED (S) 3865.

4723 *Ta. marul* (*marulv-*, *marup-*) to be confused, bewildered, deluded, be afraid, be timid, wonder, be similar; *n.* bewilderment of mind, confusion, ignorance, delusion, illusion, wonder, intoxication, madness, toddy, imp. devil, possession as by a spirit; *marulal* inarticulate sound, murmur of voices, fear, infatuation; *marulan* bewildered person, person under possession of a spirit or deity; *marulali* priest acting as medium through whom a deity is supposed to foretell, worshipper of certain minor gods; *maruli* bewilderment of mind, person in bewilderment; *marufkai* astonishment, wonder, bewilderment; *marufci* false understanding, perversion of mind, bewilderment; *marufu* (*marufi-*) to entice, fascinate, infatuate, bewitch, threaten, menace, cause to be changed, resemble, allure, coax, cheat; *n.* threatening, enticing; *marufam* that which intoxicates, toddy, cheating; *marufi* that which intoxicates, toddy;

temptress, blandishing, woman, fascinating woman; ? *varufu* (*varufi-*) to charm, fascinate. *Ma. mariluka* to be frightened; *marul* frenzy, possessedness, evil spirit. *Ko. marl* voice of demon (*pica-e*) which seizes woman at night and speaks through her. *To. maril* o-x- to lose one's senses. *Ka. marave*, *maruvu* intoxication, madness, fury, bewilderment, paralysis, torpor, etc.; *marasu* to become furious, begin to rage; *marali*, *maruli* person who in reality is clever but simulates stupidity; *marukuli* bewilderment; *marul* to be bewildered, etc.; *n.* bewilderment, confusion, madness, foolishness, stupidity, fury, ecstasy, frenzy, state of being possessed; a mad or foolish person, an evil spirit, demon, imp; *marula* a bewildered, bad, foolish man, a badly disposed man; *marul(u)-tana* state of being bewildered, mad, etc.; *maruleu* to bewilder, etc.; *mal*, *malju*, *mel* bewilderment, etc. (= *marul n.*). *Tu. marlu* madness, insanity; mad, insane, foolish; *marlāta* foolishness, silliness, pranks, tricks; *marlāvuni* to entice, decoy, allure, seduce; *marluni* to be restless or overactive, be intent on doing mischief; *marle* mad man; *fem. marladi*; *marka* fainting, dejection, languor; *arulumarulu* foolish, simple, childish. *Te. marulu* love, passion, desire, lust; an evil spirit; *marulu-konu* to fall in love; *marulu-kolupu* to enamour, captivate, charm, inflame with love; *arulumarulu* dotage, the childishness of old age. / *Cf. Pkt. (DNM) marula* = *bhūta*, *piśāca*. DED (S) 3866.

4724 *Ta. marai sambar*, Indian elk; bison, wild cow. *Ka. mare* a kind of deer. ? *Te. manūbōru* the male of a species of antelope, gayal, bison (*pōru* male animal; s.v. 4586 *Ta. pōru*). *Go.* (Koya Sn.) *maramam sambar*. / ? *Skt. marūka* a kind of deer. DED (N) 3867.

4725 *Ta. marai* nut of a serow. *Te. mara* anything of a spiral form, spiral, serow; *maracuṭṭu*, *marameku* serow. *Kuwi* (S.) *marra* id. DED (S) 3868.

4726 *Pa. meram* grass, grass-land; open forest. *Go.* (A.) *marma* rough vegetation burnt when land is cleared; (Ma.) *maram(i)* sp. tall grass or weeds (*Voc.* 2734). ? *Kur. mareā* waste land. DED (S) 3869.

4727 *Ka.* (Bark.) *marki* to weep. *Tu. markuni* to groan, moan; *markely* groaning, moaning.

4728 *Ta. mappu* being overcast or cloudy, bewilderment, beclouded state of the intellect as by intoxication, dullness, arrogance; *mammal* dusk. *Ka. marvu*, *marbu*, *mabbu*, *mobbu* darkness, gloom, dimness, drowsiness, heaviness with sleepiness, dullness, stupidity; *mabbiga* (a creature of darkness), *Asura* or *Rakṣasa*. *Tu. mappu* evening, twilight; *mappu āpiini* to grow dark; *marbu*, *mabbu* dim, dull, obscure. *Te. mabbu* cloud; *mabbu* cloud, darkness, dimness, ignorance, haziness, vagueness; *mabbu-konu* to be intoxicated. *Go.*

(Koya Su.) *mabbu* cloud (< *Te.*). *Cf.* 4750 *Ta. maṅu*. ? *Cf.* 4753 *Ta. maṅai*. DED (N) 3849.

4729 *Ta. mal* fertility, richness, strength; *malar* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to abound, become full; *mal* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to abound, be plentiful, be full, increase, be proud, become large, swell, spread, expand; *malpu* excess, abundance; *malir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to flood, come frequently; *malivu* abundance, fullness, cheerfulness; *malu* (*maliki-*) to increase, abound, grow, flourish; *mallal* strength, abundance, wealth, fertility, richness, elegance, brilliance, beauty; *mallai* richness, fertility, greatness. *Ma. malika* to abound, overflow; *malikka* to grow thick, swell; *malika* to abound. *To. maṅn* a flood; *maṅ* fertility, in: *maṅ fo-r* (*fod-*) (child) is delivered (*-k*, to a woman), *maṅ for-* (*foj-*) to bring forth (*-k*, a child). *Ka. male* to be raised or elevated, be haughty, be puffed up, insolent, act in an overbearing manner; *malya* great, big, chief, principal; *mallaji* a large concourse, crowd; (PBh.) *mammala*, *malamala* excessively. *Tu. malla*, *mallavu*, *mallaṅgu* great, large, big, extensive, chief, principal, important, loud; *mallaṅgiḡe*, *mallaḡiḡe* greatness, superiority, loftiness, pride; *mallaṅge* a man senior in age, rich man, grown-up man; *fem. mallāḡu*. *Te. malayu* (Sank. K.) to spread, (B.) rejoice, be pleased, eager, delighted, shine, be splendid, unfold, display; *malucamu* superior, fine; *mallaṅamu* pride, arrogance; *mallaḡi* a crowd. / *Cf. Pkt. malampia* proud. DED (N) 3870.

4730 *Ta. mal*, *mallaṅ* wrestling, boxing; *mall-āṭṭam*, *mall-āṭal* wrestling, quarrelling, fighting; *mallaṅ* wrestler, pugilist; great, famous man; *mallu-kkaṭṭu* to wrestle, scuffle, quarrel. *Ma. malla* wrestling; *mallaṅ* wrestler, boxer, strong, athletic. *Ka. mallaḡu* to strive and struggle for the retention or attainment of things; *mallaṅta* mutual strife or struggle for; *malla* wrestler, boxer by profession, very strong man, athlete (one of the *tatsamas*); *malla-malli* pugilistic encounter. ? *Koḡ. malle*, *mallaḡ go-ṭi* cock. *Tu. malle* boxer, wrestler. *Te. mallaḡi*, *mallaṅta*, *malla* wrestling; *mallaḡineu*, *mallaḡi-gonu*, *mallaḡu* to wrestle; *mallaḡu* wrestler, boxer. ? *Cf.* 4741 *Ta. malai*. / *Cf. Skt. malla-* wrestler, boxer by profession, athlete, very strong man; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9907. DED 3871.

4731 *Kui mada* palm of the hand, sole of the foot. *Kuwi* (D.) *mala* id. DEDS 769.

4732 *Ka. mala* other, next, second (*in cpds.*, e.g. *mala-tande* stepfather, *malaculu* second pregnancy, second child). *Te. malu* next, second. DED 3872.

4733 *Ka. malaku* a round ornament of glass beads and coral or pearls strung upon a thread, so that each bead, etc., is separated by a knot, worn by females on the head; a kind of necklace. *Tu. malaku* a kind of necklace. DED 3873.

4734 *Ta. malukku* slip-knot. *Ka. malaku* a turn, twist, fold, bend, a sash; *mallani*, *mallaji* turning round, wandering about. *Te. malāḡu* to wander, roam about, turn back (*intr.*), become crooked; *malāḡu* to turn back (*intr.*); *malapu* id. (*tr.*); *malāḡu* id., (K. also) to bend, cause to slant; *mala-gonu* to be twisted; *malayu* id., wander, roam; *malāka* a twist, curved line, crookedness, spiral; *maluku* a turn, twist, fold, slip-knot; *malugu*, *maluvu* a turning. *Kol.* (Kin.) *malay-* to return; (SR.) *malay-* id., roam. *Pa. mell-* to return. ? *Ga.* (S.) *maṅ-* (*maṅd-*) to turn back (*intr.*); *mapp-* (*mapup-*) id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *mallānā*, (A.) *mall-*, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *mal-*, (M.) *maldānā* to return; *caus.* (Tr.) *mallaḡānā*, (W. Ph.) *mallaḡānā* to turn back (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 2752). *Cf.* 5286 *Ma. valayuka*. DED 3874.

4735 *Ka. malagu*, *malaṅgu* to recline, lie down, rest, incline, bend (*intr.*, as full ears of paddy, etc.); *n.* pillow, cushion. *Koḡ. malang-* (*malangi-*) to lie down, neglecting work. *Tu. malaguni* to lie down, sleep; *malaṅguni* to recline, lean against. *Kol. mang-* (*maṅkt-*) to sleep, have sexual intercourse; (Kin. SR.) *maṅ-* to sleep. *Nk. mang-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) mang-* id., lie down; *mangup-* to make to sleep. *Go.* (Mu.) *malḡ* bedstead (*Voc.* 2755). *Pe. mag-* (*makt-*) to lie, sleep; *mak-* (*-t*) to cause to lie, fell (tree). *Kuwi* (T.) *meg-* (*-it*) to fall down, fall off. *Cf.* 4740 *Ta. malar* and 4825 *Ta. mal*. DED (S, N) 3875.

4736 *Ta. malaṅku* (*malaṅki-*) to be agitated, turbid, confused, shake, move, tremble (as the eyes), perish; *malakku* (*malakki-*) to bewilder, disturb, confuse; *malakkam* confusion of the mind, distress, bewilderment; *malai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be staggered, be doubtful or confused; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) id., be amazed; afflict, distress; *malaippu* confusion of mind, astonishment, amazement; *malaivu* delusion, confusion of mind, amazement, fright; *milai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be bewildered. *Ma. malikka* to grow thick or muddy, be perturbed, perplexed; *maleppu* perplexity, wonder. *Ka. mallani*, *mallaji* bodily agitation, bewilderment, fear, amazement. *Te. malāḡu* to winnow grain; (K.) *malayu* to be distressed, grieve. *Kol. melg-* (*melekt-*) to shake (*intr.*); *melp-* (*melept-*), *melgip-* (*melgipt-*) id. (*tr.*); (Pat., p. 131) *melageng* to move (*intr.*). *Ga.* (S.) *melg-* to stir, move. *Go.* (M.) *melhānā* to shake; (Elwin) *talla melihānā* to shake head in trance (*Voc.* 2956); (ASu.) *melli-* to move. DED (S) 3876.

4737 *Ta. malaṅku* eel. *Tu.* (B-K.) *malejji* a kind of fish. *Te. malūgu* a sort of fish; (B.) *maluga* a kind of eel. *Go.* (Ma.) *malaṅ(i)* eel-like fish; (Tr.) *malaj* fish called *tambū* in Hindi (*Voc.* 2750). *Konda malpu* *moya* a kind of fish. *Kui mraḡu* (*pl. mraṅga*) eel. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mṇiya* id. ? *Kur. miṅj* id. DED (S, N) 3877.

4738 *Ta.* malatu sterility, barrenness as of women; sterile person or animal; malaṭaṭ sterile man; malaṭi barren woman. *Ma.* (Kauṭ.) malaṭi barren woman. *Tu.* maraḍu, maraḍu barrenness, sterility; barren. *Br.* malēṇṇ ewe or she-goat that has ceased to give milk. DED(N) 3878.

4739 *Ta.* malar (-v-, -nt-) to open as a flower, bloom, be expanded, extended or spread, be cheerful, beam with joy, be wide open as a gate, (*lex.*) appear, rise to view; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flower; *n.* full-blown flower, blossom; malarcci blossoming, blooming, freshness, cheerfulness; malarittu (malartti-) to cause to flower, open out (as closed hand or umbrella); malarppu causing to blossom, exposing (as one's chest); malarōṇ Brahmi, as seated on a lotus. *Ma.* malar full-blown flower; malaruka to open as a flower, be fried as grain, be concave, corolla-like; *tr.* malarittuka; malarcca expanding. *Ka.* malar, maral flower. *Te.* (K.) malācu to flower, blossom. ? *Br.* maling to open, undo, untie; malinging to be opened, undone, untied, begin (rain), get up (wind). DED 3879.

4740 *Ta.* malar (-pp-, -tt-) to turn the face or mouth upward (as a pot); malarittu (malartti-) to throw on one's back as in wrestling; mallā (-pp-, -nt-), mallār (-v-, -nt-) to fall or lie on the back; mallāttu (mallātti-) to make a person or thing to lie on the back. *Ma.* malaruka to lie on the back; malarittuka to place on the back, lay open; malakkam standing upright and bending the head backwards. *Koḍ.* male- (malev-, maland-) to turn face upward (*intr.*); mala- (malap-, malat-), malat- (malati-) id. (*tr.*); mala-ra outstretched with face upward. *Tu.* maraṅkapi, maraṅkapē (or with 4761 *Ta.* maraṅku), malaṅkapi, malaṅkapē on the back (as in: mō jeppu to lie on the back, mō būrūni to fall on the back). Cf. 4735 *Ka.* malagu. DED 3880.

4741 *Ta.* malai (-v-, -nt-) to oppose, fight against, wrangle, dispute; (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, go to war, become unfriendly; *n.* occupation of war; malaippu fighting, war, enmity, opposition; malaivu opposition, contention. *Ka.* male to oppose, fight against, contend with, be refractory; (K.²) *n.* overbearing conduct; (K.²) malepu pride, arrogance. *Te.* malayu to rage, (K. also) wrestle, fight. ? Cf. 4730 *Ta.* mal. DED 3881.

4742 *Ta.* malai hill, mountain. *Ma.* mala mountain, raised land, hill-land. *Ko.* mal im buffaloes of the Nilgiri tribes (i.e. mountain buffaloes); mal a- high downs on western half of Nilgiri plateau. *To.* maṣ o- id; mal the mountains (Nilgiris as opposed to the plains). *Ka.* male mountain, forest; (PBh.) malepar chieftains of mountainous regions. *Koḍ.* male thick jungle land, cardamom plantation in jungle on mountain-side. *Tu.* malē forest, hill overgrown with forest. *Te.* mala mountain. *Kol.* ma-le, (Haig) malē hill.

Pa. malang forest. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) mare (*pl.* marel) hillock; (S.) māre (*pl.* marel) hill. *Br.* mash hill, mountain. / Cf. Skt. malaya-mountain range on the east of Malabar, the western Ghats; garden, celestial grove; ? mala- forest or wood near a village; ? malaka-wood near a village. DED 3882.

4743 *Kur.* mal not; malā not; no; malnā not to be (so); malā not (when the negation falls on one single word which is being opposed to another word); no; malā deprived of, lacking. *Malt.* mala no, not; mal- (*past* mall-) to be not. ? *Ta.* -mal in negative adverbial suffix -amal (Su. 1971, pp. 391, 394-5). ? *Te.* (K.) malayu to appear, happen, be. DED 3883.

4744 *Ta.* mallam cup, porringer, plate; mallai mendicant's begging bowl. *Ma.* malla, mallika earthen cup, bowl; mallam a vessel of a coconut shell. *Ka.* malla, mallike a sort of drinking vessel, earthenware vessel of a peculiar form. *Te.* malla a shallow earthen dish; mallakamu oil cup in a lamp; malaka dish. *Go.* (W.) mallā pitcher for water; (Mu.) malla waterpot (*Voc.* 2754); (Tr.) māikī small earthen platter (*Voc.* 2809). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9909, where the items are lexical Skt., BHS (e.g. malla- bowl), MIA and NIA; for a possible IE derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensis* 7.155 f. (1979/1981). DED(S) 3884.

4745 *Kol.* (SR.) mall- to root out. *Nk.* mall- to uproot. DED 3885.

4746 *Ta.* mavvam, mayam, māmai, māyam, mātar, māru beauty; mā id., Lakṣmī. *Ko.* ma-k, ma-km (*obl.* ma-kt-) beauty. *Te.* mavvamu beauty; beautiful; mā Lakṣmī. DED 3886.

4747 *Ta.* maṛa youth, infancy, infant; maṛalai childhood, tenderness in age; maṛavan young man, warrior; maṛai youth, beauty; maṛaṅku lamb. *Ka.* manaka, manika, malaka young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding). *Kur.* manxā male buffalo. *Malt.* mangu buffalo. *Br.* malh son; (comm. by K. Paramasivam; MBE 1980a). DED 3887, 3912.

4748 *Ta.* maṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, esp. the head. *Ko.* maṇ- (*maynd-*) to shave. DED 3888.

4749 *Ta.* maṛu axe, battle-axe, red-hot iron for ordeals; maccu-kkatti pruning knife. *Ma.* maṛu mace, hatchet, red-hot iron for ordeals. *Ko.* maṛt axe; ? maṛv piece of iron used to strike chisel. *To.* moṣt axe. *Ka.* marcu, maccu, maccu-katti billhook or straight knife used for cutting bushes; (Hav.) maḍu axe. *Koḍ.* matti axe with blade fastened through wooden handle. *Tu.* maḍu axe, hatchet. *Te.* maccu-katti wood-knife, billhook; maḍdu-katti id., (K. coll.) blunt knife. *Pa.* maḍi large axe for splitting wood. *Ga.* (S.²) mari axe. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. A. Y. D. G. Mu.) mars, (SR.) maras, (L.) maras, mar(a)su, magsu, (Ma.)

maṛsu id. (*Voc.* 2738). *Konda* marzu id. *Kur.* massa tōṅge a large kind of axe. *Malt.* masu axe. DED(S) 3889.

4750 *Ta.* maṛu blunt; maṛuku (maṛuki-) to become blunt, be dim or obscure; maṛuṅku (maṛuṅki-) to be blunt or dull (as an edge or point), be obscured, be deprived of lustre or glory, fade, disappear, be lost, become dull in feeling, lose keenness of intellect, be dim, obscure (as the sun or moon in an eclipse or behind a cloud); maṛukku (maṛukki-) to blunt, dull, obscure as lustre or glory, deprive the intellect of its keenness; maṛuṅkal that which is blunt, dim or unpolished, blockhead, shamless person; maṛuṅki shamless woman; maṛukkam bluntness, reduced circumstances, dimness, cloudiness, obscurity of the sun in an eclipse, fading as of a colour, dullness of intellect as from age or a disease; maṛa confusion of mind; makku (makki-) to die, perish, become dull, decay as fruits, moulder, be spoiled as by dampness; *n.* sluggishness, doltishness, ignorant person, dullard; maṅku (maṅki-) to grow less, diminish, become dim (as light or eyesight), grow pale, lose lustre, become obscured (as splendour), decline in prosperity, decay, be ruined, die, perish; *n.* ruin, loss; maṅkul cloud, fog, night, darkness; maṅkulum cloudiness, murkiness, obscuration, perturbation, confusion of mind, gloominess, gravity of countenance, dullness of the eyes, dimness of sight, uncertainty, doubtfulness, indistinctness, obscurity, paleness (as of colour). *Ma.* magunnaṇ āka to grow blunt; maṅhuka to grow dim, wan, pale; maṅhīram, maṅhul dimness, fading light, cloudy sky; maṅku chaff, blighted ears. *Ko.* mag- (magy-), magg- (maggy-) (light) becomes less, lose colour (e.g. withering flower), (face) become ugly (through smallpox, etc.); mak- (maky-) to fall into unconsciousness; mak, makl state of unconsciousness. *To.* mak 00j- (00gy-) to become senseless. *Ka.* maṛa dimness; maṛal the eyes to become dim; maṛgu to grow dim or faint, disappear or perish; maṛgisu to cause to disappear, cause to perish, destroy; maggu to grow wan or sorrow, become pale, grow faint or dim as gold, vanish away, disappear as colour, grow dirty, rusty or mouldy, perish, die away, become strengthless as a horse, vanish, disappear as a person; maggisu to cause to vanish; maka state of being not bright or dim; maṅku dimness, want of lustre, obscurity of intellectual perception, confusion of mind, silliness, stupidity, stubbornness; maṅkutana confused, stupid, silly behaviour; maṅju dimness of sight, obscurity (of intellectual perception). *Tu.* margu dead; margu āpini to die; maṅka, maṅku dullness, stupidity. *Te.* mraggu, (K. also) maggu to die, perish; m(r)akku to fade, lose shining or lustre, die; *n.* dirtiness, foulness. *Kui* manguri dusk, twilight. *Kur.* maṛxnā to get dirty, soiled, lose brightness or freshness, be ashamed, grow exhausted, be spent. *Malt.* marge to become black; margro black;

magtre to blacken, cause sorrow, make sad; margru name of a tree, the bark of which is black. Cf. 4627 *Ta.* macaṅku, 4728 *Ta.* mappu, and 4830 *Ta.* maṛku. / Cf. Skt. maṅku- stupefied; (*lex.*) blotch; dummaṅku-refractory, obstinate, disobedient (*lex.*); maṅgula- evil, sin; BHS maṅku-, maṅgu-, madgu- mentally disturbed, upset, abashed, out of countenance; madgura-, madgula-, maṅgula- sorrow, unhealthy (in appearance); Pali maṅku- staggering, confused, troubled; dummaṅku- id.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9704. DED(S) 3890.

4751 *Ta.* maṛukku (maṛukki-) to beat, pound, hull by pounding (as paddy); maṛukkal husked rice with bran not removed. *Ma.* maṛakkuka to beat, wash, cleanse. DED 3891.

4752 *Ta.* maṛuppu (maṛuppi-) to put off, protract, delay as in coming to a decision; deceive; macaku (macaki-) to linger, loiter, hang about designedly, hesitate, be undecided; macamaca (-pp-, -tt-) to be slow and indecisive; macanai dullard, indolent person. *Ma.* maṛakkuka to protract, delay, confound; maṛuppu putting off a decision, resisting payment. *Ka.* masal delaying, hindering, opposing. *Te.* masalu, masalu-konu to delay, tarry, hesitate, idle away time, wander, move about; masalika slowness. DED 3892.

4753 *Ta.* maṛai rain, cloud, water, blackness, darkness, coolness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be charged with rain, become dark as a cloud, be cool. *Ma.* maṛa rain. *Ko.* may id. *To.* maw id.; maṣ tiṛ water running after rain (tiṛ swamp). *Ka.* maṛe rain. *Koḍ.* maḷe id. *Tu.* male id.; maryāla rainy season, monsoon. ? Cf. 4728 *Ta.* mappu. DED 3893.

4754 *Kor.* (T.) maṛkapi upside down. *Pe.* mṛag- (mṛakt-), in: paṭa m. to fall on the face; caus. mṛak- (-t-). *Kui* malga (malgi-) to be prone, fall flat on the face; paṭa m. id.; malgisi adv. prone. DEDS 770.

4755 *Pe.* margalin next year. *Mand.* margetin id. DEDS 771.

4756 *Go.* (F-H.) maṛsur, (Y.) maṛso (*pl.* -rk) husband; (W. Ph.) maṛsal man; maṛsalor mankind; (Tr.) mal-mansal man and wife, male and female (*Voc.* 2747). *Kui* mṛeha male; mṛehenju man, boy, husband; mṛehali woman, girl, wife. *Kuwi* (Su.) mṛeha, (F.) mṛeha, (S.) mleha, mēha man; (Isr.) mṛeha id., husband. *Malt.* murse man, i.e. male; murṣ-maqe male child; murṣoti, murṣti of man, belonging to man; murṣo male, with reference to plants. DEDS 772.

4757 *Ta.* malikai grocery shop. *Ka.* malige warehouse, shop. *Tu.* malige storehouse, wholesale shop, cloth shop. *Te.* maliga wholesale grocer's shop, warehouse. / Cf. Mar. malgi, malghi the fixed or permanent part of a bazaar, the regular buildings and shops (as contrasted with temporary booths). DED 3894.

4758 *Tu. malpuni* to do, make, perform, cause, frame. *Te. (K.) mal(u)eu* to make, fashion; (Sāṅk., K.) *malāeu, mal(u)eu* to engrave, carve. Cf. 4685 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED 3895.

4759 *Ta. maḷlu* rafter. *Ma. maḷlu* rafters, side-posts, sloping beams. DED 3896.

4760 *Ta. maṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to forget, neglect, disregard, put an end to, give up; *maṛati, maṛappu, maṛal, maṛali, maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to be hidden, shrouded, disappear, recede (as from sight); (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, cover, shelter, protect; *n.* concealment, secret, disguise, refuge, fraud; *maṛaiṇṇu* concealment, screen; *maṛaiṇṇu* vanishing, disappearance, hiding place, screen. *Ma. maṛa* a screen, shelter, covering, secret; *maṛayuka* to disappear, hide oneself; *maṛavu* shelter, cover, concealment; *maṛekka* to hide, conceal, screen, bury; *maṛeppu, maṛappu* coverlet, shelter, protection; *maṛakka* to forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *maṛati, maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛappikka* to cause to forget. *Ko. marv-* (mard-) to forget, be forgotten; *mar* refuge, place out of sight, secret; *marc-* (marc-) to keep secret in mind, (grief) comes to end, cause (someone's) grief to come to an end. *To. mar-* (maṛθ-) to forget; *mar* shelter, refuge; *marf* place where one cannot be seen or heard, state of not being seen, non-existence; *marf xiy-* to kill; *marf o-y no-ḷ xō-* second funeral (lit. funeral on day when he vanishes; see TGT VII.6.7); *marp* dead, in: *mar(p)pi-x-* to make (lit. go to) an ordinary funeral, *pa-mar p o-x-* to be dead and gone (for *pa-*, see 3999). *Ka. mare* to become unmindful of, forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *n.* (also *marā*) disappearance, state of being hid, secrecy, concealment, cover, screen, refuge; *marukuli* a forgetful man; *maragu, marapu, maravu, marahu* hiding, secrecy, forgetting, forgetfulness; *marapu* to hide, conceal, cause to forget; *marave* state of becoming unmindful of, oblivion, forgetfulness, unconsciousness; *marasu, marayisu, marisu* to veil, hide, conceal, keep oneself out of view, cause to forget; *marasuha* concealing; *mareyuvike* becoming unmindful of, etc.; *more* shelter, refuge. *Koḍ. mara-* (marap-, marand-) to forget; *mare* place out of sight, concealment; *marandi* forgetfulness. *Tu. madapuni, marapuni, marepuni* to forget; *madapu, marapu* forgetfulness; *madapele* a forgetful man; *madepuni* to screen, shelter, hide; *madeyuni* to be out of sight, shut; *madē* screen, retired place; *madepu* shade, shelter, retirement; *marē* shelter, retreat. *Te. maṛacu* to forget; (K.) *maṛapu* to cause to confuse; *maṛaiṇṇu* to cause to forget; *maṛakuva, maṛapu* ignorance, forgetfulness; *maṛgu* to be concealed or hidden (K. also *maṛuvu, maruvu*); *n.* concealment, cover, shelter, screen; *adj.* hidden, secret, unseen; *maṇkuva* forgetfulness; *maru-paḍu* to be hidden, disappear,

vanish; *maṛuvu* concealment, cover, shelter, retreat; *moṛāgu* to deceive, (K. also) hide, lurk; *n.* deceit, deceiver; *kanu-moṛāgu* to deceive. *Koḷ. mad-* (matt-) to forget. *Nk. (Ch.) mak-* to hide oneself; *makup-makp-* to conceal something. *Pa. meṅg-id. Ga. (Oll.) mēy-* id.; *meiyondi* lost, one who is roaming about; *meyk-* to go astray, roam; *meiyikp-* (meyikt-) to make to go astray, make to roam; (S.) *meyk-* to roam, wander. *Go. (Tr.) mareṅgānā, (W.) maruṅ-siānā, (M.) māraṅ-, (?) mārand-, (Ph.) maraṅgānā, maruṅgānā, (A.) maruṅ-, (Mu.) maruṅ-, mareṅ-, (Ma.) maruṅ-* to forget; (W.) *marina* to err; *marangtal* astray (Voc. 2718); (M.) *māraṇā* to lose (Voc. 2798); (ASu.) *marūm-* to forget; *makkānā* (Tr.) to escape notice, (W.) hide (*intr.*); (Tr.) *makstānā, maksuṭtānā, (W.) maksuṭtānā (tr.)*; (M.) *makānā* to conceal; (Mu.) *mak-* to be hid; (A. Ma.) *makk-* to hide (*intr.*) (Voc. 2676); (Tr.) *raccānā* to forget where one is or lose one's way (esp. in the dark), live among people and become like them; (Ph.) *raccānā* to lose; *ractāl* lost; (W.) *ractāl* astray; (< *mrac-; Voc. 3009); (Ko.) *marr, (Ma.) keṇ-maṛ* mat-door (cf. 1648); (Ma.) *maḷi* mat (Voc. 2740). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *marg-* to conceal oneself, disappear, hide. *Pe. jaṅ(g)-* to be lost; *jak-* to lose. *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-* to be lost; *dāk-* to lose. *Kui mraṅga* (mraṅgi-) to be lost, mislaid; *n.* loss; *māṛka* (< mraḱ-p; mraḱt-) to lose, obliterate; *n.* losing, obliterating. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jāṅg-* (-it-, (F.) *jāṅgali, (S.) jāṅginali* to get lost; (Isr.) *jāṅg-* (-it-) to be lost; *jāk-* (-h-) to lose. *Malt. masge* to vanish, disappear (as a person); *masekāre* to vanish (as an illness). (Pe. *Kuwi jāṅg-* from *mraṅg- > *mjāṅg- [= *Kuimraṅg-*]; similarly *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-*). Cf. 4836 *Ta. maṛṇu*. DED(S) 3897.

4761 *Ta. maṛaṅku* (maṛaṅki-) to be bewildered, confused; *maṛam* bewilderment; *maṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be turned upside down, return, recede, turn back, retreat, fall down; bend, rise up as a wave, be twisted, go about often, walk to and fro; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn about, return, turn upside down, upset, repeat, double; *maṛi-taral* returning, coming back; *maṛivi* return; *maṛukkam* whirling, unsteadiness, distress, affliction, sorrow, perplexity, relapse of disease; *maṛuku* (maṛuki-) to whirl, go about often, wander, be bewildered, confused, be unsteady, unsettled, be distressed; *maṛukali* (-pp-, -tt-), *maṛukkali* (-pp-, -tt-), *makkali* (-pp-, -tt-) to return, relapse (as a disease). *Ma. maṛi* a turn, fresh start, corner, a shift, turning round or inside, deceit; *maṛiyuka* to turn back, turn over, be upset, turn over and over, tumble heels over head, roll; *maṛiceal* turning over, returning, tumbling, heels over head, rolling, turning topsy-turvy, deceit; *maṛivu* change, rolling, tumbling, confusion, deceit; *maṛikka* to turn upside down, turn back; *maṛippu* an upset; *maṛukuka* to flounder, welter. *Ko. mayr-* (marc-) (tree) falls; pull up by the roots; *marp-* (maṛd-) to overturn (*intr.*) roll over

once or end over end; *maṛt-* (marṭ-) to overturn by levering. *To. mayv-* (mars-) to fall (tree, wall), (teeth) fall out, (horn) is broken; (maṛ-) to fell (tree), pull down, take (honey) from comb. *Ka. maral, maral, malar* the face to be turned or averted, turn back or backward, turn, retreat, return, happen or occur again, do again; *maralcu, maraliṇu, maraleu* to turn or avert the face, turn, cause to retreat, return. *Koḍ. mari-* (mariv-, mariṇj-) to roll (*intr.*, in lying position), overflow, go up (steps of house, as bride does); (marip-, marie-) to roll (*tr.*, in lying position). *Tu. maraṅkanē, marakanē* on the back, topsy-turvy (or with 4740 *Ta. malar*); *marapuni* to fell, pull down a wall; *maralikke* hinge. *Te. mara* joint, hinge, spring, catch, contrivance; *maralu, maralu, maḷlu* to turn back, go or come back, return; *maralincu, maralintu* to turn back, recall, rescind, abrogate, annul, ward off, turn, elude, evade; *maralucu* to turn or bring back, cause to return; *marala(n), marala* again, anew, afresh, back, in return; *maralā-baḍu* to turn back, rebel; *maralā-baḍu* turning back, rebelling; (K.) *mrāgu* to be distressed; fall down; *mraṅgu* to decrease, be abated, be humbled, (K. also) fall down, perish; *mrāndu* to die, (K. also) be afflicted, be crushed, droop. *Koṇḍa maṛ-* (maṛt-) to turn (*intr.*); *maṛk-* (-t-) id. (*tr.*). *Pe. maz-* (mast-) to turn (*intr.*), turn round, return; turn into, he transformed into; *mah-* (mast-) to turn round, turn over (*tr.*); turn into, transform. *Kui mabga* (< mag-b-, magd-) to grovel, wallow, roll on the ground, roll upon, overlay. *Kuwi mar-* (-h-) (Su.) to creep, crawl, (Isr.) lie down flat; (Isr.) *marhi* *marhi* hal- to crawl, creep. DED(S, N) 3898.

4762 *Te. maṛādi* spouse's younger brother, younger sister's husband, younger male cross-cousin; *maṛāḍalu* spouse's younger sister, younger brother's wife, younger female cross-cousin. *Koḷ. maran* (pl. *-sil* or *marandl*) spouse's brother (? mother's brother's son); *marndal* (pl. *odasil*) mother's brother's daughter; (SR.) *marānd* husband's younger brother; *marānda* wife's younger sister. *Go. (Y.) marṇḍu* male cross-cousin; *marṇḍeyar* female cross-cousin; (G.) *marṇḍari, (Ma.) mandare* id. (Voc. 2731); (ASu.) *marṇḍar* father's sister's daughter; *marṇḍu* (pl. *-r*) male cross-cousin. *Kui mrigali* maternal uncle's daughter; *mriṅenju* maternal uncle's son; *mrigi* belonging to one's maternal uncle. *Kuwi* (F.) *mrāndesi* (pl. *mrāndinga*), (Mali.) *mraṅenju, (Isr.) marnde'si/mrande'si* wife's younger brother. DED(S) 3899.

4763 *Ta. maṛam* valour, bravery, anger, wrath, enmity, hatred, strength, power, victory, war, killing, murder, Yama; *maṛal* hate, enmity, disagreement, fight, war, death; *maṛali* Yama; *maṛalu* (maṛali-) to oppose, give fight, kill; *maṛavai* anything cruel by nature; *maṛavōṇ* warrior, boy between the ages of 10 and 14; *maṛavaṇ* inhabitant of desert tract, of hilly tract, one

belonging to the caste of hunters, person of Marava caste, warrior, hero, commander, military chief, cruel, wicked person; *maṛatti* woman of Marava caste, woman of desert tracts, woman of hilly tracts. *Ma. maṛam* disagreement, war; *maṛali* death, Yama; *maṛavar* Maravas, the Tamil tribe of warriors. *Tu. marava* the caste of Maravas. DED 3900.

4764 *Ta. maṛi* young of sheep, horse, deer, etc., female of sheep, horse, deer, etc., sheep, deer. *Ma. maṛi* offspring, the young of animals, a young deer. *Ko. mayr* young of animals except cattle. *To. mary* young of animals (except buffaloes) and birds. *Ka. maṛi* the young of any animal (excepting kine and buffaloes), a young child, a shoot, sapling. *Tu. mari* a young animal. *Te. maṛaka* a kid; *-marālu*, in: *manu-marālu* granddaughter (cf. 4715). *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) marri* (pl. *mark*), (A.) *mari*, (Mu.) *marri/marr* (pl. *mark*), (Ma.) *maṛi* son (Voc. 2713); (Koya Su.) *merka* female young of goat (< *Te. maṛaka*). *Koṇḍa marin* (pl. *-ku*) son; *maṛisi* id. (referring to 3rd person); (Sova dial.) *mēmar koro* boy-child; (BB) *mē-mari* husband, man (for *mē-*, see 4791). *Pe. mazi* son; *meyhi* id. (referring to 3rd person). *Mand. tāmji* his son. *Kui mriṇju* (pl. *mriṇka*) son; *mrao, mrau* daughter; (K.) *mriṇji* son; *mraṅa* (pl. *-ska*) daughter. *Kuwi* (F.) *miresi* (pl. *mirka*) son; (S.) *mriresi* son, nephew; *anda mriresi* servant; (Su.) *mri'si* (pl. *mirka*) son; *māṅga* (pl. *māska*) daughter. *Br. māṛ* son, boy, lad; *masiṭ* daughter. DED(S, N) 3901.

4765 *Ta. maṛu* (-pp-, -tt-) to refuse, deny, disown, object, check, contradict, confute, refute, put away, reject; *maṛuppu* refusal, denial, objection, opposition, refutation; *maṛutali* (-pp-, -tt-) to deny, disavow, contradict; *maṛutalippu* denial, refusal; *maṛutalai* opposite side, opponent's point of view, sense of contrariety, enemy, antagonist; (-pp-, -tt-) to appear on the opposite side, deny, disavow; *maṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be checked, arrested; (-pp-, -tt-) to stop, detain, arrest, check; *maṛi-paḍu* to be stopped as the water of a river, be hindered as a business; *maṛiyal* stopping, detaining, checking, confining, gaol; *maṛai* negative (in grammar); abstinence, relinquishment. *Ma. maṛikka* to attack, arrest; *maṛippu* an arrest; *maṛukka* to resist, rebel; *maṛukkal, maṛuppu* opposition, refusal. *Ka. maruvasala, maṛumasal* antagonist, enemy. DED(S) 3902.

4766 *Ta. maṛu* another, other, next, beyond; *maṛu-nāl* next day, tomorrow; *maṛumai* the next birth, the next world; *maṛru* other, again; *maṛrai, maṛra* other; *maṛumai* the next birth, the next world; *maṛru* other, again; *maṛrai, maṛra* other; *maṛratu* the other; *maṛraṇai* the other one. *Ma. maṛu* other, next; *seccunlines; maṛu-nāl* the next day, *maṛraṇan, fem. maṛraṇai* the other. *Ko. mar* other, another, next, following. *To. maṛ* next in time (day, month, etc.); *maṛc* again;

makol tomorrow. *Ka. maṇu* other, next, following, second; again; opposite; *matta*, *mattam* again, further, besides, moreover; *mattina* of another, other, different; *matu* other, again, further, besides, and; *matte* other, else, again, further; *maṇa* after, following, the next morning or day; *māṇe* other, following, next. *Koḍ. maṇi* counter (*maṇi ku-ti* echo, *maṇi va-ki* counter-curse); *mattiandi* day after tomorrow. *Tu. maṇu* following, next. *Te. maṇi* and, again, then, further, furthermore, still more, afterwards, after, next; *maṇi okaṭi* another; *maṇi maṇi* very often, still more; *maṇu-nāḍu* the next day, the next following day; *maṇusa* next, following; *maṇu-sanja* the evening twilight; *maṇusaṭi* next, following. *Kol. maṇi* thereafter (in past), then (in future); *ma-r* (? *mar*) tolli day after tomorrow. *Nk. maṇi* again; *marner* day after tomorrow. *Pa. maṇi* again; *maṇi ok* another. *Go. (SR. Mu.) mati* but (*Voc. 2697*). *Koṇḍa maṇi* then, but, still; *maṇsa* the following (referring to time), e.g. *m. nāṇḍu* next day. Cf. 4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ*. DED(S) 3903.

4767 *Ta. maṇu* stigma, blemish, fault, stain, blot, spot (esp. on the moon), sign, symbol, mole, freckle; *maṇi* freckle, mole, spot; *maṇi* flaw in precious stone. *Ma. maṇu* spot, freckle, mole, wart. *To. maṇ* black pigmented spot on body (or with 4632 *Ta. maccu*). *Te. maṇaka* stain, blot, spot. *Go. (Tr.) marro* black mole or wart; (Ch.) *marro* (pl. *marrohk*) black mole (*Voc. 2737*). Cf. 4632 *Ta. maccu*. DED 3904.

4768 *Ta. maṇuku* (*maṇuki*)-to be ground into a paste as sandalwood. *Ka. (Hav.) meri* to pound (paddy). *Kor. (T.) meri* to pound.

4769 *Ka. maṇugu*, *maṇagu* to burn, be very hot, be inflamed with passion, love, suffer great pain, be distressed, grieve; *maṇuka* sorrow, grief; *maṇa* with grief; *maṇaḷu* to bubble up, boil fiercely. *Te. maṇugu*, *maṇugu*, (K. also) *maṇugu*, *maṇagu* to boil (*intr.*), (K. also) seethe, bubble; be distressed, grieve; *maṇukuva*, (K.) *maṇukuva* grief. *Koṇḍa marg-* (-it-) to burn, (water) to boil, (body) to burn with heat. DED(S) 3905.

4770 *Ta. maṇuku* street, narrow street, lane. *Ma. maṇuku* street. DED 3906.

4771 *Ka. mattar*, (Narasimhia) *mattalu* a measure of land. *Te. (inscr., SAN)* *maṇuturu*, *maṇuturu* id. DEDS 773.

4772 *Nk. (Ch.) madge* mango. *Pa. medi* (pl. *medul*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) maygil* id.; *mayga* mar mango tree; (S.) *mayga* mango. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) markā*, (Y. Ch. D. Mu.) *marka*, (Ma.) *maḥka* id. (*Voc. 2727*). *Koṇḍa maṇka* id.; *maṇka* maran mango tree. *Pe. maska* mango (esp. ripe mango). *Mand. mahke* mango. *Kui maha* ripe mango, mango fruit; (K.) *maha'a* mango. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) *mah'a*, (S.) *maha*, (Isr.) *mah'a* id. DED(S) 3907.

4773 *Te. marri* banyan tree. *Kol. marri* id. *Pa. mar* id. DED 3908.

4774 *Ta. maṇ* king, kṣatriya, warrior, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇan* king, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇavan* king, etc., Indra. *Ma. mannan*, *mannavan* king. *Ka. manneya* chieftain, commander. *Te. manniya*, *man-niyaḍu*, *manniḍu*, *manne*, *mannēḍu*, *manne-kāḍu* lord, suzerain, chief, chieftain. DED 3909.

4775 *Ta. maṇu* petition, request, prayer, word, submission. *Ka. manave*, *manuve* petition, request, solicitation. *Te. manavi* a humble or respectful representation, request, solicitation, prayer, petition. DED 3910.

4776 *Ta. maṇai* house, dwelling, mansion, house-site, a land measure, wife, family, household, domestic life; *maṇaiyāl*, *maṇaiyāl* wife; *maṇai* wife, heroine of a pastoral or agricultural tract, female owner or resident of a house. *Ma. mana* house; brahman's wife. *Ko. mantann* affairs of household; *man* devr household god. *To. man* family, household. *Ka. mane* habitation, abode, house, apartment, room; *manetana*, *mantana* household, household life; *manetanasta* householder, a worthy, honourable man. *Koḍ. mane* house; *maneka-rē* man of a house. *Tu. manē* house, home; *manetana* household. *Koṇḍa poṇḍe* mane cowshed (cf. 4500). Cf. 4778 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED(S) 3911.

4777 *Ta. maṇṇu* hall of assembly, golden hall of Chidambaram, court of justice, arbitration court, cow-stall, herd of cows, raised platform under a tree for village meetings, centre of a garden, junction of four roads or streets; *maṇṇam* hall, assembly, court, meeting place under a tree in a village, open space used for riding horses, plain, open space, central place in a battlefield, Chidambaram, house, cowshed, long street; *maṇṇal* marriage, long street; *maṇṇan* Śiva; *maṇṇil* courtyard of a house; *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*)-to fine, punish. *Ma. mannu* place of judgement or assembly; *mannam* standing place, place of judgement or discussion. *Ko. mand* Toda mund (i.e. village); burning place for dry funeral; *mandm* (*obl. mandt*)-meeting. *To. mod* (*obl. mort*)-locus of tribal activity, including village with dairy, dairy apart from village, and funeral place; patrilineal clan. *Ka. mandu* hamlet of the Todas on the Nilagiri. *Koḍ. mandī* village green. Cf. *Ta. mantai*. DED 3913.

4778 *Ta. maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*)-to be permanent, endure, remain long, stay, persevere, be steady; *maṇṇal* permanence, stability, steadiness. *Ma. mannu* to stand fast, persevere. *Te. manu* to live, exist, behave, act, conduct oneself; *man(i)ki* existence, living, life, residing, livelihood, abode, dwelling, home, place, locality; *manukuva* abode, dwelling place; *manugaḍa* life, living, livelihood, subsistence; *manucu*, *manupu* to protect, maintain, preserve, revive; *manupu* protection, maintenance; *manuvu* livelihood,

conduct; *manni* life; *mannu* to last, be durable. *Nk. (Ch.) man-* to be. *Pa. men-* (mend-, mett-) to be, stay. *Ga. (Oll.) man-* (may-, maṭ-) id.; (S.) *man-* (mand-, manj-, mey-) to be. *Go. (Tr. SR. W. Ph.) mandāṇa* (matt-), (D. Mu. Ma. S.) *man-* to remain, abide, be (*Voc. 2703*); (Tr.) *maianā* (*past mā-*) to be (*Voc. 2710*). *Koṇḍa man-* (maR-) to be, (BB also) stay, dwell. *Pe. man-* (mac-) to be. *Mand. man-* (mac-) id. *Kui manba* (mas-) to be, exist, remain, abide; *n.* state of being, existing, act of remaining or abiding. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *man-* (macc-) to be; (F.) *man-jali* (mac-) to remain; (S.) *mannai* (macc-) to be; (Isr.) *man-* (mac-) to remain, exist, stay; *aux. vb.* to be. *Kur. manṇā* (*maṇjas*) to become, come off, result, be, turn out to be, be in appearance, act as if, behave as though, be abundant, amount to. *Malt. mene* to be or become, grow or be produced. *Br. manning* (mar-, ma-, *past* mass-) to become, be. Cf. 4776 *Ta. maṇai*. DED(S) 3914.

4779 *Ta. maṇṇai* throat, cheek. *Ma. manna*, *menna* neck. DEDS 774.

4780 *Ta. mā* animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant); *māṇ* deer, beast. *Ma. mān* deer. *Ko. ma-v* id. *To. mo-f* id. *Koḍ. ma-guṇṇi* *n.pr.* bull in mythology (< *ma-nī kuṇṇi*; see 1646). *Te. māvu* horse. *Kol. (SR.) māḍ* deer. *Go. (Tr.) mau* (pl. *mauk*), (W.) *māok*, (A. Ch. D. Mu. Ko.) *māv*, (M.) *koḍ māv*, (Ma.) *māv(i)* sambar (*Voc. 2811*). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *māv* id. *Pe. māṅges* id. *Mand. māṅgeh* id. *Kui māju* (pl. *māṅga*) elk. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *māyu* (pl. *māga*), (Isr.) *māyu* sambar. *Kur. māḱ* antelope, red deer. *Malt. māku* stag. / Cf. *Nahali mā* horse. DED(S) 3917.

4781 *Ta. mā* black; *māmai* blackness; *māci* cloud; *mācu* darkness, cloud; *māyam* blackness; *māyavan* Vishnu; *māyavaḷ* woman of dark complexion, Durga; *māyan* dark-complexioned, Vishnu; *māyoḷ* dark-coloured woman, woman of dark brown colour; *māyoṇ* dark-coloured person, Vishnu; *māl* blackness, black, cloud, Vishnu; *mālai* evening, night, midnight, darkness. *Ma. māḷ* black; *māla* night, darkness. *Ko. ma-ngma-ngn* (of the eyes) blurred from looking at an object for a long time, (of a colour) not a pure primary colour. *Ka. māsu* to grow dim, be obscured, fade, become dusky, grey or black; *māsara* a dusky colour. *Tu. mākarīyuni* to become black; *māṇka* darkness; *māsuni* to fade, lose colour. *Te. māgu-paḍu* to become black; *māguḍu* blackness, state of being blackened or soiled; *māgilu* to become dim; *māpu* evening, night. *Pe. mācka*, *mājga* darkness. *Kui māsu* dusk, twilight. *Kur. māxā* night; *māxṇā* to grow dark, be overtaken by night; *mōxāro* black, dark-complexioned. *Malt. māqu* night; *māqu* of the night. *Br. maun* black, dark (of night). Cf. 4627 *Ta. macaṅku*, 4792 *Ta. mācu*, and 5101 *Ta. mai*. DED(S) 3918.

4782 *Ta. mā*, *mānti*, *māti*, (Koll.) *mātti* mango; *māṅkay* unripe mango fruit. *Ma. mā*, *māvu* mango tree; *māṇṇa* mango fruit, mango pickle. *To. mo-fin* bum mango fruit; *mo-fin* me-n mango tree. *Ka. mā*, *mām*, *māvu* mango. *Koḍ. ma-gge* id. *Te. māvi*, *māmiḍi*, *māviḍi* id. (see s.v. 4851 *Ma. miḍi*); *māḍayu* mango fruit. *Kol. (SR.) māmiḍi*, (Kin., P.) *māmṇi*, (W.) *ma-ndi* mango fruit. *Nk. māmiṇi* mango. / Cf. *Skt. mākaṇḍa*-mango tree. DED 3919.

4783 *Ta. mā*, *mācu* afterbirth, secundines; *māṅku* the sticky coating over the body of a newborn baby. *Ma. mā*, *māvu*, *mācu*, *māccu* afterbirth. *Ko. ma-c* id. *Ka. māsu* id., placenta; the exterior membrane which invests the foetus, chorion; *māvi* afterbirth. *Koḍ. ma-ti* id. *Tu. māṣe* id. *Te. māvi* id. *Ga. (S.) māyi* placenta. Cf. 4792 *Ta. mācu*. DED(S, N) 3920.

4784 *Ta. mā*, *māvu* flour, meal, powder, dust. *Ma. māvu* flour. DED 3921.

4785 *Ta. mā* the fraction $\frac{1}{20}$. *Ma. mā* id. DED 3922.

4786 *Ta. mā* great; *mātu* greatness; *māl* id., great man; (*mālv*, *māṇv*)-to be magnified, glorified. *Ma. mā* great. *Ka. mā* great, in: *mā-gelasa* great work, *mā-māyi* great mother; (Hal.) *mā* big, great. *Go. (Mu.) māy(i)* very big (*Voc. 2794*); (G.) *mayali* big (*Voc. 2709*). DED(S, N) 3923.

4787 *Ta. mā* an expletive. *Ma. mā* interj. of wonder, 'bravo!'. *Ka. mā* interj. expressing admiration. DED 3924.

4788 *Pe. mā-* (-t-), *māṅ(g)-* (*māṅt-*) to bake (bread). *Kui māka* (*māki*)-to bake or roast by wrapping in leaves and placing on hot ashes or stones. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *māk-* (-it-) to roast in fire, cook food wrapping it in leaves. Cf. 5053 *Kur. mekkhṇā*. DEDS(N) 775.

4789 *Ka. māgu* to ripen fully as fruit, grow mature or seasoned as a medicine or snuff; *māgisu* to cause to ripen as fruit. *Tu. māguni* to ripen. *Te. māgu*, (K. also) *māgu* to ripen fully, mellow; *n.* ripeness, mellow-ness. *Ga. (S.) māng-* to ripen off the tree. *Kui māja* (*māji*)-to become ripe after plucking. *Kuwi* (S.) *māca* *tuh'nai* to ripen; (Isr.) *māh-* (-t-) to ripen (*tr.*; bananas). DED(S) 3925.

4790 *Ta. mākulār*, *mākulavar* hunters, savages; *māku* a net. *Ka. māviliga* man who uses nets for catching deer, etc. / ? < *Skt. vāgūrā-* net, *vāgurika-* hunter, deer-catcher. DED(S) 3926.

4791 *Kol. ma-s* man; (SR.) *mās*, (Kin.) *māc* husband; *ma-sal* (pl. *ma-sasil*), (SR.) *māsa*, (Kin.) *māca* wife. *Nk. māsa* man; *māsal* woman. *Nk. (Ch.) māsa* husband; *māsa* wife. *Pa. māṇja*, (S.) *māṇṇa* man. *Go. (Mu.) manja* man, human being (*Voc. 2684*); (Tr.) *mai*, (W.) *māi*, *maiḍu*, (Mand.) *māyi* woman, wife (*Voc. 2796*). *Koṇḍa māsi* (pl. *r*)

husband; *āl māsir* husband and wife; (Sova dial.) *mēmar* koro boy-child; (BB) *mē-mari* (pl. *mē-maru*) husband (for *mar(i)*, see 4764). *Kur. mēt*, *mēt* adult man, husband; *māi* female child; way of addressing girls younger than the speaker. ? *Ta. māntar* human beings, male persons. From DED (S, N) 4189 (see App. 53).

4792 *Ta. mācu* spot, stain, taint, tarnish, defect, fault, flaw, sin, evil, dust; *māccu* fault. *Ma. mācu* filth, spot; *māccu* filth, dirt as of the hands. *Ko. mā-e* dirt on face, hands, or body. *Ka. māsu* to be stained, become foul, dirty, impure or filthy; to dirty, soil; *n.* impurity, filth, dirt; *māsalu* impurity, dirtiness; (PBh) *māsadike* the state of not being impure. *Koḍ. mā-j-* (ma-ji-) (clothes) become soiled; *ma-ji* soiled clothes. *Tu. māsu* turbidity, soiling; turbid, soiled; *māsuni* to soil; *māscu* that which is soiled; *māyāgruni*, *māyandruni* to become dirty or filthy. *Te. māsi* dirt, uncleanness; *māyu* to become dirty, soiled or unclean; *māpu* to dirty, soil; *n.* dirt; *māpuḍu* dirt, state of being soiled. *Ga. (S.³) mā-s-* to be dirty; *māpap-* to make dirty. *Go. (A. G. Mu.) māc*, (Ma.) *mācu* dirt; (M.) *māc* dirt (*Voc. 2772*); (LuS.) machattoo dirtied; machoo dirt. *Konda* (BB) *māt* to make dirty. *Manḍ. māci* dirt. *Kui māsi* filth, dirt, stain; wrong, wrongdoing, sin; (K.) *māci* dirt. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *maci*, (S.) *māci* dirty; (F.) *maci* kiali to dirty (body); *māhi* kiali to dirty (clothes); *maci* aiyali to become dirty (body); *māhali* to be dirty (clothes); (T.) *māh-* (-it-) to become dirty; (Isr.) *māci* dirt; *māh-* (-it-) to be dirty. Cf. 4781 and 4783 *Ta. mā*, and 5101 *Ta. māi*. / Cf. Pkt. *macea-* dirt; *maccia-* dirty; (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10287). DED(S, N) 3927.

4793 *Ta. mācunam* python. *Pa. māyond* bām id. *Go. (Tr.) māsul* rock python; (A. Mu.) *māsul*, (Ko.) *māsoṛ* python (*Voc. 2813*). / ? Cf. *Apabhraṃśa (Mahāpurāṇa)* *māhupāla-* a kind of serpent. DED 3928.

4794 *Ma. māccal*, *māccil* besom, broom. *Ka. (Cowda)* *māypu* broomstick. *Tu. māipu* a broom or besom made of the ribs of palm leaves; (B-K.) *maypu*, *māypu* broom stick. *Kor. (T.) māyibroom*. ? *Ta. māpu* id. DEN 68.

4795 *Manḍ. mānj-* to be stale, become stale. *Kuwi māj-* (-it-) (Su. T.) to become stale, (Isr.) get spoiled (food), small bad. DEDS 776.

4796 (a) *Ta. māṭam* storied house, house, mansion, hall, hut; *māṭi* terrace; *mālikai* palace, temple, mansion, house. *Ma. māṭam* house with an upper story; *mālika* an upper story; palace. *Ka. māda*, *māṭa*, *māla*, *mālige* a large building, upstairs house; *mādi* upstairs house, palace. *Koḍ. mā-ḍi* upper story. *Tu. māḍu* roof; *māda* shrine of a demon; *māligē* an upper story, a terraced roof; (B-K.) *mālo* a pandal-like erection with a platform to keep night-watch, usually in gardens and fields. *Te. māḍugu* a storied house or building;

male a storied house; *māliga* a house, a storied house. *Kol. mā-ḍi* upper story of a building; (Kin.) *māṭ* elevated platform, machan (comm. by Kamaleswaran). *Nk. māṭi* large house. *Nk. (Ch.) māṭa* raised platform in a field, machan. *Go. (SR.) mādi* upper story; (Y.) *māri* a storied house (*Voc. 2780*). / Cf. Skt. *mālikā-* whitewashed, upper-storied house; (*lex.*) *mādi-* palace; BHS *māda-* some kind of building; *māla-* upper part of a building; Pali *māla-*, *māla-* a sort of pavilion, hall; Pkt. *mādia-* house; *māla-* upper part of a house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9996.

(b) *Ta. mēṭai* platform, raised floor, artificial mound, terraced house. *Ma. mēṭa* raised place, tower, upper story, palace. *Te. mēṭa* house with two or more stories, upper chamber. *Pa. mēṭ* ole bungalow. *Go. (Ko.) mēṭa* large house, bungalow (*Voc. 2965*). *Konda mēṭa* mide terraced building (see 5069). *Pe. mēṭ* storied house, mansion. *Kuwi (S.) mēṭa* illu storied house; (Isr.) *mēṭa* upstairs building. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *mēṭa-* whitewashed storied house; Pkt. *mēṭaya-* id. DED(S, N) 3930.

4797 *Ma. māṭuka* to build, construct; *māṭṭam* making. *Ko. mā-ṭm* (*obl. mā-ṭ-*) fashion of doing things, action, wonderful thing; *mā-ṭ-* (ma-ṭy-) to do, act (< Badaga). *To. soty mo-ḍ-* to swear an oath (< Badaga). *Ka. māḍu* to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, execute, cultivate as a field; *n.* doing, making; *māḍuvike*, *māḍuha* doing, making, etc.; *māḍisu* to cause to make, do, perform, build, etc.; *māṭa* making, doing, work, business, performance, undertaking, manner, way, state of being nicely made, well-finished state, handsomeness, beauty, elegance; *māṭ* = *māḍu* *vb.*; *māṭke* doing, business, manner. *Koḍ. mā-ḍ-* (ma-ḍi-) to do; *mā-ḍi* burned clearing in jungle where grain is grown. *Tu. māḍavuni* to cultivate as land, display, parade. *Te. māḍ(i)ki* manner, way, mode. *Go. (Ko.) māṭ-* to make (*Voc. 2804*). DED(S) 3931.

4798 *Ta. māṭu* ox. *Ma. māṭu* id. *Ko. mā-ṭ* senseless beast (cattle, buffalo, then applied to man). *To. mā-ṭ*, in: *mo-f mā-ṭ* deer and other jungle animals. DED 3932.

4799 *Ta. māṭai* being bent downwards as horns of cattle. *Ma. māṭa* cow with horns bent downwards. *Ko. māṭ* et bullocks with horns curving back. *Tu. mōḍē* ox or buffalo with curved horns. DED(S) 3933.

4800 *Ma. māṭṭam*, *māṭṭu* sorcery; *māṭṭuka* to bewitch. *To. mo-ṭṭm* (*obl. mo-ṭṭ-*) sorcery that kills. *Ka. māṭa* trickery, jugglery, deceit, magic, sorcery; *māṭagāra* magician, sorcerer; *fem. māṭagārti*. *Tu. māṭa* sorcery, witchcraft; wickedness, mischief. DED 3934.

4801 *Ta. māṭṭu* (māṭṭi-) to kindle (as fire), light (as a lamp), burn, put in or thrust (as fuel). *Ko. mā-ṭ-* (ma-e-) to make (fire) burn. *To. mo-ṭ-* (mo-ṭy-) to put fuel on fire. *Te.*

māḍu, *māḍu* to be burnt, scorched black; *n.* the burnt portion of rice or any other thing cooked or fried; *māḍueu*, *māḍ(u)cu* to burn, seorch, scald, blacken by frying too much. *Go. (Tr.) māṣānā* to burn (*tr.*), light a lamp, burn a corpse, wood, etc.; (W. Ph.) *māṣānā* to burn (*tr.*); (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *mā-s-* to kindle fire (*Voc. 2812*); (Koya Su.) *māṇḍ-*, (Asu.) *mār-* to be charred. *Kur. (Hahn)* *māṇḍmā* to roast in hot ashes. *Malt. māṇḍe* to roast in hot ashes. Cf. 4680 *Ta. māṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3935.

4802 *Ta. māṭṭu* (māṭṭi-) to fasten on, buckle, tackle, hook, fix, attach, use, bring into play, grasp, comprehend, be proficient in, be able, be competent, have the necessary strength; (mod. *Ta.*, auxiliary only in negative) will not; *n.* a mode of construction in verse; *māṭṭal* a woman's ornament. *Ma. māṭṭuka* to hook in, fix in. *Te. māṭṭu* a patch of metal put in to mend a vessel; *māṭṭu* to be caught or entangled; *n.* state of being caught or entangled. *Go. (Mu.) māh-* to fit (shaft to arrowhead); (Ma.) *māṭ-* to fit into (*tr.*), fasten (button) (*Voc. 2815*). *Kui māṭṭa* (māṭṭ-), *māṭṭa* (māṭṭ-) to prepare a load, bind up a load for carrying. *Kuwi (S.) dakkī māṭṭnai* foundation; (Isr.) *māṭ-* (-h-) to begin; *māṭpi ā-* to arrange, plan. DED(S) 3936.

4803 *Ta. māṇ* (māṇṭ-, māṇṭ-) to become excellent, glorious, be good, worthy, be full, abundant, be great; *n.* greatness, glory, splendour, excellence, dignity; *māṇṭal* being great, being worthy; *māṇṭavar*, *māṇṭār* the illustrious, the great; *māṇṭu* honour, dignity, beauty, greatness, excellence, goodness; *māṇam* greatness, excellence; *māṇal* id., goodness; *māṇi* beauty; *māṇci* glory, greatness, magnificence, splendour, majesty, clearness, clarity, beauty, nature; *māṇimai* glory, greatness, etc. *Ma. māṇṭu* glory, beauty. *Te. māṇu* beauty, elegance; beautiful, elegant, fit, proper, worthy. DED 3937.

4804 *Ka. māṇ* to heal, be healed or cured. *Te. māṇu* id.; *māṇucu* to heal, cure. *Nk. māṇḍ-* to heal (*intr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) māṇḍ-* id. *Manḍ. māṇ-* (māṇṭ-) id. *Kui māṇa* (māṇi-) to heal over, be healed (sore). *Kuwi (S.) māṇpinal* to heal; (P.²) *māṇ-* (-it-) id. (*intr.*). DED(S) 3938.

4805 *Ta. māṇi* penis. *Ma. māṇi* id. *Ka. māṇi* id. DED 3939.

4806 *Kui māṇi*, *māṇi* bamboo. *Kuwi (S.) deru mādi*, (D.) *māṇi* bamboo bush; (Isr.) *māṇahu* (pl. *māṇaska*) thorny bamboo. From DED(S) 3929; (Kur. *mās* is another pronunciation of *bās* < *IA*; Pfeiffer 1972).

4807 *Go. (Tr.) māṇḍānā*, (Ch.) *māṇḍ-*, (Ph.) *māṇānā* to like, approve of; (SR.) *mande vayānā* to like (*Voc. 2782*). *Kui māṇḍa* (māṇḍi-) to have a fixed intention, intend; aim at, desire, wish; *pl. action māṭka* (māṭki-). *Kuwi (S.) māṇḍinai* to profess;

māṇḍinai to agree, sanction, wish; *māṇḍi* *kinai* to encourage; (Isr.) *māṇḍ-* (-it-) to marry. ? *Kur. (Hahn)* *māṇḍnā* to select. DEDS 777.

4808 *Ta. māṭalai*, *māṭulai*, *māṭulam* citron lemon. *Ma. māṭalam* *Citrus medica*. *Ko. mā-dalm*, *ma-dal ga-y* sp. lemon. *Ka. māḍala*, *māḍāla*, *mādi* *C. medica*. *Tu. māḍala*, *māpala* id.; *māḍara-phala* a large kind of citron. *Te. mādi-phalamu* *C. medica*. *Go. (Ma.) māṭla* a kind of citron (*Voc. 2786*). / Cf. Skt. *mātu-luṅga-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10013. DED(S) 3940.

4809 *Ta. māṭalai*, *māṭulai*, *māṭulam* pomegranate. *Ma. māṭalam* id. DED 3941.

4810 *To. mo-ḍyxn* low-caste man (< Badaga *ma-ḍiya* any low-caste man). *Ka. māḍiga* cobbler, chuckler, outcaste. *Tu. māḍige* id. *Te. māḍiga* id. *Nk. (Ch.) māḍig* (pl. -er) man of the sweeper caste; *fem. māḍigra*. / Cf. Skt. *māṭaṅga-* a Candāla, a man of the lowest rank; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10000. DED(S) 3942.

4811 *Ta. māntu* (mānti-) to be ruined, perish, die, be extinct. *Ka. māṇḍu* to stop, cease; stop, ward off, check; *māṇḍisu* to cause to stop or cease; *māṇḍade* that which does not stop, cease, etc. *Te. māṇu* to cease, stop, give up, abandon, forbear, leave off, quit, refrain, abstain, desist from; *māṇukonu* to give up, abandon, relinquish, forgo, resign, cease, desist from, abstain from; *māṇ(u)cu*, *māṇupu*, *māṇipincu* to cause to cease, stop, remove. DED 3943.

4812 *Ma. māntuka* to scratch with nails or claws, dig with hand or hoof; *māntu* a scratch; *mānti* a grate for coconuts. *Koḍ. mā-nd-* (ma-ndi-) to scratch. DED 3944.

4813 *Ta. māman*, *māmā* mother's brother, maternal uncle, father-in-law, father's sister's husband, a term used by Pariah women in addressing their husbands; *māmakaṇ* maternal uncle; *māmanār* father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; *māmān* id., maternal uncle; *māmi* maternal uncle's wife, mother-in-law, wife's or husband's mother, father's sister. *Ma. māman* mother's brother. *Ko. mā-mn* = *Ta. māman*; *ma-ym*, *mē-m* = *Ta. māmi*. *To. mun*, *mumum* (*voc. muma-*) = *Ta. māman*; *mimy*, *mimimy* = *Ta. māmi*; *mo-mn*, *mo-my* = *mun*, *mimy* (in a song; probably < *Ta.*). *Ka. māma* uncle; *māva* mother's brother; spouse's father. *Koḍ. mā-vēn* = *Ta. māman*; *ma-vin* = *Ta. māmi*. *Tu. māme* mother's brother; *māmi* paternal aunt, mother-in-law, wife of a maternal uncle; *māve* father-in-law. *Te. māma* father-in-law, maternal uncle; *māmakūḍu* maternal uncle. *Kol. mā-mak* (*voc. mā-ma*) mother's brother, father-in-law; *ma-mi* *voc.* of podal mother-in-law. *Nk. māma* mother's brother, father-in-law. *Nk. (Ch.) māma* mother's brother, father's sister's husband, father-in-law; *fem. māmi*. *Pa. māma* mother's brother, wife's

father; *māmi* mother's brother's wife. *Go.* (Y. Ch. Mu. Ko.) *māma*, (G. S.) *māmal* mother's brother, father's sister's husband, wife's father (*pl.* Y. -*lir*, Mu. -*lor*); *māma* (Ma.) mother's brother, (M.) father's sister's husband; (Ch.) *māmi* father's sister, mother's brother's wife (*Voc.* 2791). *Kōnda māma* mother's brother, father-in-law. *Pe.* *māma* maternal uncle. *Kui māma* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *mama*, (S. Isr.) *māma* id. *Kur.* *mamus* id., father's sister's husband. *Malt.* *mama* mother's brother, aunt's husband. *Br.* *māmā* maternal uncle. /Cf. Skt. *māma*(ka)-maternal uncle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10055. DED(S, N) 3945.

4814 *Ta.* *māy* (-v, -nt-) to hide, vanish, perish, be annihilated, terminated, die, become lustreless as the setting sun, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, kill, destroy, put an end to; *māyccal*, *māyppu*, *māyvu* death, hiding, vanishing; *māceal* dying; great suffering; laziness, sloth. *Ma.* *māyuka* to grow dim, vanish; *māceal* vanishing, being blotted out, forgetfulness; *māyika* to efface, destroy. *Ko.* *ma-nj-* (ma-nj-) to keep secret in one's mind; (menstruation) ceases at menopause; *ma-ym* (obl. *ma-yt-*) disappearance. *To.* *mo-z-* (mo-j-) to hide (news, information, secret). *Ka.* *māy* to be hidden, disappear, pass away; *māyisu* to cause to disappear; *māya* disappearance, vanishing; *māju* to cause to grow dim, cause to disappear, hide, conceal; *n.* hiding, dissimulation, deceit, fraud; *mājuju* to conceal, suppress the truth; *mājuju* to cause to grow dim or disappear. *Koḍ.* *ma-yan* disappearance. *Tu.* *māyuni* to be extinguished, put out, evaporate as vapour or fumes, fall off of corn, etc., from being overripe; *māya* disappearance; *māyaka*, *māyika* vanishing, fleeting, passing away, disappearing; *mājuni* to wear away, become dim, be effaced, vanish; *mājavuni* to hide, conceal, erase, wipe out, efface; *māguni* to disappear, vanish. *Te.* *māyu* to be destroyed, perish; *māyincu* to destroy, annihilate, do away with; *māpu* to destroy, efface, erase, ruin. *Pa.* *māy-* to get lost, disappear; *māypp-* (māyppit-) to lose. *Ga.* (Oll.) *māy(g)-* to get lost, disappear; *māypp-* (māyppit-) to lose. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) *māy-* to be lost; *caus.* *māyih-* (SR.) *māyāl āyānā* to disappear (*Voc.* 2792); (Koya Su.) *māy-* to be lost; *māp-* to lose. *Kōnda māp-* (-t-) to exterminate; *māya* vanishing or disappearing suddenly; *māya ā-* to disappear, vanish. DED(S, N) 3946.

4815 *Ka.* *māy* to be healed, cured. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ma.) *māy-* to be healed (*Voc.* 2793). DEDS 778.

4816 *Pa.* (S.) *mār-* to pull faces. *Go.* (Tr.) *mārānā*, (SR.) *mārūsānā* to annoy, tease (*Voc.* 2799); (ASu.) *mārūs-* to pull faces. DEDS(N) 779.

4817 *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. S.) *mār-*, (Tr.) *mārānā* to be finished; (Mu.) *mār-* to finish (*tr.*); (M.) *mārānā* to com-

plete; *mārānā* to exhaust (*Voc.* 2797); (A. Y. Mu. S.) *mār-*, (W. Ph.) *mārānā* to finish (*Voc.* 2814); (ASu.) *mār-* to stop (doing something). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *rā-* (-t-) to come to an end, be finished (< **mārā-*); *rāp-* (-h-) to finish. DEDS(N) 780.

4818 *Ta.* *mār* breast, chest; fathom; *mārupu* bosom, breast, chest, woman's breast; *mārvu*, *mārvam* breast, chest; *mār-āppu*, *mār-āppu* portion of a saree covering the bosom of women. *Ma.* *mār*, *mārvu*, *māru* chest; fathom. *Ko.* *ma-r* (obl. *ma-r-*, *ma-r-*) id.; *ma-rap* covering shoulders with cloak and holding it in front with both hands. *To.* *mo-r*, *mo-r* chest, breast (in songs). *Ka.* *mār* fathom. *Koḍ.* *ma-rī* id. *Tu.* *māru*, *māru* id. DED 3947.

4819 *Ta.* *māri* water, rain, shower, cloud, toddy, liquor. *Ma.* *māri* heavy rain. /Cf. Skt. *māri-rain*. DED 3948.

4820 *Go.* (A.) *mārel* (*pl.* -k) wing; (Ch.) *mārel* (*pl.* *mārelk*) feather; (Tr.) *māre* (*pl.* -hk) long feather; (W. Ph.) *māre* feather; (W.) *māre* down; (D.) *mārek* (*pl.* -ig), (G.) *mārek*, *māreṭi*, (Ma.) *māre* (*pl.* -n) wing; (Mu.) *mārek* (*pl.* wings); (Mu.) *marahk* (*pl.* feathers) (*Voc.* 2801). *Pe.* *māra* wing, upper arm. *Mand.* *māre* id. *Kui māra* wing, limb, arm. *Kuwi* (F.) *māra*, (Isr.) *māra* wing; (S.) *māra* wings. Cf. 4717 *Ta.* *maruṅku*. From DED(S) 3861.

4821 *Te.* *mārēḍu* Bengal quince, *Aegle marmelos*, bel, bilva. *Koḍ.* (Kin.) *māroṛ* id. *Nk.* *māroṛ* id. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma.) *māhka*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *māhka* id. (*Voc.* 2816). /Cf. Skt. *mālura-A. marmelos*. DED 3949.

4822 *Ta.* *māl* (*mālv-*, *mālv-*) to be confused, perturbed; *n.* illusion, delusion, aberration of mind, dullness, stupor, confusion, desire, love, lust; *māl* toddy; *mālār* those who are confused in mind; *mālār* bewilderment; *māl* (*mālv-*, *mālv-*) to be doubtful, be confused. *Ma.* *māl* infatuation, confusion, grief, sickness of mind; (*DCV*) *mālu* toddy. *Te.* *mālu* to be lazy; *n.* laziness; *mālūbōtu* lazy man, sluggard. *Nk.* (Ch.) *māl* liquor. *Pa.* *māl* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *māl* id.; (S) *māl* id., toddy. /Cf. Skt. *mālikā-* an intoxicating drink. DED (S, N) 3950.

4823 *Ta.* *māl* a kind of net. *Ma.* *māl* a kind of net for carrying fruits, fishing, etc.; *māl* a coir net. DEDS 781.

4824 *Ta.* *mālar* children born of a Brahman mother and a Śūdra father; hunters, savages, outcastes. *Ka.* *māla* low, base; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. *Te.* *māla* the pariah caste [of the Telugu country], outcaste, pariah; vile, mean, ignoble; *mālādu* pariah, outcaste; *fem.* *māladi*. /Cf. Skt. *māla-* son of a Śūdra and a Suta; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. DED 3951.

4825 *Ta.* *māl*, *mālu* bamboo ladder. *To.* *māl-* (*māl-*) (buffalo) looks sideways before charging. *Ka.* *mālu* to bend; *māla*, *mālu* sloping, slanting, slope, descent; *mālisu* to

look obliquely, turn the eye and cast a look from the corner, bend to one side (as a post, etc.), behold for a long time. *Tu.* *māluni* to lean, incline, reel, stagger, totter; *mālāvuni* to make lean or incline, cause to lean; *malave* man with squint eyes; *maleyuni*, *malevuni* to frown, scowl, stare. Cf. 4735 *Ka.* *malagu* and 5369 *Ka.* *valū*. DED(S, N) 3952.

4826 *Ta.* *mālimi* youthful friendship. *Te.* *mālimi* familiarity, affection, love. DED 3953.

4827 *Ta.* *mālai* garland, wreath, necklace, anything strung together, line, row; *malai* (-v-, -nt-), *milai* (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on (as a garland); (J. Filliozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.272 [1963], queries the existence of a *Ta.* verb *malai* in this sense). *Ma.* *māla* garland, wreath, necklace, dewlap. *Ka.* *māle* wreath, garland, necklace, row, line, scribes (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ.* *ma-le* necklace, dewlap, jungle cock's ruff of neck-feathers. *Tu.* *mālē* garland, wreath, necklace. *Te.* *māla* id. /Cf. Skt. *mālā-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10092. DED 3954.

4828 *Koḍ.* (SR.) *māl* beans. *Nk.* *māl* (*pl.* *māl*) pod or fruit of leguminous plants. DED 3955.

4829 *Ko.* *mayv* Badaga man; *fem.* *mayt*; *may* paṭy Badaga village. *To.* *ma-f* Badaga man; *ma-* mox Badaga boy. DED(N) 3956.

4830 *Ta.* *mārku* (*mārki-*) to be bewildered, fascinated, be spoiled or lost, grow lazy; *mārā* (-pp-, -nt-) to be fascinated, be confused, bewildered, fade, become dim. *Ma.* *mārku* to languish, grow faint, sleep, die; *mārka* unfailing, unremitting; *mārkal*, *mārca* faintness, dullness, laziness. Cf. 4750 *Ta.* *maguku*. DED 3957.

4831 *Ta.* *māl* (*mālv-*, *mālv-*) to die, perish, be exhausted, expended or finished; *māṭu* (*māṭi-*) to kill, destroy, remove, cause to disappear; *māṭār* the dead; *māṭku* (*māṭki-*) to be dim, deprived of lustre, glory, or brilliance, lose strength, be destroyed. *Ka.* *māp* to stop, cease, subside, be laid aside, be got rid of, be checked or repressed, desist from, cease from, give over; *māl* to cease, etc. *Tu.* *mānāvuni*, *mānāvuni* to lessen, decrease, abate. *Te.* *mālu* to be spoiled, be destroyed, be removed; *mālucu* to stop, set aside, remove; *mālugu* to be extinguished, (K. also) be reduced, diminish (as hunger), (lamp) goes down due to lack of oil; *mālupu* to extinguish, put out, destroy; (K.) *mālāgu* to cease, stop (as births and deaths), (sins) to diminish; (K.) *mālāpu* to remove, extinguish; *manūgu*, (K. also) *manuvu* to die. *Kuwi* (F.) *mārkhali* to obliterate, wipe out; (T.) *māp-* to erase; (Isr.) *mpeh-* (-t-) to die out, be destroyed; *mpeh-* (-h-) to destroy completely, erase. DED 3958.

4832 *Ma.* *mālam* hole in earth, wood, of snakes, scorpions, etc.; *mātam* a niche in

walls. *Ka.* *māda*, *mādu* hole or niche made in a wall; (Jenu Kuruba dial., *LSB* 4.12) *māl* rat's hole. *Koḍ.* *ma-li* long hole (e.g. of rat or jackal). *Tu.* *māṭe* hole or cavity in earth, wood, etc., hole of snakes, scorpions, etc. *Kor.* (O.) *mōla* rat's hole. *Go.* (Tr. LH.) *māṇḍo* hole (*Voc.* 2784). *Kur.* *māṇḍā*, *mārā* the hollow haunt of any animal, den, any hollow place, cavern, grotto. DED(S, N) 3959.

4833 *Pe.* *māra* creeper. *Kui māla* a creeping or climbing plant, creeper; tendrils, long branch of creeping or climbing plant. *Kuwi* (Su. T. Isr.) *māra*, (F.) *mārā* creeper. DEDS 782.

4834 *Ta.* *māru* (*māri-*) to become changed, exchanged, altered, reversed, be cured, be corrected, have a change of residence, retreat (as showing one's back), become false, sell, exchange (as goods), barter, deny; *n.* mutation, change, enmity, hostility, anything that disagrees or is unsuitable, death, birth, recompense, return, reply, contrariety, contradiction, change or substitute (as of a garment), alternative; *mārupāu* to be changed, be opposed, disagree, differ, be discordant, be in contrast, be inimical; *mārupāu* opposition, perverseness, unsuitability, disagreeableness, discrepancy, double-dealing; *māru* (*māri-*) to change, alter, rectify, convert, cure, set right, dispel, relieve, remove, derange, change or alter for the worse, repel, expel, hinder, prevent, deny, refuse, destroy, cancel, repeal, change (as money), exchange, barter, traffic, trade, shift, transfer, be interrupted, fail (as rains), detain; *n.* changing, removal, destruction, barter, exchange, sale, clothes freshly washed, similarity, resemblance; *mārrumal* contrariety, diversity; *mārram* diversity, hatred, remedy, word of challenge, vow, answer, reply, word; *mārran* enemy; *mārral* rival wife; *māṭu* word. *Ma.* *mārku* to be changed, altered, change place, remove to a distance, be healed, subside, cease, exchange, barter; *māru* change; *mārram* change, barter, trade, diversity, reply, word; *mārral* curing; *mārr* person who fails, unfortunate; *mārru* change (chiefly of raiment), reply, word; *mārruka* to change, substitute, remove. *Ko.* *ma-r-* (*ma-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), (sun) sets, sell; *ma-raṭm* (obl. *ma-raṭt-*) sale; *ma-t-* (*ma-ty-*) to change (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ma-ta-v* white clothes; *ma-nt* word, language. *To.* *mo-r-* (*mo-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), sell; *mo-ry* seller; *mo-t-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (way, path); *mo-tōf* (obl. *mo-tōt-*) beautiful clothes, beauty (given by god to cock); *mo-t-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (clothes); *mo-t* change; words, speech (in songs); *mo-t* equality (e.g. of two lines of sitting persons). *Ka.* *māru* to be opposite, be hostile, oppose, take or give one thing for another, barter, sell, be sold, sell (*intr.*), be changed into another form, change; *n.* state of being other, different or next, that of being changed or altered, that

which is given in exchange, that which is put for sale, selling, sale, state of being opposite or hostile, state of being reflected; *māru* another business or affair; *mārāli* barterer, seller, Vaiśya; *mārisu* to cause to sell, exchange, change; *māru* exchange, change; *māma*, *marma* an opponent; *mātu*, *māta* word, saying, language, promise, slander, rumour, antidote, remedy; *mātāli* a talkative, garrulous man; *mātuga*, *mātugāra* a talkative man; *fem. mātugārti*; *mātugārike*, *mātugāra-tana* loquacity. *Koḍ. ma-r (ma-ri)* to sell; *ma-t (ma-ti)* to change (*tr.*) *Tu. māruni* to sell, dispose of; *mārā* sale, barter, exchange; *mārāvuni* to cause to sell, get sold; *mār-nudi* a reply; *mārāpa* change, alteration; *māduni* to turn about; *mādāvuni* to turn about, turn the face to another quarter; *mādu* turning about; *māyuka* the conversation, intercourse; *māpuni* to undress, change dress; *martē* selling, bargain. *Te. māru* return, giving in return, exchange, barter, substitute, equivalent, opposition, contradiction, answer, reply, a time, repetition; equal, different, other, another, changed, altered, turned, averted, given or said in return; *vb.* to be changed, altered or turned into a new form, be transformed, pass, be current, be cashed, be destroyed, perish; *mārū-dalli* stepmother; *māru-konu* to oppose, attack, face, front; *māruḡa* instead of, in lieu of, in place of, as a substitute or equivalent for; *māru*, *māru* to change, alter, modify, convert, turn into a different thing, transform, transmute, exchange, barter, serve as food, kill, destroy; *māruḡu* enemy, foe; *mārudala* change; *mārupu*, *māru*, *mārakamu* change, alteration, modification, conversion, act of turning or state of being turned into something different, exchange, barter; *mārumāḡa* reply, opposition, contradiction, synonym; *mārāḡa* in lieu of, instead of; substituted, equivalent; *mārāḡa(mu)* contradiction, opposition, quarrelling; *mārāḡu* to contradict, quarrel, oppose; *māḡa* word, expression, speech, language, statement, report, command, blame, mention, affair, matter, subject, topic; *mārāḡu* to speak, talk, converse; *mārāḡi* frequently, again and again; *māḡu* a time, repetition. *Go. (Ko.) māḡa* word, speech (*Voc. 2775*). *Koḡa mā-r (-it)* to barter, exchange; *māḡa* word. *Kui māska (māski-)* to exchange; *n. exchange. Kuwi (F.) māskali, (S.) maskinali, (Su. Isr.) māsk (-it)* to exchange. (The *Kui* and *Kuwi* forms are *pl. action.*) DED(S, N) 3960.

4835 *Pe. māzon (pl.)* sesamum. *Maṇḍ. māyug id. Kuwi (Su.) mayka (pl.) id.; (S.) māiki niyu* gingelly oil. DEDS 783.

4836 *Ta. māru (māri-)* to conceal, hide. *Te. māḡu* to conceal; *n. concealment, covering, screen, ambush; māḡu-paḡu* to disappear, vanish, subside; *māḡu-vaḡu* to be concealed or hidden. *Ga. (S.) māḡu* hiding-place (< *Te.*). *Koḡa (BB) mārg-* to disappear. *Kui mārga (mārgi-)* to hide, conceal oneself, take

cover; *n. concealment of oneself, taking cover; (K.) mārg-* to hide. *Kur. māḡā (māḡyās)* to intercept from view, hide away from sight, bury. ? *Malt. mande* to bury (or with 4863). Cf. 4760 *Ta. māra*. DED(S, N) 3961.

4837 *Koḡa mānika* a wide basket to carry stones, mud, etc. *Kur. mānā* (prob. *n. not ṅ*) swing-basket, used for irrigating or fishing. DEDS 784.

4838 *Ta. miku (mikuv-, mikk-)* to exceed, surpass, be in excess, grow, increase, swell, be doubled (a letter), crowd, be great, excellent, be superior, remain, be left over, be superfluous, be self-conceited, arrogant; (*-pp-, -tt-*) to augment, make large, excel, surpass, increase, regard with pride; *adj. great; mikuttu (mikutti-)* to save, spare, leave over; *mikka* great, much, excellent, superior; *mikkatu* that which is abundant or excessive, that which is excellent, superior, that which remains over (as food after a meal), that which oversteps the limits, excess, transgression; *mikkavar, mikkār* great persons, superior persons, majority of persons, most people; *mikkōṅ* great person; *mika, miku* very much, abundantly; *mikal* being plentiful or abundant, greatness, victory; *mikavu* abundance; *mikaḡkai* doubling (as of a hard consonant); *mikutam* abundance, profusion, redundancy; *mikuti* much, abundance, fullness, satiety, crowd, increase, excess, remainder, surplus, excellence, arrogance; *mikuṇṭa* much, great, excessive, remaining; *mikai* abundance, excess, excellent thing, excellence, greatness, that which is unnecessary, superfluous, that which remains or is left over, extra, arrogance, evil deed, fault, defect, error; (*-pp-, -tt-*) to increase, swell, be proud; *miṇcu (miṇci-)* to exceed, surpass, transgress, increase, become proud, be elevated; *n. excess; miccam* remainder, remnant, surplus, excess; *miccīl* remainder, leavings, what is left after a meal, charcoal; *mippu* abundance, excellence, greatness; *mītāri* remainder, residue; *mīti* remainder, that which is left; ? *viṇcu (viṇci-)* to excel, surpass, be excessive. *Ma. miku* (*mikk-*) to surpass, abound, be foremost; *mikka* the greater part, the chiefest; *mikavu* eminence, plenty, much; *mikakka, mikukka* to increase, be foremost; *mikuti* plenty, greatness, profit; *mikekka* to exceed, increase, thrive, prosper; *miccam* more than enough, above average; surplus, remnant; *miṇcu* surplus, remains of food laid by; *miṇcuka* to exceed, superabound, remain; *miṇcikka* to leave fragments of food, spare, save; *miṇcippu* remainder. *Ko. mik- (miky-)* to be left over, be saved from death; *mikk- (mike-)* to save (money, life); *micm* remainder. *To. mik- (miky-)* to be left over, remain; *mixc- (mixc-)* to save, put by; *mixil, miṇm* remainder; ? *mixc- (mixy-)* to pollute dairy by transgressing rules. *Ka. miku* to grow abundant, increase, exceed, remain over; *n. excess, state of being more or above or*

other, remainder, rest; *migu (mikk-)* to grow great, abundant or excessive, exceed, grow more or larger, superabound, be in excess, be over and above, remain over, be left as a remnant, remain, go beyond, surpass; *migate* surplus, remnant, rest; *migil(u)*, *migalu* greatness, muchness, abundance, excellence, superiority, superabundance, excess, remainder, rest; *mige* abundance, excess; *adv.* so as to abound, abundantly, excessively, much; *miṇcu* to become great, excel (as in any work), go beyond, exceed, expire (as a period), pass beyond reach, behave overbearing or proudly. *Koḡ. miṇj- (miṇji-)* to be left over, remain (of things). *Tu. miguni, mikkuni* to surpass, exceed, transgress, remain, be left; *mikka* left, remaining; other; *migutē, migitē* surplus, balance, remnant, meagre profits; *migi, migily, migu, miggi* surpassing, excelling; *migiluni* to excel, surpass; *miṇjuni* to be released, saved, escape, exceed, spare, conquer, overcome. *Te. migulu* to remain or remain over, be over and above, be left as a remainder or residue, be saved or laid by, be left unspent, survive, pass, elapse, be too late; *migul(u)cu, migilincu* to save, lay by; *migata, migulu* remainder, rest, balance, remnants, leavings, residue, surplus, relic; *migilina* remaining, rest, *migula(n)* greatly, much, exceedingly; *mikkilu* to increase, exceed; *mikkili* great; greatly, highly, very, much, vastly, excessively, extremely, too much, more than proper; *mikkilivāḡu* one who is superior or better, a superior; *mikkaṭamu, mikkuṭamu* much, excessive, extreme, great, strong, severe; *n. excessiveness; mincu* to exceed, go above or beyond, excel, surpass, transgress, increase, rise, be great, high or excessive, elapse, expire, be gone by, be beyond recall, be too late; *n. increase, rise, swell; mincudala* increase, rise; exceeding, excelling, surpassing, transgressing. *Nk. migil-* to be left over (< *Te.*). *Go. (ASu.) mayy-* to remain, be surplus; *mayyūs-* to save, cause to remain. *Koḡa mis- (-t-)* to increase, excel. / Cf. BHS *miji-* remainder of food (*Divy. 346.1: eka odanamijy avatiṣṭhate*). DED (S, N) 3962.

4839 *Ko. mick- (micky-)* to yield to opportunity. *To. misx- (misxy-)* to move (*intr.*) slightly upward from position, budge; *misk- (misky-)* to lift slightly from ground. *Ka. misuku* to move, stir, quiver, throb, swing, etc.; *n. moving, shaking, swinging. Tu. misukuni* to move, venture; interfere with, meddle. *Te. misuku* to move. DED 3964.

4840 *Ka. misugu* to shine, glitter, sparkle; *n. shine, lustre; misisu* to cause to shine or become full of lustre; *misuni* the glittering metal, gold; (PBl.) *misupa* shining (*misu-*). *Te. misamisā* sparkling, brilliancy; *misamisamanu* to sparkle; *misimi* brilliancy, lustre, polish; brilliant, polished. / Cf. Pkt. *misamisā, misimisiya-* shining, dazzling; MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 35, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, CDIAL). DED 3965.

4841 *Ta. micai* eminence, elevation, elevated place, hill, mound, sky, front, a locative ending; *mi* top, surface, height, elevation, eminence, loftiness, sky, heavens, greatness, dignity; *micai* upper part; *micu, miṭu* top, outer or upper surface, elevated place, on, upon, over, overmuch; *mimicai* that which exceeds or abounds; *adv.* above, over; *mettu (metti-)* to abound, increase; ? *mita (-pp-, -nt-)* to float, rise high in the sky, be in abundance, excess; *mitappu* floating; boat, ship, raft, float of a fishing line; abundance, height, elevation; *mitavai* boat. *Ma. mica* height; above, on; *miṭu* the top; *miṭil* above; *miṭtu, miṭtal* the top, firstfruits, first handful of rice given to the cat, the first portion of stolen property which brings disease to those that use it, offering to demons; *mittāka* to be set aside for sacred uses; *mettuka* to rise high, jump; *meccam* excellency, superiority, remaining over and above; *meccamē* well, highly; ? *mutakkuka* to float; *mutappu* buoy. *To. mi-s* small part cut from each portion of calf at sacrifice. *Ka. misal* anything that is set apart for some purpose and is to be left untouched until the object is accomplished, anything untouched or undefiled. *Koḡ. mi-da* on top; *mi-di* offering to a god. *Tu. mitty* above, upon, over, after; *mittara* high, beyond the reach of hand; *mittaruni, mittāvuni* to ascend, mount, climb. *Te. mī* upper (e.g. *mīḡaḡa* the cream of milk or curds; *mīḡālu* the upper part of the foot, instep; *mīḡeyi, mīḡeyi* the back of the hand); *mīḡāḡi, mīḡi* upper, higher, next, further, future; *mīḡiki* up, upwards; *mīḡu* the upper surface, top, head, futurity, a succeeding or following part, sequel, what is devoted or set aside for a deity, etc.; *mīḡu-kaṭṭu* to devote, sanctify, set apart in the name of a god; *n. that which is devoted to or set aside in the name of any deity and vowed to be presented or offered at a future period; (K.) meppu* to jump, leap; *miṇṇu* high, elevated, raised; a high place. ? *Go. (A.) may-* to win; (SR.) *maitānā* to conquer; (Tr.) *maitānā id.*, surpass; (Ph.) *maitānā, maiyānā* to surpass, win (*Voc. 2708*). *Koḡa (BB) mi'a* on, above; *mi'e* Rand from above. *Pe. migo* upper part, summit; above; *mignī* upper, higher. *Kui mio* above, aloft, over. *Kur. maitā, maitā, maiyyantā, maiyyantā* uppermost, topmost, placed above, higher, highest; the higher regions, heaven; *maitantā* coming from above; *maiti* from above; *maitlē* from the top, from above; *maiya* on, upon, above, overhead; *meccā* high, tall, lofty; *mēn-ēnā* to look up, raise the eyes. *Malt. mece* above, up; *mece* height; *mecgette* to raise, lift up; *mecten* superficially; *meṇye* up, above; *mēmere* to look upwards (ēre to see); *mēmētre* to lift up (as the countenance). *Br. bash* up; *basha, bashabō* get up! (*imper. 2sg.* and *pl.* of *bashing); *bash-tūlh, bash-ō-tūlh* uprising and down-sitting, consorting with, exercise, exertion (cf. *Malt. mece; Krishnamurti 1969*). Cf. 5086 *Ta. mē*. DED(S, N) 3966.

4842 *Ta. micai* (-v-, -nt-) to eat as a meal, taste, enjoy, experience; *n.* food, boiled rice; micai^{vu} eating, food. *Te. mesāgu, mesavu* to eat, feed on. Cf. 5093 *Ta. mey*. DED 3967.

4843 *Ta. miṇṇu* beetle, honeybee; ? *niṇṇu* bee, honeybee. *Ka. (Hal.) micēri, micēri* a species of bee. *Go. (Ma.) mesi, (Mu.) mas* a kind of small bee; (Tr.) *mas* phuki the smallest kind of bee; (SR.) *mes* beehive; *mes nayi* honey (*Voc.* 2957). DEN 69.

4844 *Ta. miñci* ring worn on the second toe or ring-finger. *Ma. miñci* a foot-ring. *Ka. miñcu* silver ring worn by married women on the second toe; (Coorg) *miccu* a kind of toe-ring. *Te. mincu* a kind of ring worn by men on the second toe. DED 3968.

4845 *Ka. miṭakisu, miṭagarisu* to open and shut the eyes rapidly, blink, wink, stare; *miṭi* blinking, staring. *Te. (B.) miṭikincu* to blink; (Šaṅk.) *miṭakarincu* to blink, be at a loss what to say or do. *Pa. (S.) miṭkip- (miṭkit-)* to blink the eyes. *Koṇḍa miṭka* blinking of the eyes. *Pe. miṭmiṭ ki-* to blink the eyes. *Kuwi (Isr.) miṭi miṭi ki-, miṭi sini ki-* to blink (*sini ki-* to look); (T.) *kanu vi-* to blink the eyes. *Kur. miṭka-āna* to wink, blink; (Hahn) *miṭki* a twinkling of the eye. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10119, **miṭt-*. DED(S, N) 3969.

4846 *Ta. miṭal, miṭaṇ* strength; *miṭukku* strength, pride, stiffness of manners; *miṭuk-kaṇ* strong, powerful man; rough, coarse person; proud, conceited man; *miṭṭu* (*miṭṭi-*) to be hard, be exultant, vain, join battle, talk harshly or arrogantly; *n.* strength, bravery, courage; fault, crime, mischief; vulgar talk, vulgarity, presumptuous speech. *Ma. miṭama* valour, prowess, skill; *miṭaman* valorous; *miṭukku, miṭukkam* strength, activity; dexterity; *miṭukkan* resolute, active, clever; *miṭukkuka* to insist, urge on. *Ko. miṇḍ- (miṇḍy-)* to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka. miṭuku* to become conscious, grow animated or quickened, become lively or vigorous, be alive; *inove (tr.)*, urge on, push; *n.* setting in motion, animation, life, liveliness, activity, sprightliness, vigour, strength, valour; *miṇḍa* man of high position, hero, somebody or something that is above or beyond another's reach, beyond his faculties or out of his power; *miṭu, miṇṇu* eminence, greatness, superiority, excellency, excess, beauty, niceness. *Te. miṭuku* to live, subsist; *miṇḍa* great, high, excessive, exceeding; male; *miṭi* pride; proud, haughty. *Kol. (Pat., p. 99) mēṇḍi* young. *Nk. miṇḍi* a young man, Cf. 4925 *Ta. muṭuku* and 4971 *Ta. muraṭu*. DED(S) 3970.

4847 *Ta. miṭaru* neck, trachea, windpipe, throat; a draught. *Ma. miṭaru* throat; a draught, gulp; *miṭila* throat. *Ko. miṭ* front of neck; neck of pot. *To. miṭ (obl. miṭ-, miṭt-)* neck. *Ka. meṭre* throat. *Te. meṭa* neck, shoulders; *meṭa-kāya*, (Merolu) *miṭsu* neck. ? *Go. (Tr.) warē* id.; (L.) *veṭer* id., throat; *veṭori* neck; *veṭāgā* throat; (Mu.)

varē, (Ma.) *verē* id. (*Voc.* 3287) (or with 5547 *Ma. vēla*). *Koṇḍa meṭa* neck; (BB 1972) *ṭreki* throat (? aphacresis of *m-*). / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *maṭa-* neck. DED(S) 3971.

4848 *Ta. miṭṭu* (*miṭṭi-*) to fillip the strings of a lute, etc., play on the lute. *Ma. miṭi* tap, rap, fillip, throbbing; *miṭṭukka* to tap, fillip, the pulse to beat, palpitate; *miṭṭippu* rapping, pulsation; *miṭṭuka* to tap, fillip, strike the wires of an instrumen, play the lute, etc. *Ka. miṭi* to strike at or strike with a finger or the fingers, fillip, strike with the index, as the strings of a lute, etc., toss up with the thumb (as a rupee), move with a jerk of the fingers, pull or extend the string of a bow; *n.* moving with a pull of the fingers, propelling; *miṭi-vil* a bamboo slit at the one end of which a pebble is kept which is propelled by bending the end backwards and letting it spring back; *miṭu* to strike the wires of a lute or guitar with the index finger, touch the lute or guitar. *Te. miṭṭincu* to flick away; *miṭṭivilla* a pellet-bow; *miṭu*, (K. also) *miṭu* to toss or fling with the tip of a finger, toss up, fillip or strike with the nail of a finger against the thumb, strike the strings of the lute with the fingers, touch, play upon; (K.) *miṭucu* to flick with the fingers. *Pa. miṭt-, (S.) miṭkip- (miṭkit-)* id. *Go. (Mu.) miṭil-* to crack knuckles; (Ma.) *moṭ* to snap fingers; *moṭh-* to crack knuckles; (Ko.) *muhr-* id. (*Voc.* 2835). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *miṭka* snapping of the fingers. DED(S) 3972.

4849 *Ta. miṭi* poverty, want, affliction; (-pp-, -tt-) to be poverty-stricken, destitute, be scanty; *miṭimai, miṭivu* poverty, want; *miṭiyaṇ* poor, indigent; *miṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to be distressed. *Ma. muṭukuka* id. *Ka. miṭi, miṭu* grief; *miṭuku, miṭugu* to be very much distressed, grieve, mourn; *miṭuku* grieving, lamenting, groaning; *miṭa, miṭṭane* in a sorrowful manner. *Te. miṭuku* to grieve, mourn, lament, bear, endure. DED 3973.

4850 (a) *Ka. miṭi* to leap, bounce, hop; make fly; *miṭṭu* to jump, bounce; *miṭu* jumping, flying. *Te. miṭiyu* to flash or fly off (as a chip), jump, leap forward; *miṭṭu* to jump, leap; (K.) *miṭuku* id.; (K.) *meṭuku* to frisk, leap. *Kol. miṭ- (miṭt-)* to leap. *Nk. miṭt-* to jump. *Go. (M. Ko.) mirr-* to run; (M.) *mirānā* to flee (*Voc.* 2840).

(b) *Ko. miṭ* locust. *To. muṭṣṇ* grasshopper. *Ka. miṭice, miṭide, miṭate, miṭucu* grasshopper, locust. *Tu. monṭe* grasshopper. *Te. miṭuta, miṭata* id. *Kol. miṭte* id. *Pa. (S.) miṭaka* id. *Ta. veṭṭukkili* large grasshopper, locust; *viṭṭil* locust. *Ma. viṭṭil, veṭṭil* grasshopper, locust. / Cf. Skt. *maṭaci-* locust (?; G. A. Jacob, *JRAS*, 1911, 510). DED(N) 3974.

4851 *Ma. miṭi* small cucumber before the flowers fall off; *miṭil* a very young fruit. *Ka. miṭi* a very young, quite unripe pebble- or pellet-like fruit; (Ilav.) *meṭi* a tender mango.

Koṭ. muṭi fruit when very small and not yet grown (mango, jack, guava, coconut). *Tu. miṭi* young, unripe fruit; *muṭi* a young unripe mango, etc. *Te. mā-miṭi* mango. DED 3975.

4852 *Ka. miṭuku* to move (*intr.*); *n.* moving. *Te. miṭuku* to move, wander; *miṭṭādu* to roam, walk about. *Go. (Tr.) midding-midding-aṭāna* to wander about at a loss (*Voc.* 2825); ? (Tr.) *miṭuttāna* to seek for, hunt for; (Mu.) *miṭih-* to search (*Voc.* 2846). DED(S) 3976.

4853 *Ta. miṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to weave as a mat, etc. *Ma. miṭayuka* to plait, braid, twist, wattle; *miṭaccal* plaiting, etc.; *miṭappu* tuft of hair; *miṭala* screen or wicket, *ōlas* plaited together. *Ka. meṭaru* to plait as screens, etc. (Ilav.) *maṭe* to knit, weave (as a basket); (Gowda) *mEḍi* plait. *Go. (S.) miṭte* a female hair-style. *Go. (Mu.) miṭh-* to plait (hair) (*Voc.* 2850). Cf. 4927 *Ta. muṭai*. DED(S) 3977.

4854 *Ka. miṭte, miṭte* a kind of weapon. *Te. (Old Te., PSS 1970, p. 64) miṭṭakōla* a variety of arrow (for *kōla*, see 2237). *Pa. biṭṭa* blunt wooden arrow; *metṭaḍ* (? *metṭaḍ*) id. *Go. (Ma.) biṭo, (Ko.) miṭṭa, miṭṭom* broad-headed arrow for shooting birds (*Voc.* 2552); (LuS.) *beeto* iron beak of an arrow. *Pe. biṭa* blunt arrow. *Kuwi (F.) miṭa* wooden arrowhead; (Isr.) *miṭa ambu* arrow with rounded head. DED(S) 668.

4855 *Pe. miṇiya Anogeissus latifolia. Maṇḍ. miṇiya* id. *Kuwi mṇiya (T.) id.*, (Isr.) name of a tree. DEDS 785.

4856 *Ta. miṇumipu* (-pp-, -tt-) to mumble, speak with a low reiterated sound, murmur as a secret, utter incantations; *muṇamuna* (-pp-, -tt-), *muṇumupu* (-pp-, -tt-) to mutter, murmur; *muṇaṅku* (*muṇaṅki-*) to speak in a suppressed tone, mutter in a low tone, murmur; *muṇaṅku* (*muṇaṅki-*), *muṇaku* (*muṇaki-*) to mutter, murmur, grumble, moan; *muṇakkam* muttering, murmuring, grumbling, moan; *miṇaru* (*miṇari-*) to prattle as a child, speak softly; *miṇalai* prattle, lisp; *maṇaru* (*maṇari-*) to be indistinct as speech; *maṇalai* prattling, babbling. *Ma. miṇumipukka* to mumble, mutter; *miṇṭuka* to utter, speak low, attempt to speak; *miṇṭāṭam* opening the mouth to speak; *miṇṭāṭe* without utterance; *muṇemupēnā* mumbling sound. *Ka. minuku* to speak in an indistinct, faint or low tone, murmur. *Tu. muṇumupu* muttering, mumbling; *muṇkuni* to say hūm expressive of disapproval or unwillingness, cry as a ghost; *muṇkele* grumbler. *Te. minnaka* (*neg. gerund*), (*inscr.*) *minnaka* silently, quietly, coolly; (K.) *minuku* to murmur within oneself; (K.) *mun(u)ku* to mutter, grumble. / Cf. Skt. *minṇina-*, *minṇina-* speaking indistinctly through the nose, Mar. *minṇina* speaking low, faintly, indistinctly, H. *minṇinā* id.; Pkt. *muṇamupai* mutters,

mumbles. MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 36, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*). DED(N) 3978.

4857 *Ta. miṇṭu* (*miṇṭi-*) to try, lift as with a lever, thrust, uproot, push, force forward; *miṇṭi* staff or post used as a lever. *Ma. miṭan-tuka* to jerk as with a lever, wrench; *miṭaruka* to wedge in, force open; *miṇṭuka* to draw out, pluck out the eyes, seeds, from a jackfruit. *Ka. miṇṭu* to pull up by the roots, tear out or up, pull out, raise with a lever; *n.* instrument for pulling up or raising, lever; *miṭu* to raise with any lever, raise. *Tu. miṇṭuni, miṭuni* to force up or out, exert a pressure or sustain weight as with a lever. *Te. miṭa* lever, spring; (K.) *miṭu, miṭu* to pull or pluck out, remove; (K.) *meṇḍu* to lever up; *n.* a turn, twist; *meṇḍuveṭṭu* to turn, twist. ? *Go. (Elwin) mitwanj* a cage-trap for porcupines and hares (*Voc.* 2828). DED(S) 3979.

4858 *Ko. miṇḍn, muṇḍn* paramour. *Ka. miṇḍa* man who does not restrain the animal passion, libertine, paramour, lover, whore-master; *miṇḍagāti* incontinent woman, adulteress, whore; *miṇḍagāra* paramour, adulterer, whore-master; *miṇḍatana* lasciviousness, whoredom; *miṇḍi* lusty female, woman of noble age; *miṇḍu* animal passion, sensual longing. *Koṭ. muṇḍe, muṇḍiga-rē* paramour; *muṇḍi-garati* mistress. *Tu. miṇḍakāre, miṇḍe* rake, paramour, whoremonger; *miṇḍagārigē, miṇḍāṭigē, miṇḍāḍigē* unchastity, lewdness (applied to a female); *miṇḍi* incontinent woman. *Te. miṇṭhōḍu, miṇḍāḍu, miṇḍagāḍu, miṇḍagāḍu* paramour; *miṇḍata, miṇḍalakōri* unchaste woman, adulteress; *miṇḍatana-mu, miṇḍarikamu* adultery; *muṇḍari, muṇḍalamāri* a lewd, dissolute or licentious man, lecher, whoremonger, debauchee, libertine. DED 3980.

4859 *Pa. miṇḍcub* fish-hook. *Go. (Tr. G.) mahcum, (Ma.) ma'cum* id. (*Voc.* 2767). DED 3916.

4860 *Ta. mitavai* boiled rice, porridge, gruel, preparation of dhal; (*PN*) *miti* food mixed with ghee; *vitavai* boiled rice, gruel; *metukku* boiled rice. *Te. meṭuku, metuku* a grain of boiled rice; boiled rice. *Go. (S.) metkul* cooked rice (< *Te.*). DED 3981.

4861 *Ta. miti* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread on, tread down, trample on, insult, dishonour, rush or dash against, attack as the door of a fort; *n.* treading, tread, step in a tank or well, treadle of a weaver's loom, food trampled and formed into a ball, walking, gait; *mitiyal* treading; (Koll.) *meti* to step on. *Ma. meti* treading on, treading out grain; *metikka* to tread as loam, trample, thresh; *metiyuka* to be bruised; (Tiyya) *motikkuvā* to trample. *Ka. miṭi* to pound, kill, destroy, rub, grind, triturate; *miṭisu, miṭṭisu* to cause to pound, have pounded. ? *Koṭ. mey-* (*meyv-, meyñj-*) (*paddy*) becomes well pounded or cleaned; (*meyp-, meye-*) to pound (*paddy*). *Tu. medi-*

puni, medupuni, medpuni to clean by pounding as rice; full, mill. *Te. medugu* to be pounded or ground, be reduced to fine powder or paste; be trained or practised, be accustomed or habituated; *meducu* to grind, pound, reduce to fine powder or paste; *medupu* id., train, accustom, habituate; *medincu* to rub, grind. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) med-(-it-) to put down foot; (F.) *medali* to push; *metkali* to jostle. DED(S, N) 3982.

4862 *Te. minumu* (usually *pl. minumulu*) black gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*. *Pa. mīdi* (usually *pl. mīdīl*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *mindil* *P. mungo*. [*? Skt. (lex.) malada* - *P. radiatus*. [*P. radiatus* is a variant of *P. mungo*.] DED(N) 3983.

4863 *Kol. mind-* (mint-) to bury. *Nk. mind-* to fix stakes in ground. *Ga.* (S.³) *medup-* to bury. *? Go. minjānā* (SR.) to bury, (Tr.) (snake) to bury itself in the earth, (field) to be covered with crop, (M.) to hide; (Ko.) *mins-* to hide (*Voc.* 2821); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) *missānā*, (Mu.) *mis-*, (Ma. Ko.) *miss-*, (M.) *misānā*, (Ch.) *mistānā* to bury (*Voc.* 2849). *? Malt. mande* to bury (or with 4836). DED(S, N) 3984.

4864 *Kol.* (SR.) *kanlā mindī*, (Kin.) *kandī mindig* (*pl.*) eyelash. *Go.* (A. Ch. Ma.) *mindī*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *mindī* id.; (M.) *konḍa-mindī* eyebrow; (Ko.) *konḍa-mindī* eyelid, eyelash (*Voc.* 2831). [*Cf. Halbi mendī* eyelashes. DED(S, N) 786.

4865 *Go.* (SR.) *minangānā* to taste sweet; (Tr.) *mingānā* id. (3sg. neut. *minugtā*); (Ph.) *mingānā* (n, not ŋ, before g), (Ch. Ma. Ko.) *ming-*, (M.) *mingānā* id.; (G.) *mingta*, (Mu.) *mirigt*, (Mu.) *miling*, (L.) *mirgul* sweet; *mirgul* burka sweet gourd (*Voc.* 2829); (LuS.) *mingtura* sweet; (ASu.) *minñūl man-* (fruit) to be tasty; *minñūh-* (fruit, water, etc.) to be tasty. *Manḍ. mṛik-* to be sweet. DED(S, N) 788.

4866 *Ta. miṅuṅku* (*miṅuṅki-*), *muṅuṅku* (*muṅuṅki-*), *viṅuṅku* (*viṅuṅki-*) to swallow, gulp, devour, consume; *viṅukku* a gulp, swallow; *muṅuntu* (*muṅunti-*) to swallow. *Ma. miṅuṅhuka*, *viṅuṅhuka* to swallow, devour, gulp down; *miṅuṅhikka* to absorb. *Ko. ming-* (*mingy-*) to swallow; *ming* act of swallowing. *Ka. miṅgu*, *muṅgu* to swallow. *Koḍ. mugg-* (*muggi-*) id. *Te. m(r)ingu* to swallow, devour, consume. *Kol.* (Kin.) *ming-*, (SR) *miṅ-* to swallow. *Nk. ming-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ming-* (*miṅkt-*) id. *Go. (A.) ming-*, (Y.) *miṅ-* id. (*Voc.* 2818). *Konḍa riṅ-* (-it-), (Gūri dial.) *miṅiṅ-* id., devour. *Pe. rugginga*, *rugginda* onom; of swallowing. *Kur.* (Ilahn) *munxnā* to devour. DED(S, N) 3985.

4867 *Ta. milaku* black pepper, *Piper nigrum*. *Ma. milaku*, *mulaku* pepper. *Ko. melg* chilli. *To. mōlx* pepper. *Ka. meṇasu*, *meṇasu*, *moṇasu* id. *Koḍ. malu* chillies. *Tu. mupuci*, *mupci* pepper, chilli. DED 3986.

4868 *Ko. mily* rope made of two leather thongs (runs from yoke to head of ploughshare). *Ka. mili*, *mini* rope made of twisted leather straps. DED 3987.

4869 *Go.* (Tr.) *mulitānā*, (Ch.) *mulitānā* to set (of the sun); *mul-* (G. Mu. Ma.) to become evening, (Mu.) (sun) to set; *caus.* (Mu.) *mullih-* to make it night, come late at night; (M.) *mulhānā* to delay; (Mu.) *mult*, *mulpe*, (M. Ko.) *mulpe* evening; (Tr. W. Ph.) *nulpē*, (Mu. Ma.) *nulpe* id. (*Voc.* 2930, 2014); (ASu.) *nulpē* id. *Konḍa mili* evening, night; (BB) *mili mili* twilight. *Pe. mṛi-* (-t-) to become evening; *mṛika* dusk, twilight; *mṛikaliṅ* in the evening. *Manḍ. mṛika* twilight, evening. *Kui* *bilāṅga* evening (from about 4 o'clock onwards); *bilari*, *biluri*, *biluranga* evening; (P.) *midari*, *miduri*, *miduni* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *mīl'ora*, (F.) *miroliki*, (S.) *mid(h)ola*, (Isr.) *miṛ'ola*, *mṛi'ola* evening; (D.) *min'oni* twilight. DEDS 787.

4870 *Ta. milir* (-v-, -nt-) to be upset, turned topsy-turvy; (-pp-, -tt-) to roll (*tr.*), turn over, upset. *? Kol.* (Pat., p. 131) *miḍiyeng* to fall over. *Pa. milig-* to be overturned; *milkip-* (*milkit-*) to overturn (*tr.*); *? bilj-* to fall on the back; *bilja* lying on the back; *biljip-* (*biljit-*) to make to fall on the back. *Go. miṇḍ-* (Mu.) to turn round, turn back, (Ma.) to be turned over, inverted (of the eyes); *caus.* (Ma.) *miṛ'-* to turn over, invert; (L.) *miḍinā*, *miḍiyānā* to overturn (*Voc.* 2845). *Konḍa meṛ-*, *mel-* to fall over. *Kui* *mliṅga* (*mliṅgi-*) to be turned over, turn on the side; *milipka* (< *mlik-p*; *inlik-*) to turn over (*tr.*), overturn, turn upside down; *n.* overturning; *milpa* (*mit-/miṭ-*) to overturn, change over, turn over; *mīva* (*mit-*) to be changed, transformed; *n.* transformation. *Kuwi* (S.) *mli-* to change; *mīh'nai*, *mīph'nai* to invert; *mīph'nai* id., turn over; (Isr.) *mṛi-/mṛi-* (-t-) to change into (horse, etc.); *mṛip-* (-h-) id. (*tr.*). *Kur. mulukhnā* to turn upside down, overturn, capsize (*tr.*); *mulukhnā* to get upturned, capsize (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 3988.

4871 *Ta. milir* (-v-, -nt-) to roll (as the eyes), jump, leap. *Ka. milir* to move to and fro, move about, swing, wave, jump or fly about, roll; *n.* moving to and fro, etc.; *milircu* to move about (*tr.*); *miḷḷiri* to move to and fro, move about; *miḷḷisu* to move about, fly, float, wave, jump, frisk; *meḷḷisu* to move round (*tr.*), cause to revolve, roll (as the eyeball); *meḷḷe* rolling, looking obliquely, squinting; *meḷḷa* id., a squinting man. *Tu. malave* man with squint eyes. *Te. mella* squinting, squint; *adj.* squinting, squint; *meḷāgu* to wander, rove about; behave, conduct oneself; *caus. meḷācu*; *melapu* to conduct, lead, manage; (K. also) *n.* mannerly behaviour, skill; *meliyu* to be twisted; *meli*, *melike* turn, twist; (K.) *melayu*, *meliyu* to wander, behave. *Go.* (ASu.) *melli-* to move; *mellūs-* to cause to move. DED(N) 3989.

4872 *Ta. milir* (-v-, -nt-) to become famous; *n.* greatness; *miḷi* king, chief, strong man, great man; strength, valour, etc. *? Ma. meṇukka* to shine with fat, thrive, grow stout; *meṇuppu* lustre, brilliancy, stoutness; *meṇupikka* to fatten. *Ka. milir* to prosper, flourish, increase or grow greatly, become powerful. *? Tu. meliyuni* to become rich. DED 3990.

4873 *Ta. milai* wood, forest serving as a defence, thicket, copse, bush, fenced enclosure; guard, watch; *miṭai* bush, small shrub. *Ka. meḷe* bush, clump, thicket; *miḍi* bush, small shrub. DED 3991.

4874 *Ka. miḷli*, *miṇṇi* small wooden or metal spoon; small metal vessel in the form of a cambu, any small metal vessel used for drinking. *Tu. miḷli* small metallic vessel. *Te. miḷli* small spoon, teaspoon. DED 3992.

4875 *Ta. mirai* (-pp-, -tt-) to oppress, harass; suffer, be afflicted; *n.* fear, trouble, torment. *Ma. mira* excitement, fear. *Te. meramu* to cause pain or mortification; rangle; (K. also) pierce, stab; *meṇumu* to pierce, stab; *meramera* rankling, fear, anxiety; *merameram-anu*, *merameral-aḍu* to rangle. *? Malt. mergtre* to act furiously. DED(S) 3993.

4876 *Ta. miṇ* flash, glitter, lightning; *miṇmini* firefly; *miṇṇu* (*miṇṇi-*) to emit lightning, shine, glitter; *miṇṇal* lightning; bright coin; *miṇuṅku* (*miṇuṅki-*) to glitter, shine, appear bright; *miṇukku* (*miṇukki-*) to polish, brighten, beautify, make a display; *miṇukkam*, *miṇukkāl* polish, brightness, excellence, showiness, show; *miṇ* star. *Ma. minnuka* to flash, shine; *minnal* lightning; *minni* shining; a gem in ear-rings; *minnikka* to cause to flash or shine; *minnu* lightning; *minukka* to be fine, glitter; *minukkuka* to polish, varnish, make glitter; *minukkam* shining, polish; *minuṅṅuka* to glitter; *minuppu* sparkling; *miṇ* star. *Ko. minc-* (*miṇc-*) to flash, glitter, be dazzling, lighten; *mi-n* star. *To. mic-* (*miḥ-*) to flash, lighten; *mic* lightning (in songs); *mi-n* star. *Ka. miṇa* glittering, sparkling; *miṇaku*, *miṇuku* to glitter; *n.* glitter; *minu*, *mini* sparkling, shining; *minuku*, *minugu* to shine, glitter; *n.* lustre, etc.; *miṇcu* to shine, be bright, sparkle, glitter, flash, lighten; *n.* shine, lustre, brightness, glitter, lightning; *miṇ* star. *Koḍ. minn-* (*minni-*) to lighten, flicker. *Tu. miṇmini* twinkling, glistening, dimly shining; *meṇu* glitter, sparkle; *miṇuku*, *meṇaku*, *meṇuku* sparkling; *miṇ(u)-kuni*, *meṇ(u)-kuni*, *minukuni*, *meṇuni*, *miṇcuni* to shine, sparkle, glitter; *meṇci* brightness, lightning; (B-K.) *meṇkoli*, *meṇkōri* glowworm. *Te. miṇuku* to glimmer, sparkle; *n.* glimmer, glimmering, sparkling; *miṇūgu*, *miṇūguṇu*, *miḍūgu*, *miḍūguṇu* spark of fire, firefly; *miṇ(u)ku* twinkling, twinkle, glitter, flash, ray of light; (K. also) *vb.* to glitter, shine; *minuku-minukum-anu*, *minukkuranu* to twinkle; *mineu* a flash of lightning, shining, brilliancy; (K. also) *vb.* to shine as lightning,

shine; *minna* a gem; *minamina* glitter, shining. *Pa. minnal* spark. *Ga.* (S.³) *munake* firefly. *Go.* (Tr.) *minkō* the stars which a stunned, dazed, or liverish man sees; (W. Ph.) *minko*, (Mu. Ko.) *miṇko* firefly; (Mu.) *miṇkom*, (M.) *miṇko*, (L.) *miḍkos* star; (Ma.) *min'kon(i)* (*pl. min'kosku*) star, firefly (*Voc.* 2842); (Tr.) *miḍstānā*, (W.) *miṇsālānā*, (M.) *miṇkānā*, (Ph.) *miṇsālānā*, *miṇsālānā* to flash, of lightning; (SR.) *miḍeānā* to flash; (A.) *miṇc-*, (Ma.) *miṇs-* to lighten (*Voc.* 2844); (ASu.) *miṇc-* to glitter; *miṇcval* lightning; (L.) *miḍsā*, *miṇcā* id.; (LuS.) *meershintā* to glitter; *meersheetatta* lightning; (Mu.) *miṇgul*, (Ma.) *miṇgor* spark (*Voc.* 2837); (ASu.) *miṇhūr* id. *Konḍa* (BB) *miṇs-* to lighten. *Kuwi* (Su.) *miṇh-* (*miṇst-*), *miṇs-* to lighten; (Isr.) *miṇh-* (*miṇst-*) id., glitter; *miṇspu* lightening; (S.) *miṇsi* manna; to scintillate; *miṇh'nai* to sparkle; (Mah.) *miṇig-* to shine. *Kur. hinkō* star; *biṇcō* firefly. *Malt. biṇḍke* star. Cf. 5396 *Ta. viṇ*. DED(S, N) 3994.

4877 *Kol.* (SR.) *minpen* to wink. *Kur. miṇxnā* to close the eyes, weigh down the eyelids (as one feeling drowsy); (eyes) to be closed. *Malt. minqe* to close or shut the eyes, sleep. DED(S) 3963.

4878 *To. mi-y-* (*mi-d-*) to bathe (used of the priest of the ti-, i.e. the most sacred grade of dairy). *Ka. mi*, *miyu* (*mind-*) to take a bath, bathe; cause to bathe, wash, bathe, pour over (the body); *n.* bath; *miyisu* to cause to take a bath, bathe; *miṇa*, *miṇa* bathing, bath. *Tu. miṇini* to take a bath, wash oneself; *miṇavuni* to make or cause to bathe, bathe, wash, give a bath; *miyarpuni* to wash a corpse. *Pa. mi-* (*miṇ-*) to bathe. *Ga.* (Oll.) (*nṛ*) *muy-*, (S.) *mī-*, *miy-* id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) *miy-*, (Ma. Ko.) *mī-*, (L.) *miyānā*, *miṇā* id.; (Tr.) *miḷitānā* to wash somebody else's body, esp. infants; (L.) *miṇā* to bathe another; (Mu.) *miḷ-* id. (*Voc.* 2855). *Manḍ. mī-* (-t-) to bathe. *Kui* *miva* (*mit-*) to lave, bathe or anoint oneself, be anointed or spattered; *n.* act of bathing; *miṇpa* (*mist-*) to bathe, wash (another); *n.* act of bathing; *musa* (*musi-*) to wash the head. *Kuwi* (F.) *mīali* to bathe (oneself); *mīthali* to bathe (another); (S.) *miṇai* to wash; (Su. Isr.) *mī-* (-t-) to bathe; (Isr.) *miṭ-* (-h-) to give bath. *Kur. mūjānā* to wash the face of; *miḷhṇā* to wash one's face. *Malt. mūnje* to wash another's face; *mūnjre* to wash one's own face. DED(S) 3995.

4879 *Ta. micai*, *vicai* moustache. *Ma. miṣa*, *viṣa* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of insects, antennae. *Ko. mi-c* moustache. *To. mi-s* id. *Ka. mise* id. *Koḍ. mi-se* id. *Tu. miṣe* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of an insect. *Te. miṣamu* (*pl. miṣamulu*, *miṣalu*) moustache, whiskers. *Kol. mi-sal* (*pl.*) moustache. *Nk. (Ch.) misak* id. *Go.* (M.) *miṣāṅg*, (Y.) *miṣig*, (Mu.) *miṣaṅg*, *meṇaṅg*. (Ma.) *miṣaṅg*, (Ko.) *miṣok* id. (all *pl.* forms); (S.) *miṣal* (*pl. -ku*) id. (*Voc.* 2857). *Konḍa*

mēsamku (pl.) id. *Pe.* mēsku id. *Kui* (K.) misamku id. *Kur.* miei, misi, mechā id. /Cf. Mar. miši (pl. mišā) moustache. Cf. also Santali misi, Mundari miei, misi id. (Pfeiffer, p. 183). DED(S) 3996.

4880 *Kui* minja (minji-) to attack, charge, rush or pounce upon; *n.* attack; minjora an attacker; *fem.*, *neut.* minjorja. *Kuwi* (F.) minjiteshi he snatched away from; (S.) minj-(-it-) to rob; (Isr.) minj-(-it-), mih-(-t-) to take by force; miski ā id., tug. DEDS 789.

4881 *Go.* (Tr.) minjānā to rub or wring the hands in chagrin (*Voc.* 2851). *Pe.* mīnj- (mīne-), mīnj- to punch, press. *Maṇḍ.* mīc- id. DEDS 790.

4882 *To.* mi-r- (mi-ry-), me-r- (me-ry-) to drive (buffaloes) on migration. *Br.* mīring to drive away, drive (an area) for game (Bray: Si. mīr-, me-r-, Jat. mē-r-, mēs- to wipe out). DED 791.

4883 *Ta.* mīl- (mīlv-, mīlṭ-) to return, disappear, vanish, be cured of a disease, be rescued, redeemed, liberated, pass beyond; (mīṭp-, mīṭṭ-) to liberate, extricate, release, bring back, recover, remove, cause to disappear, redeem, restore, rescue, chew the cud; mīla again; mīli returning; mīlci id., turning; bringing back, causing to return, releasing, redeeming; mīṭpu releasing, redemption, salvation; mīṭṭu (mīṭṭi-) to cause to return, save. *Ma.* mīluka to return; bring back; mīleea returning, bringing back; vīluka to return, get back; avenge; vīṭpu again; vīleea return, ransom. *Ko.* mi-ṇ- (mi-ṇd-), mi-ṇd- (mi-ṇdy-) to escape; mi-ṇṭ- (mi-ṇṭy-) to make to escape; mī-ṭ- (mī-ṭy-) to be successful in dispute or quarrel; (?) eat. Cf. 5453 *Ta.* vīṭu- kol. DED 3997.

4884 *Ta.* mīru (mīri-) to go beyond, exceed, transgress, violate, infringe, domineer, be in excess, remain over, be great, grow lofty as a tree, stout as a person, be haughty; vīru (vīri-) to be distinguished, pre-eminent, increase; *n.* excellence, distinction, abundance. *Ma.* mīpuka to exceed, transgress; vīruka to be grand, dignified, be puffed up, proud. *Ko.* mi-r- (mi-ry-) to be extreme in anything, (beauty) is great, refuse to heed. *To.* mi-r- (mi-ry-) to become uncontrollable. *Ka.* mīru to go beyond, go beyond the proper limit, transgress, evade, surpass, exceed, put into the shade; pass, elapse (as time); move out of reach, become excessive (as trouble, etc.); be elated, lofty, unrestrained or proud, act overbearingly; mīruha going beyond, transgressing, etc. *Kod.* mu-r- (mu-ri-; Mercara dialect mu-ruv-, mu-nd-) to disregard, disobey (one's words), be superior to, outdo. *Tu.* mīru much, exceeding; mīruni to transgress, violate, exceed; mīrāvuni to cause to surpass or exceed; mīrikē, mīriḡe, mīruvike transgression, violation. *Te.* mīru to exceed, transgress, excel, surpass, increase, pass, elapse, grow haughty, conceited, impertinent or disobedient. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 195) vīḡeng to

overtake. *Go.* (Tr.) wīrānā to pass, surpass, outstrip; (A. Ch.) vīr- to surpass; (Mu.) vīr- to be more than sufficient, win; (Pat.) wīdāna (d = r) to cross over (*Voc.* 3268). *Kui* mīja (mīji-) to exceed, excel, surpass, overtake, pass by, precede. DED(S) 3998.

4885 *Ta.* mīn fish. *Ma.* min. *Ko.* mi-n. *To.* mi-n. *Ka.* min. *Kod.* mi-ni. *Tu.* miny. *Pe.* minu. *Pa.* mini (pl. minul). *Go.* (Oll.) min (pl. minil). *Go.* (Tr. A. W. Ph. Mu. etc.) min (*Voc.* 2852). *Konda* (BB) min (pl. mīnga). *Pe.* min (pl. -ku). *Maṇḍ.* min (pl. -ke). *Kui* minu (pl. mīnga). *Kuwi* (F.) minu (pl. mīrika), (S.) minu (pl. mīnka), (Su. P.) minu (pl. mīnika), (Isr.) minu/mīpinu (pl. mīpika). *Malt.* minu. /Cf. Skt. mīna- fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10140. DED(S) 3999.

4886 *Ta.* muka (pp-, -nt-), mukar (v-, -nt-), mō (pp-, -nt-) to smell; mōppam smell; nosc; mōr smell; (Tinn.) mōru to smell; mōru (mūci-) to sniff; mōruce respiration, breath. *Ma.* mukakka, mukaruka to smell, kiss. *Ko.* mu-t- (mu-yt-) to smell (tr.); ? mung a kiss. *To.* mu-t- (mu-ty-) to smell (tr.); mu-t act of smelling, sniffing; scent (of track). *Ka.* mūsū to smell; (Hal.) mūcu, nūcu id. *Kod.* mu-s- (mu-si-) id. (tr.). *Tu.* mūsuni to smell, take notice; mūsū smell; mūsāvuni to make smell; mūsālyuni to scent, trace, track, smell; mugaltē scent; mūri bad smell, stench; mōga fragrance. *Te.* mūdeue, mūru-konu, mūrkonu to smell. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 139) munstoleng to sniff (i.e. munst-ōlēng sniffing, to see; cf. 1066). *Pa.* mūā-, (S.) mūā- to smell, sniff. *Go.* (Tr.) muskānā to smell at, e.g. flower; (W.) maskānā, (M.) muskānā to smell; (SR.) muskānā to inhale, enjoy perfume; (G. Mu. Ko.) mūs- to smell, sniff (*Voc.* 2932); (ASu.) mūs- to smell. *Konda* (BB) mūnz- to sniff, smell. *Pe.* mūnj- (mūne-) id. *Maṇḍ.* mūnj- id. *Kui* mūnja (mūnji-) id.; *n.* act of smelling. *Kuwi* (S.) mūnjina, (F. T.) mūnj-, (Isr.) mūnj- (-it-) to smell. ? *Kur.* nusūgnā id. DED(S, N) 4000.

4887 *Ta.* muka (pp-, -nt-) to draw (as water), bale, measure (as grain or liquid), obtain in full measure, lift, take up; mukavai drawing as water, taking up as grain, anything which is given in large quantities, bucket for drawing water, ladle, heap of paddy on the threshing floor; mukai large earthen vessel; mō (pp-, -nt-) to take in a vessel (as water). *Ko.* mu-v- (mu-d-) to scoop up (water) with pot; mu-g clay pot in which cows are milked by priests at milk-ceremony. *To.* mu- the most sacred dairy-vessel; aḡy mu- earthen vessel with various dairy uses, including that of fetching water from the stream. *Ka.* moge to take water with a vessel out of a pond, tank or stream for one's use, ladle out (any fluid with a small vessel out of a larger one), scoop, bale; *n.* state of (water) being sufficient to be taken (out of a pond, etc.); moge, mage, magi small earthen vessel for lading out; (K.²) mogape a vessel for lifting water. *Tu.* mugē, mugayi small earthen vessel; mogēre

fisherman; muggeru a Malayalam fisherman; magapuni to draw and turn over; nīru m. to draw water (or with 4617 *Ta.* makīṭi). /Cf. Mar. moghā a kind of vessel (used on water-wheels, etc.). DED(S) 4001.

4888 *Ta.* mukaṭu top, highest part, ridge of a roof, hump of a camel, platform; mōṭu height, hill, eminence, top of a house, etc.; mucei crown of the head, tuft of hair on the head, crest. *Ma.* mukaṭu the head-end of a cloth; mukal top, summit, ridge, roof. *Ko.* moyl ridge of roof. *To.* muxul id. *Ka.* mogaḡu, mogaḡu, magil id. *Tu.* mugili turret, top as of a temple; mōḡu hill. *Te.* mogaḡu ridge of roof; mōḡu raised or high ground; (Inscr.) mōru peak. *Go.* (W. Ph.) mukur comb of cock (*Voc.* 2864). /Cf. Skt. mukaṭa-, mauli- crest, diadem; BHIS, Pali makaṭa- id.; Pkt. maṭila- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10144. DED 4002.

4889 *Ta.* mukam face, mouth; mukappu front, forepart, porch, façade; mukari, mukarai forepart, front, beginning, headship; mukarimai chieftaincy; mukarai, mōrai face, chin; mukavu façade, porch; mokkaṭṭai, mokkai face. *Ma.* mukam face, front, mouth, commencement, chief; mukana forepart; mukappu frontispiece; mukaru face, forepart; mukaruka to go forward; mōr face. *To.* mīx open ground in front of village, where people sit and buffaloes are milked. *Ka.* moga face, mouth; mōre face. *Tu.* moga, mogaṇu the front; mōrē face, visage. *Te.* moga the front part, beginning, commencement, mouth of a river; mogakonu to face; mogadala the front part, front; mogamu face, mouth, the front; mōmu the face, countenance; mōra face or head, generally of the lower animals; (B.) mokkaṭṭu features, face, likeness. *Kol.* mokam face. *Nk.* mokam id. *Pa.* mokom id. *Go.* (G. Ma.) mukam, (M.) mukum id. (*Voc.* 2861); (A. S. Ko.) mokom id. (*Voc.* 2972). *Konda* mokom id.; mōro protruding face of animal. *Pe.* mūm face. *Maṇḍ.* mūmb id. *Kui* (K.) mūmbu id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr. I.) mūmbu, (S.) mūmbū, (Mah.) mūkā id. DED(S) 4003.

4890 *Ta.* mukari, mukuli, mucali, mutali fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Te.* mogali, (Inscr.) movali id. DED 4004.

4891 *Ta.* muki (v-, -nt-) to end, terminate, be finished; (pp-, -tt-) to finish, conclude, achieve, accomplish; mukivu end, termination; mīty (v-, -nt-) to end; mūicu (mūici-) id. *To.* mux- (muxθ-) (one's days) are numbered, finished. *Ka.* mugi to end, terminate, be finished, accomplished, mugiyuvike ending, ceasing, state of being complete; mugisu, mugasu, mugusu to conclude, finish (tr.). *Tu.* mugiyuni to end, terminate, cease; mugipuni to finish (tr.); mugitē, mugipu settlement, decision, contract, bargain; mugitala end, conclusion; final; mugituruni to accomplish, conclude, finish. *Te.* mugiyu to be finished, completed, ended, terminated, concluded, terminate; mugineu to finish, complete, end, terminate, conclude; mugimpu finishing, completion,

end, close, termination, conclusion; mugiyika terminating, ending. *Kui* mūga (mūgi-) to be completed, terminated, accomplished; *n.* completion, accomplishment; mūpka (< mūk-p-; mūkt-) to complete, finish, accomplish; mūpa (mūt-) id., succeed, be able, have power; *n.* ability; mugse completely, entirely. *Kuwi* (S.) mū- (-t-) to be able, sufficient; (Isr., Rayagada dial.) mū? (-t-) to be able. *Kur.* mūjnā to finish off, come to the end of, consume, spend completely; mūjnūmā to come to an end, be completed, die; (Pfeiffer 1972). DED(S) 4005.

4892 *Ta.* mukil cloud. *Ma.* mukil id. *To.* nīḡ muxul mist on hills in morning (in song; see 3675). *Ka.* mugil cloud, series or bank of clouds; the sky. *Tu.* mugalu, mugalu cloud; mugaliyuni to become cloudy (the sky). *Te.* mogulu, moyilu cloud. *Kol.* morgar id. *Pa.* malgur id. *Ga.* (Oll. P.) mogul id., sky; (S.) moggul id. *Go.* (M.) moyol, (Ma.) moyol (pl. moyosk), (L.) muyol cloud (*Voc.* 2987); (LuS.) moyoolē a cloud; (Koya T.) moyyēl id. DED(S) 4006.

4893 *Ta.* mukij (v-, -nt-) to appear in the form of a bud; (pp-, -tt-) to bud, put forth buds, appear, fold or close up as a flower in petals, shut as the eyes; display, cause to appear, bear, bring forth; kai-mmukij (pp-, -tt-) to join the palms of the hands, as in salute, prayer, etc.; mukijam flower-bud about to bloom; mukij (pp-, -tt-) to fold or close up as a flower its petals, shut as the eyes; mukai (v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to bud; *n.* opening bud; mūḡ (pp-, -tt-) to close as a bud; *n.* flower-bud; mokku flower-bud; bud-like designs on saris; mokkuḡ flower-bud; mokkuḡi (pp-, -tt-) to gather up. *Ma.* mukij a sprout, bud. ? *Ko.* mu-v- (mu-d-) to salute; kay mu-v- to make an aḡjali; move- (mov-) (priest) prays to god for someone else, moving right hand up and down. *To.* koy mux- (muxθ-) to salute. *Ka.* mugi to contract, shut up or close as a flower, close, shut as eyes, mouth, etc., join the two hands with the open palms brought together; mugisu to close (a flower; tr.); mugul to close or shut as the eyelids, bud, sprout; mugul, mugalu bud, opening bud; mugulcu to cause to contract, close or shut; shut; moggu, mogge, maggu a bud; (Hav.) mugutu flower-bud. *Tu.* mugiyuni to close, contract, shut up; kai m. to salute; muguru sprout, shoot, bud; tender, delicate; muguruni, mukuruni to bud, sprout; muggē, moggē flower-bud, germ; (BRR: Bhattacharya, non-brahmin informant) mukke bud. *Kor.* (O.) mūke flower-bud. *Te.* mogudu to close, be closed, contract, be folded; mogidincu to close, shut, fold, bring together; mogueu, mogud(u)eu, mōd(u)cu to close, shut up, contract, fold; mogga, mogada a bud; mōdupu state of being closed or shut. *Go.* (ASu.) moggi, (Koya Su.) moy bud. *Konda* mūḡ (-it-) to be closed; mūk- (-t-) to close. *Maṇḍ.* muk- to shut (mouth). *Kui* mogo bud, leaf-hud. Cf. 5113 *Ta.* moṭṭu. /Cf. Skt.

mukula- (*lex.*) mudgara- bud; Pkt. (*DNM*) moggara id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10146. DED(S, N) 4007.

4894 *Ta.* mukir, mokkul, mōrai bubble; mokkuli (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble up. *Ma.* muklikka id., ferment. *Tu.* muguli bubble. DED 4008.

4895 *Ka.* mūkutī, mūguti, (Kumt.; U.P.U.) mūgute nose-ring; (Tipt.) mukura a nose-ornament. *Tu.* mūkutī, mūkudi, mūguti a nose jewel. *Te.* mukka a sort of nose-ornament or nose-ring; muṅgara a kind of nose-ring worn by women. *Kol.* (Kin.) mukkeram, (SR.) mukkeram nose-ring; (W.) mo-karam nose-stud. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) mukra nose-ring. *Pa.* (S.) mungram id. *Go.* (G.) mukka, (SR.) mukkra, (A.) mukera id. (*Voc.* 2866); (LuS.) moongai id. Cf. 5024 *Ta.* mukku. DED(S) 4009.

4896(a) *Ta.* mukku (mukki-) to strain as a woman in travail, make great efforts; mukkal, mukku straining as in travail, great effort. *Ma.* mukku to strain, grunt, make an effort as in travail or when easing nature; mukkal, mukkam straining, etc.; mukku to press, strain at stool. *Ko.* muk- (muky-) to strain to deliver child, make a strenuous effort; muk act of straining, great effort. *To.* muk- (muky-) to grunt while defecating when constipated; hesitate. *Ka.* mukki, mukkar to strain, make violent efforts in pain, etc. *Tu.* mukkuruni to snort, grunt, growl; mukku snorting, grunting, growling; (B-K.) buku to strain. *Te.* mukku to strain, exert with a strain or strenuously, moan, groan, grumble. *Pe.* muk- (-t-) to lift with effort. ? *Br.* mukking to stammer.

(b) *Ma.* mūluka to groan, moan, mumble, buzz, assent with a hem; mūlal hum, groan, buzzing noise. *Ka.* mulugu, muluku to strain with a grunting, groaning, or moaning noise, be in labour, groan when lifting a heavy load; muluku straining, etc., in childbirth. *Te.* mūl(u)gu to groan, moan as from pain, murmur, grumble; *n.* groan, moan, murmur, grumbling; mulugu to murmur. *Kol.* (SR.) mūlg- to groan. ? *Kuwi* (S.) mūlginaī to sulk. DED(N) 4010.

4897 *Ta.* mukku (mukki-) to eat in large mouthfuls; mokku (mukki-), mokki-tin- to eat greedily in large mouthfuls. *Ka.* mukku to eat in a certain manner, put any dry grain, etc., into the mouth with the hollowed hand and gobble; mukkul, mukkuḷ mouthful of water for rinsing the mouth, rinsing the mouth, cleaning the teeth; mukkuḷisu to rinse the mouth, spit out, abandon, reject. *Tu.* mukkuṇi to gobble, swallow, devour; mukka-vuni to over-feed (*tr.*); mukkele voracious man; mukkuḷi, mukkuḷi mouthful of any liquid; mukkuḷiyuni, mukkuḷiyuni to gargle or rinse the mouth. *Te.* bokku to eat greedily, stuff the mouth and eat voraciously, gobble. *Kuī* muka (muki-) to cast food into the mouth with the hand; mukal mouthful;

mukal giva to rinse out the mouth, take a mouthful, gargle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) buk- (-it-) to gobble, swallow. Cf. 5127 *Ma.* mōkuka. DED 4011.

4898 *Ta.* mukku corner, lane, nook. *Ma.* mukku corner, narrow lane. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) mūṅgi corner. *To.* muk edge; muk corner, edge. *Tu.* mukku corner, narrow lane. *Kuī* mudgu corner. *Kur.* mūxā edge, brink, margin. DED(N) 4012.

4899 *Ka.* mukku a certain vessel, pot, pan or cup. *Te.* mūkuḍu an earthen pan, a plate, covering dish. DED 4013.

4900 *Ta.* mūhā mongoose, *Viverra ichneumon.* *Ka.* mūṅgi, mūṅṅisi, mūṅṅuli, mūṅṅili, mūṅṅali, mūṅṅuri. *Tu.* mūṅṅili, mūṅṅuli, mūṅṅiḷ. *Te.* mūṅṅi, mūṅṅisa. *Kol.* mūṅṅus. *Nk.* mūṅṅak. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) mūṅṅus. *Go.* (S²) mūṅṅi pōtu. *Go.* (Tr.) mūṅṅus, (Y.) mūṅṅus, (S.) mūṅṅi, (A.) mūṅṅus (*Voc.* 2870); (ASu.) mūṅṅus. *Koṇḍa* mūṅṅi, mūṅṅi cka. *Kuwi* (P.) mūṅṅi orli. / Cf. Skt. (Ilcm. *Uṇ.*) madṅṅa-, (Bhoj. *Uṇ.*) magṅṅa-, Pkt. mam-gusa-, muggasa-, muggusu-, Il. mūṅṅus, māṅṅus, Mar. mūṅṅus, mūṅṅas, Sgh. mūṅṅai; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9702. DED(S, N) 4014.

4901 *Pe.* muh- (must-) to chew. *Kuī* muhpa (muht-) to munch, chew, grind the teeth. DEDS 793.

4902 *Ta.* mucar buttermilk, curds; mōr buttermilk, curd diluted with water. *Ma.* mōr buttermilk. *Ko.* mōr id. (in proverbs). *To.* mo-r id. (used only at the ti. dairy). *Ka.* mōsar(u), masaru curds. *Koḍ.* mo-rī buttermilk; kaṭṭi mo-rī curd (cf. s.v. 1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu). *Tu.* mōsar curds. *Te.* (SAN) mōru buttermilk. ? *Br.* maringing to form into curds, curdle. / Cf. Skt. mōraṭa-, mōrapa-sour buttermilk. DED(S) 4015.

4903 *Ta.* muci (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, be crumpled as a garment, be tired, feel discouraged; (-pp-, -tt-) to faint, become tired, be distressed, grow thin, perish; mucippu thinness, emaciation, languor, debility, fatigue, weariness, destruction; mucivu crumpling. *Ma.* muṣikka to dirty; muṣiyuka to grow faint, weary, be worn out, dirty; muṣical wearisomeness; muṣippikka to tire. *Ka.* mucuṅṅu to become torpid or stupefied, lose consciousness, faint away, swoon, be troubled in mind. *Te.* musincu to be spoiled, become weak or unsound, decay, decline, fail; mucicru to grieve, sorrow; mucicri one who is sorrowful; mucicintanamu perturbation, sorrow, grief. DED(S) 4016.

4904 *Te.* musi musi navvu a smile. *Pa.* muck- to smile. *Go.* (Tr.) mus mus kowwānā to smile or half-laugh (*Voc.* 2931); (ASu.) mus mus kav- to smile. *Pe.* mus mus in- id. *Kuī* musu/musuk inba to chuckle, grin, smile. *Kur.* muskānā, musmusnā to smile. / An areal etymology for which cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10227, *muss- (e.g. Il. muskānā to smile,

Nep. musmusānu id.), and no. 14754 Lahnda muskan id. DFN 70.

4905 *Ka.* muṣṭi the vomit nut, *Strychnos nux vomica.* *Te.* muṣṭi, muṣṭi id. *Pa.* (S.) muṣṭi id. DED 4017.

4906 *Ta.* muciru, muyiru red ant. *Ma.* miṛu, niṛu id. *Kuī* muraṛi, (P.) muṛi large red ant, (K.) muci traku a kind of ant. *Kuwi* (T.) muḥiri id. DED(S) 4018.

4907 *Pa.* (S.) muc a kind of grass. *Go.* (LuS.) moochee the moochan grass. / ? < IA. DEDS 794.

4908 *Ka.* (Ilav.) mujaṇṭi a kind of honey (very small bees). *Tu.* mujaṇṭe, mujiṇṭi, mojaṇṭi a small kind of bee; a honeycomb; majaṇṭi a small kind of bee; its wax.

4909 *Pa.* muṇṇur mucus of nose. *Go.* (Oil.) muṇzur (z = dz), (S³) muṇur id. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) mūter, (Ma.) mūter id. (*Voc.* 2939); (LuS.) mootyagai running discharge from the nose. *Koṇḍa* mūri mucus of nose. *Pe.* mūci id. *Maṇḍ.* mūci id. *Kuī* mūsi, (K.) mūci id. *Kuwi* mūci (Su.) id., (F.) phlegm, (S.) cold (i.e. in the nose), (Isr.) id., mucus. *Kur.* musṣ running from the nose. *Malt.* muso snot; the nose. ? *Ko.* muku- snot. DED(S) 4019.

*4910 *Ta.* mucu langur, *Serripithecus priamus.* *Ma.* moca a light-coloured monkey (or with 4626 *Ka.* maṅga). *Ka.* musu, musuku, musuva a large and black kind of ape; (Ilav.) muju black monkey; (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 98) mucca black-faced monkey. *Koḍ.* muccē langur. *Tu.* muji, muju a black monkey. *Te.* koṇḍa-muccu large black-faced monkey, baboon. *Kol.* muy black-faced monkey; (Ilav.) mui langur. *Nk.* muy black-faced monkey. *Pa.* muy id. *Go.* (P.) muy id. *Go.* (Tr.) mūnj (*pl.* mūsk) langur monkey (female); (W.) mūnjai ape; (M.) mūnj monkey; (D. Mu.) mūnjai, (Ma.) mūnji, (S.) mūnju, (Ko.) mūnj black-faced monkey (*Voc.* 2937). *Kuī* mūsu (*pl.* mūska) sp. monkey or ape. *Kuwi* (F.) mūhū (*pl.* mūska) monkey (human); (S.) mūhu monkey; (Su.) mūhu (*pl.* mūska), (Isr.) mūhu (*pl.* mūska) black-faced monkey. *Malt.* muge baboon. DED(S, N) 4020.

4911 *Ta.* mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *Rivea ornata*; clove-scented creeper, *R. hypocrateriformis*; a kind of creeper, *Ipomoea candidans*; mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *R. ornata.* *Ka.* musuṭe elephant creeper, *Argyrea speciosa* Sweet. DED 4021.

4912 *Ta.* mucuṭṭar low, mean people. *Ma.* (DCV) muṣaṭan coward. *Ka.* musuṇḍi, mūsaṇḍi a crooked, perverse, rude person, a coward; musuṇḍitana crookedness, perversity, cowardice. *Tu.* musuṇḍi, musuṇḍi a shameless woman. DED(S) 4022.

4913 *Ta.* mucumucukai bristly bryony creeper, *Mukia scabrella.* *Ma.* musumusukka

Bryonia scabra. [*M. scabrella* Arn. = *B. scabrella* Linn.] DED 4023.

4914 *Te.* musuru a constant or continued rain. *Pe.* muṇḍu dinom/dina rainy season. *Ga.* (P.) muṣuṇḍ din rainy season. *Go.* (M.) musur, (Ko.) musur, muṣur rain (*Voc.* 2933). *Koṇḍa* musur constant rain, cloudiness; mosop cloud(s), being overcast (of the sky). DED(S) 4024.

4915 *Ta.* mucu (mucci-) to cover; mūy (-v- -nt-, mūyi-) to cover, fill, surround closely; *n.* a cover; moy (-pp-, -tt-) to cover, enclose; ? muyaṅku (muyaṅki-) to embrace, copulate; muyakkam embrace, copulation. *Ko.* muc- (muc-) to cover; mucan tight-fitting cover. *To.* mūc- (mūc-) to cover; mūcxu- lid, cover. *Ka.* mucu to close, shut, shut up, cover, conceal; *n.* shutting; muccaka closing, shutting; muccalu closing, covering, screening; muccala covering, cover, lid; mucuice shutting, closing; mucuice covering, ceiling of room; muccisu to cause to close; muccuvike shutting, etc.; mucce cover, lid; musuku to cover. *Koḍ.* muc- (mucci-) to close; mucci lid, cover. *Tu.* mucuni to shut, close, cover, screen, shelter; mucca, muccala, mucci, mucu lid of vessel; muccapṭe a close mouthpiece; muccavuni to cause to shut; muccige lid, cover, ceiling. *Te.* mūyu to cover, cover up, shut, close, conceal, hide, screen; (K. also) be shut, closed, (flower) closes its petals; mūta covering, shutting, a cover, lid, shutter; muṣṭu, muṣṭuḍu cover, covering, veil; muṣṭu-vaḍu to be covered, veiled; (K.) mucu to close (*intr.*, *tr.*); (K.) muncu to cover, envelop. *Kol.* (SR.) mus- to close, cover. *Nk.* mus- to cover. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) muc- to cover, close, shut (door); mucip- to cover oneself, fill up a hole. *Pa.* muy- to cover oneself; muypip- (muypit-) to cover (another); mucca shell-covering of the snail. *Go.* (Oil.) muy- to cover oneself with wrapper; (S.) mūyk- (mūyt-), mūy- to close, cover. *Go.* muccānā (Tr.) to wrap something round one's body, put new skins on a drum, (Ph.) to cover; (M.) muccānā, (A. Y.) muc-, (G. Mu. S.) muc- to cover; (Ko.) muc-, mus- id., put on outer cloak; (Tr.) muccei, (Ph. Mu.) mucce a lid or cover; (Ma.) mucce cover of pot, lid (*Voc.* 2872); (Koya Su.) mōs- to cover. *Koṇḍa* mus- (-t-) to bury (as a corpse), cover (a pit), close (with lid); caus. musis-/muspis-. *Pe.* muc- (mucc-) to cover, bury; muci lid. *Maṇḍ.* muc- to bury. *Kuī* musa (musi-) to cover (a drum with skin or an umbrella with cloth); munja (munji-) to be covered, buried; muspa (must-) to cover, bury; *n.* burying; (K.) muc- to shut. *Kuwi* (Su.) muh- (must-), (F.) mūssali, (S.) muḥnai to bury; (Isr.) muc- (-it-) to cover up. *Kur.* muccnā to close door or lid, shut; muccō a fishing basket; muṣuṅnā to envelop, wrap in, pack into a bundle. *Malt.* muce to close or shut up; musge to pack up, tie into a bundle; musgre to be closed. *Br.*

must shut, closed. Cf. 5030 Ta. mūcu. DED (S, N) 4025.

4916 Ta. muñci reedy sugar-cane, *Saccharum arundinaceum*. Ka. muñji, muñja, mode, madi, node S. *munja*. Tu. muñji id. / ? < Skt. muñja- S. *sara* or *munja*. [S. *arundinaceum* Retz. = S. *munja* Roxb. = S. *sara* Roxb.] DED 4026.

4917 Go. (Ma.) munji, mudi, (Ko.) munj forehead (Voc. 2873). Kui (K.) munju id. Kuwi (Su. S.) munju, (Isr.) münju, (F.) monju id. From DED(S) 4129.

4918 Ta. muññai, munnai firebrand teak, *Premna*; headache tree; dusty-leaved firebrand teak; woolly-leaved firebrand teak; charcoal tree. Ma. muñña *Premna integrifolia* (the wood serves to produce fire by attrition). DED 4027.

4919 Ta. muṭaṅku (muṭaṅki-) to contract, become lame or maimed, bend, be spoiled; abide, remain, stay, lie down; n. rheumatism; lane, turning in a street; muṭaṅkar physical exhaustion as in confinement; muṭaṅkal being bent as a bow; roll of palm-leaf used in letter-writing; muṭaṅki bed-ridden person; elbow or jutting part of a piece of land; muṭakku (muṭakki-) to bend as knee, arm, etc.; wind round, wrap (as one's person), cause to bend or contract, disable (as one's limbs), roof in (as a hut), cover, lie down; n. curve, bend, tongue corner of a winding sheet, a kind of ring; muṭakkam contraction, lameness, being crippled by paralysis, bend, curve; muṭantai lameness, anything bent, amenorrhoea; muṭam crippled condition of leg or arm, anything bent, bend; muṭalai ball, globe, twist in the fibre as of firewood; muṭavan lame, lame man; (Shanmugam) muṭatti lame woman; muṭavu (muṭavi-) to limp; muṭukkar short street, pathway difficult to pass, lane; mountain cavern, place where water presses against a tank and erodes, interstice, interspace; muṭukku corner, narrow winding street; muṭaṅku (muṭaṅki-) to be contracted, withdrawn, bent, be subject to; n. withdrawing, contracting, bending, shaking off drowsiness or laziness by stretching one's limbs, idleness. Ma. muṭam, muṭakkam contraction of members as by landwind, lameness; muṭakālam lame-footed (said of birds, etc.); muṭakka to limp, halt; muṭantan, muṭavan lame; fem. muṭanti, muṭavi; muṭaṅhuka to become lame; muṭakku an uneven palm-leaf; muṭukku corner, narrow passage. Ko. moṟy state of having crippled or no arms or legs; moṟyn man with no arms or legs, or crippled; fem. moṟvy. Ka. muduku, mudugu, mudubu to bend, shrink, become crooked, be contracted, be distorted; bend (tr.) crook, distort, etc.; n. bending, shrinking, becoming or being crooked, being distorted, curve, corner, angle. Kod. (Shanmugam) muṭa lameness; muṭavēn lame man; muṭavati lame woman. Tu. muṭa stiffness, rigidity; muṭaṅky, muṭaṅky crookedness,

obliquity; a humpback; perversity, obstinacy; crooked, perverse; muṭaṅkuni to become crooked, bow, bend; muṭaṅkely side, margin, edge; muṭaṅkele humpbacked man, perverse man; muṭajily shrinking; muṭe stiff. Te. muṭuta wrinkle, crumpling of paper; muṭūgu, muṭūgu to become closed, (K. also) contract, shrivel up; muṭūcu, (K. also) muṭūcu to close (tr.), contract, (K. also) cause to shrink; muṭucu-konu to shrink, shrivel, contract, close up. Kol. muṭkia car-ring. Pa. muṭ- to stoop, bend, bow; muṭip- (muṭit-) to make to stoop or bend. Go. (ASu.) muṭṭūs- to shrink (intr.). Kuwi (T.) muṭ- to how, bend body. Cf. 4935 Ta. muṭtu and 5114 Ta. muṭṭai. DED(S, N) 4028.

4920 Ta. muṭalai bad smell as of flesh; muṭuku bad odour, stench; muṭai flesh, stench, offensive odour, smell of sour butter-milk or curds. Ma. muṭa dirt as in cloth, salt, sugar, etc.; muṭayuka to be soiled, dirty. Ka. (K.?) muṭe-nār to smell badly. DED 4029.

4921 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten, make into a knot, put on, adorn; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie, decorate with, put on as flowers; n. knot, tie, tuft or coil of hair, man's hair tuft, crown of head, top as of mountain, bundle as of paddy seedlings for transplantation, noose; muṭicu tie, tuft of hair, small bundle, knot in wood; muṭinar those who tie knots; muṭippu tying, fastening, tie, knot, bundle. Ma. muṭi knot, bundle of rice plants, top-knot, hair of head, head-dress; muṭa knot; muṭikka, muṭiyuka to tie up; muṭippu money tied up in a cloth, esp. for being presented. Ko. mury knot tied by priest in his front hair, ascetic's hair-knot; mury a-l Toda conical dairy. To. mury beautifully shaped top (as of tree), top of conical dairy; mudy hair (as cut in paying vow); in: mudy iṅk- (see 516). Ka. muṭi to bind or tie the hair, fasten or set in the hair of the head, as flowers, etc.; n. knot or bundle of hair, braid of hair, bundle of grain packed in straw; muṭisu to fasten or set in the hair-knot or braids (of others), as flowers; muṭipu, muṭupu bundle, money-bag. Tu. muṭi bundle of rice packed in straw, lump of tamarind packed in leaves, (B-K.) tuft; muṭiyuni to be turned into a knot, be knotty; muṭipini, muṭipuni to dress the head with flowers, make the top-knot tight; muṭipavuni to have a person's head dressed with flowers; muṭipu, muṭupu, muṭupely bundle of money, jewels, etc., devoted to an idol; muṭepini, muṭepuni to bind. Te. muṭi knot, tie, joint in reed, bundle; muṭiya bundle, knot; muṭūcu, muṭucu to tie in a knot or bundle; muṭupu bundle of money, jewels, etc.; money or jewels promised by a vow and reserved to be offered to a god or goddess. Kol. muṭi knot. Konda muṭi id. Br. muṭṭux knot, bundle; knotted. Cf. 5037 Ta. muṭai. DED(S, N) 4030.

4922 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to end, terminate, be completed, effected, accomplished, be destroyed, perish, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to end (tr.), terminate, effect, accomplish, destroy; muṭipu, muṭivu end, finality, completion, conclusion, decision, death, limit; muṭimār those who accomplish things; muṭiya unto the end, finally; muṭiyal all, whole. Ma. muṭiyuka to come to an end; muṭikka to finish, spend, destroy; muṭippu destruction; muṭiyan waster, prodigal; muṭivu end, destruction, extravagance. Ko. muṭ- (muṭ-) to finish (work); aṟymury ge- (ge-) to overcome (someone) in a fight (for aṟy-, see 77 Ta. aṟu). Ka. muṭi to end, come to an end, become extinct; n. end, ruin, destruction; muṭipu to end. ? Tu. muṭusuni to eat up, consume. Te. (K.) mūdu, mūdu to end (intr.), terminate, (death) to approach. Go. (Ma.) muṭi end, termination (Voc. 2922). Kuwi (S.) muṭh'nai to complete; (Isr.) muṭ- (-t-) id.; be finished. DED(S) 4031.

4923 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to appear, be possible, capable. Ko. mury- (muṭ-) to be possible, be able. DED 4032.

4924 Ta. muṭi-vārai cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*. Ka. muṭivāla A. *schoenanthus* Linn. Tu. muṭivāla, muṭṭela, muṭyala, muṭyela A. *muricatus*. Cf. 5374 Ta. muṭi-vārai. [A. *squarrosus* Linn. = A. *muricatus* Retz.] DED 4033.

4925 Ta. muṭuku (muṭuki-) to hasten, be in haste, move quickly, become urgent, throng and surge, be strong, meet, advance against; n. a rapid movement in verse; muṭukal quickness, strength; muṭukku (muṭukki-) to urge, bring pressure on, drive in as a screw, drive, cause to run as a horse, set in motion, bite off hurriedly, plough, induce, urge on, feel urgently as the call of nature, increase in price, hasten; n. urging, pressing hard, increase (of price), dearness, strength, power, pride, arrogance stiffness of manners; muṭukkaṭi busy time, critical moment; muṭukkam high price, tightness; muṭukkap strong man; muṭalai strength, greatness. Ma. muṭukkuka to urge on, e.g. cattle. Ko. mury- (mury-) to be screwed up; muryk- (muryk-) to screw into place, keep (wife) in order; muryk showing of strength in contests (wrestling, running, etc.). To. muṭ(k) kiy- to be persistent. Cf. 4846 Ta. miṭal. DED 4034.

4926 Ta. muṭuku bracelet made of lac, ring. Ma. muṭuku bracelet, woodbind to tie up sugar-cane. DED 4035.

4927 Ta. muṭai (-v-, -nt-) to braid, plait, wattle; n. ola basket, umbrella of palm-leaves; muṭaiṭal plaiting, braiding, that which is plaited. Tu. muṭepini, muṭepuni to plait, braid, knit; muṭeyuni, muṭevuni to be folded, get entangled; muṭe screen made of coconut leaves. Te. muṭuta plait, coil. Cf. 4853 Ta. miṭai. DED(S) 4036.

4928 Ko. muṭmuṭ, muṭa- muṭmuṭ with-out any reason. Kod. muṭdate, muṭdate-ṅgi for no reason. DED 4037.

4929 Ta. muṭṭattanam ignorance, stupidity; muṭṭan dunce; muṭṭai id., simpleton, stupid fellow; muṭṭattam stupidity, pertinacity or conceit arising from ignorance. Ma. muṭṭan a stout, obstinate, stupid person; muṭṭai, muṭṭalan obstinate, hopelessly stupid. Ka. muṭṭala cowardice, bluntness, stupidity; muṭṭalu coward, stupid man. Tu. muṭṭalu very stupid or indigent man. Cf. 5135 Ta. moṭu. DED 4038.

4930 Ta. muṭṭu short log, wooden prop. Ma. muṭṭam, muṭṭan trunk, log of wood; muṭṭi short log or block. Pa. moṭṭi log, beam. Go. (Ko.) moṭ log of wood (Voc. 2976). DED(S) 4039.

4931 Ta. muṭṭi small earthen pot. Ma. muṭṭi vessel used for drawing toddy. Tu. muṭṭi small kind of earthen pot equal to a pint, by which toddy is sold to customers. DED 4040.

4932 Ta. muṭṭu (muṭṭi-) to dash against, butt, oppose, meet, assault, attack, fight; n. battering, butting; muṭṭikai jeweller's small hammer. Ma. muṭṭu knocking, tapping, butting, dunning; muṭṭuka to dash against, knock, tap, butt, strike as a bell or clock; muṭṭikka to press, harass, make to hit, knock, dash, etc.; muṭṭi hammer. Ko. muṭ- (muc-) to meet, harm; miṭk small hammer. To. mil-muṭy (to quarrel) about (for mil, see 5086); ? muṭ- (muṭy-) to outstrip. Ka. moṭṭu to rap the head (of another) with the knuckles of the fist; n. a rap with the knuckles of the fist. Kod. muṭṭ- (muṭṭi-) to bump against. Te. moṭṭu to give a blow or stroke with the knuckles, esp. on the head, give a blow or knock on one hard body with another that is smaller; moṭṭu, moṭṭukāya a knock with the knuckles, a blow on a hard body with one that is smaller. Pa. muṭṭ- to hammer; muṭka blow with fist. Ga. (P.) muṭa fist. Go. (Mu.) muṭ, (Ko.) muṭiya hammer; (Mu.) muṭka a blow (Voc. 2874). Pe. muṭla hammer. Mand. muṭla id. Kuwi (Su.) muṭla id. Kur. muṭga'āna to deal a heavy blow with the fist; muṭga, muṭka clenched hand or fist, hammering with the fist; muṭka'āna to hit or hammer at with the fist. / Cf. Skt. muṭ- to crush, grind, break; Turner, CDIAL, no. 10186. DED(S) 4041.

4933 Ta. muṭṭu (muṭṭi-) to hinder, be hindered, prevented; n. hindrance, obstacle, impediment, difficulty as in passing, prop, support; muṭakku (muṭakki-) to prevent, hinder; n. hindrance, delay; muṭakkam restraint, hindrance; muṭukkāṭi hindrance, objection, thwarting, straits, difficulties; muṭaṅku (muṭaṅki-) to be hindered, frustrated. Ma. muṭṭu impediment, stoppage; muṭṭuka to be hindered, stopped; muṭṭikka to stop, hinder, block up; muṭaṅhuka to be

hindered, obstructed; **muṭakkam** hindrance, stop, suspension; **muṭakku** prohibition, suspension; **muṭakkuka** to stop, impede, arrest, forbid. **Ka.** **muṭṭu** impediment, hindrance, stoppage; prop, stay. **Go.** (Tr.) **mūṭānā** to be blocked, of a bamboo or gun-barrel; (A.) **mur-** to be blocked up; **muh-** to block up; (SR.) **muhānā** to plug; (Ph.) **muhānā** to block up with earth (Voc. 2895, 2935). **Br.** **mūṭk** stopper, bung; **mūṭk** tining to stop up. DED(S) 4042.

4934 **Ta.** **muṭṭu** pollution, menses. **Ma.** **muṭṭuka** to touch. **Ko.** **muṭ-** (muc-) to touch (corpse at funeral). **To.** **muṭ-** (muf-) id. **Ka.** **muṭṭu** to touch, come in contact with, reach, arrive; be laid out, be expended or used as money; **n.** touching, touch, contact, defilement by contact, menses, lochia; **muṭṭayisu** to touch, reach; **muṭṭal**, **muṭṭale**, **muṭṭave**, **muṭṭil**, **muṭṭu** touch, contact, menses, impurity from childbirth; **muṭṭisu** to cause to touch, convey, cause to reach, deliver, expend; **muṭṭuvali** expenses, outlay; **muṭṭuvike**, **muṭṭuha** touching, touch, contact. **Tu.** **muṭṭuni** to touch, attain, reach, arrive, come to hand, cost; **muṭṭu** touching, touch, contact; menstruation, ceremonial uncleanness; **muṭṭavuni** to cause to touch, accompany to one's destination, cause to reach, deliver; **muṭṭa** proximity, nearness; near; **muṭṭadāye** a relation, man with whom one can associate; **fem.** **muṭṭadāy;** **muṭṭuvali**, **muṭṭoli** expense, cost. **Te.** **muṭṭu** to touch, be received, obtained or paid (as a thing or money), reach; **n.** touch, contact; menses; menstuous; **muṭṭu-konu** to touch; **muṭṭu-kōlu** touching, contact; **muṭṭuta**, **muṭṭudi** a menstruous woman; **muṭṭagu**, **muṭṭavu** to be in menses; **muṭṭineu** to make or cause to touch. **Go.** (W.) **muṭis** (Ph.) **muṭtis**, **muṭtis**, (Pat.) **motas** (i.e. **moṭas**). (LSJ, Chanda Marā, p. 540) **moṭras** near (Voc. 2875). **Konda** **muṭ-** to touch. DED(S) 4043.

4935 **Ta.** **muṭṭu** knee, elbow, knuckle. **Ma.** **muṭṭu** knob, joint or knot of cane or bamboo, knee and elbow. **To.** **muṭ** elf bone from elbow to wrist, top joint of front leg of a calf. **Tu.** **muṭṭe** knuckles, joints of fingers. **Te.** **cēti-muḍuku** elbow; **kāli-muḍuku**, **muḍumu** knee. **Kol.** (SR.) **muḍṣu**, (Pat., p. 19) **mūḍs**, (P.) **mūṭug** id.; (Kin.) **mūṭuc** id., elbow. **Go.** (S.³) **muḍkui** knee-cap. Cf. 4919 **Ta.** **muṭaṅku**. DED 4044.

4936 **Ta.** **muṭṭu** dilemma, need, want; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** to be pressed, perplexed, be in difficulty or extremity as one beset by creditors; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** dilemma, need, want, trouble, distress, evil. **Ma.** **muṭṭu** being non-plussed, perplexity, want; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** straits, want; tormenting, importunity. ? **Ko.** **muṇḍu** state of man unable to pay debt, rent, or contribution. **Ka.** **muṭṭu** nonplus, embarrassment, want. **Tu.** **muṭṭu-kadi**, **muṭṭu-gadi** critical state, dangerous illness, narrow path, straitened circumstances. **Te.** **muṭṭu-paḍu** to be embarrassed, be in trouble or

fix, be distressed; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** trouble, embarrassment, fix, trouble. DED(S) 4045.

4937 **Ta.** **muṭṭu** tool, instrument, sundry things. **Ko.** **muṭga-rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba (he gives tool, etc.); Kota economic associate with Toda (less formal than **keḷ** relationship). **To.** **muṭ** things given by Kotas to Todas, including tools. **Ka.** **muṭṭu** implement, tool, thing, utensils, furniture, things belonging to a house as beams, etc. **Te.** **muṭṭu** instrument, tool. Cf. 3041 **Ta.** **taṭṭumuṭṭu**. DED 4046.

4938 **Ta.** **muṭṭu** (muṭṭi-) to be deficient; **n.** shortness, deficiency. **Ma.** **muṭṭāṅu** river with a short course; **muṭṭu** anything short; **muṭṭan** short, a dwarf, dwarfish; **muṭṭatti**, **muṭṭi** short woman. **Ko.** **moḍ** short of stature; **moṇ** short. **Tu.** **muṇḍa** small. **Kol.** (Pat., p. 111) **moṭṭi** short. **Nk.** **moṭṭik** id. **Pa.** **muṇḍi** id. **Go.** (Mu.) **muṇḍa** small; (Ko.) **moṇḍo** short; (Tr.) **muṇḍa** wiring (should be **wirinj**) thumb (Voc. 2881). Cf. 4661 **Ta.** **maṭṭam**. DED(S) 4047.

4939 **Ta.** **muṭṭai** egg, ovum; world as a globe; **muṭṭai** egg. **Ma.** **muṭṭa**, **moṭṭa** id. **Ko.** **moṭ** id. **To.** **muṭy** id. **Ka.** **moṭṭe** id. **Koḍ.** **muṭṭe** id., testis. **Tu.** **moṭṭe** egg. DED 4048.

4940 **Ta.** **muṭṭai** dry cake of cowdung. **Ka.** **mūḍal** dry cowdung. **Te.** **muṭamu** cowdung found dried in woods. DEDS 795.

4941 **Ko.** **muṭm** (*obl.* **muṭt-**) day when moon is not visible. **To.** **muṭ** new moon; **muṭ po-ṭ** day when moon is not visible. DED 4049.

4942 **Tu.** **muḍḍi** buttock. **Te.** **muḍḍi** id., anus; back, hind part; **mūḍi** anus. **Pa.** **muṭus** lower back. **Go.** (S.³) **muḍḍi** back, anus (< **Te.**). **Go.** (Ma.) **muṭonji** buttock (Voc. 2876). **Konda** **muḍi** female organ. **Kui** **moḍengi**, **moḍenji** rump of a bird or fowl; **Kuwi** (P.) **mūḍḍi**, (Isr.) **muḍi** anus. DED(S) 4050.

4943 **Go.** (Tr.) **munum** the share of a field which is given to a weeder to work in (Voc. 2888). **Kuwi** (Isr.) **mupnuba** arc of work.

4944 **Pe.** **mupkāni**, **mulkāni** wife. **Kur.** **mukkā** id., woman. DEDS 796.

4945 **Pa.** **munda** tank. **Go.** (Oll.) **munda** id. **Go.** (Mu.) **munda** id. (Voc. 2882). **Konda** (BB) **munda** bund, embankment. **Pe.** **munda** tank, bund. **Kui** **munda** tank, reservoir. / Cf. Halbi **munda** tank. DED(S) 4051.

4946 **Ka.** (Ilav.) **muṇḍi** a kind of yam with very broad leaves. **Tu.** (B-K.) **muṇḍi**, **moṇḍi** a kind of bulbous root used in preparing curry.

4947 **Ta.** **muṇṭu** a short-sized cloth. **Ma.** **muṇṭu** the short cloth of Kēraḷa men. **Ko.** **muṇḍ** waistcloth. **To.** **muḍ** cloth worn over shoulders by Badaga women (< Badaga **muṇḍu**). **Ka.** **muṇḍu** short cloth used as a turban or as an undergirth cloth. **Koḍ.** **muṇḍi** waistcloth. **Tu.** **muṇḍu** small upper

garment; **muppi** the folds of a male's cloth. DED 4052.

4948 **Ka.** **muṇḍige** post; (PBh.) **mūḍige** a pole (planted in the middle for support). **Tu.** **mūṇḍu** a pole to support a wooden bridge. **Go.** (Oll. P.) **muṇḍe** post, pillar. **Go.** (SR.) **muṇḍā**, (G. Ma.) **munda**, (Ko.) **muṇḍe** id. (Voc. 2883); (ASu.) **muṇḍā** a wooden pole in the shape of Bhima; **muṇḍel** pole. **Konda** **muṇḍam** erected poles in the construction of cowpen. **Pe.** **muṇḍa** pillar. **Kuwi** (Su. Mah. Isr.) **munda** post, pillar. / Possibly of 1A origin; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10191; *DBIA*, no. 299. DEDS(N) 798.

4949 **Kui** **muṇḍu** cucumber. **Kuwi** (Su. P. T. Mah. Isr.) **muṇḍra** id. DEDS 797.

4950 **Ta.** **mutal** beginning, first as in rank, place, etc.; cause, God as the first cause, one who is first or oldest, best, that which is superior; principal, fund, capital, money yielding interest; place; **mutalvar** persons beginning with; celestials; **mutalvan** one who is first, chief, head, god, king, father; **mutalvi** lady of first rank; **mutall** head, chief, religious leader; **mutalu** (*mutali-*) to commence, begin, come first, have a beginning, have as the origin, begin with; **mutanmai** priority superiority, supremacy; **mutir** (-v-, -nt-) to precede, excel, surpass; **mutirvu** excess, plenty. **Ma.** **mutal** beginning; blossom or catkin of Artocarpus, considered as the first fruit (**mūttu**) and superstitiously plucked off; principal or capital, stock in trade, property, money; **mutanma** greatness; **mutali** headman; **mutalvan** a chief; **mutiruka** to go forward, be beforehand, early; **mutirtuka** to forestall. **To.** **moḍil** valuable thing. **Ka.** **modal**, **madalu** state of being first, preceding, in front, prior; state of being chief, the chief thing; beginning, extremity or tip; original, principal or capital, stock in trade; at the beginning, first, etc., for the first time; **motta-modal**, **moda-modal** the very beginning, at the very first; **modaliga** a chief, headman. **Koḍ.** **moda** an article belonging to one. **Tu.** **mudely** origin; cause, capital, principal. **Te.** **modalu** beginning, commencement, origin, source, principal, capital, the chief or principal thing or person, base, basis, foundation; **moṭṭa-modal** the very beginning; **moṭṭa-modaṭa(n)** at the very beginning; **modaṭa(n)** at first, in the beginning; **modaṭi** first, earliest, foremost, former, earlier, prior, original, primary, chief, principal. **Go.** (S.³) **modaṭ** *adj.* first. **Go.** (L.) **modol** beginning (Voc. 2980); (ChD.) **mothur**, (Ph.) **mohtur** id. (Voc. 2979). **Konda** **modol** (*obl.* **modoR-**) the first. **Kui** **moduli** possessions, stock in trade, store. Cf. 4951 **Ta.** **mutal** and 5020 **Ta.** **mup**. / Cf. Mar. **muddal** principal, capital; primary, fundamental. DED(S, N) 4053.

4951 **Ta.** **mutal** base, foot, bottom or lowest part of anything, stump, lowest part of stem. **To.** **mīṭ** straw (cf. 'stubble' in **Tu.**). **Ka.** **modal**, **madalu** root, base; **moddu** block,

log of wood. **Tu.** **mudely** the bottom, stubble, stump of a tree; **madady** log, trunk. **Te.** **modalu** root; **moddu** stump, block. **Kol.** (P.) **modal** (*pl.* **modasil**) tree trunk; (Kin.) **modal** stump; (Kin.) **modd** trunk; (SR.) **modda** log. **Nk.** **modhal** trunk of tree, stump. **Nk.** (Ch.) **maddun** stem of tree. **Pa.** **modal** trunk of tree, base; model key wrist. **Go.** (Mu.) **maddol** plant, shrub (Voc. 2701); (Mu. Ko.) **modol**, (S.) **modal** trunk of tree (Voc. 2981) **Konda** **modol** id. Cf. 4950 **Ta.** **mutal**. DED(S) 4054.

4952 **Ta.** **mutalai**, **mutalai**, **mucali** crocodile. **Ma.** **mutala**, **Ko.** **mocal**, **Ka.** **mosale**, **masale**, **Koḍ.** **mosale**. **Tu.** **mosale**, **mudale**, **mudale**, **mūḍale**. **Te.** **mosali**. **Kōḍi** (Kin.) **mosēli**. **Pa.** **mōca**. **Konda** (BB) **mōdi**, **mūdi**. **Kur.** (BB) **bōca**. **Malt.** *boce*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **mācala**-crocodile; (*lex.*) **musali**-house-lizard; **alligator**; Pkt. **muduga** = **grāhaviśesa**. DED(S) 4055.

4953 **Ta.** **mutirai** pulse or other leguminous plant, pigeon-pea, dhal. **Ma.** **mutira** horse-gram. **Koḍ.** **mudire** id. ? **Kol.** (SR.) **mudde** pulse; (Kamaleśwaran). DED(N) 4056.

4954 **Ta.** **mutu** old, ancient; **mutt-eyil** ancient fortress; **mutumai** antiquity, oldness, old age, proverb, maturity; **mutāri** being old or ancient, that which is ripe; **mutiyavan**, **mutiyan**, **mutiyān** aged man, elder, senior, Brahṃa; **mutiyāl** elderly woman, woman possessed by a spirit; **mutiyōl** old woman, goddess; **mutiyōr** persons of ripe wisdom; **mutir** (-v-, -nt-) to grow old, have the qualities of age, become mature, grow ripe; **mutirci** maturity, ripened condition, great age, excellence in learning or experience; **mutirvu** maturity, ripened condition, great age; **mutuvar** elders, old persons, persons of ripe wisdom, men of experience, counsellors; **mutuval** that which is time-worn; **mutuvōr** elders, men of experience, the great, the elders as king, teacher, mother, father, elder brother, poets; **mutai**, **mutai-ppunam** ground long under cultivation; **mutaiyal** wild jungle, ancient forest; **mū** (-pp-, -tt-) to become old, be older than another, be senior in age; **n.** old age; **mūvār** the Devas as never ageing; **mū-tēvi** the elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune; **muttappaṇ** father's father; **muttavan** one who is senior in age, elder brother, superior; **muttār** aged persons, elders, husbands, elder brother; **muttāl** aged woman, elder sister, first wife; **muttōṇ** aged person, elderly man, senior, elder brother, Ganeśa (as the eldest of Śiva's sons), man between 48 and 64 years of age; **mutāṭkal** forefathers, ancestors; **mutāṭṭi** aged woman; **mutāṭal** aged man; **mutu** oldness, elderliness; **mutai** old, past, ancient; ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage; **mūppar** elders in age, superiors, deacons; **mūppan** headman in some castes; **mūppān** elder, Śiva; **mūppi** aged woman, woman of distinction; **mūppu** seniority in age, old age, power of management, leadership. **Ma.** **mutu** old, prior, ripe; **mutukkan** old man; **mutuma** a choice word

(*opp.* putuma); *muta* jungle land brought for the first time under cultivation; *mutruka* to grow up, become mature, *mutricea* growth, tallness; *mutirpu* maturity; *mutt-appean* grandfather; *mutu-mutt-appean* great-grandfather; *muttan* old man; *mutti* old woman; grandmother; *mukka* to grow, grow old, ripen, ferment; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune; *mūtu* prior; *mūta* old, grown (*opp.* *īlaya*); *mūttatu* old, elder; *mūttappan* father's elder brother, father's father; *mūttamma* elder sister of mother or father, mother's mother; *mūttācci* grandmother; *mūttavan* elder, senior, elder brother; *mūttān* an old Nayar, senior; *mūttor* old men; a title of barons in Kaṭattawanādu; *mūppu* old age, maturity, seniority, a right of inheritance, an office of dignity; *mūppan* old man, senior, elder, president; the headman of a class (a title bestowed by Rājas on Tīyars and Māpās); a caste of jungle dwellers in Wayanādu, agrestic slaves. *Ko.* mud, mudk old age; old; mudk old man; *fem.* muddy; *mutl* maturity, ripeness, old age; *mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 5017). *To.* muṭ, muṭy old; *muṭ* maw heavy rain (in song); *mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 5017); *mu-f-* (*mu-t-*) to become old; *mu-t* old age (in song); *mu-tk* former times (*ablative* *mu-tkṣn* from of old). *Ka.* muttu, mudī advanced age, oldness, old age, priority; *mudaka*, *muduku* old man; *fem.* mudaki, mudiki, muduki; (*K.*?) *mutta*, *mudupa* old man; *mudu* (*mutt-*), mode to advance in growth, increase, become full-grown, mature, advance in years, become old; *n.* old age, etc.; *mudukatana*, *muppu* old age; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune. *Koḍ.* mudī old; *mudikē* old man; *fem.* mudiki; *muttajiē* great-grandfather; *mutta-y* great-grandmother; *mu-* (*mu-p-*, *mu-t-*) to grow up (in songs); *mu-* *de-vi* quarrelsome, extravagant, cruel woman. *Tu.* mudī, mudu old, aged, ancient; *mudiyuni* to be worn out; *mudiye* old man; old, aged; *muduke* old man; *mutt-aije* great-grandfather; *mutt-aiji* great-grandmother; *muppu* old, aged; old age; misfortune, ruin, destruction; *moppē* old man; (*B-K.*) *mujadē* old man; *mujūdu* an old person. *Te.* mudara, muduru not young or tender (as a fruit or berry or the like), grown up, ripe, mature, advanced, old; *mudi* old age; old; *muditānamu*, *mudimi* old age, decrepitude, *mudiyu* to become or grow old; *mudukādu* old man; *muduru* to become ripe or mature, arrive at the period of full growth or maturity, grow, advance or increase, become worse or aggravated as a disease, enmity or ill-feeling; *mudusali* old; an old person; *mudusalitanamu* old age; *mutta*, *mutti* old person; *mutt-avva* great-grandmother; *muttāta* great-grandfather; *muppu* old age; danger, misfortune; *mūdevi* the goddess of ill-luck or misfortune. *Nk.* mudgan husband. *Ma.* muttak old man. *Ga.* (Oll.) *muttak* id. *Go.* (Ma.) *mu-*

(Ph.) *mūiānā*, *mūiānā* to grow old; (*G.* Mu. M.) *muytor*, (*Ma.*) *muytor*, (*Ko.*) *muytonḍ* old man; (*G.* Mu.) *muytar*, (*M.*) *muytar* old woman (*Voc.* 2894); (*Mu.*) *mudiya* old man; (*Mu.*) *mudiyo*, (*M.*) *mudiya*, (*Ko.*) *mudpal*, (*Ch. S.*) *muido*, (*Tr. W. Ph.*) *moidō*, (*G.*) *mujo*, (*Ma.*) *mujjo* husband (*Voc.* 2860); *mutte* (*Mu.*) old woman, (*G.* Ma.) woman, (*Ko.*) id., wife; (*M.*) *mute*, (*S.*) *mutto* wife; (*L.*) *muṭo* old woman, mother, wife (*Voc.* 2886); (*Koya Su.*) *muy-* (fruit) to become mature; *mukkāl* old man; *mukkād* old woman. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūssela* old man; (*S.*) *mū'nai* to outgrow; (*Isr.*) *mudr-* (*-it-*) to become mature, ripen. *Br.* *mutkun* old; old thing. ? Cf. 3374 *Koṇḍa du-*. DED(S, N) 4057.

4955 *Ta.* *mutuku* back, the region of the spine, back portion, back (as of a chair), middle place, ridge, mound. *Ma.* *mutu* the stronger, upper part of animals, the back; *mutuku* the back, the spine of fish; *muruttu* back-bone. *Te.* *mucca* lower part of the spine. *Pa.* *muḍukuḍ* the back of anything. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *murcul*, *murcuḍ*, (*W. Ph.*) *murcul* the back; (*Mu.*) *mursul*, *musul*, (*M.*) *mursul* waist; (*Ch.*) *muccur* (*obl.* *muccud-*) upper part of back (*Voc.* 2908); (*Ma.*) *mon'kor*, (*Ko.*) *morkul*, *morkuru* back (*Voc.* 2983); (*LuS.*) *moorchool* the back; (*M.*) *naṭi-mursul* waist (for *nari*, see 3584); (*L.*) *murculi* id.; (*L.*, *Voc.* 2995) *molki* the back. *Koṇḍa* *muṭam* upper back. *Pe.* *muren* spine. *Manḍ.* *ḍud-muren* id. *Kui* *muḍrenji*, (*K.*) *murenji* id.; *musali* presenting the back, at the back of; *musali āva* to be at the back of; *musali giva* to turn the back on. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūressi*, (*Su.*) *mur'esi* *prēnu*, (*Isr.*) *mur'esi*, (*Ḷ.*) *tuḍu mur'eni* back-bone. DED(S) 4058.

4956 *Ta.* *mutuku* coarseness, grossness. *Te.* *mutuka*, *muduka* coarse not fine, thick, rough, rude, indelicate, gross, blunt, vulgar, indecent, foul, obscene; *moduka* rough, thick, close; *modukana* roughness, thickness. DED(S) 4059.

4957 *Ma.* *muttati Triacanthus*, a fish with three horns. *Tu.* *muttādi* id. DED 4060.

4958 *Ta.* *muttālam* morning. *Ma.* *muttālam* breakfast. Cf. 143 *Ta.* *attālam*. DED 4061.

4959 *Ta.* *muttu* pearl, tear, castor-bean, oil-seed (as castor, rape etc.), succulent seed of pomegranate, a goldsmith's weight, seeds or shells, etc., used in games, that which is excellent or praiseworthy; *muttam* pearl, castor-bean, a superior quality of emerald; *muruntu* pearl. *Ma.* *muttu* pearl kernel (cf. *mur* oyster). *Ko.* *mut* woman's ear-ring. *To.* *mut* pearl. *Ka.* *muttu*, *mutya* id. *Koḍ.* *mutti* id. *Tu.* *muttu* id., a drop. *Te.* *mutti-yamu*, *muttemu*, *mutyamu* pearl. / Cf. *Skt.* *muktā*, *mauktika*, *Pali Pkt.* *muttā*; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 10152. DED 4062.

4960 *Ta.* *muttu*, *muttam* kiss; *muttu* (*mutti-*). *muttam* *ītu* to kiss; (*Koll.*) *mucc* kiss. *Ma.* *muttu*, *muttam*, *mutti* kiss; *muttuka*,

mottuka to kiss. *Ka.* *muttu*, *muddu* kiss; *muddiḍu* to kiss; (*Coorg*) *modku* id. ? *muṇḍu* kissing, caressing, fondling. *Koḍ.* *mutta* kiss. *Tu.* *mutta*, *muttu*, *mudda*, *muddu* id. *Te.* *muddu* id.; *muddiḍu* to kiss. *Kol.* *mud* kiss; *mud i-d-* to kiss. *Pa.* *moṭṭ-* id. / Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *muddi-* kiss. DED(S) 4063.

4961 *Ta.* *muttu* pock of smallpox, pustule; *mutti* yellow spreading spots on the breasts of women. *Ma.* *mutukkan* pimple, blotch; *muttācci* small red pimples on the body of infants. *Tu.* *mutteri* a kind of skin eruption; *muddāny*, *muddāny* pimples or blotches on the face. *Kui* *mūtenji* mole, birthmark, wart, corn. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mut'esi* pimple; (*Isr.*) *mut'esi* wart. DED(S) 4064.

4962 *Ta.* *muttai* lump, large mass, boiled rice gathered into a ball; *mottai* ball, round lump. *Ka.* *muddi*, *mudde* a roundish mass, ball, roundish lump; *rāgi* porridge; *moddu*, *maddu* lump, mass. *Tu.* *muddē* lump, unshapen mass. *Te.* *mudda* lump, mass; morsel, mouthful. *Koṇḍa* *muda* lump (of tumeric, mud, etc.). / Cf. *Mar.* *mūd* lump of boiled rice as turned out of a ladle. DED(S) 4065.

4963 *Ta.* *muntiri* cashew tree, *Anacardium occidentale*; vine; *muntirikai* common grape vine, cashew tree. *Ma.* *muntiri* vine, grape. *Te.* *munta-māmiḍi* cashew. DED 4066.

4964 *Ta.* *muntiri*, *muntirikai* the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$. *Ma.* *muntiri* id. DED 4067.

4965 *Ta.* *muntai* a small vessel; *montai* a small earthen vessel, a small wooden vessel; (*Koll.*) *monne* a kind of pot. *Ma.* *monta* cruse, goglet; *mōnta* brass ewer to draw water, water-vessel of kings. *Ka.* *munde* a jar-like brass vessel. *Te.* *munta* small pitcher. *Pa.* (p. 97) *mutta* basin. *Koṇḍa* *muta* small pitcher or pot. *Pe.* *muta* metal vessel. *Kui* *mūta* small brass pot. *Kuwi* *mūnta* (*F.*) water pot of brass, (*Isr.*) small metal jug, pot, vessel. DED(S) 4068.

4966 *Ta.* *mummaram*, *mummuram* impetuosity, vehemence, fierceness, swiftness; *mummari* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*), *mummuri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to rage, be violent, vehement or impetuous. *Te.* *mummaramu* acme, crisis or height of a disease, violence, intensity, vehemence; *mummurincu* to grow violent, reach the crisis. DED 4069.

4967 *Ta.* *muyal* (*muyalv-*, *muyar-*) to practise, persevere, make continued exertion, take pains, begin, undertake; *n.* war; *muyalvu* endeavouring, persevering, exercising, effort; *muyarci*, *muyarri*, *muyaru* effort, exertion, activity, perseverance, diligence, industry, employment, performing religious ceremonies; *muyāṅku* (*muyāṅki-*) to do, perform. *Ka.* *mogasu* to begin to exert oneself, make oneself ready for work, act zealously after or for a contrived plan, exert oneself. *Te.* *mogi* exertion, effort, endeavour; *mogiḷu* to attempt, try; (*K.*) *moggu* to undertake to do, be prepared for action. DED 4070.

4968 *Ta.* *muyal*, *mucal* hare. *Ma.* *muyal* id. *Ir.* *munna*, *monna* id. *Ko.* *molm* id. *To.* *mū-s* id. *Ka.* *mola*, *mala* id. *Koḍ.* *mona* id. *Tu.* *muyery*, *mug(g)ery* id.; *mola* a large hare; (*B-K.*) *mēry* hare, rabbit. *Kol.* *mi-te* hare. *Nk.* *mīte* id. *Pa.* *mūda* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *munde*, (*S.*) *mūnde* id. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *malōl* (*pl.* *malōhkk*). (*A.* *Ch.*) *malol*, (*MuE.*) *malor* (*pl.* *malohk*). (*Ko.*) *malor* (*pl.* *-i*), (*Ph.*) *malol*, *mulol*, (*MuW.*) *malol*, *molol*, (*W. D. Ma.* M.) *molol* (*pl.* *D.* *molohk*, *Ma.* *molosku*), (*Y.*) *molor* (*pl.* *-k*) id. (*Voc.* 2751). *Koṇḍa* *morol* id. *Pe.* *mrol* id. *Kui* *mṛādu* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mṛālu*, (*S.*) *mṛālu*, (*Isr.*) *mṛālu* id. *Kur.* *muṇyā* id. *Malt.* *munye* id. *Br.* *murā* id. DED(S) 4071.

4969 *Ta.* *muraṅcu* (*muraṅci-*) to mature, be old, ancient; *n.* maturing; *mūri* antiquity, old age. *Kol.* *murtal* old woman. *Nk.* *murtal* id. *Pa.* *murtal* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *murtal* id. *Go.* (*Tr.* Ph.) *mūrānā* to grow old (of a woman), (*SR.*) *muraṅā* to ripen (of a boil) (*Voc.* 2900); (*S. Pat.*) *murtar* woman (*Voc.* 2911); (*Tr.*) *mūrtēli* very old (of trees only) (*Voc.* 2926); (*ASu.*) *mur-* *murtā* mature. DED(S) 4072.

4970 *Ta.* *muraṅcu* (*muraṅci-*) to be full, abundant; *mūri* strength, greatness. *Tu.* *mūry* fat, stout, corpulent. *Te.* *mūru* to increase, be full. DED 4073.

4971 *Ta.* *muraṭu* roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, knob or knot as in timber, joint of the body, ill-temper, wildness, rudeness, obstinacy, largeness, bigness; *muraṭan* rude man, obstinate man; *muraṭṭai* rough, rude, lawless, reckless behaviour; *muraṭ* (*muraṭp-*, *muraṭ-*) to be at variance, be opposed; *n.* variance, opposition, perversity, spite, hatred, fight, battle, strength, greatness, roughness, stubbornness, fierceness, a flaw in rubies; *muraṭu* (*muraṭi-*) to be at variance; *muraṭar* enemies; *muraṭan* cross-tempered, quarrelsome person, obstinate person, impatient person, hasty, impetuous person; *muraṭu* (*muraṭi-*) to be obstinate, opposed, cross-grained; *n.* persistence, obstinacy, opposition, disagreement, unyielding nature; *muraṭpu* roughness; *muraṭpu* mound of gravel or stone, mound, elevation, rock, rough hard ground; *muraṭai* hard, stout trunk of a tree; *muriṭpu* hump of an ox; *muriṭu* greatness; *muriṭan* obstinate person, reckless person, ignorant, foolish person, hunter, rude person, savage; *muruṭu* coarseness, roughness, obstinacy, obdurateness, cruelty, knot in wood, stump, piece of wood, largeness; *mūri* hump; *muṇṭu* (*muṇṭi-*) to be unruly, refractory. attack vehemently; *n.* petulance, obstinacy, vehement attack, stupidity, knot as in a tree, bulging or protuberance (cf. 4988 *Ma.* *mura*), joint of the body, hump; *muṇṭu* refractoriness, unruliness, annoyance, worry; *muṇṭi*, *muṇṭukkāraṇ* refractory man; ? *mūrkku* obstinacy. *Ma.* *muram* roughness, rugged nature; *muraṭu* the stump, foot, root of a tree; foot; *muraṭan* knotty, stubborn, saucy, refractory; *muraṭuka* to be knotty; *muraṭ* fight, strength; *muruppu* uneven

touch, moss, inner side of skin or leather. *Ko. morṭ*, *morṭtanm* unyieldingness, inflexibility, violence of action; *morṭn* violent man; *mund-* (*munḍy-*) to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka. muraḍu*, *moraḍu* roughness, ruggedness, unevenness; *moradi*, *moraḍu*, *moraḍe*, *mordi*, *maradi*, *maddi*, *maṇṭi* a stony, rough hillock; *moṇḍu*, *moṇḍutana* stupid obstinacy, esp. in demanding or dunning. *Koḍ. moradi* foot of a tree. *Tu. mura*, *mora* a stone quarry, laterite stone; stony, hard, strong; *muraḍi* knotty; *muraḍi*, *muraḍu* roughness, coarseness; rough, coarse; *murely* thick part of a spade; *muri* quarrelsome woman; *mure* quarrelsome man; *moraṇḍa*, *moraṇḍala*, *moraṇḍe* swelling on any part of the body, induration of the skin. *Te. moraṭu* rough, rude, unmannerly; rude man; *moraṭutanamu* rudeness, roughness; *moraḍu* stump, pollard, block; hard, rough, knotty, stubborn; *moraṇa* stony, gravelly, pebbly; *moraṇu* pebble, gravelstone; *moraṣu* rough, rude; *moṇḍari* stubborn fellow; *moṇḍi* stubborn, obstinate, perverse; *mōḍu* stump of tree; *moppe* obstinate man; rough. *Nk. mumi* gravel. *Pa. murum* id. *Ga. (S.²) mōḍo* stump of tree. *Go. (A.) murum* gravel (*Voc.* 2904). *Kui mursa* (*mursi-*) to be reckless, dare; *mōḍo* base of a tree trunk. Cf. 4846 *Ta. miṭal* / Cf. Skt. (*Item. Uṇ.* 326) *murumba* = *mṛḍyamāna-pāṣāṇa-cūrṇa*; *Pali marumba* a kind of sand or gravel; *Mar. mūrūm* gravel. DED(S, N) 4074.

4972 *Ma. muraṭuka* to shrivel; *muraṭuka* id., decay. *Ka. muraṭu*, *muraṭu*, *muraṭṭu* to be bent or drawn together, contract, shrink, shrivel; *muraṭu* contracting, shrinking, state of being contracted, etc.; *muraṭuha* contracting, shrinking, that contracts. *Tu. muraṭṭu*, *nuraṭṭu* shrunk, shrivelled; *muraṭṭuni*, *nuraṭṭuni* to shrink, shrivel. *Nk. mural* to wither. *Go. (Ch.) murs-*, *murs-* to be dried up and hard (*Voc.* 2920). *Kur. muraṇḍa* to become perfectly dry, be dried to excess; *muraḍāṇā* to dry to the inside, dry to excess; *muriḥāṇā* to get quite dry. (*Hahn*) dry up, wither; *muriḥāṇā* to scorch, parch. DED 4075, DEDS 799.

4973 *Ta. mural* (*muralv-* *muraṇḍ-*) to make sound, cry, sing; *murala* sounding, confused noise, high pitch; *muralvu* soft sound as of a lute; *muravam* noise, reverberation, drum; *muraṅkai*, *muraṅci* sound, song; *muraṅgu* (*muraṅgi-*) to make sound, cry; *muraṅgi* flute, nose-flute; *muracam*, *muracu* drum, tabour, war drum; *muravu*, *muraṭu* drum. *Ma. muraṭuka*, *muraṭuka* to hum, grunt, growl; *muraṅgi* flute; *muracu*, *muraṅam* a small drum; *moram-puka* dogs to snarl, men to hawk. *Ka. moraḷ* to hum, grunt, growl, buzz, howl; more to hum, buzz, sound, murmur, creak, gurgle, whizz, be noisy; cause to sound; *n.* humming, etc.; *moraḥa*, *moraḥu*, *morehu* humming, etc.; *mure* to hum, buzz, sound or play a lute, sound as a lute does. *Koḍ. morad-* (*moraḍuv-*, *moraṭ-*) to weep; more lamentation. *Tu.*

muresuni, *moresuni* to rumble, rattle (as thunder); *murepini*, *murevuni*, *mureluni* id., creak (as shoes); *muriya* cry, weeping, loud noise; *muriyāṭu* lamentation, wailing; *muriyēḍuni*, *mureḍuni*, *muriyōḍuni*, *mureḍuni* to weep, lament, bewail; *muriyēḍpini* to grumble, murmur; *mōḍe* cry; *muriyō* alas! weeping loudly, cry of lamentation, distress, etc.; *moraṇḍu* a cry, roaring. *Te. morayu* to sound, resound; *moraṅika*, *moraṇḍu* sound, noise; *mōḍu*, *mōḍu*, *mōḍu* to sound (or with 4989 *Ta. muraṅku*); *mōḍuḍu*, *mōḍa* sound. *Kol. moray-* (*moraṅt-*) to produce musical sound (bell, etc.); *moraṅ-* (*moraṅt-*) to play (flute), ring (bell), make to produce musical sound. *Nk. moray-* to sound (*intr.*); *moraṅ-* id. (*tr.*). *Pa. mur-* to growl (tiger), hoot (owl); *muriṅ-* (*muriṅ-*) to snore. *Go. (Tr.) mōḍitāṇā* to guggle in the throat while sleeping; (*F-H.*) *muri-*, (*W.*) *muriṭāṇā*, (*SR.*) *muriyāṇā* (*Ma.*) *mōḍ-* to snore (*Voc.* 3002). *Kui mura* inba to mutter, grumble, growl. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nūṭṭāḱali* to growl; (*Isr.*) *muru mura ā-* to grumble, complain. *Kur. muraṇā* to thunder, esp. with repeated peals, utter threats, threaten. *Malt. mure* to speak, say yes or no. ? *Br. marāṇā* shout, call, cry, fame (or with 5013). Cf. 4989 *Ta. muraṅku* and 5013 *Ta. muraṅmuṅ*. / Cf. Skt. *murali*- flute; *muraṅga*- a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10210, 10214. DED(S, N) 4076.

4974 *Ta. mural* needle-fish, *Syngnathus. Ma. mural*-mīn id. / Cf. Skt. *murala*- a species of freshwater fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10213. DED 4077.

4975 *Ta. muravu* break, broken condition as of the mouth of a pot; *muri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, be scattered, go wrong, be defeated, separate, leave, lose one's position; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to break off (*tr.*), snap off, ruin, defeat; *n.* piece, bit broken off, scratch, blemish; *muriṅpu* breaking, bruising, cracking; *muriyāl* bit, fragment, that which is brittle; *muriyū* breaking, snapping, leaving, separation; *muruḱku* (*muruḱki-*) to destroy, crush, ruin, kill, break in pieces, dissolve; *n.* killing; *muraṅku* (*muraṅki-*) to perish, be destroyed, break; *muri* a bit, part. *Ma. muraṅka* to cut, cut up (a hog, etc.), reap. *Ko. mury-* (*muraṅ-*) to break (stick-like thing; *intr.*, *tr.*), indent (neck in throwing pot); *mury* small piece, small crack in iron of tool. *To. mury-* (*murs-*) to break in two (stick; *intr.*); (*mure-*) id. (*tr.*). *Koḍ. muri* (*muriṅ-*, *muriṅ-*) to make a cut. *Tu. muri* an incision or notch; *muruḱ* fragment, piece, bit; *muriṅi* to mince, cut up (as vegetables). *Te. muri*, *muriya* a bit, piece; *muri-konu* to cut; *muriyū* to break; *mukka* piece, bit, fragment, part; *bruyyu* to be destroyed, perish; *bruṅgu* to die; (*K.*) *bruncu* to kill. *Kol. (Kin.) murk-* to split (wood). (*SR.*) *murk-* to break; ? (*SR.*) *muriyā* flesh (< *Te. muriya* piece [of flesh]). *Nk. mur-* to break (*intr.*); *murk-* id. (*tr.*); *muraṅde* a quarter (of bread). *Pe. mur-* to cut (horizontally).

Kui mroku inba to snap off, be broken off; *muraṅga* (*muraṅgi-*) to be torn; *muraṅga vipka* to break away from a torn part; *muraṅka* (< *mruk-p-*; *mrukt-*) to tear, murder, kill; *n.* tearing, murder; *muraṅva* (*muraṅt-*) to die (balance word of *sava*); ? *muraṅpa* (*muraṅt-*) to split wood. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *muka* (*pl. -ṅa*) crumb(s); (*Isr.*) *muka* small piece, e.g. meat, cloth, pot, etc. *Kur. muraṅā* to twist and break; *muraṅā* to get broken, not to come off or out entire; *muraṅkū* to abscind, amputate, cut in twain by hacking, cut in small pieces, damage by cutting off a part, mangle, mutilate. *Malt. murke* to cut into bits, cut across, cross (as a river); *murkre* to be cut to pieces. Cf. 5008 *Ta. muri*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *muriā*- broken, smashed. DED(S) 4078.

4976 *Ta. muraṅci* a cord. *Tu. muraṅe* rope made of straw. *Go. (Ph.) maronj* bark; (*Tr.*) *marōnj* strip of bark; (*Ch.*) *marōj* fibre for rope; (*Mu.*) *moros*, *maṅos* rope prepared from fibre of pair tree; (*Ma.*) *moros*, (*M.*) *moras*, (*Ma.*) *moroli* rope (*Voc.* 2725); (*Koya Su.*) *mōḍum* bark used for tying a bundle. *Kui muraṅ* rope made from hide. *Kuwi* (*Tr.*) *marcu* rope attaching bullock to plough. DED(S, N) 4079.

4977 *Ta. muri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to bend, lack in strength, be gentle; *n.* curve, bend; *muri-muri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to curve, bend; *muriyū* contracting, fold, laziness; *muri* laziness, indolence; shaking off laziness; *muri nimir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to stretch oneself as from laziness. *Ma. muraṅka* to pluck by twisting (as coconuts); *muri* numbness, apathy, stiffness; *muraṅka*, *muri nivaruka* to stretch oneself. *Ko. muniv-* (*munivd-*) to stretch and groan when one wakes; *mu-nj-* (*mu-nj-*) to jerk spasmodically and groan in sleep. *To. mury fuy-* (*fuy-*) to stretch the body in yawning. *Ka. muri* to bend, be bent, grow crooked, wind, meander, stretch oneself with windings of the limbs; bend, turn round or twist (as the whiskers); *n.* state of being bent, curved, etc., a bend, winding course of a river, ring; *muriṅ* bending, crooking by straining; *muriṅ* bending, twisting, a twist; *muriṅ* to turn round or whirl the fist; *muriyū* bending or twisting, a bend, winding course of a river; surrounding; *muraṅcu* to turn round, twist; *muraṅḍu* to pluck up by twisting; *muraṅhu* a bend, curve, winding course of a river, a surrounding place, crookedness of mind, a crooked object, a pervert; turn, repetition; (*PBh.*) *muraṅ* crooked; (*Gowda*) *muraṅ* to become crooked; *muraṅku* to be turning round or be giddy from pride; *moraṅhu* a bend, winding course of running water. *Tu. muri* curve, circle, ring, twist, the creases of the hand, windings of a conch, etc.; *muriṅ* twist, entanglement; *muriṅ* stretching of a limb; *muriṅ* to be stretched as the limbs; *muriṅ* stretching oneself. *Te. murinū* to turn (*tr.*). *Pa. murg-* to be bent; *murgal* hunchback. *Ga. (S. P.) murg-* to bend (while peeping); *murgē* bent; (*S.*)

murg- (*murug-*) to bend down. *Go. (Tr.) muraṅtāṇā* to be dislocated (*Voc.* 2923); (*Tr.*) *muraṅjuni* *aṅāṇā* to be crooked (*Voc.* 2909); (*LuS.*) *moorga* humpbacked. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *muriṅ* *kriyū* deformed ear. / Cf. Pkt. *muriā*- twisted; *OMar. (Master)* *muraṅ*- to turn, twist. DED(S) 4080.

4978 *Ta. muruku* tenderness, tender age, youth, beauty, Skanda; *muraṅkan* youth, young man, Skanda. *Ma. muraṅkan* Subrahmanya. ? *To. mo-l pīḍad*, *mo-l kwi-dyad* young birds, young cocks (a pair of song units); *mo-lm* (*obl. mo-lt-*) in: *kin mox mo-ltkm* even to the children. *Tu. murku* the young of an animal; *muriṅ* little, small; tender. *Te. murupu* beauty, loveliness, grace. *Konda* (BB) *muriṅ* (*pl. murku*) young man. DED(S) 4081.

4979 *Ta. muruku* ornament worn in the helix of the ear. *To. murx*, in woman's name *Pitymurx* (pity silver, 5496(a)). *Ka. mura*, *muru*, *murugu*, *muruvu*, *muruḥu* a wire ring used as an ornament for the nose and the ear. *Tu. muru* ear-ring; *muriṅ* twisted bangle or wristlet made of silver. *Te. murugu*, *muruvu* bracelet, bangle. *Ga. (S.²) murug* bracelet. *Go. (Ko.) mur* (*pl. mūhḱ*) bracelet, bangle (*Voc.* 2897). *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *murmū* (*pl. murka*), (*F.*) *mūmū* (*pl. mūṅka*) nose-ring. / Cf. Pkt. *muravi*- a kind of ornament; *H. Mar.*, etc., *murkt* ear-ring. DED(S, N) 4082.

4980 *Ta. muruku* fuel; *muraṅku* (*muraṅki-*) to simmer [i.e. smoulder]; *muraṅku* (*muraṅki-*) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 5009); *muraṅ* firewood. *Ma. (Tiyya)* *mori-yuva* to become roasted. *Ka. muraṅṭu* to cause to burn, kindle. *Tu. muraṅuni* to burn, consume (as firewood for culinary purposes); *muraṅvuni* to cause to burn; *muriṅ* kindling fire into a blaze; *muriṅ* a spark to be kindled into a blaze; *murtely* dry leaves, etc. used for kindling fire. *Pa. murkub* sweat. *Malt. murye* to singe the feathers of a bird preparatory to roasting it; *muthre* to be scorched; *muthre* to scorch. / Cf. Skt. *murmura*- an expiring ember; burning chaff, *Pali mummura*- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215. DED(N) 4083.

4981 *Ta. murukku* palas tree, *Butea frondosa. Ma. murikku* *Erythrina indica* (in Lush. usually with some qualifying word); (*Lush.* also) *B. frondosa. Ka. mutta*, *muttaga*, *muttala*, *muttuka*, *muttuga*, *muttula*, *muttaga*, *muttuga* *B. frondosa. Tu. muttaka* id. *Te. mōḍugu*, (*Inscr.*) *mōḍugu* id. *Kol. (Kin.) modg* id. *Ga. (S.²) murtanḍ* id. *Go. (Tr.) mur marā* (*A. Y. W. Ph.*) *mur*, (*Mu.*) *muraṅ*, (*G.*) *muraṅ*, (*M.*) *moghaṅ* id. (*Voc.* 2896); (*LuS.*) *mogaree* id.; (*Koya Su.*) *muḱḱ*, *muḱḱ* id. *Kur. murkā* id. *Malt. murko* name of a tree. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 93 (Santali *muraḍ*, etc.). DED(S, N) 4084.

4982 *Ta. muraṅkal* *Moringa pterygosperma*, Indian horse-radish tree. *Ma. muraṅka* *Hyper-*

anthera moringa, Indian horse-radish. *Ka. nuge*, *nuggi* *M. pterygosperma*. *Tu. nuri*, *nurge* id. *Te. munaga* id. *Pa. munga*, (S.) *munga* id. *Go. (Mu.) murunga* a kind of tree (*Voc.* 2903); (ASu.) *mulgē*, *mungē* Indian horse-radish tree. *Koṇḍa muḡna maram*, (BB) *muluḡa mara* drumstick tree [i.e. *M. pterygosperma*]. *Kur. mungā* a shrub, the fruits and leaves of which are eaten as curry. /Cf. Skt. *muraṅgi*, *muraṅgi*. *M. pterygosperma*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10209. [*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn. = *H. moringa* Vahl.] DED(S, N) 4085.

4983 *Kol. murūḍi* black. *Nk. muloḡi* id. DED 4086.

4984 *Tu. muli* thatching grass. *Kui mliu* a reed-like grass. ? *Malt. mali* a kind of reed of which arrow shafts are made. ? *Br. mliun* a wild grass used as fodder. DED(S, N) 800.

4985 *Ta. mulai* woman's breast, teat. *Ma. mula* id., udder. *Ko. mel* breast; *mol* id. (in a proverb; < Badaga), pointed end of anvil. *To. miḡ* nipple, teat, breast, udder; *mil* breast (*TS*, p. 878). *Ka. mole* female breast, dug of an animal. *Koḍ. mole* breast. *Tu. mirē* breast, nipple or teat of any animal. DED 4087.

4986 *Te. mola* waist, middle; ? *malugu*, *malumu* small of the back above the loins. *Kol. mulke* (P.) back, (SR.) waist. *Nk. mulke* waist; *mulkene* ḡḡḡ backbone. *Pa. mulka* *būla*, *mul būla* id. *Go. (L.) molki* back (*Voc.* 2995). *Koṇḍa mola* waist. *Br. mux* waist, loins. DED(S) 4088.

4987 *Ta. mullai* Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; some other varieties of jasmine. *Ma. mulla* *J. sambac*, etc. *Ka. molle* *J. multiflorum* or *pubescens*. *Te. molla* jasmine. /Cf. Skt. *malikā* id.; Turner, *CDIAL* no. 9913. DED 4090.

4988 *Ma. muḡa* protuberance, tumour, exerescence; rough, knotty, teeth of a saw, etc.; *muḡantu* knot, protuberance on a tree; *muḡekka* to swell as a tumour, rise in a wen; (Kauḡ.) *muḡaṅṅu* knots, protuberance. *Tu. murē*, *more* node, protuberance swelling, bruise; *morampē* swelling or protuberance on any part of the body; *muranda*, *murandē*, (B-K.) *murampe*, *molampe* swelling, protuberance; (B-K.) *murelu*, *murevu* the foetus to be formed. DED(S, N) 4091, and from DED 4074.

4989 *Ta. muḡaṅku* (*muḡaṅki*) to roar, thunder, make loud noise, be noised abroad, be made public; *muḡakku* (*muḡakki*) to sound, beat a sounding instrument; *n. sound*, noise; *muḡakkam* loud noise, as of thunder or drums, clamour, roar; *muḡavu*, *muḡā* drum, large loud-sounding drum; *moḡi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, speak; *n. word*, saying, language. *Ma. muḡaṅṅuka* to roar, reverberate; *muḡakkam* a reverberating, rumbling, roaring sound; *muḡakkuka* to beat or play an instrument, make to resound; *moḡi* word; *moḡiyuka* to speak; *miḡaku*, *miḡavu* drum. *Ko. moḡv* a

child's continuous crying. ? *To. miḡ* good points in argument (in assembly), directions given in building. *Ka. moḡagu* to sound as certain musical instruments, roar, thunder, play certain instruments; *n. sound* of certain musical instruments, roaring, thunder. *Koḍ. moḡi* subject of talk or song. *Te. mṛḡu*, *mṛḡyu*, *mṛḡvu* to sound (or with 4973 *Ta. mural*); *mṛḡḡuḍu*, *mṛṭṭa* sound. *Kol. muḡ-* (*muḡt-*) to talk, speak (a language). *Nk. muḡ-* (*muḡt-*) to speak; *muḡṭṭa* language. *Koṇḍa miḡi*- to speak, utter. Cf. 4973 *Ta. mural*. DED(S) 4092.

4990 *Ta. muḡam* cubit; *muḡaṅ* *kāl* knee, part of the leg from knee to ankle; *muḡaṅ* *kai* elbow, forearm; *muḡi* joint as of the body; *moḡi* joint as of wrist, knee, ankle, etc.; *mul* joint as of the body, knot in trees, ankle. *Ma. muḡam*, *muḡam* cubit, projecting joint; *muḡaṅ* *kāl* knee; *muḡaṅ* *kai* elbow; *muḡi* knuckle, joint. *Ko. moḡm* cubit; ? *malm* id.; *mogay*, *mogi*- elbow; *moga-l* knee. *To. magoy* cubit; ? *mi-g-mu*- knee (*mu*- pot); ? *muḡy* all the ribs attached to the backbone; *muḡy* *elf* rib. *Ka. moḡa*, *moḡa* cubit, joint; *moḡa* *kāl* knee; *moḡa* *key* elbow. *Koḍ. moḡa* cubit; *moḡa* *kay* elbow. *Tu. mora*, *mura*, *moḡa*, *moraṅḡe*, *muraṅḡe* cubit; *morampu* knee; *molaṅku*, *molaṅkana* knee-pan. *Te. mura* cubit; *mō* (K. also *mṛō*) *ceyyi*, *mō* *ceyyi* elbow; *mō* (K. also *mṛō*) *kālu*, *mō* *kālu* knee; *mōkariṅcu*, *mōkariṅcu*, *mōkaril* (lu) to kneel. *Kol. mu-ra*, (P.) *movka*, (Pat., p. 27) *nōki* elbow. *Pa. mura* cubit. *Go. (P.) kī-mundku* elbow. *Go. (G.) moḡi* id. (*Voc.* 2990); (W.) *muḡōla* knee (*Voc.* 2910). *Koṇḍa miḡva* id.; *muḡku* knee-joint. *Kui miru*, *mriu*, *meḡu* id.; *miṛeka* a cubit's length. *Kur. mūka*, *mūka* knee, elbow; (Ilahn) *mūka* elbow; (Ilahn) *mūka*, *mūku* knee. *Malt. mūke* knee; *muki* cubit. Cf. 5123 *Ko. aḍ mug-*, *Ka. mōḡu*. DED(S, N) 4093.

4991 *Ma. muḡi* vexation; *muḡippu* sadness, anger; *muḡikka* to trouble, vex; *muḡiyuka* to grow angry, be in a pet; *muḡiccal* displeasure, disgust, pettishness; *muḡippikka* to make displeased. *To. muḡ-* (*mut-*) to become angry (e.g. Kurumba who consequently practises sorcery); *mu-p o-x-* (*o-y-*) to be pettish, ask in coaxing whine; *mu-p xiy-* (*xis-*) to spoil (a child). *Ka. mul* to be irritated, vexed, annoyed, become angry; *mul* to grow passionate, angry; *muliyisu* to cause to become angry; *mulisu* anger, passion. *Te. muḍi* a quarrel. DED(S) 4094.

4992 *Ta. muḡu* all, entire, whole; large; (-pp-, -tt-) to be whole, entire; *muḡukka*, *muḡuka* wholly, entirely, altogether, completely; *muḡueu* entirely, whole; *muḡutta* fully developed; *muḡutu* all, whole, entirety; *muḡutum*, *muḡutum* wholly, entirely; *muḡuntu* entirety; *muḡumai* id., completion, perfection; great size; *muḡuvatu(m)* all, whole; wholly. *Ma. muḡu* whole, entire; *muḡukka* to grow thick, big; *muḡukku* bigness; *muḡuppu* completion, size, thickness, thronged state;

muḡuppikka to bring to the highest degree, condense, make bulky; *muḡutu*, *muḡuvan* whole, entire; *muḡuvā* a complete man. *Tu. murka* full, brimful, exceeding, very much. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *muḡuṭṭin* completely. *Pe. muḡe* altogether. ? *Go. (Mu.) mul* all persons; *mulnahk* all day; (L.) *mulu* people (*Voc.* 2928); (LuS.) *mooloo* army, retinue. DED (S, N) 4095.

4993 *Ta. muḡuku* (*muḡuki*-) to bathe the entire body by dipping or pouring, sink, be entirely immersed (as in business); *muḡukku* (*muḡukki*-) to immerse (*tr.*); *muḡueu* (*muḡuei*-) to dive, dip, get in, enter; *muḡuttu* (*muḡutti*-) to plunge, dip in, drown (*tr.*); *muḡuvai* an aquatic bird; *mū* (-pp-, -tt-) to submerge, engulf; *muḡku* (*muḡki*-) to plunge, submerge, sink as a ship; *muḡttu* (*muḡtti*-) id. (*tr.*); *muḡku* (*muḡki*-) to plunge, sink, be immersed; *mukku* (*mukki*-) to press under water, immerse; *mukkuli* (-pp-, -tt-) to dive; *muḡkacci* plunging in water; *mukkuvar* a sect of fishermen. *Ma. muḡukuka* to sink under water, dive, be immersed; *muḡukikka*, *muḡhikka* to bathe a child, plunge, immerse; *muḡhuka* to dive, plunge, sink; *mukkuka* to dip, immerse, plunge, drown (as criminals); dye; *mukkuvar* a class of fishermen; (Kauḡ.) *mukkuka* to immerse. *Ko. mulg-* (*mulgy-*) to be lost to one completely; *mulk-* (*mulky-*) to make to suffer great loss; have intercourse with thoroughly; *mu-g-* (*mu-yg-*) to submerge oneself, dive, drown; *mu-k-* (*mu-yk-*) to submerge (*tr.*). *To. mulx-* (*mulxy-*) to be destroyed; *mulk-* (*mulky-*) to destroy; *mu-x-* (*mu-xy-*) to be destroyed, drown; *mu-k-* (*mu-ky-*) to destroy; *mu-xc-* (*mu-xc-*) (river) drowns, is deep; destroy. *Ka. muḡugu*, *muḡagu*, *muḡigu*, *muḡ(u)ku*, *muḡiḡku*, *muḡuḡku*, *muḡuḡu*, *muḡugu*, *muḡugu*, *muḡugu* to go or sink under water, sink, become plunged in a liquid, immerse oneself, dive, dip, set as the sun, be ruined; *muḡugisu*, *muḡugisu*, etc., to immerse, dip, etc. (*tr.*); *muḡavu*, *muḡavu* ruin, loss. *Koḍ. muḡuḡ-* (*muḡuḡi*-) to dive; *mukk-* (*mukki*-) to dip (*tr.*) under water; *mukkovē* a class of fishermen. *Tu. murkuni*, *muluguni*, *munuguni* to sink, immerse (*intr.*), be ruined, (sun) to set; *murkavuni* to cause to sink, immerse, ruin; *murēḡu* ducking, diving; *muḡuduni* to dive, sink. *Te. munūḡu*, *mungu*, (K. also) *mupugu*, *muḡūḡu* to sink, plunge, dive, be inundated, be drowned, (K. also) (sun) to set, perish; *munigincu*, *munueu* to cause to sink, sink (*tr.*); *muneu* to plunge, immerse, sink, ruin; *munuka* plunge, immersion, sinking; *mumpu* plunging, immersion, dip; *bruḡu* to sink, be hidden; *bruneu* to sink (*tr.*), drown. *Kol. mung-* (*mugt-*) to submerge oneself under water, drown, (sun) sets; *mungip-* (*mungipt-*) to submerge (*tr.*). *Nk. mung-* to sink into, be submerged; *mupp-* to dip (*tr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) muḡ-* to dive, be drowned; *mungup-* to drown (*tr.*). *Pa. mulg-*, (S) *mul*- to dive, be immersed. *Go. (S.P.) mulg-* to immerse, be immersed. *Go. (Tr.) muḡuḡānā* to dive, sink, be drowned;

muḡhuttānā to plunge (*tr.*); (W.) *muraḡānā* to sink, be drowned; *murānā* (sun) to set; (L. M.) *muḡandānā* to drown; (Ph.) *muritānā* to sink; *caus. murisahtānā*, *murahtānā*; (G.) *muḡuḡ-*, (S.) *muḡuḡ-*, (A.) *muḡuḡu*- to sink, be drowned; (Mu. Ma.) *muḡuḡ-*, (M.) *muḡuḡānā* id. (*Voc.* 2924); (LuS.) *moodunda* to sink in water; (Koya Su.) *munā-* to immerse, bathe (*intr.*); *mu-* to immerse (*tr.*); (ASu.) *muḡuḡuḡ-* to be immersed; *muḡuḡuḡ-* to immerse. *Koṇḍa murg-* (-it-) to be drowned, sink; *muḡk-* (-t-) to dip in (vessel), drown (a person in a river). *Pe. munj-* (*mune-*) to be immersed; *mue-* (*muee-*) to immerse. *Manḡ. munj-* to sink (*intr.*); *mue-* to make to sink. *Kui munja* (*munji*-) to be immersed, submerged, immerse oneself; *n. submersion*; *muspa* (*must-*) to immerse; *n. immersing*; *bruḡḡa* (*bruḡḡi*-) to sink completely in, penetrate; be of such consistency that one sinks into it. *Kuwi* (I.) *muḡhali* to dip into; *munjai* to sink partly; (S.) *munjinai* to sink; *munj-* (-it-) (Su.) to be immersed, (Isr.) drown, sink; (Su.) *muh-* (*must-*) to immerse. *Kur. muluxnā* (*mulxyas*). *munuxnā* to sink, walk or fall into, be submerged, founder, go to the bottom, (sun or moon) sets, get hopelessly lost; *mulxaḡānā* to precipitate, plunge, let sink, submerge, engulf, wreck, ruin; *muluxtaḡānā* to cause (somebody or something) to be sunk through the agency of a third person, swallow up. *Malt. mulge* to dip in, draw water; *mulḡre* to dive, be dipped in. DED(S, N) 4096.

4994 *Ta. muḡai* (-v-, -nt-) to enter; (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce, bore; *n. large* mountain cave, cavern, den; *muḡaiṅcu* cave, hole; *muḡai* a hollow place; *mōḡai* cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool. *Ma. muḡayuka* to creep in, retire, cattle to enter the stable; *mulḡeka* to gather, shut up as cattle for the night. *Ka. mōle* a small hole (made by crabs, etc.) in the banks of ricefields or tanks, a fissure. Cf. 3714 *Ta. muḡai*. DED 4097.

4995 *Ta. mul* thorn, brier, thistle, bristle, spine, anything sharp or pointed as a fish-bone, porcupine's quill, etc., goad, spur, sharp-pointed instrument, sharpness; *mulku* (*mulki*-) to enter, pierce; *mulji* thorny plant, name of various plants; *mulari* bramble, thorny twig; *mulavu*, *mulā* porcupine; *mulam-paṅṅi* porcupine; *muṭṭakam* thorn, thorn-bush, fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Ma. mul* sharp-pointed, thorn, prickly, an iron pin, spur, bones of fish and snakes; *mulan* thorny, as plants; porcupine; *mulji* different plants; a fish. *Ko. mul* thorn; *mulpy* thorny plants. *Ta. mul* thorn; *mul* digging-fork; *mul-ody* porcupine (< Badaga); *mulpy* sp. thorny plant; penis. *Ka. mul*, *mulu*, *mulu* thorn, pointed thing as a prickly, a sting, spur, hand of a clock, tongue of a balance, etc.; *vb.* to prick, sting; *muluhu* pricking, stinging, goading, goad; *mulja* hand of a clock; *mulju* fork. *Koḍ. mulji* thorn; *munḡe* screw-pine. *Tu. mulu* thorn, thorny bush, iron prickly, spur, bone of a fish or

serpent, spine, fork; **muḷḷaḍi** thorny ground; **muḷḍeyi** screw-pine. *Te.* **mulu**, **mulu** thorn, prick, prickle, the hand, pointer, needle, spur; **muliki** arrow, arrowhead, iron point of a goad, peg of a spinning top; **muḍḍa** thorny. *Kuwi* (S.) **mulu** needle Cf. 4998 *Ta. muḷai*. DED(S) 4098.

4996 *Ta. muḷi* (-v, -nt-) to dry, burn, be scorched, perish; mature, curdle; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry, become dried, be scorched; *n.* dryness, faded condition, that which is dry; **muḷari** firewood, sacrificial fuel, fire, firebrand, fever. *Ma. muḷi* scorched or dry, the appearance of skin scalded and burst; **muḷiyuka** to be scorched, torn as skin. *To. mūly-* (**mūls-**) to be dry (of leaves, flowers). Cf. 5048 *Ta. muḷ*. DED(S) 4099.

4997 *Ta. muḷai* (-v, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to spring, grow as horns, hair, etc., sprout as shoots, germinate as seeds; *n.* shoot, sprout, seedling; ? **muḷari** lotus. *Ma. muḷa* germ, shoot, young plant; **muḷekka** to germinate, shoot, grow up as rice-plants; **muḷavu**, **muḷepu** sprouting, germinating. *To. miḷ*, **miḷ** shoot of plant, *Ka. moḷe* to germinate, grow, shoot forth, come out of the ground, sprout, bud, shoot; *n.* germ, bud, sprout, first shoot out of the ground; **moḷake**, **moḷike** germ, bud, sprout; **moḷasu** germination; a kind of morbid swelling of the guttural glands; (Bark.) **muḷḅgi**, (Hav.) **muḅge** sprout. *Tu. muḷiyuni*, **muḷeyuni**, **muḷevuni**, **molipuni**, **moḷepuni** to germ, shoot, sprout; **muḷe** germ, shoot; **moḷike** bud, germ; **muḅḅe** shoot, bud, sprout; **muḷḅku** the germ of corn. *Kor.* (T.) **muḅku** tender shoot. *Te. molaka*, **mōka** germ, sprout shoot; young; **molakettu**, **molacu**, **mol(u)cu**, **molatencu** to sprout, germinate, shoot, bud, grow; **molapincu** to cause to sprout, grow; **molawa** sprout; **mokka** young plant, germ, shoot, sprout; **mōsu** a sprout, shoot. *Go.* (M.) **moḷiyānā** to sprout; (Mu.) **maḷi-** (seeds) to sprout (*Voc.* 2992); (ASu.) **moḷōkā** plant; (Koya Su.) **moḷ** (plant) to spring up. *Pe. mōka* shoot, sprout. *Kui mōka* a shoot. *Kuwi* (Su.) **mōḅḅa** shoot of bamboo; (P.) **mōko** sprout; (S.) **mōkko** herb, plant, tree; (Isr.) **mōko** sprouting of crop; **mōḅḅa** eye, shoot of potato, etc. *Kur. muḷ* the minute pedicle (in pulse grains) which is to develop when sprouting; **muḷ-muḷrānā** to germinate, either in soil or spontaneously. DED(S, N) 4100, and from DED(N) 4007.

4998 *Ta. muḷai* peg, stake, pivot, pin of a door, etc. *Ma. muḷa peg, stake. *Ko. moḷ* peg. *Ka. moḷe* pin, nail, spike, wedge, peg, stake, pointed object. *Tu. muḷe*, **moḷe** nail, peg, wedge. *Te. mōla pin, nail, spike. Cf. 4995 *Ta. muḷ*. / Cf. *Mar. mōlā* nail (whence *Go.* (ASu.) **mōlā** iron nail). DED(S, N) 4101.**

4999 *Ta. muḷai* core of a boil. *Ka. moḷe* id. *Te. molaka* id. DED 4102.

5000 *Ta. muḷai* piles. *Ma. muḷa external piles, polypus. *Ka. moḷe* piles. DED 4103.*

5001 *Ta. muḷai* bamboo. *Ma. muḷa* id. DED 4104.

5002 *Go.* (Tr.) **muḷuttānā** to cover up; **muḷuttānā** (Ch.) to conceal, (W.) to cover; (W.) **muḷittānā** to shut down; (Ph.) **muḷtānā**, (Mu.) **muḷih-**, (Ma.) **muḷ**? to cover (*Voc.* 2927). *Pe. muḷḅ-* (**muḷḅkt-**) to put on (hat, dancing mask), cover oneself with (e.g. umbrella); **mūḅ- (**mūḅkt-**). (Kal.) **mūḅḅ** id., close up, be closed (mouth, lotus); **mūḅ-** (-t-) to surround, enclose, close (mouth), obstruct one's way. *Kui mūḅḅa* (**mūḅḅgi**) to be covered; **mūḅḅka** (< **mūḅḅ-p**; **mūḅḅkt**) to cover. *Kur.* (Hahn) **muḷḅānā** to cover, protect. Cf. 5034 *Ta. mūpu*. DED(S) 802.**

5003 *Ta. muḷkā* (-v, -nt-) to sit with arms and legs folded. *To. muḅḅm* **ir-** (iḅ-) (person) squats on heels, (tiger) sits on haunches. DEDS 801.

5004 *Ta. muḷāṅki*, **muḷā** radish, *Raphanus sativus*. *Ma. muḷāṅki* id. *Ka. muḷāṅgi*, **mūḷāṅgi** id. *Tu. mūḷēṅgi*, **mūḷēṅgi** id. *Te. muḷāṅgi id. / Cf. *Skt. mūḷaka-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10250. DED 4105.*

5005 *Ta. muḷam* winnow; **muḷḅil**, **muccil** toy winnow. *Ma. muḷam* winnow to sift grain. *Ko. morm* winnow. *To. muḅḅ* (**obl. muḷt-**) id. *Ka. mōḅa*, **māḅa** id.; **muccal** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. *Koḍ. mōra* winnowing basket. *Te. mōḷḅḅe* small winnowing basket; (B.) **muccil** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. DED 4106.

5006 *Ta. (DCV) muḷāḷai* hermit's tree [i.e. *Buchanania latifolia*]. *Ma. muḷāḷ*, **mūḷāḷ** id. *Ka. mōḷāḷe*, **mōḷāḷi**, **mōḷāḷe** id. *Te. mōḷāḷi* *Sponia orientalis*; (Lush.) **mōḷāḷi** *B. latifolia*. [Trema orientalis Blume = *S. orientalis* Planch. *B. latifolia* is different.] DED(S) 4107.

5007 *Ta. muḷi* (-v, -nt-) to be spoiled; (-pp-, -tt-) to change the nature of (as milk, medicine); **muri** (-v, -nt-) to be spoiled; **mukkal** stench of things owing to dampness. ? *Ma. muḷiṅḅu*, **muḷiṅḅu**, **muḷiṅḅu** an offensive smell. *Ka. muḷikil* impurity, foulness, uncleanness; **muggu** to get or have the smell of corruption, become or be musty or mouldy by dampness; *n.* an offensive smell, mustiness, fustiness, mouldiness; **muggalu** mustiness, mouldiness; (Hav.) **mūri** bad smell. *Tu. murguni* to mould, become musty; **mugga** mould, mustiness, musty; **mūri** a bad smell, stench. *Te. muḷiki* dirt, filth, impurity; dirty, foul; **muḅḅu** to become putrid, rotten or rancid; **mukku**, (K. also) **mrukku** to spoil, become mouldy or musty, mould; **m(r)ukka** spoiled, mouldy, musty; (K.) **mugga** mould, mustiness; mouldy etc.; (B.) **muggu** to be musty or mouldy, be damaged, spoiled. *Ko. (Kin.) murr* dirt. *Nk. murg* a bad smell. *Pa. mur*, **murru** dirt; **mura**, **mur(r)at** rotten. ? *Ga. (Oli.) muyur* dirt. *Go. (Ko.) murk* id.

(*Voc.* 2905). *Koḍa* **muRki** dirty. DED(S) 4108.

5008 *Ta. muḷi* (-v, -nt-) to break, give way as a branch, be defeated, discomfited, perish, cease to exist; (-pp-, -tt-) to break (as a stick), cut, discontinue; *n.* piece, half, broken half of coconut, piece of cloth, deed, written bond, ola receipt, part of village or town, room; **muḷiccal** breaking, indigence, want; **muḷippu** antidote, estrangement, breach of friendship; **muḷiyal** breaking; **muḷivu** id., breach, rupture, fracture, enmity; antidote; **muḷukku** (**muḷukki-**) to break. *Ma. muḷi fragment, piece of cloth, room, chamber, apartment, parish, hamlet, a note, bond; **muḷikka** to break, cut, wound, decide, settle; **muḷiccal** breach; **muḷippikka** to cause to cut down; **muḷiyan** cutting; **muḷiyuka** to break through or in pieces, be wounded, be decided, curdle as milk; **muḷiyu** breach, wound; **muḷuka** to cut up vegetahles. *Ka. muḷi* to occasion a flaw in a thing by bonding it, sever by fracture, break, break off as leaves, fruits, etc., crush, break down, defeat, rout, destroy, break up, put an end to, do away; break (*intr.*), become weakened in constitution, lose strength, be impaired; *n.* fragment, piece, broken or torn-off particle, state of being broken, broken off, etc.; **muḷige**, **muḷuyuvike** breaking, etc.; **muḷivu** crushing, destruction; **muḷisu** to cause to break, cause to crush, get changed as large money into smaller; **muḷuka**, **muḷaka** man who breaks or ruins, maimed man, imbecile; **muḷukatana** breaking, ruining; **muḷuku** fragment, bit (as of bread); **muḷuva**, **muḷava** a maimed, imbecile wretch. *Tu. mudipuni*, **mudupuni** to pluck out; **muyipuni** to pluck off. *Te. (K.) muḷiyu* to be broken, severed; *n.* piece, crumb; (K.) **muḷugu** to be crushed. Cf. 4975 *Ta. muravu*. DED(S) 4109.*

5009 *Ta. muḷi* (-v, -nt-) to exceed the proper stage, as in boiling or heating; **muruku** (**muruki-**) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 4980). *Ma. muḷiyuka* to be scorched in frying. DED 4110.

5010 *Ta. muḷi* sprout, shoot, tender leaf, leaf. *Ma. muḷi-ppēḷatu* stage of palm tree's growth beyond **oḷa-kāccatu** (i.e. a cocopal in the 8th-10th year). DEDS 803.

5011(a) *Ta. muḷukku* (**muḷukki-**) to be proud, haughty arrogant, disagree, be angry; *n.* arrogance, impertinence, disagreement, discord, rancour, stiffness of manners, vehemence; **muḷukkāḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to oppose, disobey (as a command); **muḷuku** (**muḷuki-**) to be haughty or insolent, bluster, become vehement; **muḷippu** pride, harshness; **muḷai** (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, hard, be stiff-necked, haughty; **muḷaiḅḅu** stiffness (as of a corpse), haughtiness, impudence; high price. *Ma. muḷukuka* to be coagulated, become stiff. *Ko. murk-* (**murky-**) to be on bad terms with, refuse to do what one is told, sulky. *To. mur-* (**murḅ-**) to become angry, become sad in mind, have dispute with; **murk- (**murky-**) to**

be on bad terms with, be offended. *Ka. muḷuku*, **murku**, **mukku** pride, arrogance; **muḷuku**, **muḷuka**, **muḷaka** making foppish or coquettish airs. *Tu. murtāpa*, **murtāma** haughtiness, arrogance, pride; folly, foolishness. *Te. muḷiyu*, (K. also) **muḷiyu** to exult, be in great glee, walk affectedly and gracefully. (K. also) be proud; **muḷikāḍu** a proud or conceited man; **muḷipamu**, **muḷipemu** graceful affectation in gait, pride, arrogance, haughtiness; pride arising from conscious beauty, coquetry, caressing fondling, coaxing; **muḷipincu** to make oneself entreated or hedged for anything, coquet; **mōḷaku**, **mōḷakūḍu** an obstinate and foolish man; **mōḷakamu** folly, obstinacy.

(b) *Ta. mukkaram*, **muḷkaram** obstinacy. *Ma. muḷku strength, vigour, insolence, presumption; **muḷkan** stout, stubborn, violent; **muḷkaram** strength, power; **muḷkaran** strong, self-willed; **mukkalām** fullness of blood, turgid, well-fed, wanton state. *Ka. muḷkara* pertinaciousness, stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence. *Tu. muḷku disregard, disrespect; **mukkuḍa** stout, robust. *Te. muḷkaramu* obstinate, stubborn, rude; **mukkaḷḅu** an obstinate man; **mokkalamu** obstinacy, stubbornness; obstinate, irresistible; **mokkali**, **mokkalikāḍu** an obstinate man, a brave man. DED(S) 4111.**

5012 *Ta. muḷukku* (**muḷukki-**) to twist (as a rope), twirl, spin (as a potter his wheel); *n.* twisting, turn or thread of screw, ball of thread; **muḷuku** (**muḷuki-**) to wriggle, twist. *Ma. muḷukuka* to be twisted, be tight; **mukkal** a twist; **muḷukku** twining, twisting, writhing, a twisted cake; **muḷukkal** writhing, spasms; **muḷukkuka** to twist, twine, tighten; **muḷiccu-kuttuka** to wreath, plait; **muḷiccu-kutti** anything twisted. *Ka. muḷuku* to give a different shape (to the face), twist (it) out of its natural shape, distort (it), change the expression; *n.* distortion of the features; **muḷukisu** to cause to appear distorted, distort or change (as the face or its features); (PBh.) **muḷigu** curve. *Koḍ. mur-* (**mur-**) to tighten (*intr.*); **murik- (**muriki-**) id. (*tr.*); **muriki** string which binds or tightens, rope round centre of drum by which its heads are tightened. *Te. muḷakāḷamu* turning; **muḷakāḷincu** to turn (*tr.*). *Kol. (Pat., p. 139) murgāḍileng* to twist (a limb). *Kur. murkaḷānā* to sprain; **murkānā** to sprain oneself. DED(S) 4112.**

5013 *Ta. murumuḷu* (-pp-, -tt-), **moru-moru** (-pp-, -tt-), **murumuḷu** (-pp-, -tt-) to murmur, grumble; **muḷaiyiḅu** to complain, express grievance; **muḷaiyiḅu** complaint. *Ma. murumuḷukka to murmur; **muḷa** lamentation, wailing; **mura iḅuka** to complain, find fault. *Ko. murg-* (**murgy-**) to growl; **morv-** (**mord-**) to mumble; **moyr** complaint; **moyr id-** to make a complaint. *To. murg-* (**murgy-**) to growl; **mury** complaint; **murk-*** (**murky-**) to complain. *Ka. more* to roar, cry aloud, clamour, bawl, yell; **mōre**, **mōrata** roaring,

wailing, etc.; moreyuvikē crying aloud, etc.; morey-ḡdu to wail, lament, complain; morō imitative sound of crying aloud. *Te. muṣa-muṣamanu*, *muṣamuralādu* to be angry, fret, frown; *morugu*, *moruvu* to bark as a dog, bawl; *n.* barking of a dog; *morugudu* barking; *moṣa*, *moṣṣa* cry, scream, shriek, howl, wailing, clamour; *moṣaliḡdu* to cry out. *Koḡ* (Pat., p. 139) *mutkeng* to groan. *Pa. mōkk-* to bark. *Go. (Tr.) moheānā*, (W.) *muheānā*, (M.) *muheānā*, (A. Y. Mu. S.) *muhe-* (Ko.) *buh-*, (Ma.) *bu?* id. (*Voc.* 2936); (Ma.) *mur-* to growl (*Voc.* 2916). *Koṇḡa muḡli-* (-t) to bark. *Mand. murg-* id. *Kui muḡka* (*muski-*) id.; *n.* barking. *Kuwi (F.) mōkhali*, (S.) *mukh'nal*, (Isr.) *muk-* (-h), (Su. Isr.) *musk-* (-it) to bark. ?*Br. marrām* shout, call, cry (or with 4973). Cf. 4973 *Ta. mural*. /MBE 1969, pp. 295-6, nos. 37, 38, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215, which probably on semantic grounds should be divided into two entries, the second being related to (no. 38) *Te. moṣamoṣa* the rustling sound of cloth or the like, (B.) *moral-moral-ādu* to crackle (items which hardly belong in this DEDR entry). DED(S, N) 4113.

5014 *Ta. muṣuval* tooth, smile, happiness; *muṣuvali* (-pp-, -tt) to smile; *mūral* tooth, smiling. *Ma. muṣuval* tooth. DED 4114.

5015 *Ta. muṣai*, *muṣaimai* order, arrangement, system, regularity, turn by which work is done, time (as once, twice), birth, manners, custom, approved code of conduct, relationship by blood or marriage, justice, antiquity, fate, nature. *Ma. muṣa* what is binding, law, custom, duty, turn; *muṣama* custom. *Ko. moyr* relationship between kin. *To. mīṣ* relationship by blood or marriage. *Ka. more* a turn, time, (K.²) propriety, virtue; relationship; (Hav.) mere relationship. *Tu. mudē*, *muddē* consanguinity. *Go. (Hislop, III, p. 133)* *mura* custom. *Koṇḡa* (BB) *mur* kinsman. DED(S) 4115.

5016 *Ta. murrām* courtyard of a house, inner yard of a house, esplanade, open space, expanse. *Ma. murrām*, *murri*, *murrām* front yard, court before a house. DED(N) 4116.

5017 *Ta. murgu* (*murgu-*) to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, become hardened as the core of a tree, be fulfilled (as one's desire), come to an end, be finished, die; complete (*tr.*), finish, destroy, kill; *n.* perfection, completeness, that which is complete, ripeness, maturity, end, termination; *murgukai* completion; *murgum* wholly, entirely, all; *murgā* entirely, fully; *murgal* maturing, anything that is fully grown or developed, hardness (as of the core of a tree), fruit almost ripe, completing, ending, strength, old age; *murgu* (-pp-, -tt) to complete, finish; *murgimai* mature wisdom; *murg-avai* grandmother; *muruku* (*muruki-*), *muruku* (*muruki-*) to ripen. *Ma. murgu* entireness; *murguka*

to grow ripe, entire, perfect; *murgā* wholly, entirely. *Ko. mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*); *mut et-* (*eyt-*) to go round completely. *To. mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*). *Tu. muttuni* to become extinct, be destroyed; *muttāvuni* to ruin, destroy. *Te. m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5046 *Ta. mūr*). DED(S) 4117.

5018 *Ta. murgu* (*murgu-*) to surround, besiege, blockade; *n.* siege; *murgukai* blockade, siege, surrounding; *murgal* surrounding, encircling; *murgikkai* siege. *Ma. murguka* to be close, crowded. *Ko. mut-* (*muty-*) (people) come together in a dense crowd. *Ka. muttu* to enclose, cover, settle upon (as flies, etc.), environ, encompass, surround, hem or shut in, besiege, drive into straits, attack, swarm or crowd together (as bees), throng; *muttalu* environing, surrounding; *muttiga*, *muttige* covering, surrounding, siege, blockade. *Tu. muttuni* to surround, besiege, hem in, encompass; *mutti*, *muttige* siege. *Te. muttadincu* to besiege; *muttu* id., (K. also) surround, spread over, be crowded; *muttadi*, *muttadamu* siege, surrounding. *Kuwi (F.) mūcali* to surround, enclose; (S.) *muccinai* to besiege; (Isr.) *muc-* (-it) to lay siege. Cf. 2715 *Ta. curru* for *Ta. curru-murrum*, *To. tūt mutm*, *Ka. sutta mutta*, *Tu. suttamutta*. DED(S) 4118.

5019 *Nk. mummuri* parched rice. *Go. (SR.) murre* fried gram; (F-H.) *mureng* puffed rice; (Tr.) *murre* roasted gram (*Voc.* 2917); (ASu.) *mure* parched gram. *Kui mūri* parched rice. DEDS 804.

5020(a) *Ta. muṣ* in front, previous, prior; antiquity, eminence; sign of the locative; *muppu* former time, front, antiquity; bodily strength, greatness; before, in front of, formerly; *muppan* powerful man, leader, master; *mupṣil* front of a house, space; *mupṣam* in front; *mupṣar* before, in advance, in front of, in former times; *mupṣavan* the first being, Śiva, elder brother; *mupṣavaḡ* elder sister; goddess of misfortune; *mupṣu* (*mupṣi-*) to meet, reach, join, precede; *mupṣē* before, in the presence of; *mupṣai* former times, antiquity; elder sister, elder brother; *mupṣōr* predecessors, ancestors, the ancients, chief ministers; *mupṣōṇ* Gaṇeśa, god, predecessor, ancestor, father, elder brother; *mupṣāu* that which is in front, that which is earlier; *mupai* front, face, appearance, superiority, eminence, point, sharpened end, edge, cape, headland; *mupaiṇar* commander of an army; *mupaiṇan* God, as the first being, saint, chief, Arhat, the Buddha; *mupṣai* formerly, before; *muttai* front; *munt* front, outer edge of cloth; some time before; *muntu* (*munti-*) to come in front, advance, meet, be prior in time or place, take precedence, take

the lead, be first, surpass, excel, be old, of long standing; *n.* antiquity, priority, beginning; *muntai* antiquity, the past, former time; ancestor; in front of. *Ma. mun*, *munnam* priority in space and time; first, former; before; *munnamē* before; *munnar* forepart of animals; *munnal* presence; *munni* cape, headland; *munnil*, *munnē* before; *munnēya-* *van*, *munnēvan* the former; *munti* the edge, skirt of cloth; *muntuka* to overtake; *muntiyatu* previous; *mumpu* the front, presence; *mumpān* the foremost, principal; *mumpināl* formerly; *mumpil* in front; *mumpē* before; *muna* a sharp point, sharpness, promontory; *munampu* headland, tip; *munakka* to go before. *Ko. mun-*, *mu-* front, fore; *mund*, *mind* previous time, state of being before in space; *mundal*, *mindal* being first or before; *mund-* (*mundy-*), *mind-* (*mindy-*) to go in front, act first; *mundy gerund* before; *mon* point; *mugga-r* forward, in front, early. *To. mūd* in front; next year (? -k dative suffix); *muda-l* first; *muboy* fas front teeth; *mun* in front (MBE 1974b, p. 64, K78); former (*mun go-stk* in former times, < **mun go-sm*, *DBIA*, no. 97); *min* sharp point, top of hill; *mīnp* sharp end of horn. *Ka. mun* (*mup*), *munnu* that which is before, in front of, or preceding in space, that which is preceding in time, that which is towards a place (etc.), in front or onward, that which is following; *muñcu* to bc or go before or first, precede, outgo, go beyond, exceed, outdo, surpass, excel; *n.* state of preceding or being before in time or position, state of being previous or prior, former time; *muñcita* state of being before in time, beforehand, previous or prior; *muñca* a man of the front, chief, leader; *muñce* in advance, in the first place, previously, formerly, first, beforehand, before, earlier than; *muntu*, *munda*, *mundu* the front part or side, front, state of being in front of anything that is behind, state of being advanced in position, that of being first, state of being before or previous, state of being future; *mundu* to precede; *munna*, *munnān*, *munnal* the front, etc.; in front, before; formerly, previously; first, prior to, preceding; following, henceforth; *munne* even the front, etc.; *mumbiga* a man of the front; *mumbu* forepart, front, the direction of the front, state of being previous; *mone* point, extremity, end; sharpness; state of being before. *Koḡ. miñña* in front, further; *muppoḡe* previous; *mumba-ra* the fore; *mumbi* predominance; *mug* gay forearm; *mone* sharp point; (Kar.) *mund-* (*mundi-*) to go ahead. *Tu. mundaṇa* priority; first, prior; future; *mundaripuni*, *mundarisuni*, *munderiyuni*, *munderuni*, *undersuni* to advance, march, continue, carry on; *mundily* courtyard of a house; *mundē* before, in front; *munni* tip, lapet; *munnigē* hem of a dressing garment; *mune*, *munnē*, *monē*, *monē* point, end, extremity; *moṣepu* small piece of land stretching into a river. *Te. muni* first, former, previous, front; *munimuṅgala* the very front;

munu-konu, *munu-paḡu* to come to the front, lead; *munupaṭi* former, previous; *munupu* the past, a former period in time; formerly, of old, previously; *munumu* the front or van of an army; *munumunu*, *munu-munnu* first of all, in the very beginning; (K.) *muncucu* to go or appear before; (K.) *munupu* to cause to appear, show; (K.) *muncu* to increase, excel; *munnāḡi* first; *munnu* former period of time; formerly, first; *muṅgali* front, foremost; *muṅgili* courtyard; *mundaṭa(n)* in front, before; *mundaṭi* first, former, prior; front; *mundara* the front, former or past time; in front, before, first; in the last instance; previously, formerly; hereafter, in the future; *mundu* the front, state of being first or early; priority, past time, the past; first, front, earlier, prior, previous; *adv.* first, early, to begin with, in former times; *mona* point, extremity, tip, the front; *mona-kāḡu* general, leader, chief; *monakonu* to begin, commence; *monayu* id., prevail. *Koḡ. mut* before; *mutta sa-l* next year; (Pat., p. 55) *muttung* next year; (Pat., p. 39) *muni* sting of scorpion. *Nk. mund* before. *Nk. (Ch.) mūr* in front of; *mūrta* sāl coming year; *murtun* next year. *Pa. muna* vanda forefinger; *mundi* in front; *munni* before; *munnit* first, the one in front; *mundel* in front, before; *mund* kekoḡ front part of ear; *mūni*, (S.) *mona* tip, point, *Ga. (S.) mundēl*, (P.) *mundel* the front. *Go. (Tr.) munnē* before, in front; next year; (Y. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *munne* in front of, previously; (W. Ph.) *munnē*, (D. G.) *mune* before, in front of; (M.) *mūne* ahead; (SR.) *munneval* leader (*Voc.* 2892). *Koṇḡa mungal*, (BB) *munda* in front. *Kuwi (Isr.) muni* point (of needle, etc.); *munu kut-* to bow head. *Kur. munddh*, *mund* first, ahead of, previous to, before that time, ago; *muñja* the extremity, beginning, headpoint, end. *Malt. mudi* formerly, in ancient times; *mundoti* ancient. *Br. mōn* front; *mōni* being in front; must before, formerly. Cf. 4950 *Ta. mutal*.

(b) *Ta. muṣ-nāl* yesterday, previous day, former days; *muntā-nāl*, *muntai-nāl* day before yesterday. *Ma. muni-nānu*, *mini-nānu* id. (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. nāṇru*). *Ko. mine-r* any day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunai*). *To. mune-r* day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunai*). *Ka. monne* day before yesterday; the other day, lately. *Koḡ. monia-ndi* day before yesterday (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. nāṇru*). ?*Tu. morāni*, *morāni* id. *Te. monna* id.; the other day; *adv. monnanu*. *Go. (Mu.) munne*, *monne* day after yesterday, day after tomorrow; *manne* (A. W. Mu. Ma.) day after tomorrow, (Y.) id., day before yesterday, (Ph.) day before yesterday; (Tr.) *mannē*, (Ko.) *maniṇi* day after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2706); (Koya Su.) *onne* day before yesterday. *Koṇḡa mu'e* (*obl. mu'eR-*) day after tomorrow; (comm. by K.). Cf. 4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ*. DED(S, N) 4119.

5021 *Ta. muṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, be angry with; *muṇinap* one who dislikes or hates; *muṇivu* anger, wrath, dislike, aversion, fatigue, suffering, endeavour; *muṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to fight, be zealous, be deeply engaged, be angry with, dislike; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, busy oneself with, be overweight; *n. battle, fight, war, battlefield, enemy country, hatred, dislike, aversion, austerity, boldness, audacity; muṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, feel aversion to; *n. aversion; muṇavu* (muṇavi-) to dislike, feel aversion to, be angry; *muṇaval* anger. *Ma. muniyuka* to abhor (the world), be entranced, look sullen; *muni* excited. *Ka. muni* to become angry or wrathful, manifest anger, be displeased; *n. that becomes angry, anger; munipu, munisu* anger, wrath, passion, rage, enmity; *munisugāra* a passionate man; *muniyisu* to cause to become angry, irritate; *mone* affray, fight, battle; *monegāra* a bold, courageous man. *Tu. munipu* anger, hatred; *muniyuni* to be in a passion, hate; *muniyuni* to detest, hate; *muṇugūni* to be angry. *Te. (K.) mun(u)ku* to be aggrieved, displeased; *n. displeasure, grief; (K.) monayu* to attack, meet in battle; *mona* battle array. *Go. (Tr.) mungsāng yētānā* to be more angry than sulky (*Voc. 2871*). DED 4120.

5022 *Manḍ. muneḷ urli* a species of rat. *Kuwi* (D.) mulenḍi or'i id. (molova mūsā). DEDS 805.

5023 *Kur. mūxā* frog. *Malt. mūqe* id. / Cf. Skt. *mūkaka*-id. DED 421.

5024 *Ta. mūku* nose, nostril, beak, nose-shaped part of anything; *mūkkap* man with a large or prominent nose; *mukarai, mukari* bottom of the nose. *Ma. mūku* nose, nozzle, beak; *mūkkān* long-nosed. *Ko. mu-k* nose, funnel of bellows; *mu-kn* man with long nose; *fem. mu-ky. To. mu-k* nose (in songs); *mu-ku-r-* (mu-ku-ty-) to meet (of persons, rivers); *mu-ku-t-* (mu-ku-ty-) to cause to meet; ? *mu-ku-r-* (mu-ku-ry-) (person, ceremony) approaches. *Ka. mūgu, mū* nose, forepart, snout, beak, nozzle; *mūga, mūgi* man with a nose. *Koḍ. mu-kī* nose. *Tu. mūku, mūgu, mūñku* nose, beak; *mūke* man who snuffles or speaks through the nose; *fem. mūki. Te. mūku* nose, beak, end, point, tip. *Kol. mungad*, (Kin.) *mukk*, (SR.) *mukku* nose. *Nk. mungar* id. *Nk. (Ch.) mungan* id. *Pa. muvāḍ* (pl. *muvāḍi*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) muṇan*, (S.) *muṇān*, (P.) *mungan* id. *Pe. mungel* id. *Manḍ. mungel* id. *Kui mungeli*, (K.) *muggi* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūngelli*, (S.) *mungeli*, (Isr.) *muṇgeli*, (Su. P.) *mungeli* (pl. *mungelka*) id. *Kur. muṭ* id. *Malt. munyu* id. Cf. 4895 *Ka. mūkūti*. DED(S) 4122.

5025 *Te. mūga, mūva, muvva* small bell or tinkling ornament; (UPK) *mūga, mūva, muvva, muvva* bells fastened on leather strap round bullock's neck. *Kol. mu-nge* anklet bell. *Nk. munge* id. *Pa. mūva* id. *Go. mūya* (Mu.) wooden cowbell, dancing-bell,

(Ma.) dancing-bell (*Voc. 2893*); (LuS.) *mooya* a small metal bell. *Koṇḍa nuva* a small bell or tinkling ornament tied to the legs. *Kuwi* (Su.) *silik mūya* dancing-bell; (F.) *mūya* small bell; (Isr.) *mūyā* small bell used in anklets and bracelets. DED(S) 4123.

5026 *Ta. mūñkai, mūñkaiyān* dumb person; *mūñkar* dumb persons. *Ko. mu-ng* dumb; *mu-ngn* dumb man; *fem. mu-yng. Ka. mūñga* dumb, dumb man. *Te. mūga* dumb, dumbness; dumb person; *mūgavādu* dumb man; *fem. mūgadi; mūnga* dumb. *Go. (Koya Su.) mūkaḷ* dumb man. / Possibly adapted from Skt. *mūka-*, Pali *mūga-*. DED(N) 4124.

5027 *Ta. mūñkā* owl. *Ma. mūñhā, mūkan* id., *Bubo orientalis*. DED 4125.

5028 *Ta. mūñkil* bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*. *Ma. mūñkil* id. *Jr. mu-nge* bamboo. *Tu. (B-K.) mūngily* id. DED 4126.

5029 *Ta. mūcaṭai* rancidity, anything that has become rancid, anything unclean; *mūcu* (mūci-) to go bad, be spoiled, rancid; *mūcal* being spoiled. *Ma. mūṣeṭṭa* uncleanness. *Ka. musare* boiled rice, which is considered to be unclean by Mādhyva brahmins, though they eat it and offer it to idols; the vessels in which anything has been boiled and which want cleansing; (Gowda) *musir* dirt on utensils. *Tu. musare* anything boiled or dressed for eating; uncleanness; boiled, dressed, unclean, foul. DED 4127.

5030 *Ta. mūcu* (mūci-) to swarm about, gather round; *n. swarming, thronging; mūcal* swarming, thronging; *mūc* (-pp-, -tt-) to swarm round, surround; *mūṭal* a lid; *mūkai* vast horde; *moy* (-pp-, -tt-) to crowd, press, throng, swarm; spread as an eruption, crowd round, swarm round, cover, enclose; *n. press, throng, swarm, crowd, closeness, tightness, battle, war; moyppu* crowd, multitude; *moei* (-v-, -nt-) to swarm. *Ka. musuku, musugu* to cover, hide, settle upon as flies, close, swarm or crowd together, spread over or about; *n. cover, veil; musur* to cover as flies, crows, etc., crowd together, cover, hide; *n. cover, veil; musumbu* cover, veil; *mukaru, mukkuṭu, mukkuṭiku* to come or fall upon, enclose, cover, besiege, surround; *mogasu* to cover, fall upon, attack; *moge* to cover, fall upon, close with. *Te. musaru, musuru, mūgu*, (K. also) *mūvu* to collect or gather around, settle upon as flies upon any object, infest, surround, crowd, swarm; *mūka* crowd, multitude, host, swarm, army; (K.) *mogiyyu* to overspread, attack, close with. *Ga. (S.) mūng(i)* ē- to swarm. *Go. (Tr.) moyānā, moittānā* to rush at, close with; (SR.) *moyānā* to kill (*Voc. 2986*). Cf. 4915 *Ta. muceu* and 5034 *Ta. mūṭu*. DED(S) 4128.

5031 *Ta. mūñci* face; *mūñcai* pouting, sullen countenance; longish face, longish nose; *mūñēṭru*, (STI) *mūñjeli* muskrat. *Ma. mūccu, mucci, mūññi, moññi, mōtti, mōnta* face. *Ko. mo-nd* id.; *mucl* mouth-

part of man, bird, or animal, meeting place of two people on path. *To. mu-n* (obl. *mu-t-*) face, front; *mu-nōr* the front, place in front; *mu-n el- (ej-)* to like (see 862); *mu-neṭ* affection, love; ? *mūṭuf* nose; ? *mōṣ* check. *Ka. mūti, mōti* face, mouth, snout; *musuḍu, musaḍi, musuḍi* id., muzzle, nose or nostrils of a horse; (PBh.) *musumbu* face. *Koḍ. mu-ḍi* face. *Tu. musunṭu, musunḍu* face, snout, muzzle; *mōṇe* face, countenance, front of a house. *Te. mūti* mouth; *mūṭte* snout of hog, beak of bird. *Kol. mu-ti* mouth, beak; (Kin.) *mūti* mouth; (Pat., p. 35) *mūndur* snout. *Nk. mūti* mouth, beak. *Pa. mūyur* lip, snout of pig. *Ga. (S.) mūti* snout of pig. *Go. (Tr.) mosor*, (M.) *mosor*, (SR.) *mosor*, (L.) *mosor*, *mosok*, (Mu.) *mosor* (obl. *mosoṭ-*), (Ma.) *mosoṭ(i)* (obl. *mosoṭ-*) nose (*Voc. 2996*); (G.) *mūndur* beak; (G.) *mundori*, (Ma.) *muṇḍori* snout (*Voc. 2890*); (L.) *mōhā* face (*Voc. 2997*). *Koṇḍa mūnzi* nose; (BB) *mūru* beak. *Pe. mūṭla* snout of pig. *Manḍ. mūṭli* id. *Kui mūnduri* snout; *mūḍra* id., upper lip. *Kuwi mūti* (F.) beak, (Su. Isr.) id., snout of pig. *Kur. mōccā* mouth (not said of men unless in joke or abuse). *Malt. mudra* face. DED (S, N) 4129.

5032 *Ta. mūñcu* (mūñci-) to lick. *Ma. mūñcuka* id., devour; *mūñci* voracious; *pencin* lingers; *mūñcuka, mōñcuka* to suck. *Ka. (Hav.) mūñju* to suck (used in a derogatory sense). *Koḍ. mu-ñj-* (mu-ñji-) to suck (penis). DED 4130.

5033 *Ta. mūṭam* dark, clouded sky; chilliness, cold; *mūṭṭam* sky overcast with clouds; *mōṭam* clouded sky. *Ma. mūṭal* dark sky; *mūṭam* close weather. *Ka. mōḍa* cloud, cloudiness, cloudy day, hazy weather. *Koḍ. mō-ḍa* cloud. *Tu. mūḍa* id.; *mōḍa* id., obscurity, dullness; *mōḍu* cloudy. *Te. mōḍa* mu cloudiness; (SAN) *mōḍa-mancu* thick mist. *Kol. (Pat., p. 55) mūḍam* fog. *Go. (S.) mūṭam* mist (*Voc. 2943*); (Koya Su.) *mūṭam* cold. *Kui mūḍengi* cloud, sky. Cf. 5034 *Ta. mūṭu*. DED(S, N) 4131.

5034 *Ta. mūṭu* (mūṭi-) to cover, shroud, veil, hide, screen, obscure, shut in, enclose, close (as the eyes), shut (as the mouth), surround, encompass; *mūṭal* covering, cover, lid; *mūṭi* that which covers, cover, lid, top; *mūṭam* place of concealment, secret place; *mūṭṭam* that which is covered; *mūṭṭu* that which forms a cover, coating, that which is covered; *mūṭṭaku, mūṭṭāku* veil, overall, mantle; *mukkaṭu* veil of cloth worn to cover one's head; *mūṭ* (-pp-, -tt-) to close, swarm around, surround. *Ma. mūṭuka* to be covered, cover; *mūṭikka* to cause to cover; *mūṭal* covering; *mūṭi* cover, lid; *mūṭu* cover; *mūṭa* foetus born with a covering; *mūṭṭaku, mūṭṭāku, mukkaṭu* veil. *Ka. mūḍige* a quiver. *Kor. (O.) mūḍe* a kind of cap. *Ga. (S.) mūṭp-* (mūṭi-) to close; (S.) *mūḍup-* to cover, encircle. Cf. 5002 *Go. mūr-*, 5030 *Ta. mūcu*, and 5033 *Ta. mūṭam*. DED(S) 4132.

5035 *Ta. mūṭu* root, cause, origin. *Ma. mūṭu* the bottom (e.g. of a dish); root, origin. *Ka. mūḍu* to arise, originate, be produced, be born, come into existence, become visible or apparent, come about; *mūḍa, mūḍal, mūḍu* the direction in which the sun rises, east; *mūḍi* rising of the sun, etc. *Tu. mūḍu* support; the east; *mūḍuni* to rise, be born; *mūḍavuni* to originate, produce, cause to rise, cause to be born. *Te. mūḍu* to happen, occur, befall; *mūḍucu* to cause to happen. *Go. (Mu.) mūr* beginning (*Voc. 2942*). DED(S) 4133.

5036 *Ta. mūṭu* ewe; *mūṭuku* female elk; *mūṭuval* bitch. *Koḍ. mu-ḍi* girl. DEDS 806.

5037 *Ta. mūṭai* sack, sack-load, pack, packed bundle as of paddy, large receptacle for grains; *mūṭṭai* bundle, that which is tied up, bag, wallet, satchel, load carried in a sack, bale, a large measure of capacity; *mūṭṭu* (mūṭṭi-) to join, link, stitch, sew together; *n. tie, bond, that which is tied, stitch. Ma. mūṭa* load, bale, esp. corn in straw bundles for exportation; heap, as of corn, straw; *mūṭṭuka* to stitch together, patch, seam; *mūṭṭal* stitching. *Ko. mu-ṭ* bag of grain as a load for an animal. *To. mu-ty* full bag. *Ka. mūḍe* straw bundle containing pulse and rāgi; pillow, cushion; *mūḍāve* pillow; *mūṭe* bundle of grain, cloth, etc., pack, bale; *mōṭte, māṭte* leather bag; bundle, bale, burden, load. *Tu. mōṭte* bundle. *Te. mūṭa* bundle, parcel, package, load carried by a man, bale. *Pa. mūṭa* leaf basket for storing grain. *Go. mūṭa* (M.) a pack, (Ko.) bundle (*Voc. 2938*). *Koṇḍa mūṭa* bundle, packet. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūnta* bundle (clothes, etc.); (Isr.) *mūṭa* a bundle of grass. *Kur. mōṭā* grain bale. Cf. 4921 *Ta. muṭi*. / Cf. BHS *mūṭa-, mūṭa-, mōṭa-, etc.*, some sort of basket, bag, or large container; late Skt. *mūṭaka-, mūḍaka-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10233. DED(S) 4134.

5038 *Ta. mūṭṭai, mūṭu, mūṭṭu-ppucc* bed bug. *Ma. mūṭṭa* id. DED 4135.

5039 *Kur. mūḍnā* (mūḍḍyas) to strike or dash in one's course against some obstacle, stumble. *Malt. mūnde* to gore. DEDS 807.

5040 *Ta. mūṭari* (-pp-, -tt-), *mūṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to establish with evidence, confront with proof; *mukatalai* confrontation; (-pp-, -tt-) to confront, face. *Ka. mūḍalisu* to confront and upbraid, taunt; *mūḍale* confronting and upbraiding, taunt. *Te. mūḍala, mūḍalike* proof; *mūḍalincu* to remind, prove, ascertain; *mūḍalimpu* reminding, proof; *mudarakincu*, *mūḍalakincu* to oppose, resist, remind of something painful or humiliating, ask, question. DED 4136.

5041 *Ta. mūri* buffalo; ox, bullock; (*lex.*) *mūṭiri* buffalo. *Ma. mūri* bullock, ox. *Ko. mu-ry* untamed (of bullocks). *Ka. mūri* bull, ox. *Go. (A. Y.) mura*, (G.) *mure*, (Ph.) *mūrā*, (Ch.) *mūrā*, (L.) *muri* cow; (Ma.) *mure* ponda

milch cow (see 4500) (*Voc.* 2898); (LuS.) moore cow; (ASu.) *mūrā* id. DED(S, N) 4137.

5042 *Ta.* *mūrccai* sharpness. *Ma.* *mūrkkuka* to sharpen; *mūrcca* sharpness, edge, keen sharp wit; *mūrccikka* to become sharper; *mūrppu* sharpness; *mūrppikka* to whet. DED 4138.

5043 *Ta.* *mūlam* piles, prolapsus ani. *Ma.* *mūlam* haemorrhoids; posteriors. *Ko.* *mu-lm* (*obl. mu-lt-*) eversion of bowel during evacuation (?). *Ka.* (Gul.) *mūl-vyādi* piles (Skt. *vyādhī*-sickness). *Te.* *mūlamu* piles, haemorrhoids. DED(N) 4139.

5044 *Ta.* *mūlai* corner, intermediate point of compass. *Ma.* *mūla* id. *Ko.* *mu-l* corner, direction. *To.* *mu-ly* id. *Ka.* *mūle* corner, point of compass. *Koḍ.* *mu-le* corner. *Tu.* *mūlē* id. point of compass, direction. *Kor.* (T.) *mullu* corner. *Te.* *mūla* id., point of compass, direction. *Kol.* (SR.) *mūla* corner, elbow. *Pa.* *mūla* corner. *Go.* *mūla* (SR.) horizon, (M. Ko.) corner (*Voc.* 2945). *Koṇḍa* *mūla* corner. ? *Kui* *mūju*, mudgu id. *Kuwi* (F. Su. Isr.) *mūla* id. DED(S) 4140.

5045 *Te.* *mūla* a braid or tress of female's hair. *Koṇḍa* *mūla* hair-knot of women. *Pe.* *mūl*, in: *temul*, (Kalahandi) *tremul* hair (see 3279). *Kur.* *mūlā* to tie the hair into a chignon; *refl.* *mūlānā*. *Malt.* *mūlure* to gather up one's hair into a cue; *mūlure* to gather up another's hair into a cue. DED(S) 4089.

5046 *Ta.* *mūṅ* (-v-, -nt-) to be mature. *Ma.* *mūṅukka* to grow ripe, mature. *Te.* *m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5017 *Ta.* *mūṅṛu*). *Pa.* *mūr-* to ripen after being plucked; *mūṅkip-* (*mūṅkit-*) to ripen off (*tr.*). *Go.* *mūṅānā* to ripen (of a boil); *mūṅkstānā* to cram achar berries into a pot, to rot them before extracting the chironji kernels. DED 4141.

5047 *Ta.* *mūṅi* ladle, vessel for holding water, vessel used in sacrifices; *mūṅai* ladle; *mūṅai* spatula, ladle; *mūṅku* (*mūṅki-*) to ladle out (as rice from a pot). *Ma.* *mūṅi* a sluice of ricefields. *Ka.* *mūṅi* spout of a water-jar. ? *Tu.* *mūṅuni* to tap toddy; *mūṅtē* act of drawing toddy. DED(S) 4142.

5048 *Ta.* *mūl* (*mūlv-*, *mūṅt-*) to kindle, catch fire, be kindled, stirred up (as anger); *mūṅci* violent temper, rage; *mūṅṅi* (*mūṅṅi-*) to kindle (as a flame), stimulate (as a quarrel), stir up (as feelings); *n.* excitement, provocation; *mūṅṅam* fuel, bonfire. *Ma.* *mūṅṅuka* to kindle, nourish (a fire), augment (a quarrel); *mūṅṅam* smoking out the mosquitoes. *Te.* *mūṅṅincu* to kindle, light; *mūṅṅagincu* id., create quarrels, make mischief. *Koṇḍa* *mūṅis-* to kindle, light. Cf. 4996 *Ta.* *mūṅi*. DED(S) 4143.

5049 *Ta.* *mūṅi* defect of limb, deformity; one who is deformed or has defective limbs, that which has lost a part or piece esp. at the top, that which is defective, person or thing

devoid of the usual ornaments, ugly woman; a term of abuse; *mūṅi* *nāy* dog with clipped ears. *Ma.* *mūṅi* maimed, having lost an ear. *Ka.* *mūṅa* state of being deprived of or without, that of being bare, that of being maimed; man without ears, man who has lost any member; man with a mental defect, fool, brute; a word of abuse; *mūṅi* state of being deprived of, etc.; an earless woman, woman without ornaments in the ears, widow. Cf. 5114 *Ta.* *mūṅṅai*. DED 4144.

5050 *Ka.* *mūṅle*, (Gowda) *mūṅṅe* bone. *Koḍ.* *mu-le* id. *Tu.* (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) *mūṅle* id. ? *Kur.* *mūṅṅā* id. Cf. 4528 *Te.* *bomika*. DED(S) 4145.

5051 *Ta.* *mūṅai* brain, marrow. *Ma.* *mūṅa* id. *Ko.* *mu-l* marrow. *Tu.* (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) *mūṅle* brain. *Te.* *mūṅaga* marrow. *Kol.* (Kin.) *mūṅ* id. *Pa.* *nulli*, *nūṅum*, *nūṅut* id. *Go.* (Ma.) *mūṅe*, *mūṅgonji* id. (*Voc.* 2944). *Koṇḍa* *mūṅva*, (BB) *mūṅi* id. *Pe.* *mūṅi* brain; *pṛēn* *mūṅi* marrow. *Mand.* *mūṅa* brain; *mūṅi* id., marrow; *buṅi* marrow. *Kui* *nīli* bone marrow; *kāḍa-mūṅa* brain; (K.) *mūṅa* id. *Kur.* (Ilahn) *mūṅmā* marrow. *Br.* *mīli* id., brain, kernel of nut. DED(S) 4146.

5052 *Ta.* *mūṅṛu*, (Tinn.) *mūṅṛu* three; *adj.* *mu* (before doubled consonants), *mūv* (before vowels); *mūṅṛām* third; *mūṅrai* triple; *mūvar* three persons; *mu-ppatu* thirty; *mu-nnūṅṛu* 300; *mūv-ayiram* 3,000; *mu-mmūṅṛu* by threes; three times three; *mūmmā* state of being three; *mūṅakku* three *uṅakku*. *Ma.* *mūnnu* three; *mūnnām* third; *mūnnān* a neutral person, middleman; *mūvar* three persons; *mūv-āṅṅu* three years; *mu-ppatu*, *nūppatu* (cf. *Koḍ.*) thirty; *mu-nnūṅṛu* 300; *mu-mmūnnu* by threes; three times three; *mūṅakku* three *uṅakku*. *Ko.* *mu-nṅ* three; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-pa-ṅy* three *pa-ṅy* measures; *mu-na-l* three days; *muat* (< **mu-vat*) thirty; *mu-calg* three *calg* measures; *mu-pa-d* thirty days; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-nu-nṅ* by threes; *mu-r* *kamaṭṛ* aya. O three gods! *To.* *mu-d* (*obl. mu-dn-*) three; *mu-poṅ* thirty; thirty days; *mu-mūry* three trees (in songs); *mu-mīn* three stone circles on hills (in songs); *mumu* mox three children (in songs); *mu-xwa-w* three *kwa-x* measures; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-okoṅ* ir three buffaloes giving milk to the same calf (in songs); *mu-ṣṭyu* three times; *ma-k* three *aḥok* measures (numerated as *ak*; see 397). *Ka.* *mūṅ* three; *adj.* *mu*, *muk*, etc., *mū*; *mū-vattu* thirty; *mu-nnūṅṛu*, *mū-nūṅṛu* 300; *mūvar* three persons; *mūṛme*, *mūme* three times. *Koḍ.* *mu-nṅi* three; *mu-ndane* third; *mu-a-ṅṅi* three years; *mu-vē* three persons (in songs); *mu-ma* three times; *mūnnu-rī* 300; *mūmmu-nṅi* by threes; *muyyak-ētti* three pairs of bullocks; *nūppadi* thirty (cf. *Ma.*). *Tu.* *mūṅi* three; *mūjanē* third; *mūppa* thirty; *mūnnūdu* 300; *mūv(v)erū*, *mūvverū* three persons; *mūkkolu*, *mūttāra* three times; *mūvely* three pairs of

cattle. *Te.* *mūḍu*, *mūḍu*, (inscr.) *mūṅṛu* three; *adj.* *mu*, *mū* (in some cpds.); *mūḍuru*, *mūḍuru* three persons; *mūppadi*, *mūppai* thirty; *mūppaṇḍu* thirty persons; *mūnnūṅṛu* 300. *Kol.* *mu-nṅi* three things; *mūḍur* three men; *mūyal* three women; *mu-nd ul* three days. *Nk.* *mūṅṅi* three things; *mūḍur* three men; *mūyal* three women. *Nk. (Ch.)* *mūṅṅi* three things; *mūḍ(g)ur* three men; *mūy(y)a* three women; *mūṅṅi* three things; *mū nān* three days. *Pa.* *mūdu(k)* three things; *mūvir* three men; *mūyal* three women; *adj.* *muy*. *Ga.* (S.³) *mūṅṛu* three; (Oll.) *mūṅṅ*, (S.³) *mūḍug* three (*neut.*); (P. S.³) *mūyal* three (*fem.*); (S.³) *mūyur* three (*masc.*). *Go.* (Y.) *mūvir*, (G. Ma. S. Ko.) *mūvir* three (*masc.*); (A. Y. Ch. Tr. Ph.) *mūṅṅ*, (W. M. Mu.) *mūṅṅ*, (L.) *mūṅṅ*, (Pat.) *mūdu* three (*non-masc.*); (Ph.) *mūh* *mūh*, (Mu.) *mūh-mūh-ṭan* three each (*Voc.* 2941); (Pat.) *mūh* three each; *muor*, *mudror* third (*masc.*); *mudane* id. (*fem.*). *Koṇḍa* *mu'er* three people; *mūṅṅi* three (*neut.*); *mūṅku* *mūṅku* three each; *mūṅku* *leka/laka* at the rate of three apiece; *mu?* allomorph of *mūṅṅi* before personal suffixes, e.g. *mu'ṇē* (*lpl. incl.*), *mu'ṇē* (*lpl. excl.*) we three, *Kui* (Letchimajee) *mūṅṅi* three; *mu* *pattu* three times twelve dozen (= 432); (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar dialect) *mū* three; *mūṅṅi* three things; (K.) *mūṅṅi* three (*fem.-neut.*); *mu'ar* three men; *mū kōri* 60; *mū dina* three days. *Kur.* *nūbb* three persons; *mūṅṅ* three things. *Br.* *mūṅṅ* three (entities); *adj.* *mūṅ*, *mūṅi*; *mūṅi* three times. /Cf. *Nahali* *mōṅṅ(o)* three. DED(S) 4147.

5053 *Kur.* *mekkhnā* (*mikkhyas*) to bake bread, vegetables, fruit, fish, in a leaf wrapper; (Ilahn) *mekhnā* (*mikkhan*) to bake bread. *Malt.* *meqe* to toast bread or eggs. Cf. 4788 *Pe.* *māk-*. DED(S) 808.

5054 *Tu.* *megge*, *megye*, *meggi* a younger brother; *megdi*, *megdi* a female's younger sister. *Kor.* (M.) *megi*, (T.) *megge* younger brother; (M. T.) *megdi* younger sister.

5055 *Kur.* (Ilahn) *meṅṅxnā* to incubate, shelter as the hen shelters her chickens. *Malt.* *mengje* id. Cf. 5088 *Go.* *mēṅj*. DED 4148.

5056 *Ta.* *meṅṅi*, *meṅṅu* a kind of plain ring worn on the great toe or the next toe; *veṅṅaiyām* warrior's anklet. *Ka.* *meṅṅu* a kind of foot-ring of which two are put to the second toe and which tinkle when struck together by walking. *Te.* *meṅṅe*, *meṅṅiya*, *meṅṅe* ring worn on any of the toes; *meṅṅiyamu*, *meṅṅemu* ring worn on the forefinger. *Nk.* *meṅṅe* toe-ring. *Pa.* *meṅṅa* id. *Koṇḍa* *meṅṅi* bracelet. DED(N) 4149.

5057 *Ta.* *meṅṅu* (*meṅṅi-*) to spurn or push with the foot. *Ko.* *meṅ-* (*mec-*) to trample on, tread on; *meṅ* sole of foot, footprint. *To.* *mōṅ-* (*mōty-*) to trample on; *mōṅ* step, tread, wooden-soled sandal. *Ka.* *meṅṅu* to put or place down the foot or feet,

step, pace, walk, tread or trample on, put the foot on or in, put on (as a slipper or shoe); *n.* stepping, step of the foot, stop on a stringed instrument; sandal, shoe, step of a stair; *meṅṅisu* to cause to step; *meṅṅige*, *meṅṅa* step, stair. *Koḍ.* *meṅṅi* footprint, foot inmeasure, doorsteps. *Tu.* *meṅṅu* shoe, sandal; footprint; steps, stairs. *Te.* *meṅṅu* step, stair, treading, slipper, stop on a lute; *meṅṅu*, (K. also) *meṅṅu* to tread, trample, crush under foot, tread or place the foot upon; *n.* treading; *meṅṅincu* to cause to be trodden or trampled. *Ga.* (S.³) *meṅṅu* step (< *Te.*). *Koṇḍa* *meṅṅ* (-t-) to crush under foot, tread on, walk, thresh (grain, as by oxen); *caus.* *meṅṅis*. *Kuwi* (S.) *meṅṅunga* steps. *Malt.* *meṅṅe* to trample, tread. DED(S) 4150.

5058 *Ta.* *meṅṅu* mound, heap of earth; *meṅṅu* height, eminence, hillock; *meṅṅu* rising ground, high ground, heap. *Mā.* *meṅṅu* rising ground, hillock; *meṅṅu* hillock, raised ground; *meṅṅai* rising ground, an alluvial bank; (Tiyaya) *meṅṅa* hill. *Ka.* *meṅṅu* height, rising ground, hillock; *meṅṅu* rising or high ground, hill; *meṅṅe* state of being high, rising ground, hill, mass, a large number; (Hav.) *meṅṅe* heap (as of straw). *Tu.* *meṅṅe* prominent, protruding; *meṅṅe* heap. *Te.* *meṅṅa* raised or high ground, hill; (K.) *meṅṅu* mound; *meṅṅa* high ground, hillock, mound; high, elevated, raised, projecting; (*VPK*) *meṅṅu*, *meṅṅa*, *meṅṅi* stack of hay; (Inscr.) *meṅṅa-cēnu* dry field (cf. *meṅṅu-nēla*, *meṅṅu-vari*). *Kol.* (SR.) *meṅṅa* hill; (Kin.) *meṅṅ*, (Hilspol) *meṅṅ* mountain. *Nk.* *meṅṅ* hill, mountain. *Ga.* (S.³) *LSB* 20.3) *meṅṅa* high land. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *meṅṅa*, (Mu.) *meṅṅa* mountain; (M. L.) *meṅṅa* id., hill; (A. D. Ko.) *meṅṅa*, (Y. Ma. M.) *meṅṅa* hill; (SR.) *meṅṅa* hillock (*Voc.* 2949). *Koṇḍa* *meṅṅa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *meṅṅa* hill; (Isr.) *meṅṅa* sand hill. Cf. 5474 *Ta.* *viṅam*. DED(S, N) 4151.

5059 *Ta.* *meṅṅu* place where custom is paid, custom-house. *Tu.* (K. Ramakrishnaiya, *Dravidian Cognates*, p. 181) *meṅṅu* place where custom is paid. *Te.* *meṅṅu* id., place where toll is levied, toll-gate. DED(S) 4152.

5060 *Te.* *meṅṅu* abundance, plenty, much, a good or great deal; abundant, plentiful, ample, much, great. *Go.* (Tr.) *mēṅṅ* (*obl. mēṅ*, *pl. mēh*) full (used suffixally, e.g. *doppō-mēṅṅ* a leafplate full); (W. Ph.) *mēṅ* full, whole, entire, complete; (Mu.) *mēṅṅ* (*pl. mēh*) id., e.g. *gappa mēṅṅ* (*pl. gappa mēh*) basketful; (Mu.) *meṅṅ* having the total of; (Ma.) *nāṅ mēṅṅ* the whole village; *nāṅ mēṅṅ* all the people of the village (*Voc.* 2950). DEDS 809.

5061 *Mand.* *med-* to wear (shirt). *Kui* (K.) *med-* (-it-) to put on, wear (jacket). *Kuwi* (T.) *med-* to put on, wear (coat). DEDS 810.

5062 *Ta.* *mitaṅ* brain. *Ko.* *med* id. *Ka.* *midul*, *miduḍu*, *medul*, *medaḍu* brain, marrow. *Te.* *medaḍu* brain. *Kol.* *mitik* (*obl. mitk-*), (Kin.) *mitk* id. *Nk.* *mitik* id. *Pa.*

medek id. *Ga.* (P.) medik id. *Go.* (A.) medur id.; (Tr. Ph.) maddur, (G.) medur(i) id.; marrow; (Mu.) madur, (Ma.) meddog, (S.) meddur, (Ko.) medur brain; (Y.) vedur id. (*Voc.* 2954). *Kur.* meddō, (Hahn) meddō, neddō. (Tiga, Blesses) meddō id. *Malt.* medo id. DED(S) 4153.

5063 *Kui* meda scar, spot or blotch on skin. *Malt.* medgo discoloured by bruise; medgre to discolour, blacken. DED 4154.

5064 *Tu.* med(u)kuni to be in motion. *Te.* medalu, medulu to move a little, shake slightly, stir; wander, rovc; *vb.* *n.* medalika; medafincu, medal(u)eu, (K.) also medapu to move, stir, put in motion; (K.) medamu to stir, move; cause to move, stir (*tr.*). DED 4155.

5065 *Ka.* mede heap. *Te.* (VPK, intro. p. 128) meda id. DEDS 811.

5066 *Ta.* mettu (metti-) to plaster, pad, pack. *Ko.* met- (mety-) to plaster, smear; mete- (mete-) to smear. *Ka.* mettu to coat walls with chunam or mud, plaster, lay on, apply to, press into; mettuvike smearing over, etc. *Tu.* mettuni to fill up with earth, repair as a dam. *Te.* mettu to apply, plaster with mud or the like; *n.* plastering with mud. *Kol.* met- (mett-) to plaster with mud. *Nk.* mett- to plaster. smear. *Pa.* mett- to smear. *Ga.* (P.) mett- to rub on, apply (medicine); (S.) met- to paint thickly. *Mand.* mit- to rub on, smear, plaster. DED(S, N) 4156.

5067 *Ga.* (S.) medd- to plant. *Pe.* met- (-t-) to cast (e.g. fishing net), put in (e.g. rice into a pot). *Mand.* met- to plant. *Kui* mespa (mest-) to cast into an enclosed space, put into, drop into, let fall, imprison; *n.* act of putting into, imprisonment. *Kuwi* (P.) met- (-h-) to throw; (F.) methali to immerse; (S.) meth'nai to lade; (Isr.) met- (-h-) to put inside. DEDS 812.

5068 *Ta.* mettai bed, cushion, quilt stuffed with cotton, sleeping-place, coat, jacket, hunting accessory carried on the shoulder. *Ma.* metta mattress, bedding, quilt. *Ko.* med mattress. *To.* midy id., bed. *Ka.* mette bedding, mattress. *Koq.* mette mattress. *Te.* metta bed, bedding, cushion, pad. DED 4157.

5069 *Ta.* mettai, mettai-viṭu storied house, upper story. *Ma.* metta terrace. *Ko.* med upstairs room covering whole house. *To.* midy upper story. *Ka.* (HavS.) metti the upstairs. *Tu.* mettige pavement or boards of the floor of an upper story. *Te.* middiya, midde flat roof, terrace, terraced house, one with a flat roof, house with an upper story. *Konda* mide, in: mēja mide terraced building (see 4796(b)). DED(S) 4158.

5070 *Ta.* mett-enal expr. signifying (a) being smooth or soft, (b) being gentle, (c) being slow, (d) being dull; mett-enavu mildness of disposition, even temper, gentleness,

pliancy; metu softness, gentleness, slowness, dullness, bluntness (as of an edge); metumetu (-pp-, -tt-) to be soft to the touch (as fruit); metumetuppu softness, having a soft surface. *Ka.* mettage, mettige softness; soft, pliant, etc.; softly, slowly; mettane, mettanna, nettāne soft, etc.; medu soft. *Tu.* mettēna soft, pliant; medu id., gentle, ripe, yielding. *Te.* metta, mettani soft, yielding, mild, gentle, meek, good, lenient; mettēna softness, mildness, etc.; soft, etc.; mettanan slowly; meduvu soft; metaka, metuka soft, loose, slack. *Nk.* mette soft. *Ga.* (S.) mettān soft, tender. *Kuwi* (S.) mettānāli soft; mettāna ānai to relent. DED(S) 4159.

5071 *Kol.* (Kin.) mendare a kind of bec. *Nk.* mendhar, mendhare id. *Pa.* mendir id. DED 4160.

5072 *Ta.* mentiyam, mēti, mēntu, ventayam, ventāl, ventiyam fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. *Ma.* ventayam id. *To.* mōty id. *Ka.* mente, menteya id. *Tu.* mettē, menti, mentē id. *Te.* menti pertaining to fenugreek; mentulu fenugreek seeds. *Go.* (ASu.) mētiñ id. / Cf. Skt. manthā, methi-, medhikā-, methini-, vedhani- fenugreek; Turner, CDIAL, no. 10313. DED(N) 4161.

5073 *Ta.* mey truth, reality, soul, consciousness, body (used euphemistically), breast, consonant; (-pp-, -tt-) to be true; mey-kkol to believe to be true; *n.* acceptance as truth; meypipi (-pp-, -tt-) to prove, substantiate; meypu verification, proof; meym-mai truth, reality, natural state, existence, signification; meyyaṇ one who has realized the truth; true, honest, trustworthy, faithful person; brahman; one who speaks the truth; God; son. *Ma.* mey, mai body, person; true, truth (e.g. mey-vaṇi true religion). *Ko.* may body; meyp son. *To.* moy body; ? miy vulva of animals. *Ka.* may(i), mai body; side, part, place. *Koq.* may body (in songs). *Tu.* mai body, person; (Shanmugam) mayn id. *Te.* meyi, mē body, side, manner, method, mode; meyi-konu, mē-konu to consent; meyi-kolupu, mē-kolupu to persuade; meyi-kōlu, mē-kōlu consenting, agreeing; (K.) mēmu to agree, concede; mēmuḍu consent; mai the body; manner, way; side; mai-konu to consent, agree; mai-marapu ecstasy, trance, (K.) forgetfulness, intoxication; mai-maravu armour. Cf. 4704 *Pe.* may and 5099 *Ta.* mēni. DED(S) 4162.

5074 *Ta.* meruku smoothness, glitter, lustre, polish; meravanai procession. *Ka.* merugu shine, lustre; mirugu to glitter, flash, sparkle, shine; miru shining, sparkling; mirugu, mirupu glitter, shine, lustre; mere to shine, gleam, glitter; become manifest, appear, assume an ostentatious appearance; make manifest, display; *n.* shine, lustre; merasu, merisu, merayisu to cause to shine, make manifest, display, exhibit; meravanai, meravan(i)ge ostentatious display. *Tu.* merē display, parade; merepini, mereyuni, mere-

vuni to shine; swagger, make an ostentatious display; merepavuni to make shine; merpu glitter, lustre; meranigē, meravanigē procession. *Te.* meracu to glitter; merapineu to cause to shine, show off, show to advantage; merapu shining, glitter, lightning flash; merayū to shine, glitter, gleam, (K.) also be made public, be known, appear; (K.) merayineu to make known, disclose; merfugu to shine, glitter, gleam, appear to advantage; *n.* brilliance, glitter, polish; bright, shining; merumu to glitter; *n.* flash of lightning. *Kol.* merp- (merept-) to lighten; (SR.) miruḷd spark. *Nk.* merp- to flash, lighten. *Pa.* marp- (mart-) to lighten; med- to flash (tiger's eye, etc.). *Ga.* (S.) mere(i) ēr- to glitter; (S.) mers lightning. *Konda* mers- to glitter, flash (as lightning). *Kuwi* (S.) mer- to light; mervu light; merh- to lighten; merpu, merhi manne lightning; (F.) mērhi- to shine (stars). *Kur.* merxā sky, heaven; merxantā heavenly. *Malt.* mergu, merge sky, heaven; mergani heavenly; merge to thunder. DED(S) 4163.

5075 *Ta.* meruḷ (meruḷv-, meruḷt-) to fear, shy; *n.* fear; meruḷi shy person; miral (miralv-, miranp-), miral (v-, -nt-) to be frightened, startled; mirattu (mirattī-) to frighten; fascinate, deceive, drive away. *Ma.* meruluka to be scared; meruḷ fright; miraluka to start, be shaken by fear; mirattal frightening. *To.* mī-d- (mī-dō-) to look fiercely. ? *Te.* meramera doubt, suspicion, fear, anxiety, guilty conscience. Cf. 5489 *Ta.* veru. DED 4164.

5076 *Pa.* merkubi cucumber. *Ga.* (P.) meykum id. *Go.* (Tr.) wehkum, (Ch. Ko.) vehkum, (W. Ph.) ahkūm id. (*Voc.* 3305). ? *Ta.* mitukkai country cucumber; (Tinn.) miṣuku id. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) beeli a kind of pumpkin. ? *Mand.* vidge cucumber. DED (S, N) 4165.

5077 *Ta.* mel (melv- megr-), melku (melki-) to chew, masticate; chide. *Ma.* melluka to chew, champ. *Ko.* mek cud. *To.* meḷk id., mouthful. *Ka.* mel(u), mellu, meli to chew, masticate, eat with a muttering sound, mumble, eat; melaku, meluku, melku, malaku, maluku bringing up again for rumination. *Te.* mekku to eat, gobble, swallow, gormandize. *Ga.* (S.) mekkap- to eat like a glutton. *Mand.* mreṭ- to chew. *Kui* mreḍa (mrēdi-) to chew; *n.* chewing; mreṇi giva to chew the cud, ruminate. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 250) mreṭ- to chew (prob. for mreḍ-); (Isr.) mreḍ- (-it-) to eat, chew (joking expression). DED(S) 4166.

5078 *Ta.* mel soft, tender; melku (melki-) to become soft, be light; mella, mella softly, slowly, gently; melli woman; mellikkai thinness; mellitu, mellieu that which is soft or fine; thinness, slenderness; melliyaṇ the weak, the emaciated, the poor; low, mean person; women (as of delicate build); mell-enal, mell-enal expr. signifying being soft,

gentle, being dull; meli (v-, -nt-) to be weak, become lean, thin, suffer, languish, perish, become poor, reduced in circumstances, be softened (as a hard coconut), be lowered in pitch (music); (-pp-, -tt-) to weaken, make lean, thin, cause suffering, destroy, soften (a hard consonant), lower the pitch; melliya-vaṇ weak, powerless man; melivu weakness, feebleness, languor, fatigue, etc.; menmai softness, etc. *Ma.* mel slender, tender; melli-yuka to grow thin, lean; melivu, meliccal thinness, leanness; melluka, mellikka to be thin, fine; melle slowly, gently, softly. *Ko.* melg- (melgy-) to soften (*intr.*) by action of water or heat; melk- (melky-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* meṣx- (mesxy-) (thing) becomes soaked and softened; meṣk- (mesky-) to soak (*tr.*) so as to soften; mely slowly, stealthily; melli... very slowly. *Ka.* mel(u) soft, tender, pliant, mild, gentle, kind, pleasant; slow, etc.; melpu softness, mildness; mella, mellane, melle gently, softly, slowly; mellitu, mellittu that which is soft, mild, etc. *Koq.* melle lightly, slowly. *Tu.* mella slow, soft, gentle; slowly, softly, gently; melipuni to knead as dough, tread into a well-mixed mass (as earth); melippu kneading, mixing well into a mass, macerating; melliuni to become well-mixed, be reduced by sickness. *Te.* melāta, melātuka woman; melamella, melamellagā gently, mildly, quietly, slowly, softly; mella slowly; mellagā slowly, tardily, quietly, gently, mildly, softly, gradually, by degrees; mellana slowness, tardiness; mellanan slowly, tardily; mellani slow, quiet, etc. *Ga.* (S.) mellaga slowly. *Konda* meleka id.; (BB) melesa gently, softly. *Kui* mreṇa soft, quiet, gentle, DED(S) 4167.

5079 *Pa.* melk- to lighten; (S.) malk- (light) to flash. *Ga.* (P.) mel- (lightning) to flash. *Pe.* malkā- to lighten. DEDS 813.

5080 *Kur.* melkhā throat, neck. *Malt.* melqe throat. DED 4168.

5081 *Kur.* melkhō husband's brother's wife, (Hahn) a concubine. *Malt.* melqo, melqor contemporary wives; melqaler two or more contemporary wives; melqo-oji polygamy. DEDS 814.

5082 *Ta.* meṇuku (meṇuki-) to cleanse floor with cowdung solution, smear as the body with sandal paste, gloss over, varnish; *n.* cowdung, wax, gum, soft waxy pill, mass; meṇukku smearing with cowdung water as the floor, cowdung, substance or solution used to smear any surface; meṇukkam ground or floor prepared by being smeared with cowdung water. *Ma.* meṇu, meṇuku wax; meṇukuka to anoint, wax, varnish, daub a place with cowdung; meṇukku anointing, varnish, daubing, polishing. *Ir.* meṇku wax. *Pālku.*, *Ālku.* (Zvelebil 1980 on Ir.) meṇku id. *Ko.* mek bee's-wax; mek- (meky-) to cleanse floor with cowdung water. *To.* mōšk- (mōšky-) to smear with dung of buffaloes as a ritual purification; mōšk wax. *Koq.* muk-

(mukki-) to smear (mud, manure on ground). *Te. m(r)ēgu, mēvu* to smear; ? (K.) *mēdu* id., daub, mix together. *Ko. me-g. (me-kt-)* to purify with cowdung solution. *Nk. mēgh- (mēkt-)* to apply. *Go. (Tr.) maḥuttānā* to paint cattle for the Pola or the Diwali festival (*Voc.* 2748); ? *mācānā* (Tr.) to plaster mud on a wall or dam, (SR. M.) to smear; (G. Mu. Ma. Y.) *māc-* to plaster (*Voc.* 2773); (SR.) *miṭānā* to apply (*Voc.* 2823); (Hislop III, p. 132) *mitus-* to apply (sacred mark); (ASu.) *miṭṭus-* to apply saffron powder on the forehead. *Koṇḍa miṭis- (-t-)* to rub and clean utensils with ashes, etc. *Kui mṛāṇḍa (mṛāṇḍi-)* to plaster, smear; *n. plastering. Kuwi (S.) mrispi kīnai* to polish; (Isr.) *mpe-k. (-h-)* to make clean filling holes, etc. *Br. miriṅ* to plaster. DED(S, N) 4169.

5083 *Ko. mar* iron hook with long wooden handle, used to loosen up straw that cattle are treading on threshing floor. *Ka. mere-kōlu* = *Ko. mar*; ? *mere* to wander, roam about. ? *Tu. mijipuni, mijiluni* to be full of worms, affected with worms. *Te. (K.) mer-amu* to stir, move; cause to move, stir. *Go. (Tr.) mirānā* to swarm (of insects in the rains) (*Voc.* 2839); (Tr.) *mīrstānā* to scatter or splash earth or water over anyone, (lice) to swarm on one's head (*Voc.* 2836); (ASu.) *mir-* to be split; *caus. virus-*. DED(N) 4170.

5084 *Go. (Koya Su.) mi-* to open the eyes. *Pe. meh- (mest-)* id., see. *Manḍ. meh- (meh-t-)* to open eyes. *Kui meha (meh-t-)* to look, see, observe, perceive, give attention to; *n. look, sight, observation, perception, attention. Kuwi (S.) meh'nai* to look, see; (Su.) *meh- (mest-)* to see; *mespu* seeing, sight, vision; (Isr.) *meh- (mest-)* to see. Cf. 5429 *Ta. viṭi*. DED(S, N) 4171.

5085 *Kur. mehrānā* to get damp (from air moisture); *mehra'tānā* to damp. *Malt. mehare* to be damp (as grain). DED 4172.

5086 *Ta. mē* excellence; *mēkku* height, high place, superiority; west; *mē-taku* to be eminent; *mē-takai, mē-takavu* excellence, eminence, greatness; *mēntalai* eminence, excellence; *mēm-paṭu* to rise high, be great; *mē* that which is over or above, extra; sky, west, head, leadership, superiority, excellence; that which comes after; more, more than; before, previously; *mēlmai* excellence; *mēluk-* on the outer side, extremity; *mēlai* upper, western, etc.; *mēlōr* those who are seated high, as on horses; the great, those of superior rank or caste; *mēyku* west; *mēnmai* greatness, eminence, excellence, dignity, superiority. *Ma. mē* over; *mēn* what is above, superiority, excellence; *mēnavan* a superior (title of Śūdra writers); *mēnkai* authority; *mēnma* excellence, superiority, *mē* what is above, surface; *mēlan, mēlavan* a superior; *mēlē* upwards; *mērkku* westward. *Ko. mē- mu-1* higher place, up, western side; *mē- ci-m* western part of Nilgiris; *mē- kay, mē- ki-* upper arm; *mē-ṅ* gan eyes turned up in

death; *mē-ki- (mē-kart-)* to get up (cf. 1109 *Ta. kafa*); *mē-kare- (mē-kare-)* to make to get up. *To. mē-1* up, high (in songs); *mē-tal* upper border of waistcloth; *mē-tin* sleeping platform on right side of house; *mē-1pa-w* upstream; *-mil* upon, on, over; concerning, about; (one) after/upon (another). *Ka. mē* that which is above, etc.; *mēgu (obl. mēgan-), mēge* the upper side, surface, etc.; *mēgana* upwardly; *mēp-* upper; *mēn* what is above; upwards, further, and, besides; *mēl(u), mēla, mēle* that which is above, the top, upper part, surface, that which is high, high, superior, lofty, that which is good or excellent, that which is to come, future, afterwards; *mēludu* upper garment. *Koḍ. mē- ma-ḍi* top story; *mē-ṅ* gay back of hand; *mē-ṅ ga-li* top part of foot; *meppuṇi* higher level in a field (cf. 1619 *kippuṇi* and 4269 *Ka. huṇi*). *Tu. mēlu* upper part of anything; superiority, excellence; futurity; upper, higher, superior, future; afterwards; *mēlāra* superficial, upper. *Te. mēli* fine, beautiful, excellent; *mēlimi* fineness, excellence, pure gold; *mēlu* prosperity, happiness, good fortune, good, advantage; excellent, superior, better, higher, upper, lying above; *mēlu-konu* to wake up, get up. *Go. (Ko.) mēla* good; (Ma.) *mēlo* bad; (Elwin) *melo* taboo (of places, actions, relatives) (*Voc.* 2967). *Br. bē* up, over, on (only as a verbal prefix, e.g. *bē-harsing* to turn over, upset, *bē-xalling* to steal). (Krishnamurti 1969, p. 73). Cf. 4841 *Ta. micai* and 5091 *Ta. meṭṭi*. DED(S, N) 4173.

5087 *Ka. mēke* she-goat; *mē* the bleating of sheep or goats. *Te. mēka, mēka* goat. *Ko. mē-ke* id. *Nk. mēke* id. *Pa. mēva. (S.) mēya* she-goat. *Ga. (Oll.) mēge, (S.) mēge* goat. *Go. (M.) mēkā, (Ko.) mēka* id. ? *Kur. mēxnā* (mixyas) to call, call after loudly, hail. *Malt. mēqe* to bleat. [*Te. mēka* (so correct) is of unknown meaning. *Br. mēh* is without etymology; see MBE 1980a.] Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *meka-* goat. DED(S) 4174.

5088 *Go. (Tr. Ch. Mu.) mēnj (pl. mēsk), (Ma.) mēnj(i) (pl. mēsku), (Y.) mēs (pl. -k)* egg (*Voc.* 2962). *Kui mēsa* testicle; (K.) *mēnju (pl. mēcaka)* egg. *Kuwi mēca (F.)* testicle, (Isr.) penis [sic; ?]. Cf. 5055 *Kur. meṭjxnā*. DED(S) 4175.

5089 *Kur. mejxa'ānā, mējxnā* to sprain, inflict a sprain; strain (e.g. by sleeping in an uncomfortable position); *mējxērka* a sprain; *mējxernā* to sprain oneself, get sprained. *Malt. mackare* to be dislocated.

5090 *Ka. mēdi* glomerous fig tree, *Ficus racemosa*; opposite-leaved fig tree, *F. oppositifolia*. *Te. mēdi F. glomerata. Kol. (Kin.) mēri* id. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED 4176.

5091 *Ta. meṭṭi* haughtiness, excellence, chief, head, land granted free of tax to the headman of a village; *mēṭṭimai* haughtiness;

leadership, excellence. *Ka. mēṭi* loftiness, greatness, excellence, a big man, a chief, a head, head servant. *Te. mēṭari, mēṭi* chief, head, leader, lord; (prob. *mēṭi* < **mēl-ti* [cf. 5086]; *Ka. Ta.* < *Te.*; Burrow 1969, p. 277). DED(N) 4177.

5092 *Ta. mētaravar, mētarav* a class of people who do bamboo work. *Ka. mēda, mēḍāra, māḍara* man who plait baskets, mats, etc. of bamboo splits, man of the basket-maker caste. *Koḍ. mē-dē* man of caste who make baskets and leaf-umbrellas and play drums at ceremonies; *fem. mē-di. Te. mēḍara, mēḍari* the basket-maker caste, a basket-maker; of or pertaining to the basket-maker caste. *Kuwi (S.) mētri, (Isr.) mētre'esi* matmaker. Cf. Skt. *mēda-* a particular mixed caste; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 10320. DED(S) 4178.

5093 *Ta. mēy (-v-, -nt-)* to graze, feed, prey on (as birds or beasts), gnaw (as white ants), roam, lead a profligate life; (-pp-, -tt-) to make to graze, feed; *mēykki* one who tends cattle, shepherd, cowherd; *mēyecal* grazing, common pasturage, grazing ground, food, profligacy; *mēyppan* herdsman, shepherd, grazier; *mēyppu* feeding, pasturing, grazing ground; *mēyal* grazing, pasture, herbage for cattle to eat; *mēyavan, mēyān* resident, dweller; *mēvu (mēvi-)* to eat. *Ma. mēyka* to graze, browse; *mēykka* to cause animals to graze or eat, feed, tend; *mēyippika* to cause another to feed cattle; *mēecal, (Kauṭ.) mēceil* grazing. *Ko. mē-y- (mē-c-)* to graze; *mē-e- (mē-e-)* to make to graze. *To. mi-y- (mi-s-)* to graze; *mi-c- (mi-č-)* to make to graze. *Ka. mē, mēyu (mēd-), mēy (mēy-d-)* to graze, eat grass, browse, feed, eat; *mēyisu, mēsu* to graze (*tr.*), feed, cause animals to eat; (PBh.) *mēta* grazing; *mēpu, mēlu, mēvu* grazing, pasturage, feed of any kind; (PBh.) *mēvaḷi* grazing land, pasturage. *Koḍ. mē-y- (mē-v-/mē-yuv-, mē-ṅj-)* to graze, (*mē-p-, mē-c-*) id. (*tr.*); *mē-ei* food (for cattle, birds, etc.). *Tu. mēyuni, mēpini* to graze, eat grass; *mēpuni* to feed or graze cattle; *mēpāvuni* to cause to feed or graze cattle; *mēcelu* pasture, meadow; *mēpari, mēpāli* grazier, one who tends cattle; *mēpu, mēvu* food, fodder, pasturage; *mēva* a sweet kind of food, anything edible. *Te. mēyu* to feed, feed on, graze, eat as cattle; *mēpu* to feed (*tr.*), graze, tend cattle while grazing; *mēpincu* to cause to tend cattle while grazing; *mēpari* eater, feeder; *mēṭari* eater; *mēpu, mēta* grazing, feeding, eating, fodder, feed, forage, pasture. *Ko. mi- (mi-t-)* to graze; *mi-p- (mi-pt-)* to make to graze. *Nk. miy-* to graze; *mip-* to cause to graze. *Nk. (Ch.) māy-* to graze; *caus. māyip- Pa. mēy-* to graze; (S.) *mēyipp- (mēy-pit-), (NW.) mēyip- (mēy-pit-), (NE.) mēkip- (mēkit-)* to make to graze. *Go. (Tr.) mējānā* to graze (of cattle and of ground-feeding birds); (A. Y. Ma. S.) *mēy-, (Mu.) māy-* to graze (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2964); (Tr.) *mēṭānā* to graze cattle; *mēṭāri*

grazier, herd; (M.) *mēhānā* to graze; (A. Y. D.) *mēh-, (Mu. S.) mēh-, (Ma.) mē?* to graze (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 2968). *Koṇḍa mēy-* to graze (*intr.*); *mi- (-t-), (Sova dial.) mēp- (-t-)* to tend or graze cattle; *mēpu* grazing of cattle. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) mēy- (-it-)* to graze; (Su.) *mē- (met-), (Isr.) mē?* (-t-) to herd (cattle); (F.) *mēyali* to graze; (S.) *mē'nai* to feed; *mē'nai* to pasture. *Kur. mēnnā (miṇy-)* to eat grass, graze; *mēntā'nā* to graze, i.e. supply with grass or pasture. *Malt. mine* to eat (as bread), graze, browse, feed on straw; *mēde* to eat food with something to give a relish. *Br. bei* grass fit for grazing; any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5553 *Ta. vai*; Krishnamurti 1969, p. 72). Cf. 4842 *Ta. micai*. DED(S, N) 4179.

5094 *Ka. mēruve* pile, pyramid, high top. *Tu. mēruve*, *mēruve* an ornamental post near a gūri. *Te. mēruvu* pyramid, cone. ? Cf. Skt. *meru-*; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 10320. DED(S) 4180.

5095 *Kur. mēṛ, mēṛ* thread, twine, thin cord. *Malt. mēru* thread. DED 4181.

5096 *Ta. mēvu (mēvi-)* to join, reach, desire, love, learn, study, level, make even (as the ground), manifest, assume, abide, dwell, be attached, be united, be fitted or joined; *n. desire*; *mēvi (-pp-, -tt-)* to cause to stay; *mēvinār* friends, allies; *mēval* desire; joining, uniting; *mēvalar, mēvār* foes, enemies. *Ma. mēvuka* to be familiar, occupied with, be accustomed to a place and prefer it; adjust, level; *mēval* dwelling; *mēvalar* enemies. *Koṇḍa mēnz- (-it-)* to be straight or suitable, be harmonious or go with, unite (individual threads into a rope); *mēnzu* unity, straightness. DED(S) 4182.

5097 *Ta. mēṇi* plough, plough-tail, handle of a plough; *mēṇiyar* agriculturalists. *Ma. mēṇi, mēṇiāl* plough-tail. *Ko. mē-y* handle of plough. *Ka. mēṇi, mēṇi* plough-tail. *Te. mēḍi, (K.) mēḍi* hind part or handle of a plough. *Koṇḍa mēṇi* plough handle, plough-tail. *Kuwi (F.) mēri* plough handle; (Isr.) *mēṇi* id., plough. DED(S) 4183.

5098 *Ka. mēlamba* the black humble bee. *Te. mēlindamu* id. Cf. Skt. *milinda-* bee, *Mar. mēlind* a bee of the large black kind. DED 4184.

5099 *Ta. mēṇi* body, shape, colour, beauty; *mē* body. *Ma. mēni* body, shape, beauty, excellence; *mē* body. *Koḍ. mē-li* body. *Te. mēnu* id.; *mēni* brilliancy, lustre; belonging to the body, bodily, personal. *Ko. mē-n (pl. mē-nḍl)* body. *Nk. mēn (pl. mēnūl)* id. *Nk. (Ch.) mēn* id. *Pa. mēn (pl. mēnūl)* id. *Go. (S.) mēnu (pl. mēngil), (P.) mēn* id. *Go. (Tr.) mēndur (obl. mēnduḍ-), (A. Y. W. M.) mēndul, (L.) mēṇḍil, (SR.) mēṇḍol* id. (*Voc.* 2963). *Koṇḍa mēndol* human body. *Kur. mēḍ, mēḍ* body, womb, back. *Malt. mēth* body. Cf. 5073 *Ta. mey*. DED(S) 4185.

5100 *Ta. mēni, kuppai-mēni Acalypha indica. Ma. kuppai-mēni id.* DED 4186.

5101 *Ta. mai* collyrium for the eye, ink, ink-paste, black pigment, black, blackness, darkness, spot as of moon, blemish, dark cloud; fault, sin; dirt: (-pp-, -tt-) to become black, be dim; *maippu* black, blackness. *Ma. mai* blackness, antimony. *To. moy-* (moc-) to become dark, become evening; *moy* ashes (in songs); *moṣp* darkness before dawn or after sunset. *Ka. masi* dirt, impurity, the black of culinary vessels, soot, lamp-black, black colour, blackness, ink, antimony. *Koḍ. masi* charcoal. *Tu. maji* coal, black powder, ink; *mai* a kind of collyrium; *maivaripuni* to paint the eyes with antimony or collyrium; *maipē, maippē* a black or dark-coloured fowl. *Kor. (O.) majji* soot. *Te. masi* blackness, sootishness, soot, charcoal, ink. *Nk. (Ch.) mas* soot. *Go. (G.) masi id. (Voc. 2760).* *Kur. maṣ* ink. Cf. 4627 *Ta. macau*, 4781 *Ta. mā*, and 4792 *Ta. mācu*. / Cf. *Skt. masi* ink, lamp-black; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 9920; ? cf. *Skt. mecaka* black, dark blue DED(S, N) 4187.

5102 *Ta. mai* barrenness, sterility, barren woman, barren buffalo; *maimmai* barren woman, barren buffalo. *Ma. mai* barrenness; *macci* barren woman. *Ko. may* barren (of buffalo). *To. moy id. Tu. mañjē* barren, unfruitful; *mañjeru* sterile, barren. DED(S) 4188.

5103 *Tu. maipuni* to pour, cast as in a mould; *caus. maipāvuni. Kui mespa* (mest-) to pour in. DED 4190.

5104 *Tu. mogapu* clasp of a girdle. *Te. mogapu* clasp of a necklace or the like. DEDS 815.

5105 *Ka. mokka Schroebera swietenoides. Te. mukkidi*, (Lush.) *mokkamū, mōkavēpa id. Kui* (Lush; Khond = Kui) *moko id. / Cf. Skt. muṣka-, mokṣa- id.; muṣkaka-* a kind of tree (*S. swietenoides* according to Lush.). DED 4191.

5106 *Ta. mokkaṭṭai* that which is blunt; *mokku* bluntness; *mokkai id.* (as of an iron style). *Te. mokka* blunt, pointless, not sharp, keen, or pointed, useless; *mokkaḍi, mokkaḍḍu* elephant with short tusks. / Cf. *Skt. matkuna-* elephant without tusks; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 9748. DED 4192.

5107 *Ka. moggara, mokkala, mōhara* mass, multitude, host, army; *mōharisu* to become plentiful or abundant, be formed into a host; form a host, array as troops for battle. *Te. mōharamu* battle-array; *mōharineu* to array (*tr.*), prepare for battle. DED 4225.

5108 *Ta. mokkan* stout person or thing; *mokkai* bulkiness, stoutness. *Te. mōkkaḍu* a stout, strong man; a determined, resolute man. DED 4193.

5109 *Ta. mokkai* piece of wood, stump. *Te. (B.) mokka* stub of wood. *Go. (SR.) meka* stump (*Voc. 2947*). DED(S) 4194.

5110 *Ta. moecai* hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab. Ma. mocea D. tetraspermus. [D. tetraspermus not identified in Hooker.]* DED 4195.

5111 *Ta. moñci, moṇṇi* breasts. *Tu. muñña, muññē* the breast (as called by children). DED 4196.

5112 *Ka. moḍavi, moḍave* small pimple on the face. *Te. moṭṭima* pimple. ? *Ko. moṭṭir* mole on skin. DED 4197.

5113 *Ta. moṭṭu* tender flower-bud; rounded top of a car; *moṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to close like a bud, bud, shoot forth buds. *Ma. moṭṭu* flower-bud, nipple, bud-like, the blunt end, pommel. *Kor. miṭṭe (O.)* tender bud, (T.) flower-bud. *Go. (S²) moḍo* bud. *Kui moḍo id., flower-bud. Cf. 4893 Ta. mukir. / Cf. Mar. moḍ sprout.* DED(S) 4198.

5114 *Ta. moṭṭai* bluntness (as of a knife); imperfection, incompleteness; *moṇṇai* bluntness; *moṇṇi* lame person; *mōjai* hornless or dehorned cattle, anything defective, stump, block; *mappai* bluntness. *Ma. mōja* cattle without horns or with horns turned. *Ko. moṇḍy* headless trunk, body with useless arms, cut length of fuel, worn-out broom stump; ? *meḍ* dullness (of knife). *To. muḍy* man without use of legs, trunk of body. *Ka. moṇḍa, moṇḍu, moṇḍē* blunt, maimed, deficient; *mōṭa, mōṭu* state of being deprived, short or stumpy, that of being maimed; stump of tree, stubbles; (Ilav.) *mōṇṭu* to bend; *n. lameness; mōṇṭā* lame man; *fem. mōṇṭi. Tu. moṇḍu* blunt; *mōṇṭy* lameness, crookedness; lame, maimed, crooked. *Te. moṇḍi* maimed, amputated, lopped, imperfect, blunt; *moṇḍiyamu, moṇḍemu* headless body or trunk, limb lopped off, stump, stub; *mōḍu* blunt; a stump; *mōṭu* stump; *mōḍu paḍu* to be blunted. *Go. (P.) moṭo* blunt. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *moṭo id. Kur. muṭā* crooked; tiger. Cf. 3786 *Ta. moṇṭu*, 4919 *Ta. muṭaṅku*, and 5049 *Ta. mūli. / Cf. Skt. muṇḍa-* hornless, lopped, blunt; *Pkt. maṭṭa-* hornless; *muṇṭa-* cripple; Turner, *CDIAL.* nos. 9723, 10187, 10191. Cf. also OMar. (Master, p. 171) *moṭakā* stumpy, short. DED(S, N) 4199.

5115 *Ta. moṭṭai* bald head, shaven head; *moṭṭaiyan* baldheaded man; *fem. moṭṭaiēci; moṇṇan* baldheaded person; *moṇṇai* baldness; *maṭṭai id. Ma. moṭṭa* bald head. *Ka. (K²) moṭṭane* bare. / Cf. *Skt. muṇḍa-* bald, having the head shaved; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 10191. DED 4200.

5116 *Te. moḍavu* a milch cow. *Go. (P.) mude* cow. *Koṇḍa modo, modva, modvo id.* DEDS 816.

5117 *Ta. mottu* (motti-) to strike, beat; *n. stroke, blow; mōṭu* (mōṭi-) to hit, smite,

strike, dash against; *n. blow; ? mōṭṭai* ram, goat. *Ma. mōṭuka* to dash against; *mōṭa* surge, rising of waves. *Ka. mōḍu* to strike, beat, smite; *n. swelling* occasioned by a blow, a hard boil, venereal tumour; *mōḍu* to beat, smite, strike, deal a blow; *mōḍisu* to cause to beat, dash against or into, apply or put to (with force), thrust. *Tu. mōḍa* wave, billow, surge; *mōḍu* stripe, wale. *Te. mottu* to strike, beat with something thick or heavy, thump, smite, give a blow to; *n. a blow or knock* with something thick or heavy, thump; *mōḍu* to beat, strike smite, knock; *n. beating, stroke, knock.* DED(S) 4201.

5118 *Ta. mottu* dullard, idiot; lazy person or animal; *mottai* ignorant woman. *Ka. moddu, maddu* stupidity, bluntness (as of knife); *madaḍu* dullness, stupidity. *Tu. madaḍy* slothful, indolent; *madaḍu* lazy; a lazy woman; *madaḍe* blockhead, sluggard. *Te. mōḍḍu* blockhead, stupid man; *moddu id.; dull, stupid, blunt, pointless; mōḍḍu* bluntly, in a dull manner, stupidly. *Go. (S³) muddun* blunt. DED(S) 4202.

5119 *Ta. mottam* sum, total, aggregate, whole, universality, generality, bulkiness. *Ma. mottam* whole, total. *Ka. motta* heap, mass, multitude, flock, collection, code. *Te. mottamu* total, sum, whole, collection, multitude, number, crowd, flock. *Kuwi (S.) mottomi* total DED(S) 4203.

5120 *Ko. motm* Kurumha village. *To. mit* id. DED 4204.

5121 *Ta. moy* presents given on special occasions as at a wedding. *Ko. moy* contribution paid at a feast (e.g. at opening of new house, at joint piercing of ears of all children in village); total of such contributions. *Ka. muy(i), muyyu* requital, act of returning like for like, return of good for good, an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered, recompense, return of evil for evil, retaliation, punishment; present given to bride and bridegroom at their marriage by their relations, etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made on such an occasion in their own house. *Tu. muyi* gift of money at a wedding; *muyya* returning; *muyya-pāḍuni* to return, give back; (B-K.) *mujare* allowance, subtraction, payment to be reduced due to adjustment of accounts. *Malt. mūje* to liquidate a debt. DED(S, N) 4206.

5122 *Ta. moympu* shoulder. *Ma. muḍippu id. Kurub. (LSB 1.11) mīru id. Ko. mu-ṛ* shoulder joint. *Ka. muy, muy(i)vu, muyihu, mudupu, muḍuhu* upper part of the arm, shoulderblade, shoulder. *Tu. muḍu* shoulder joint. *Te. mūpu* upper part of the back, shoulder; *mūparamu* lump on the shoulders of an ox. *Go. (P.) mūk* shoulder. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mīpi id.* (contamination with *nipi* forms in 3671). *Mand. mīpa id. Kui mōpo* upper arm. *Kuwi (S.) mōpa* with'nai to

shrug (cf. 5424); (Isr.) *mōpa* outer edge of the shoulder. DED(S, N) 4207.

5123 *Ko. aḍ mug- (muṛt-)* to bow to the ground before god or god-like person (cf. 83 *Ta. aḍai*). *Ka. moggu* to bend, bow, bow to; *n. bow, obeisance; mokku* bow, obeisance; *muggu* to make obeisance. *Te. m(r)okku id.* salute; *n. obeisance, salutation; m(r)oggu* to kneel, incline, lean to one side, be inclined, willing, consent, agree; *moggaṭilu* to bend down, stoop. *Nk. mōkk-* to bow down in reverence. *Pa. moṛk-* to salute respectfully; ? *muṛd-* to lie flat on the face; *muṛtip- (muṛti-)* to cause to lie flat on the face, turn upside down; *muṛḍil* prone. ? *Go. (S.) mulk-* to bend before in respect; (S³) *molk- (moluk-)* to bow down. *Go. mursānā* (Tr.) to stoop forward, (W. Ph.) bow, stoop; (Ph.) *murrānā* to stoop; *caus. mursahtānā; murs- (Ch.)* to bend down, (Mu.) bow; *caus. (Mu.) mursh-/mursih- (Voc. 2921); (S. Ko.) moṛk-* to salute, bow down, worship; (M.) *moṛkānā* to pray; (L.) *morkānā* to worship (*Voc. 2993*); (Ma.) *mōr-* to bend (*Voc. 3004*); (Tr.) *mungānā* to sleep on one's face; (see also *Go. forms in 1335*). *Kuwi mōṛṅga* (mōṛṅgi-) to crouch over. *Kuwi (S.) bonginai*, (Su. Isr.) *boṅg-* (-it-) to bow, bend down. *Kur. (Hahn)* *mulkurānā* to kneel down with head bowed in the ground. *Malt. murgre* to lie with the face downward; *murgre* to turn upside down, put under a cover; (BB) *moṭre* to bend (head). Cf. 4990 *Ta. muḍam*. DED(S) 4208.

5124 *Ta. moḷ* (moly-, moṇ-) to take in a vessel, as water. *Pe. mṛuk- (-t-)* to ladle out. *Mand. mṛuk- id. Kui (K.) mluk-* to draw water by dipping in a pot. *Kuwi mṛok- (-t-)* (Su.) to draw (water from container with small vessel into larger vessel), (Isr.) ladle out; (S.) *mrokh'nai* to merge. *Malt. mulge* to dip in, draw water. Cf. 3790 *Ta. noḷ*. DED(S) 4209.

5125 *Te. moṛaka* defect, defective; *moṛava* blunt; *moṛṇi* defect, imperfection, want, deformity; defective, imperfect, deformed. *Kur. murrā* tail of a beast cut short, tail stump, dock. DED 4210.

5126 *Ta. mō* (-pp-, -nt-) to undertake. *Ka. mōr* to carry on the head; *mōpu* load, burden, heaviness. *Te. mōcu, mōyu* to bear, carry, support, (K. also) rest on (*intr.*), lean on; *mōpu* to place on another as load, lay, rest, support, charge with, (K. also) cause to rest slowly (as a foot on a slippery floor); *n. large bundle, burden, load, severity or aggravation* (of diseases), (K. also) responsibility; *mōpukāḍu* carrier, burden; *mōpudala* weight, burden, charge, accusation, responsibility, obligation; *mōṭa* bearing, carrying, load. *Kol. mo-p* burden. *Go. (S³) mōpap- (-t-)* to keep [?] hold something heavy. *Go. (M.) mōṭa* load (*Voc. 3000*; < *Te.*). *Mand. māc-* to carry on the head. *Kuwi (Isr.) mōc- (-it-)* to be loaded down with heavy load, be burdened with many worries and responsi-

bilities. Cf. 2677 *Ta. cuma* (? *cuma- > *cmō- > mō-). DED(S) 4211.

5127 *Ma. mōkuka, mōntuka* to drink, sip; *mōyikka* to give to sip; *mōval* a gulp. *Kur. mōxna* to eat (anything except cooked rice); *pass. or refl. mōxmā; mōxta'ānā* to cause or allow someone to eat. *Malt. mōge* to eat (as meat or fruit). ? *Ta. mōci* (-pp-, -tt-) to eat; *māntu* (mānti-) to eat, drink, experience, enjoy Cf. 4897 *Ta. mukku*. DED(S) 4212.

5128 *To. muk*, (Tōwfly dialect) mok up, west. *Ka. mōku* upper portion, top, forepart. *Koṇḍa musku* (obl. muskuR-) above, upon, on; *muskuRaṇḍ* from above. ? *Kuwi* (S.) *muhe* above, upon, on. DED 4213, DEDS 792.

5129 *Te. mōku* a thick or stout rope, cable. *Koṇḍa* (BB) mōko rope. DEDS 817.

5130 *Kur. mōcnā* to cut up into convenient pieces any object too large for use, give a cut in or through. *Malt. mōce* to cut (as meat). DED 4214.

5131 *Kur. mōjā, mōgā* smoke; *mōjoxnā, mōgā'ānā, mōgōnā* to create smoke, smoke anything, fumigate; *mōjx'ōrnā, mōgōrnā* to smoke, emit fumes. *Malt. mōge* to smoke, emit smoke; *mōgie* to fumigate; *mōgre* to cause to smoke; *mogare* charcoal, soot. *Br. mōlh* smoke; (MBE 1980a). DED 4215.

5132(a) *Ta. makiṭi* trial of magical powers between two enchanters in which one hides some treasure from the other and challenges him to discover it by mantras; common play where things are hidden by one player and discovered by another; *mōṭi* trial of magical power. *Ma. mōṭi* anything placed by a conjuror who tries to prevent its being removed. *Ka. mōḍi* = *Ta. makiṭi* trial of magical powers, etc. *Tu. mōḍi* anything placed by a conjuror to try the ability of another, conjuration, delusion, sorcery. *Te. mōḍi* a sort of magic or jugglery.

(b) *Ta. makiṭi* a kind of hautboy used by snake-charmer; *mōṭi* snake-charmer's pipe. *Te. magiḍi* a kind of musical instrument used by a snake charmer. DED 4216.

5133 *Ta. mōṭi* arrogance, way, style, air, grandeur, display, military bearing, dignified bearing, exhibition, show; *mōṭāmōṭi* ostentation, pomp. *Ma. mōṭi* high bearing, stateliness; fashion. *Ka. mōḍi* a turn, caste, style, fashion (of speech, composition, action); *mōḍāmōḍi* a beautiful, elegant fashion or style. *Te. mōḍi* way, manner, style, fashion. DED 4217.

5134 *Ta. mōṭi* dried knots of the creeper of long pepper; long pepper root. *Ka. mōḍi* root of the long pepper vine. DED 4218.

5135 *Ta. mōṭu, mōṭtai* stupidity, dullness of intellect, ignorance; *mōṇaiyan* dullard, idiot; *mōṭai* stupidity. *Ma. mōṭtu* obstinacy, perverse pride; *mōṭa* stupidity. ? *Ko. mēḍ* dullness of senses; *mēḍn* dull man; *fem. mēḍy*. *Ka. mōṭa* stupidity. *Tu. mōḍe* ignorant man, silly fellow. *Te. mōṭu* rough, rude, uncivilized, rustic, boorish, dull, stupid, vulgar, low, indecent. *Br. mōṭ* foolish. Cf. 4929 *Ta. muṭṭattanam*. DED(S) 4219.

5136 *Ta. mōṭu* bundle of straw. *Te. mōḍa* bundle of betel leaves. DED 4220.

5137 *Kur. mōḍhṇā* to forget. *Malt. mōthre* id. DED 4221.

5138 *Ta. mōṭtai* spathe or unblown flower, as of plantain, fragrant screwpine, etc. *Ka. mōṭe* the leaf-like envelope over the flowers of the plantain, coconut, and kēḍage. *Tu. (B-K.) mōṭe* plantain flower-bud. / ? Cf. *Skt. moca-, moca-* plantain. DED(S) 4222.

5139 *Ta. mōppi* widow (used disrespectfully). *Ka. mōcu* to become a widow. *Te. mōpi* widow; (K.) *mōyu* to be widowed (non-elegant). DED 4223.

5140 *Nk. (Ch.) mōra* leaf-eat. *Go. mora* (G.) id., (Elwin) leaf-shield used as protection against rain (*Voc.* 2988).

5141 *Pa. mōri* leaf-pipe. *Ga. (P.) mōri* flute. *Go. (Mu.) mōhori* id. (*Voc.* 2998). *Pe. mōri* pipe, flute, leaf-pipe (said to be < Or.). *Kui* mōhori pipe, bag-pipe, trumpet (said to be < Or.). *Kuwi* (Isr.) mōhori/mohri trumpet. / Not in Or. dictionary, perhaps local Or. < Dr.

5142 *Ta. mōvay* chin, beard. *To. mōy* beard. *Te. mōvi* lip. DED 4224.

5143 *Ta. (DCV) mōvi* black plum. *Te. (DCV) mōvi* id., (Šaṅk.) a kind of wild fruit tree, *Eugenia alternifolia*. DEDS 818.

5144 *Ka. mōhala* that which is affixed; the hilt of a sword or dagger. *Te. (B.) mōhapamū* sword-hilt. DED 4226.

5145 *Pe. mṛāpi* a kind of rat. *Manḍ. mṛāpe* id. DEDS 819.

5146 *Pe. mṛā- (-t)* to steal; *mṛākha* thief. *Manḍ. mṛākhi* urli mouse. *Kui mṛāpa* (mṛāt-) to deceive, cheat, flatter with the intent of deceiving. *Kuwi* (D.) mṛākli or'i mouse; (Isr.) mṛā- (-t) to take away without asking, secretly; *mṛāski* orli a kind of rat. DEDS 820.

5147 *Pe. mṛis-kāl, mṛis-danda* shin. *Manḍ. mṛih-kāl* id. DEDS 821.

5148 *Pe. mṛeṇ, mṛeṇ* waist; *mṛey* waist-pocket. *Manḍ. mṛeṇ* waist. DEDS 823.

Y

5149 *Ta. yā* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, dam up, confine, compose (as a poem), tell, utter; be inseparable from; *yākkai* tie, bond, body; *yāppu* binding, bond, metre, prosody, affection; *yāttu* stitch; *yāttār* close friends; *yā* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind; *āppu* bandage, tie, body; *āttan* friend; *āttam* friendship, intimacy; *ākkai* body, strips of fibre used in thatching. *Ma. ākka* a strip of fibre used in thatching. *Ko. e-p* long sticks used as outside layer (i.e. binding) of bundle of small twigs for firewood; ? *a-v-* (a-t-) to give (name to child). *Kur. hē'enā* (hēc-) to tie, imprison, unite in one body; *hērnā* to be tied, be put in bonds, be united together; *ēp* string, cord, rope. *Malt. eye* (ēc-) to tie, bond; *ēpu* fibres of a wild plant of which cord is made. DED(S) 4227.

5150 *Ta. yā* a tree; (P. L. Samy, *Proc. Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies* 2.42) *Hardwickia binata*. *Te. ēpe* id.; (for B. *ēpe Shorea robusta*, see 896 *Ka. ēpi*).

5151 *Ta. yā, yāvai* what or which things; *yāvum, yāvaiyūm* all, whole; *yāvatu, yātu* what; how; *yāvatum* even a little; *yāvan* which man; *yāval, yāra* which woman; *yār, yāvar, ār, āvar* what persons; *yārum* any or everybody; *yāvarum* each and every person; *yāvan, yāhkan, yāṭai* where; *yāhku* id., how; *yāṭtu* where; when; *ētu* which, what; why; whence; how; *ētum* even a little; anything, everything; *ēvan* who (*masc. sg.*); *ēvatum* everything; *ēṇ* why, what, how; *e* interrogative base; pref. before a noun, meaning 'what, which' [e before consonant, ev before vowel]; *evan, eval, evarka, etu, ev/ evai* which man, which woman, which persons, which thing, which things; *adj. enta, evarum, evvarum* everyone; *evvelām* whatever; *ev- evar* whatsoever persons; *evv-evai* whatsoever things; *eṅkan, eṅkittai, eṅku, eṅkē, etōl, etōli* where; *eṅkanum, eṅkum* everywhere; *eṅṇan, eṅṇanam, eṅṇanē, evan, eṅṇanam* how; where; *eṅṇanum* always; *ettaṇai* how many, how much; *ettuṇai, evvalavu* how much; *ettum* by all means; *entu* how; what; *eppai, evvatu, evvāru* how; *e-ppogutu, e-ppōttu, e-ppōtu* when; *e-ppogutum, e-ppōttum* always; *emparum* everywhere; *emmai* which birth, what worlds; *evan, eṇṇiya* how, why; *erai* when; *eṇ* why; *eṇru, eṇṇaikkum* when, what day; *eṇrum, eṇṇaikkum, eṇṇaikkum* forever; *eṇṇa, eṇṇatu, eṇṇai* what; *eṇṇatum, eṇum* even a little; *eṇnum* id., all; *eṇṇenna* whatever; *eṇṇar* who (*pl.*); *eṇṇavan, eṇṇan* what (kind of) man; *eṇṇukku* why; *eṇai* what, why; all; *eṇṇōrum* persons of whatever kind, all persons; *eṇaittum* all, the whole; *eṇaiyar* whatever persons; *eṇaiyan* what person. *Ma. yāvan/ēvan, yāval/eval, yāvar/evan/yār/ār* who (*masc. sg., fem. sg., pl.*); *yā/ēyatu/ētu/ēn, ēva* what (*sg., pl.*); *e, ē* what; *eṅṇu* where; *eṅṇum, eṅṇanum* anywhere; *eṅṇanē* bow; *ettira, etra* how much, how many; *entu* what; why; *ennu* what day, when; *ennum, ennekkum* always; *e-ppuṇam* what side; *e-ppōl* when; *eppērum* everyone. *Ir. dāru* who. *Ko. e-* at what distance from the speaker in space, time, or contextual relationship; *evn, evl, evr, ed/edn/e-d/en* which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj. e* (before consonant), *ey* (before vowel); *ey, e-d* where; *eyk* whither; *eytr* whence; *eyo-n, eyo-l, eyo-r, eyd* man, woman, persons, thing or things of or from what place; *ejn* whence; *eṭ* which direction; *eṭa-k* a little in which direction; *eyakd, eṭakd* somewhere (one doesn't know where); *etervi-* in which neighbourhood; *el, e-llk* when; *elo-n, elo-l, elo-r, eld* man, woman, etc., at what time; *enm* like what; *entk* to what extent; *entgo-* numerous; *ena-, enena-* such as what; *enm* how, in what manner; *enta-* how great; *e-pa-ty* so big as what; *ental* how many; very much, very big, more; *enmu-r* like what; *eṇ* gey- to do what; *enḍ* what day; *enḍ endkm* forever; *a-r, da-r, ida-r* who (*sg., pl.*). *To. e-, e-* (same meaning as *Ko.*); *e-ḍ* (obl. *personal e-n-*) which person or thing; *pl. e-ḍa-m; adj. e-* (before consonant), *e-y* (before vowel); *e-ḍid* because of what; *e-ḍidm* because of any of these things; *eṭ* in which direction; *eṭm* in any direction; *eṭik* a little in which direction; *eṭgn, eṭn* whence; *e-l* where; *e-nk* to what place; *e-na-r* by what road, towards where; *e-faxm* always; *e-d*, (in song also) *eḍ* why; *eḍ* on what day; *etfok, etfin* when; *eṭ* how many; *etk* how much; *etks* at what distance; *eto-f* such as what; *egy* what manner, how; however much; *e(g)* gis doing in what way, how; *e(g)* gisem somehow; *eṣ* in- to say how or what; *o-ry* (obl. *o-r-*) who; in what; why; *i-* what (*i-xly-* to do what; freely used in song). *Ka. yā, ā-, ē-, e-* interrogative base; *yā, yāva, ā, āva, dāva, ē, e* what, which; *yār, ār, dāru* who (*pl.*); *yāvanu, āvanu, āve* which man; *yāvalu, āval* which woman; *āvudu* what, which; *pl. āvuvu; yāke, yātake, yātake, ētake, ēke* why; *ēn* what; *pl. ēvu; etta* which or what place or direction, to or in which etc., where; *ettam* whatsoever; *enitu, enittu, enisu, entuṭu, eṣtu, ētu, ēsu* how much, how many; *enta, entā, entha, entahā, enna* what kind or sort; *entu* how; *entum* by all or any means; *endu* when; *endum* always; *enne* what time; *elli* what place, where, whither; *ehage, ehange, ehenge, ehge, hehge, hēge, hyāge* hyāge in what manner; how. *Koḍ. a-rī* (*dat. a-kī, gen. a-da*), *da-rī* who (*sg., pl.*); *enni* what; *e-vēl, e-va, e-vu, e-dī* which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj.*

5154 *Ta. yām* (obl. em-), *nāñkaļ* (obl. eñkaļ-) *we* (excl.). *Ma. nāññaj* (obl. nāññaj-, eññaj-) *id. Ko. a-m* *we* (obl. em- excl.; am- incl.). *To. em* (obl. em-) *we* (excl.); *om* (obl. om-) *we* (incl.). *Ka. ām* (obl. em-) *we* (excl.) (G. S. Gai, *Bull. Deccan College Research Institute*, 1. 411 f.). *Kođ. egga* (obl. egga-), *nangga* (obl. nangga-) *we. Tu. eñkuly* (obl. eñkulye-) *we* (excl.). *Tc. ėmu, nĕmu, mĕmu* (obl. man-mā-) *id. Kol. a-m* (obl. am-) *id. Nk. ām* (obl. am-) *id. Nk. (Ch.) ām* (e) (obl. am-) *we. Pa. ām* (obl. am-) *id. Ga. (Oll.) ām*

(obl. am-), (S.) ām (obl. amm-) id. *Go.* (Tr.) ammaṭ, (W.) mammāṭ, (Ph.) ammāṭ, ammoṭ, mammāṭ, mammāṭ, (M.) mamāṭ, māṭ, (L.) māmāṭ, (SR.) mamōṭ, mamō, marāṭ, (Mu.) mamma, mammoṭ (obl. mā- *passim*) we (Tr. excl.) (*Voc.* 2707); (Koya Su.) mamma we. *Koṇḍa māṭ(u)* (obl. mā-) we (incl.); *māp(u)* (obl. mā-) we (excl.). *Pe.* āp, āpeṇ (excl.), ās, āseṇ, āheṇ (incl.) (*gen.* mā, *acc.-dat.* maṇ/manggen) we; māpo in our region; mābe by us, with us. *Maṇḍ. ām* (obl. mā-) we. *Kui* āmu, (K.) māmu we (excl.), āju we (incl.) (obl. for all mā-). *Kuwi* (F.) māmū, (S. Su. P. Isr.) māmū we (excl.); (F.) mārō, (S. Isr.) mārō we (incl.) (obl. for both mā-); (S.) māpo on our side. *Kur.* ēn (obl. em-) we (excl.). *Malt.* ēm (obl. em-) id. Cf. 3647 *Ta. nām* and 5160 *Ta. yāp*. DED(S) 4231.

5155 *Ta. yāmai*, āmai turtle tortoise. *Ma.* āma id. *Ko.* e-m(b) tortoise. *To.* (Sak.) a-my id. (< *Ta.*). *Ka.* āme, āve, ēve, (Ilav.) ēme tortoise, turtle; tābēlu, tāmbēlu a sea or land turtle; (Beil., U.P.U.) āve tortoise. *Koḍ.* a-me id. *Tu.* ēme turtle. *Te.* tābēlu, tāmbēlu id., tortoise. *Go.* (G.) hēmul, (Ma. Ko.) ēmul, (Mu.) samel, hamul, (M.) hemul tortoise (*Voc.* 3334); (LuS.) emillee id.; (Koya Su.) yāmōl id. *Koṇḍa tāmbēli* id. *Pe.* hāmaṇ a kind of large tortoise. *Kui* sēmbi tortoise. *Kuwi* (S. Su. Isr.) tāmbēli, (P.) hēmbi id. DED(S, N) 4232.

5156 *Ta. yāṅ*, nāṅ stringed musical instrument; *ēṅu* (-v-, -nt-) to emit sound; *ēṅal* musical notes of the yāṅ, the yāṅ, human voice; *ēṅuppu* (ēṅuppi-) to call forth (as melody from an instrument), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); *ēṅuvu* (ēṅuvi-) to produce or call forth sound; *ēṅu* (-pp-, -tt-) to utter or sing in a loud voice; *ēṅuppu* (ēṅuppi-) to produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument). *Ma.* ēṅil music. *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to sing (song), play musical instrument. (TPM, p. 227, for *Ta. yāṅ* : *ēṅu*.) DEN 72.

5157 *Ta. āl* (ālv-, ānt-) to rule, reign over, control or manage (as a household), cherish, maintain, keep or maintain in use; (inser., Velu Pillai, pp. 158, 392) yāl to rule; āṅa, āṅi one who rules; āṅukai rule, dominion, control; āṅvār the Deity, as supreme ruler; āṅei lordship, ownership, government, rule, reign, use, possession; āṅcai weekday; āṅal ruling, reigning; āṅjār owner, master, lord; gods: āṅṭavaṇ, āṅṭai master, lord; āṅmai controlling power, possession. *Ma.* āṅuka to rule, possess, have; āṅca day of the week, week. *Ko.* a-ṅ- (a-ḍ-) to possess, rule, keep, own. *Ta.* o-ṅ- (o-ḍ-) to own (buffaloes), rule. *Ko.* āl (āld-) to get, have, possess, govern, rule, manage; āṅike, āṅke obtaining, ruling, reign, government; āṅisu to cause to obtain or get, cause to rule; āṅutana, āṅtana ruling, rule, sovereignty; āṅma, āṅma, āṅba ruler, lord, master; āṅḍāri rulers, masters. *Koḍ.* a-ṅ- (a-ḷi-) to rule; a-ṅce week, day of the week. *Tu.* āṅuni to rule, govern, reign;

āṅikē, āṅuvike, āṅvike reign; āḍalite, āḍalite administration, management, government. *Te.* ēṅu to rule, govern, control, manage; (Inscr.) ēṅu to rule; ēṅika ruler, king, lord, master; ēṅiki government; ēṅubāḍi, ēṅbāḍi rule, government; (Inscr.) āḍavaṇḍu ruler, master. Cf. 356 *Ta. āṅṭi*. DED(S) 341.

5158 *Ta. yāṭi*, āṭi a lion; a mythological lion-faced animal with elephantine proboscis and tusks. *Ma.* yāṭi lion; panther; āṭi a fabulous animal. DED(S) 824.

5159 *Ta. yāru*, āru (obl. yārru-, ārru-) river, brook. *Ma.* āru river. *Ko.* peyv-e-r (obl. peyv-e-ṭ-) id. (see 4318 *Ma. puṛa*); e-ṭ an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 916 *Ta. ēru*); e-r (obl. e-ṭ-), in: te-ṭlvie-r Pykara river (< te-ṭ peyv e-r), kime-r n.p.r. of swamp at Kolme-l village. *Tu.* (B-K.) āru, tāru, sāru, hāru river, stream. *Te.* ēru (*gen.* ēṭi) river. *Pa.* pered id. (for per-big, see 4411). *Ga.* (P.) ber beret big river. *Go.* (Tr.) yēr (obl. yet-, pl. yehk) water; yeh-gatā the water gnat; yeha-kkor the diving grebe; (W. Ph.) yēr (obl. yēt-), (A. Y.) ēr (obl. ēt-), (S. Ko.) ēr, (Mu.) ēr (obl. ēt-, pl. ēhk), (Ma.) ēr (obl. ēt-) water; (W. Ph.) etk thirst (*Voc.* 391); (Tr.) at-yār, (SR.) attā yēr boiling water (*Voc.* 27); (Mu.) berel, berer (pl. berehk), (S.) beret (obl. beret-, pl. berehgu) river; (Ma.) beriaṭ, beret flood, river in flood (*Voc.* 2602); (LuS.) beriaṭai a river. *Koṇḍa ēru* (obl. ēr-) water; ērki thirst. *Pe.* ēz water, in: ēz iba to bathe, otherwise used in the pl. ēzūṅ; ēs (variant form of ēz used in certain combinations, e.g. ēs orli otter [lit. water-rat]); ēski thirst. *Maṇḍ.* ey water; ehki thirst. *Kui* (K.) ēju water; (W.) ēsu id. (compositional form); ēski thirst. *Kuwi* (F.) ēyū, (Su. P.) ēyu (construed with pl. verb), (S. Isr.) ēyu water; (Su. Isr.) ēski thirst. DED(S, N) 4233.

5160 *Ta. yān*, nān (obl. en-) 1; yānmai egoism; enavaṇ one who is mine; enava mine (*neut. pl.*). *Ma.* nān (obl. en-) 1. *Ko.* a-n (obl. en-; e- with some relationship terms). *To.* o-n (obl. en-). *Ka.* ān (obl. en-), nān (obl. nan-). *Koḍ.* na-nī, na- (obl. en-, nan-, na-). *Tu.* yānu, yēnu (obl. ena-, en-); (L. V. R. Aiyar, p. 403; Bright and Ramanujan) yānu (non-brahmin), ēnu (brahmin). *Te.* ēnu, nēnu (obl. nan-, nā-). *Kol.* a-n (obl. an-). *Nk.* ān (obl. an-). *Go.* ān (obl. an-). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ān (obl. an-). *Pa.* (Tr.) anā, (emph.) annā, (W. L.) nannā, (M. L.) nanā (obl. nā-), (SR. Y. Ma.) nana (*Voc.* 1923). *Koṇḍa nān(u)* (obl. nā-, *acc.-dat.* naṅi). *Pe.* ān/āneṅ (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* nanṅen). *Maṇḍ.* ān (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* naṅ). *Kui* ānu, (K.) nānu (obl. for both nā-). *Kuwi* (F.) nānu, (S. Su. P. Isr.) nānu (obl. nā-). *Kur.* ēn (obl. eng-). *Malt.* ēn (obl. eng-). *Br.* i (obl. kan-). Cf. 5154 *Ta. yām*. DED(S) 4234.

5161 *Ta. yānai*, ānai elephant. *Ma.* āna. *Ko.* a-n. *To.* a-n. *Ka.* āne, (K.² also) yāne. *Koḍ.* a-ne. *Tu.* ānē. *Te.* ēnūṅ, ēnika, (B.)

ēniga, ēnige, ēnuga. *Kol.* (SR.) enāgi, (Kin.) ēngi. *Nk.* ēnagi. *Pa.* ēnu (pl. -l). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ēnig. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) yēni, (W.) aini. (A.) ēnal,

(S.) ēni, (M. Ko.) ēn (*Voc.* 384). *Koṇḍa ēngu* (n, not ṅ), (BB) ēni. DED(S) 4235.

R, R, R

5162 *Kui ranja* a small bough for supporting climbing plants, a large peastick. *Kuwi* (S.) ranja branch. DED(S) 825.

5163 *Ta. iravikkai*, ravikkai tight-fitting bodice, jacket, corset. *Ka.* ravake, ravike bodice, quilted jacket, armour. *Tu.* ravakē bodice. *Te.* ravika a sort of bodice. Cf. 318 *Ta. aruvai*. DED 4238.

5164 *Nk. rāghok* parrot. *Nk.* (Ch.) rāgo id. *Go.* (SR. Y. G. Ma.) rāgo, (Tr.) rāghō-sīṭi id. (*Voc.* 3014). DEDS 826.

5165 *Kol. ra-ṅg-* (ra-ṅkt-) to be possessed by (a god). *Kui rānja* (rānji-) (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; n. spirit-possession, demon-possession. DED 4239.

5166 *Ta. irāma-muṅiyaṇ* silvery scaph, *Triacanthus strigilifer*. *Te. rāmala* (pl.) a kind of fish. DED 4240.

5167 *Koṇḍa rīpa* (pl. rīpek) grown-up girl. *Pe. jīpoli* (pl. jīpok) young woman. *Maṇḍ. jīpaṭ* (pl. jīpahing) grown-up girl. DEDS 835.

5168 *Pa.* (S.) rungal sling. *Go.* (Mu.) runga, (Ma.) rungil id. (*Voc.* 3040). DEDS 828.

5169 *Ta. irappai*, rappai, reppai eyelid. *Ka.* reppe, rappe id. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) reppe id., hair of eyelashes. *Tu.* reppē eyelid, eyelash; rampē eyelid. *Te.* reppa, reppa id. *Kol.* (Br.) kand-repa id. *Nk.* kandle reppa eyelash. *Go.* (Ma.) kand reppa eyebrow (*Voc.* 3047(a)). *Koṇḍa repa* eyelid; rema eyelash. *Kuwi* (F.) reppa id. Cf. 528 *Ta. irai*. DED(S) 4242.

5170 *Ka. rembe*, rambe twig, small bough, branch. *Te. remma*, rebba branchlet, twig. ? *Koṇḍa rīva* twig. DEDS 829.

5171 *Ka. rellu* a reed used to write with, *Saccharum sara*. *Te. rellu*, rellu a reed, *S. spontaneum*. *Kuwi* (S.) relli tuppā bulrush (see 3322). DED 4244.

5172 *Kui reha* pleasure, joy, gladness, desire, interest; reha āva to be joyful, wish. *Kuwi* (S.) rāh- to be glad; rāha joy; rahagatti joyful; (Isr.) rāhā pleasure; rāhā ki- to make merry. DEDS 830.

5173 *Te. rēku* petal. *Kol. rekka* leaf. *Kuwi* (Su.) rēku, (Isr.) reku leaves of paddy plant. DED(S) 4245.

5174 *Te. rompa* cold, catarrh. *Koṇḍa ropa*

id. *Kuwi* (F.) rumpa cold (in the nose).

5175 *Pe. rōhiṅ* day before yesterday. *Kui* rōsi, rōsi day before yesterday. the other day, some days ago. *Kuwi* (Su.) ro'ni, (F.) rō'ni, (S.) rō'oni, (Isr.) ro'oni, (T.) ro'la day before yesterday. DED(S, N) 831.

5176 *Kui rohpa* (roht-) to put, place, put by, store. *Kuwi* (Mah.) ros- to put; (F.) rōssali (rōst-) to put in; (S.) roh- to put; rōh'nal, rōspinal to preserve; (Isr.) roh- (-t-) to put into (a tin, cupboard, etc.). DEDS 832.

5177 *Go.* (Tr.) rōsānā to lay flat things one on top of another (*Voc.* 3080). *Koṇḍa ros-* (-t-) to arrange (as stones in construction), pile up, get things packed (for travel); (BB) to fashion, arrange, prepare, make. *Pe. rōh-* (rōst-) to make, construct, build. *Maṇḍ. rūh-* to build (house), make (bread). *Kui rōnja* (rōnji-) to be level, smooth, well ordered, properly formed, prosperous; pl. action rōska (rōski-); rōspa (rōst-) to make level or smooth, fashion properly, give form to; n. levelling, fashioning. DEDS 833.

5178 *Go.* (SR. Ph. M.) romānā, (Mu.) rom- to rest; (Tr.) rōmānā to rest after labour (*Voc.* 3072); (LuS.) roma rest, repose. *Koṇḍa rōmb-* (-it-) to rest, take rest; *caus.* rōmbis-. *Pe. jōm-* (-t-) to stop, rest, cease. *Kui jāmba* (jāmbi-) to rest, cease, subside. *Kuwi* (F.) jōmali, (S.) jōminai, (T.) jōm-, (Isr.) jōm- (-it-) to rest; ? (P.) rēmb-(-it-) id. DEDS 834.

5179 *Kol. ro-si*, (Kin.) rūci large knife. *Nk. rōsi* dagger. *Go.* (A.) rūsi large knife (*Voc.* 3042). DED(S) 4248.

5180 *Kui napka* (< nak-p-; nakt-) to be sweet. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) rak- (-h-) id.; (F.) rakhni, (S.) lakne sweet. DEDS 836.

5181 *Kui rapendī* chin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) rapeli, (Su. Isr.) laperi id. DEDS 845.

5182 *Pe. ruka* snare for birds. *Maṇḍ. ruke* id. DEDS 838.

5183 *Koṇḍa* (BB) rētor eaves. *Pe. rētohiṅ* (pl.) id. DEN 73.

5184 *Koṇḍa ro-* (-t-) to fasten, attach, suspend (Krishnamurti, texts 5.151, 7.43; not in vocabulary); rōser bamboo frame for drying things in winter. *Pe. ro-* (-t-) to hang up. DEN 74.

L, L

5185 *Ta. lapō-lapōv-enal* expr. of beating the open mouth with the palm of the hand on account of sorrow. *Ka. labā, labō, laba laba* sound in imitation of that produced by beating oneself on the mouth. *Tu. labalaba* noise made by crying and beating the mouth; crying, weeping. *Te. labalaba* beating oneself on the mouth. DED 4249.

5186 *Pe. lay* boiled rice. *Mand. lay* id. *Kuwi* (D.) *lahi* id.; (Mah. D.) *lah'i* boiled mandeaya grain. DEDS 840.

5187 *Pa. lāji* tall, long. *Go. (G. Ko.) lāji*. (Ma.) *lāt*, (M.) *lāt*, *lāji* long (*Voc.* 3106). DEDS 841.

5188 *Pe. litān* (pl.) leavings of food. *Kuwi* (T.) *lita* id.

5189 *Kur. lipi-orā* skylark. *Malt. lipi* id. /Cf. Santali *lipi* name of several kinds of birds (Pfeiffer). DEDS 843.

5190 *Pe. lu-* (lut-) to beat game; *lup, lup gaṭ* part of the forest where the beaters are stationed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *luh-* (t-) to hunt with group of men.

5191 *Pe. lekor dēw. Mand. lekur* id. *Kui liheri* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *lenri* id., snow. DEDS 842.

5192 *Kol. levni* river (informants; 'in Amraoti they say *nevlī*'). *Go. lavni* (A.) big river, (Y.) streamlet; (SR.) *lavdi* stream (*Voc.* 3099); (ASu.) *lavri*, *lavni* stream, streamlet. DED 4250.

5193 *Ka. lēsu* goodness, excellence, superiority. *Tu. lēsu* an auspicious ceremony; excellent, good; (B-K.) goodness, excellence.

5194 *Ta. loṭaloṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hollow or empty, become useless; *loṭaloṭtai* anything hollow or empty, anything useless; *loṭukku* emptiness, hollowness. *Ma. loṭa* empty, vapid. *Ka. loṭe* emptiness, hollowness; *loḍḍu, laḍḍu* pithlessness, weakness. *Te.*

loṭ(t)a hollow, dried up, hollowness; *loṭā-ramu* empty, useless, pithless. DED 4251.

5195 *Ta. loṭa-loṭav-enal* onom. expr. signifying rattling. *Ka. loṭā, loḍa* sound to imitate that of a stone being shaken in an unsound pot, of a cracked bell being rung, of the wooden bell on a cow's neck. *Koḍ. loṭ, loṭto-* noise of wooden cattle-bell. *Te. loṭa-loṭa* sound of a broken pot when struck. DED 4252.

5196 *Ka. loṭte* cluck with the tongue in driving cattle. *Te. loṭta* smack or cluck with the tongue; *loṭta-vēyu* to click or smack the tongue against the palate. DED 4253.

5197 *Ka. lotta* a hollow, ravine, pit. *Te. lotta* dent, depression, small pit or hollow; *loddī* a valley. *Go. (ASu.) loddī* id.

5198 *Ka. lol, lol, lol lol, lol lol* imitation of the sound of a dog's barking. *Te. (K.) lolṭu, lolṭu* to sound, as dog's barking. DED 4254.

5199 *Kui lumba* (lumbi-), (K.) *ḍumb-* to be extinguished; *luppa* (lupt-) to extinguish. *Kuwi* (Su. P., Isr.) *ḍumb-* (it-), (F.) *dūmbali*, (Mah.) *ḍomb-* to be extinguished; *ḍup-* (Su. -i-, P. Isr. -t-), (F.) *dūph-* to extinguish. DEDS 847.

5200 *Go. (Mu.) leṅ-* to be destroyed, demolished; *leh-* to destroy, demolish (*Voe.* 3124). *Kui lenga-* (lengi-) to be broken, snap off; *lepka* (< *lek-p-*; *lckt-*) to break, snap off, strike a bargain; *n-* act of breaking. *Kuwi* (P.) *ṅeng-* (it-) to be broken. DEDS 848.

5201 *Pe. ningun* tail. *Mand. nengun* id. *Kui drēṇḍu* (pl. *drēṭka*), *drēṅoni*, *drēṅuni*, *drēṅji*, *drēṇi*, *drēlu*, (K.) *dēḍru* (pl. *drēṭka*) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *lenguni*, (Isr.) *leṇuni*, (F.) *lengūni*, (S.) *lenguni* id. /Cf. Skt. *lāṅgūla-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11009. DEDS 849.

means, property, stock; *vakayuka* to divide, compose; *vakaceal* distribution, composition of a work; *vakayikka* to accomplish a business. *Ka. bagaru* to scratch with the nails or claws (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṇaṇṭu*); *bagi* to separate, disunite, divide, make pieces, cleave, tear, lacerate, scratch, dig, scrape (bottom of pot with spoon); *bage* division, portion, part, section, sort, vanity, class, caste; *bay-tale* parting of the hair. *Koḍ. bavtale* id. *Tu. bage* kind, manner, way, species, means, resource, income; *bakala* gash, deep incision; *baktalē, bagutalē* parting of the hair by

combing, combing the hair into curls, crown of the head, chaplet. *Te. vaga* manner, mode, means; trick, pretence, dissimulation. *Kui vaka* variety, sort, kind. *Kuwi* (S.) *waga ānai* to simulate; *wageli ānai* to pretend, simulate; (F.) *bakrali*, (Isr.) *bark-* (it-), *brak-* (h-) to claw (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṇaṇṭu*; cf. *Ka. bagaru*). DED(S) 4255.

5203 *Ta. vakuli* a fish. *Ka. baggade* a kind of fish. /Cf. *Mar. vāḡṭi* id. DEDS 850.

5204 *Ta. vakuḷi, vakuni* sound. *To. parg ary-* to know how to talk (or with 4031 *Ta. parai*). *Ka. bagul(u), bagalu, bogalu, bogulu* to bark, cry out; *bagalu, bogulu, bolḷu* barking, crying out; *baggu, bargu, baggane* the crying, cooing, chirping, chattering, or singing of birds; *baggu* to cry, coo, chirp, chatter, sing, cry out, vociferate. *Tu. bagaluni, baguluni, baguluni* to bark, clamour, vociferate, rave, talk irrationally; *bagalu* raving, wandering in mind, talking irrationally; *bagulāṭa* barking, clamouring. Cf. 5337 *Ta. vāṅku*. DED(S) 4256.

5205 *Ta. vakai* (-v-, -nt-) to consider, weigh; *vai* (-pp-, -tt-) to consider, meditate upon, suppose; *vaittu-kkoḷ* to suppose, take for granted. *Ka. bage* to think, consider, suppose, conjecture, know; *n-* thought, concern, regard, notion, idea, intention, purpose, the mind; *bagye, bagge* the very thought, intention, purpose; on account of, with regard to; (PBh.) *pul-vage* a mean or low thought (see 4301). *Tu. bageyuni, bagevuni* to think, conceive, imagine. *Te. vagacu* to think, ponder; *grieve, sorrow, vaga, vagapu* (K. also) *vagalu* grief, sorrow, regret; (K.) *vagiyyu* to pretend sorrow; *vagadencu* to decide, settle, determine; *vagadegu* to be finally settled or determined. DED 4257.

5206 *Ta. vakkā* white stork, *Ardea nivea*; *vāṅkā* a bird. *Te. vakuu* crane. /Cf. Skt. *baka-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9115. DED 4258.

5207 *Ta. vakuu* (vakki-) to burn, singe, roast; *n-* being singed or burnt, being roasted. *Ma. vakkuka* to singe, burn slightly; *vāṅṅuka* to be singed. ? *Go. (Ma.) varṅ-* to be burnt, charred, scorched; *caus. vars-* to scorch, burn, brand; (Tr.) *varsānā* to brand, blister; (Ph.) *varsānā* to burn, brand; (SR.) *varsānā* to blister (*Voc.* 3189). DED(N) 4259.

5208 (a) *Ma. vakkal* side; *vakuu* brim, edge. *Te. vāṅka* direction, side, quarter.

(b) *Ta. vākku* side, direction. *Te. vāṅka* side, quarter. DEDS 851.

5209 *Ta. vakuu-nār* woolly ordure tree, *Sterculia villosa*; hemp fibre; (DCV) elephant rope tree [i.e. S. v.]. *Ma. vākka* a large elephant rope; (DCV) elephant rope tree; *vakuu* hemp for nets, sackcloth, etc. *Ka. (DCV) bakka* elephant rope tree. *Tu. (DCV) bakku* id. DEDS 852.

5210 *Ta. vāṅki* a kind of armlet; a kind of iron hook or curved instrument. *Ka. vāṅki*,

oṅki hook; gold armlet of a curved shape. *Tu. oggi, uggi* handle, hook; (B-K.) *oṅki, vāṅki* a bracelet worn on the arms. *Te. vāṅki* curved ornament worn by women on the upper arm; *oṅkiya, oṅke* hook or peg fixed in a wall. *Go. (LuS.) vakonjee* an elephant goad. DED(N) 4260.

5211 *Ma. vāṅki* a certain dagger. *Ka. vāṅki* a sort of knife or sword; *vāṅkuḍi, baṅkuḍi* dagger. *Te. vāṅki, vāṅkiṇi* id. DED 4261.

5212 *Ta. vāṅku* orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, hollow in a tree. *Ma. vāṅku* hole of rats, snakes, etc., cave. *Tu. oṅka* hole of rats, snakes, etc. DED 4262.

5213 *Ta. vacam, vacampu, payampu* sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*. *Ma. vayampu* id.; orris root. *Ka. baji, baje, vace, vaje* *A. calamus*. *Tu. bajē* id. *Te. vaca, vasa* id. /Cf. Skt. *vacā-* a kind of aromatic root (according to some = *A. calamus*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11201. DED(S) 4263.

5214 *Ta. vaci* rain, water. *Ka. basi*, base to drip, drop, trickle, ooze, flow; pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel, strain; *basu* oozing. *Tu. basabasa* gushing, flowing in a stream; *bassa* overflowing. DED 4264.

5215 *Ka. (Hav.) baccu* to be tired; *baccelu* tiredness; (HavS., p. 159) *basvāl* to be fatigued. *Tu. baccuni* to be wearied, tired, fatigued; *baccavuni* to tire, fatigue; *baccely* fatigue, weariness, tiredness; *baccanḡely* tiredness, fatigue. *Pe. vāh-* (vāst-) to be or become tired. *Kui vaha* (vahi-) to be tired, exhausted, tire, faint; *n-* weariness, exhaustion. *Kuwi* (F.) *vwahali*, (S.) *vahinai* to be tired; (Su. Isr.) *vāh-* (it-) id., become tired; (Isr.) *vāhu* weariness. Cf. 5293 *Ta. vaṇalikkai*. DED(S) 4367 and from DED 4355(a).

5216 *Ta. vañci* common rattan of south India, *Calamus rotang* (and some other similar plants). *Ma. vañci, vaññi* bamboo, reed. /Cf. Skt. *vañjula-* *C. rotang*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11210. DED 4265.

5217 *Ta. vañciram* a sea-fish, bluish, attaining 6 feet in length, *Cybbium guttatum*; seer, bluish, attaining 3 feet in length, *C. interruptum*. *Te. vanjaramu, vanju* coal-fish, seer-fish. DED 4266.

5218 *Ta. vaṭa* northern; *vaṭakku* north, north point of the compass; *vaṭantai* that which is in the north, north wind; *vaṭavar* northerners; *vaṭātu* that which is in the north, north; *vaṭuku* the region immediately north of the Tamil country, the Telugu country, the Telugu language; *vaṭukar* people of the Telugu country, a caste of Telugu immigrants; *vātai* north wind, cold wind, wind. *Ma. vaṭa* north; *vaṭakku* id., in or towards the north; *vaṭakkan* northern; *vaṭa* wind. *Ka. baḍa, baḍaga, baḍagal, baḍagu*

the north, in the north. *Koḍ. baḍakī* north. *Tu. baḍakāyi* the north, northern. *Te. vaḍākūṅṇa* Himalaya. DED 4267.

5219 *Pa. vaṭa* unmarried. *Pe. vaṭa* id. *Kui vaṭa* bereaved of husband or wife. ? *Ko. vaṭṭ* man who has no children; *fem. vaṭṭy*, *vayṭ*. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) vaṭṭa*, *vaṭṭha* unmarried, Pkt. *vaṭṭha* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11236. DED(S) 853.

5220 *Ta. vaṭam* cable, large rope, cord, bowstring, strands of a garland, chains of a necklace; *vaṭi* rope; *vaṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to tie. *Ma. vaṭam* rope, a rope of cowhide (in plough), dancing rope, thick rope for dragging timber. *Ka. vaṭa*, *vaṭara*, *vaṭi* string, rope, tie. *Te. vaṭi* rope, cord. *Go. (Mu.) vaṭiya* strong rope made of paddy straw (*Voc.* 3150). Cf. 3184 *Ta. tāvaṭam*. / Cf. *Skt. vaṭa* string, rope, tie; *vaṭāra*, *vaṭākara*, *vaṭāka* cord, string; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11212. DED(S) 4268.

5221 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to drip, trickle, (tide) ebbs; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flow out, shed (as tears), drain, strain, filter; *n.* filtration, distillation; *vaṭical* straining, filtering, rice boiled and strained, ebbing; *vaṭippu* straining, filtering; *vaṭiyal* id., strained or filtered liquid; *vaṭivu* that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water. *Ma. vaṭiyuka* to overflow, ebb, trickle; *vaṭi* strainer, filter; *vaṭivu* a current. *To. vaṭṭ* (-vaṭ-) (blood) flows (or with 1010 *Ta. oṅuku*). *Ka. oḍi* to flow in a small, gentle stream, trickle through, ooze, run and cause blots (as ink); *oḍi-gaṭṭu* to strain off, filter; (PBh.) *baḍapam* continuous rain. *Tu. oḍḍuni* to flow, run; *oḍḍa* flowing; *oḍḍavuni* to drain; *oḍḍavuni* to turn flowing water into a field. *Te. vaḍiyu*, (K. also) *oḍiyu* to be strained or filtered, percolate; *vaḍucu*, (K. also) *vaḍacu* to let fall in drops, pour slowly; *v.b.n. vaḍupu*; *vaḍṭ-gaṭṭu*, *vaḍiyā-gaṭṭu* to strain, filter. *Koḷ. vaḍp* (-vaḍapt-) to pour. *Koṇḍa vaḍis* (-t-) to pour down, serve (of liquid food). Cf. 5296 *Ta. vaṭi*. DED(S) 4269.

5222 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be diminished, dry up (as water in a river); *vaṭical* decreasing. *Ma. vaṭu* thin, poor; *vaṭiyuka* to dry up. *Ko. vaṭ* poverty; *vaṭṭ* poor man; *baṭva* - *meṭn*, *baṭṭ* *meṭn*, *vaṭṭ* *meṭn* son of a pauper (abusive). *To. poḍḍin* mox son of a pauper (in songs). *Ka. baḍa*, *baḍavu* poorness, weakness, feebleness, thinness, leanness, humbleness; poor, etc.; *baḍava* a poor, weak man; *baḍaka* a lean, thin, feeble male; *baḍakalu* state of being weak, thin, etc.; *baḍatana* thinness, poverty; *baḍaha* thinness, leanness, fineness; *baṇagu* a wretch, poor person, worthless person. *Koḍ. baḍa* poor; *baḍavē* poor man; *fem. baḍavati*. *Tu. baḍa* poor, indigent, lean, thin; *baḍave*, *baḍavu* a poor man, pauper; *baḍē* thin, lean; *baḍavu* hunger. *Te. baḍugu* corpse, a weak creature; lean, thin, slender, skinny; *vaḍalu* to fade, wither;

(K.) *vaḍiyu* to dry up, become lean; *vaṭincu* to starve. *Go. (Tr.) vaḍektānā*, (Ph.) *vaḍektānā*, (Ā.) *ēr vaṭk-* to be thirsty; (Y.) *vaṭka* vas- thirst to be felt; (Hislop) *wutkee* thirst (*Voc.* 3158). Cf. 5342 *Ta. vaṭu*. DED(S) 4270.

5223 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to become beautiful; (-pp-, -tt-) to refine, perfect; *n.* form, shape; *vaṭippam* elegance, shapeliness, beauty; *vaṭivam* form, shape, figure, beauty, comeliness, complexion, colour; *vaṭivu* form, shape, body, beauty, fair complexion, brightness, lustre. *Ma. vaṭivu* form, size, manner, figure, beauty. DED 4271.

5224 *Ta. vaṭi* small cane or stick; *vaṭippu* iron rod. *Ma. vaṭi* stick, staff, club of armed brahmans, shaft, stroke; *vaṭikka* to strike; *vaṭippikka* to have the measure struck. *Ka. baḍi*, *baḍe*, *boḍi*, *bode* to beat, strike, thrash, bang, pound; *n.* beating, blow, castration, a short thick stick, cudgel; *baḍike* beating; *baḍige* stick, staff, cudgel, hammer, mallet; *baḍisu* to cause to beat; *baḍukatana* beating, etc.; *bāy baḍi* to prevent one from speaking, silence one. *Koḍ. baḍi* (-baḍip-, baḍic-) to hammer, pound; *ba-y baḍi* to bawl out. *Tu. baḍipuni*, *baḍiyuni* to strike, beat, thrash; *baḍu* stick, cudgel. *Te. baḍita*, *baḍiya*, *baḍe* thick stick, cudgel. *Koḷ. beḍta* club (< *Te.*; *Kamaleswaran*); (Br.) *baḍya* walking stick. *Pa. bariya* stick. *Go. (A. Y.) baḍde*, (SR.) *baḍḍi*, *baḍga*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *baḍga*, (Ch.) *baḍga*, *baṭiya*, (W.) *wariyā* stick (*Voc.* 2510). *Koṇḍa baḍiga* big walking stick; (BB) *baḍga* stick. *Pe. baḍge* stick, staff. *Maṇḍ. baḍga* stick. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *baḍga*, (Isr.) *baṭiya* id.; (I.) *burga* stick, club; (S.) *baḍga* walking stick. / Cf. *Mar. baḍga* cudgel, stick; *baḍvipē* to bruise, beat. DED(S, N) 4272.

5225 *Ka. vaḍi*, *oḍi* heat. *Te. vaḍa*, *vaḍaḡali* the hot or land wind, heat. DED 4273.

5226 *Te. vaḍi* quickness, rapidity, speed, briskness, valour, violence; *vaḍikāḍu* a quick man, a brave man; *vaḍigala* quick, rapid, brisk, brave, spirited. *Koḷ. vaḍi*, *vaḍi vaḍi* quickly. DED 4274.

5227 *Ta. vaṭu* wart, mole, scar, wale, mouth of an ulcer or wound, fault, defect, injury, calamity; *vaṭimpu* mark, scar; *vaṭuku* a flaw in a gem. *Ma. vaṭu* mark of stripe, scar, weal, wart, mole, freckle. DED(S) 4275.

5228 *Koḷ. (SR.) vaḍe* slices. *Go. (Mu.) vaṭka*, (M.) *vargā* division, part; (L.) *vaḍgā* half, portion (*Voc.* 3203). (*Kamaleswaran*.) DEN 75.

5229 *Pa. vaṭṭa* snare. *Pe. vata* a trap for peacocks and hares. *Kui vaṭṭa* a snare.

5230 *Ko. baṭr* *baṭr* onom. of defecating with diarrhoea, or of a falling tree. *Ka. baḍabaḍa*, *vaṭavaṭa* sound to imitate that of gabbling, jabbering, prating. *Tu. baḍabaḍa* babbling, garrulity; noise of a drum. *Te. (K.) baḍabaḍa* (to talk) abruptly, noisily. *Kur.*

barbaṭṭnā to talk loudly, chatter noisily; *baraṅbaraṅgrnā*, *berengberenggrnā* to talk endlessly, talk together noisily. *Malt. bar-barre* to prattle. / MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 39, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9122, **baḍabaḍa*. DED(S) 4276.

5231 *Ta. vaṭṭi* basket made of palm-stem fibre, a measure of capacity; *vaṭṭikai* basket; *vaṭṭil* id., measure of capacity, quiver for arrows. *Ma. vaṭṭi* round basket of grass, straw, leather, or palm-leaves. *Koḍ. baṭṭi* basket. *Tu. baṭṭi* rattan basket. DED 4277.

5232 *Ma. vaṭṭi* belly; rupture. *Ka. baṭṭi* rupture, hernia; (Coorg) *baṭṭi* big intestine. *Koḍ. baṭṭi* stomach (internal organ). *Tu. baṭṭi* rupture. Cf. 3898 *Ta. paṭṭi*. DED(S) 4278.

5233 *Ka. baṭṭa*, *baṭṭa*, *baṭṭu* bareness, voidness. *Tu. baṭṭ* open, wide. *Te. vaṭṭi* empty, vacant, void, blank, mere, simple, vain, useless, bare, naked, false, untrue, groundless. *Pa. baṭṭi* bare ground. Cf. 5477 *Ta. veṭṭi* and 5513 *Ta. veṭu*. DED 4355(b).

5234 *Ta. vaṭṭuvam* pouch in which betel leaves, nuts, chunam, tobacco, etc., are kept, medicine pouch, pocket inside a pouch or purse. *Ma. vaṭṭuvam* betel-purse, portemonnaie. *Tu. baṭuvē* bag, purse, satchel. DED 4279.

5235 *Ta. vaṭṭai* mountain tamana-oil tree, *Hydnocarpus alpina*; marote, *H. Wightiana*. *Ma. vaṭṭa* a common gum tree; (Lush.) *H. Wightiana*. DED 4280.

5236 *Ta. vaṭaṅku* (*vaṭaṅki*) to bend, yield, be submissive; worship, salute respectfully; *vaṭaṅku* (*vaṭaṅki*) to bend (*tr.*), make flexible (as the body), make submissive; *vaṭakkam*, *vaṭakku* bending, worship, submission; *vaṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), curl (as the hair); *n.* vault; *vaṭai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to bend (*intr.*). *Ma. vaṭaṅṅuka* to bend, bow, salute respectfully; *vaṭakkam* obeisance, reverence; *vaṭakkuka* to bend (*tr.*); *vaṭaṅṅuka* to follow suit, yield, bend, ask humbly; *vaṭakkam* submission, obedience; *talavaṭakam* bowing the head. Cf. 5314 *Ta. vaṭai*. DED 4281.

5237 *Ta. vaṭal* dregs, lees, sediment, silt, mud, mire, slush, earth washed ashore by a river, lake, etc., alluvial soil; *vaṭalam* slush; *vaṭṭi* sediment, dregs, lees. *Ma. vaṭaru* dirt, filth; *vaṭikkāran*, cleaner of vessels in a temple. *Ka. vaṇḍu*, *oṇḍu*, *baṇḍalu* sediment, deposit, lees, dregs, muddy deposit of a flood, river, or tank, muddiness, turbidness. *Te. vaṇḍa*, *vaṇḍali*, *vaṇḍu* muddy deposit of a river, tank or the like, alluvium, alluvial soil. Cf. 4676 *Ta. maṇṭi*. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *veṇḍha-sura* muddy liquor. DED(S) 4282.

5238 *Ta. vaṭṭānam* pelican ibis; *vaṭṭān-kuruku* a kind of heron. *Ma. vaṭṭān-kōṅi* Indian crane. DEDS 854.

5239 *Ta. vaṭṭu* bee, a kind of bee; (*lex.*) *vaṭu* beetle. *Ma. vaṭṭu* a black bee, wasp, beetle. *To. poḍ* a kind of large fly. *Ka. baṇḍu* honey, pollen of flowers; *baṇḍ-upi* the large black bee. DED(S) 4283.

5240 *Go. (W.) vandinā*, (Ph.) *vandānā* to taste (*Voc.* 3163). *Pe. vend-* (-t-) id. *Kui vanda* (*vandi-*) id.; *n.* act of tasting; *pl. action vaṭka* (*vaṭki-*). *Kuwi* (F.) *vwandali*, (S.) *wandinai*, (T. Isr.) *vaṇḍ-* (-it-) to taste. DED (S) 4284.

5241 *Ta. vaṇṇān*, *vaṇṇattān*, *vaṇṇattān* washerman; *fem. vaṇṇātti*, *Ma. vaṇṇattān*, *vaṇṇān* washerman; *fem. vaṇṇātti*. Cf. 4684 *Ta. manpu*. DED 4285.

5242 *Ta. vatakkam* fading, withering, fatigue, lassitude; *vatakku* (*vatakki-*) to roast, dry, harass, annoy; *vataṅkal* that which is withered or dried; *vataṅku* (*vataṅki-*) to wither, fade, grow dry; be discouraged, dispirited, fatigued; *vataval* that which is faded or dried. *Ma. vataṅṅuka* to wither; *vatakkam* withering. *To. poḍx* fallen leaves. *Tu. baḍēṅkuni* to dangle, as a weak limb. DED 4286.

5243 *Te. vadaḷu* to leave or leave off, abandon, relinquish, loosen, slacken, let loose; become loose or slack, disappear, go away; *adj. loose, slack*; *vadaḷincu*, *vadaḷu* to loosen, slacken, untie, separate; (K.) *udalu*, *udulu* to leave off (grip, hold); *udaleu* to release oneself from another's hold. *Kur. oḍḍānā* (*oḍxas*) to render less tight, detach, get rid of. DED 4287.

5244 *Ta. vataru* (*vatari-*) to chatter, prate, be talkative, lisp, abuse. *Ka. oḍaru* to sound, cry aloud, shout, shriek, howl; *caus. oḍariṣu*; *oḍaruvike* sounding, crying aloud. *Tu. baḍaritanā* defamation. *Te. vadaru*, (K. also) *vaduru* to prattle, prate, babble, chatter, jabber; *vadarūḍu* prattler, babbler; (K.) *oḍaru* to prattle, prate, abuse. DED 4288.

5245 *Ta. vati* mire. *Ka. baḍi* mud, mire, slush, ooze. DED 4289.

5246 *Ta. vati* (-v-, -nt-) to dwell, abide, sojourn; sleep; *n.* lair, nest. *Ka. (Gowda)* *badi* a deity's place, small building. *Tu. (B-K.) badi* roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil.

5247 *Pa. vat* (*pl. okul*) finger ring. *Ga. (OIL.) vat* (*pl. okil*) id. *Koṇḍa vetōṅi* id. *Pe. vatus* (*pl. vatuhin*) id. DED(S) 4290.

5248 *Pe. vat-* (-t-) (fowl) to scratch the ground; *vatpa-* id. (*Intens.*); *vatki* ki- id. *Maṇḍ. vetki* ki- id. DEDS 855.

5249 *Pa. vangal*, (S.) *vatgel* calf of leg. ? *Ga. (OIL.) vāṅgul* knee. ? *Ma. vanna* calf of leg (or with 4686 *Ta. manṇai*). DEDS 856.

5250 *Te. vanta* rivulet; *vraṇti* river, pit. *Koḷ. (SR.) vanta* river; (Kin.) *vanta* nullah. *Nk. vanta* river, stream. Cf. 5296 *Ta. vaṭi* and 5356 *Ta. vār*. DED 4291.

5251 *Kol.* vanna brother's wife. *Nk.* vanna elder brother's wife. ? *Konda* oni elder brother's wife, maternal uncle's daughter (older than person concerned). ? *Pe* oni elder brother's wife. / ? < *IA* (Pkt. [DNM]) *vahuppi*- husband's elder brother's wife; Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4292.

5252 *Ta.* vampu instability, uselessness, worthlessness, idle talk, gossip, scandal, evil word, falsity, base conduct, indecent language, deceit, quarrel; *vampap* worthless person, gossip-monger, mischievous, wanton person, illegitimate son; *fem.* *vampi*. *Tu.* bambē flattery, false praise, prattling; *bammana* slander, backbiting; *bamana* backbiting; *bamanipuni* to backbite. *Te.* vammu destruction, ruin; useless, vain; *vammu-vōvu* to become useless, wasted, be lost. / ? *Cf.* *Pali* vambheti to despise, revile, scorn. DED(S) 4293.

5253 *Ta.* vampu curved bamboo pole of a palanquin; *pampu-mūṅkil* a variety of bamboo. *Ma.* vampu a bamboo, chiefly as a measure of palm-wine. *Ka.* bambu, bombu a large, hollow bamboo. *Tu.* bambu bamboo. / *Cf.* *Skt.* (*lex.*) vambha- bamboo; *Mar.* bābū id. DED(S) 4294.

5254 *Ta.* vaya strength, power; increase, abundance; *vayam* power, might; victory, conquest; *vayavan* strong man, valiant man; *vayavu* strength. *Ma.* (DCV) *vayam* strength. *Koḍ.* baymbē hero. DEDS 857.

5255 *Ta.* vayakku (vayakki-) to tame, break in; improve (as land). *Ma.* vayakkuka to bring into use, clear jungle. *Cf.* 5258 *Ta.* vayal, and *Kol.* va-y-, *Nk.* vay- s.v. 5549 *Ta.* vai. DED 4295.

5256 *Ta.* vayanam, vayanam manncr, method, way, circumstance, condition, clear details, particulars, sumptuousness, good agreeable condition, neatness, favourableness, suitability, reason, cause. *Ka.* vayina a way, means, contrivance. *Tu.* vayanā manner, circumstance, way, art of doing a thing, device, scheme, expedient, artifice, dodge. *Te.* vayanamu details, particulars, clearness, plainness, system, method, order; (K., inscr.) *vayanam* details. / ? < Pkt. *vayana*- that is said, narrated (< *Skt.* *vācana*); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4296.

5257 *Ta.* vayam desire; *vayāvu*, *vayā* desire, great desire, love, affection, morbid longings of pregnant women; *vayāvu* (vayāvi-) to desire. *Ka.* bayake, bay(i)ke, bayake longing, wish, desire, hope; desired object; *bagasu*, *bayasu*, *bayisu*, *bavasu* to desire, wish, long for; *bayasuvike* desiring, etc.; *bākūl* excessive desire; an inordinately desirous, covetous person. *Koḍ.* bay- (bayp-, baye-) (stomach) hungers. *Tu.* bayakuni, bayasuni to long for, desire eagerly; *bayakē* desire, esp. the longing occasioned by pregnancy; *bagāsuni* to desire; *bajānyuni* to

long, wish, be greedy. *Te.* vācu, (K. also) *vācu* to feel a strong desire for anything after long want or privation, long; *vāpini*, *vāpu* longing or desiring eagerly after long privation; *vevīlu* (pl.) longing of a pregnant woman for particular things, with vomiting and other signs of pregnancy. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *wassāna*, *assānā* (hunger, cold, etc.) is felt, (soul, jivā) desires; (Y. G. Mu.) *vas-* (hunger, thirst, cold, etc.) to be felt; (K.) *vah-* (thirst) to be felt (*Voc.* 3213). ? *Koṇḍa* baṇa hunger. *Cf.* 4706 *Ta.* maya (meaning 'pregnancy longing'). DED(S) 4297.

5258 *Ta.* vayal, vayakkal paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain; *vayalai* open space, plain; *vayar-karai*, *vayar-kāṭu* tract of wet lands, paddy field. *Ma.* vayal, vail paddy field. *Ka.* bayal(u), bayil(u), baylu, (K.) also *vayal* open space, field, plain. *Koḍ.* be-ḷi paddy field. *Tu.* bayilu, bailu fertile kind of rice field in low land which can be easily irrigated. *Te.* bayalu open space or field, plain, meadow; *vevili* field. *Kol.* ve-gaḍ (obl. ve-gaṭ-) id.; (Kin.) *vēgar* field of shifting cultivation (for final stem in *Kol.*, s.v. 1438 *Ta.* *kāṭu*). *Nk.* (Ch.) *vāyur*, (C.) *vāyur* highland for cultivation, field. *Pa.* vāya paddy field. *Go.* (A.) *vāvuṭ* (pl. *vāvuk*), (SR.) *vāvur* field; (Y.) *vaur* field for cultivation (*Voc.* 3232); (Koya Su.) *vāya* field. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *bayalu* id. *Cf.* 5255 *Ta.* *vayakku* and 3940 *Ko.* *bagā-l*. / *Cf.* *Mar.* *vāvar* field. DED(S, N) 4298.

5259 *Ta.* vayiru belly, stomach, paunch, womb, centre, heart of a tree, interior, inner space, mind; *vayiru* belly, stomach; *vayā* foetus, womb. *Ma.* *vayaru* belly, stomach, inside, receptacle of fruit-seeds; *vayaran* big-bellied; *fem.* *vayari*. *Ko.* vi-r (obl. vi-ṭ-) belly, pregnancy; *vi-ṭa-c* pregnant woman; *kavi-r* stomach (internal organ; for *ka-*, see 1274). *To.* pi-r (obl. pi-ṭ-) belly, pregnancy, womb. *Ka.* *basar(u)*, *basir*, *basur(u)*, *basru* belly, abdomen, womb, pregnancy, embryo, the inside, hold of a ship; *basari*, *basuri* pregnant woman. *Tu.* *bañji* stomach, belly, womb, interior or inner part as of a tree, the mind, heart; *bañjina*, *bañjinavu* pregnancy; stools; pregnant; *bañjele* glutton; *basuri*, *basuru* pregnancy. *Koṇḍa* vaski (pl. -ṇ) small intestines. *Pe.* *vahiṇ* (pl.) intestines. *Mand.* *vahiṇ* id. *Kui* *vahi* intestine, entrails, bowels. *Kuwi* (F.) *vāhi* entrail; (S.) *vahi* stomach, intestines; (Su. P.) *vahi* (pl. -ṇa), (Isr.) *vahi* intestine(s). DED(S) 4299.

5260 *Ta.* varaku common millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; poor man's millet, *P. crusgalli*. *Ma.* *varaku* *P. frumentaceum*; a grass *Panicum*. *Ka.* *baraga*, *baragu* *P. frumentaceum*; Indian millet; a kind of hill grass of which writing pens are made. *Te.* *varaga*, (Inscr.) *varuvu* *Panicum miliaceum*. / *Cf.* *Mar.* *barag* millet, *P. miliaceum*; *Skt.* *varuka*- a kind of inferior grain. [*Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn. = *P. frumentaceum* Rottb. *P. crusgalli* is not identified in Hooker.] DED 4300.

5261 *Ta.* varampu boundary, limit, extent, ridge of a field, causeway, way, brim, rule of conduct, principle; *varappu* ridge of a field, limit, boundary; *varai* small ridge as of paddy field, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent, place, time; (-v-, -nt-) to limit; *varaippu* limit, boundary, wall, enclosure; *varaivu* limit, measuring, discrimination. *Ma.* *varampu* limit, bank in rice-fields; *vara* square on a chess-board, turn, time, measure; *varu* boundary, border; *varukuka* to mark a limit in measures; *varē* until, as far as, up to. *Ko.* *var* appointed time for event, time appointed for death. *To.* *par* direction, horizon line. *Ka.* *bara*, *bare*, *vari*, *vare* compass, space, room, limit; up to, till. *Tu.* *barabu* boundary; *baraṅgai* id., limit, shore; *barē* mud wall round the premises. *Te.* *varuju* ridge or dam dividing fields; (Inscr.) *vrappi* ridge; *vara* limit; *varaku* up to, until; (*VPK*; Telangana dial.) *varam* bund within or outside field. ? *Cf.* 5273 *Ta.* *varai*. DED(S, N) 4301.

5262 *Ta.* varāl murrelet. *Ophiocephalus marulius*; *O. striatus*. *Ma.* *varāl*, *virāl*, *vral* a fish, *O. striatus*. *Koḍ.* *bare* mi-ni black murel, *O. striatus*. DED 4303.

5263 *Ta.* vari (-v-, -nt-) to write, paint, draw; (-pp-, -tt-) id., adorn, decorate; *n.* line, streak, stripe, course (as of bricks), line (as of writing), row; *varai* (-v-, -nt-) to write, inscribe, paint, draw; *n.* line, wrinkle; *varaippu* writing; *varaivu* id., painting. *Ma.* *vara* line, streak, furrow, wrinkle; *varekka* to make lines, rule a page, write; *varaccal* drawing lines, being wrinkled; *varayuka*, *variya* to draw lines; *vari* line, rule, row. *Ko.* *varv* (yard-) to write; *var* letter of alphabet; *scar.* *To.* *par* (parḥ-) to write; *par* writing, life-line in hand. *Ka.* *bare*, *bari* to write, draw; *bare* writing, lines or stripes; *barapa*, *barapa*, *baraha*, *barā*, *barāvu* writing, drawing, writ, scripture, written letters; *barasu*, *barisu*, *bareyisu*, *baresu* to cause to write, have written; *baracane* paint, colour; *barcisu* to paint, colour. *Koḍ.* *bare* stripe, brand-mark, burn made on body in illness. *Tu.* *baripuni* to gasli, cut, scratch, trim as the border of a field; *barē* branding the arm (in certain diseases); *bareta* line, mark, scar, weal, stripe; *barepini* to write, draw; *barepāvu* to dictate, cause to write; *barāvu* writing, manuscript, learning. *Te.* *vāryu*, (K. also) *rāyu*, *rāsu* to write, inscribe, compose, draw, paint, delineate; (K.) *rāsi gerund*, having marked (boundaries) (Inscr. A.D. 1310); *vṛāta* writing, handwriting; *vṛātakāḍu* writer, clerk; *vṛāyasamu* writing, letter, note; *rāyasamu* clerkship; *vṛāyi* letter of the alphabet, writing, line; *vṛāyineu* to cause to be written; *vṛālu* writing, handwriting; *varuju* to draw or mark a line with a sharp instrument on a plank, etc.; (K.) *variya* to test metal on the touchstone; *baruku* to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5322 *Ta.* *varaṇṇu*). *Pa.* *varc* to scratch (or with 5322 *Ta.* *varaṇṇu*). *Ga.* (S.) *rāyap*- (*rāyat*-) to write. *Go.* (Pat.)

rasāna, (M.) *rāsānā*, (Ko.) *rās-*, (L.) *varasānā* id.; (L.) *varasaval* writer, scribe; (Ph.) *varasānā* to puncture (with the point of a sickle) (*Voc.* 3029, 3191). *Koṇḍa* *rās-* (-t-) to write. *Kui* *vriśa* (*vriśi-*) to make an incision, furrow or mark, scratch, write, plough, cut up flesh; *n.* writing; *pl.* *action vriśka* (*vriški-*). *Kuwi* (S.) *rācinai* to write, paint, record; *rāskinai* to limn (*pl.* *action of rāc-*); (Isr.) *rāc-* (-it-) to write; ? (S.) *brinai* to draw. / ? *Cf.* Pkt. *raju*-a writer. DED(S) 4304.

5264 *Ta.* vari (-v-, -nt-) to bind, tie, fasten, cover; (-pp-, -tt-) id., fix as the reapers of a tiled roof; *n.* tie, bondage; *varicall*, *variccu* reeper of a roof, transverse lath. *Ma.* *variya*ku to tie a network of strings, wire, bind tightly. *Ir.* *hāri* roof. *Āiku.* *bari* thatched roof. *Ko.* *varj-* (*varj-*) to wrap, wind; *vayr* roof. *To.* *pary* roof of hut. *Tu.* *bariyuni* to encase a bottle, jar, etc. in a kind of network. ? *Kur.* *barndi* ridge beam of a roof. DED(S, N) 4305.

5265 *Ta.* vari paddy. *Ma.* *vari* a wild-growing rice with rough beards. *Te.* *vari* paddy. *Pa.* *verci* (usually in pl. *verci*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *varil* (pl.), (S.) *varcil* (pl.) id.; (S.) *vars* (pl. *varcil*) id.; *vars pīru* (rice) straw (see 4225). *Go.* (Tr.) *wanjī* rice, both growing and in the grain; (M.) *vanji* paddy; (L.) *vanji* rice, seed; (SR.) *venji* perek rice (pere id.; see 3982); (A. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *vanji* paddy (*Voc.* 3146). *Cf.* 5287 *Ta.* *valci*. DED 4306.

5266 *Ta.* vari tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution. *Ma.* *vari* tax, levy, contribution. *Ko.* *vary* tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota. *Te.* *vari* tax. DED 4307.

5267 *Ko.* *vayr* sides of trunk of body. *Ka.* *bari*, *baraki*, *baḍi* side, flank; *badi* id., nearness, proximity, vicinity. *Koḍ.* *bari* side (of body, river, etc.). *Tu.* *bari*, *badi* side, border. *Te.* *bari* side; *vada* (B.), *vadda*, *odda* nearness, proximity; *oddi* which is near, at, with, in the possession of. DED 4308.

5268 *Ma.* *varikka* good, sweet (fruit); the pulp of an unripe coconut. *Tu.* *barika*, *barikē* hard (distinguished from soft, as the pulp of a fruit); *barkena* id.; solid, fast. ? *Cf.* 5271 *Ta.* *varukkai*. DED(S) 4309.

5269 (a) *Ta.* *varicai* order, regularity, line, row, series, turn (in duty or work), mark of honour, insignia of royalty, excellence, worth, regard. *Ka.* *varase*, *varise* line, row, lineage, race, family, a turn, a time. *Te.* *varusa* row, line, series, order, arrangement, a turn by rotation, relationship, manner, mode, way. DED 4310.

(b) *Ta.* *vār* a row. *Ma.* *vār* a line. *Ka.* *bār* a line, row. *Te.* *bāru* id., rank, range, series. DED(S) 867 (Annamalai, p. 875).

5270 *Ta.* *varu* (*vār*, *imp.* *vā*; *vant-*) to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, be completed, be able; *varava* gradually, farther and farther; *varattu*, *varuttu* coming in, inlet, income, increase;

varal-āru order of events, history, means; varavu coming, income, history, origin, way, path; varavai income, as from tax; varunar newcomers, guests; varumai next or future birth; varuttu (varutti-), varuvi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to come, get; vāri income, produce; entrance, door, path. *Ma.* varuka, varika (vār-, vā-; vann-) to come, arrive, happen, be obtained; varavara gradually; varavu coming, income; varuttu coming; varuttuka, varuvikka to cause to come or happen, fulfil, accomplish, solve a problem, make; varuttikka to fetch. *Ko.* va-r- (va-, va-; vad-) to come; vakc- (vakc-) to make to come; varla-r (obl. varla-t-) account of oneself and one's previous history; varv contribution. *To.* po-r- (pa-, paš-, po-; pod-) to come; parf contribution to meet expenses of construction of dairy. *Ka.* bar, bār (bā; band-) to come, arrive, accrue, be gotten, be a matter of possibility, be becoming, fit, useful, be allowed, suffice for; barapu, baravu, baravike, baruvike, barha coming, arrival. *Koḍ.* bar- (ba-; bapp-, band-) to come; barat- (barati-) to cause to come; (Shanmugam) baravi income. *Tu.* barpini to come, arrive, bring, happen; (with dative) acquire, get, understand, can; barpāvu to let come, cause to bring. *Te.* vacu (rā-) to come, arrive, happen, be possible; rāka coming, arrival; rākaṣa, rākaḍa id.; way, course, policy; rābaḍi income, profit; rāmi, rāmi profit, saving; rappincu, rāvineu to cause to come, send for, summon, get. *Kol.* var- (va-, va-; vatt-) to come. *Nk.* var- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) var-/va- (vat-) id. *Pa.* ver- (veñ-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) var- (vad-, van-) to come, appear; (S.) vār- (vadd-, vann-; imp. vā, var) to come. *Go.* (Tr.) waiānā (wāt-; imp. wāṛā), (M. W.) vāyānā, (Ph.) vaitānā (imp. vāṛā), (D. G. Mu. Ma. S.) vā- id. (*Voc.* 3171). *Koṇḍa* vā- (-t-; imp. 2sg. raṇa, 2pl. radu; neg. stem reṇ-) id. *Pe.* vā- (-t-) id. *Manḍ.* vā- id. *Kui* vāva (vāt-; imp. vāmu and va) id., approach; *n.* coming, approaching. *Kuwi* (F.) vwaiyali (vwat-), (S.) wānai, (Su. P. Isr.) vā- (-t-) to come. *Kur.* barnā id., arrive, draw near, fall under the perception of the senses or the mind, be forthcoming. *Malt.* bare to come. *Br.* banning (bar-, ba-; imp. ba; past bass-) id. DED(S, N) 4311.

5271 *Ta.* varukkai, varukkai-ppalā a species of jack-tree. *Ma.* varikka-ppilāvu superior jack-tree. *Ka.* bakke-valasa a sweet kind of jack-fruit; (Hav.) bakke the hard variety of jack-fruit. *Kor.* (M.) bakki a hard type of jack-fruit. ? Cf. 5268 *Ma.* varikka. DED(S) 4312.

5272 *Ta.* varuntu (varunti-) to suffer, be distressed, grieved, become emaciated, take pains, make great efforts, make a supplication; varuttu (varutti-) to cause pain, afflict, vex; *n.* suffering, pain; varuttam suffering, pain, strain, difficulty, effort, exhaustion, weariness. *Ma.* varuttam trouble, toil, affliction, sickness. *To.* po-r- (po-θ-) it pains; pi-r-for- (pi-rfoθ-) to love, kiss (pi-r belly; see 5259).

Te. vandu, vanduru to grieve, sorrow, be afflicted, (K. also) grow pale, emaciated, perish; vanta grief, sorrow, pain, weeping. *Koṇḍa* vand- (-it-) to get tired, be exhausted, *Kui* vāra (vāri-) to be wearied, tired, cramped after exertion; *pl.* action- vārka (vārki-). DED(S) 4313.

5273 *Ta.* varai (-v-, -nt-) to restrain, exclude, leave, abandon. *Ma.* varayuka to disuse, abstain for a time; varaccal abstinence, regimen. ? Cf. 5261 *Ta.* varampu. DED(S) 4314.

5274 *Ta.* varai mountain, peak, slope of hill; varaiy-āru ibex, *Hemitragus hylocrius*; jungle sheep. *To.* par o-r Nilgiri ibex; ? par crevice in cliff. *Ka.* (Hav.) bare steep slope; (Gowda) barE precipice. *Koḍ.* bare steep slope. *Tu.* (B-K.) bare a steep precipice. DED(N) 4315.

5275 *Tu.* barvē a kind of fish. *Te.* varava-eṣpa id. DED 4316.

5276 *Ta.* vaḷ strong, hard, forceful, skilful; vallam, vallamai, vallai strength; vallavan, vallāṇ strong man, capable man; vallāṇ mighty man, hero; vallu (valli-) to be able; vallunar capable people; vala-kkai, valaṇ-kai right hand; valatu right side, victory; valam, valaṇ strength, power, right side, victory, authority; valavai ability, powerful person; valavan capable man; vali strength, power; (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to be strong, hard, compel; valitu that which is strong, force, compulsion; valippu firmness, stability; vali-patu to become strong; valimai strength, skill, hardness; valiya strong, big; valiyan strong, powerful, skilful man; valivu strength; valu id., skill, ability; (-pp-, -tt-) to be strong or hard; valuppu firmness, strength; valumai strength, force, violence; vallapam strength, power, ability; varpu strength, hardness; vanpu, vanmai strength, firmness; vanmam force; vāl greatness, abundance; vālinai greatness, strength. *Ma.* val, valu, valiya strong, powerful, great; valiya forcibly, suddenly; valaṇ-kai right hand; valam the right or strong side; valippam, valima greatness, bigness; valluka to be able, strong; vallabham power, capacity; vanpu greatness, strength; vampikka to grow large, grow arrogant. *Ko.* val powerful, very, right; val kay right hand; val(n) man who is clever at cheating; *fem.* valy, vale; val paṭ excessive; valc- (valc-) (man) becomes stout, (heart) becomes bold, (grain) becomes solid lump when boiled. *To.* paṣ right; paṣ koy right hand; paly- (pals-) (child) becomes strong; paly (obl. palyt-) force. *Ka.* bal to grow strong or firm, etc.; bali to increase, grow, grow strong, stout, become tight, firm, hard; increase (tr.), make strong, firm; bai(u), bolu strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess; bala right; bala key/gey right hand; balisu to make strong; bal(u)me, baluhu, balpu strength; balla man who possesses ability, skill, or erudition; knowing.

Koḍ. bala power, strength; balate right (hand); baliyē great. *Tu.* bala strength; balatu the right side; balata kai right hand; balā-pini to gain strength, recover health; balikē prowess, strength, hardness; balimē, balumē, balmē strength, might; balu very, large, great, severe, violent. *Te.* valanu skill, excellence, possibility; right, possible, convenient; valamu largeness, stoutness; valāti clever person, expert; vala right; vala eṣyi right hand; valadu much; valana(N) instrumental postposition; valūda stout, big, large; valla possible; valladi violence; oppression; (K.) valaeu to be capable, be able to; vali big, large; baliyu to grow fat, increase (or with 5304 *Ta.* val); balipincu to cause to grow; balimi strength, force, violence; balisina fat, stout; balupu fatness; baluvu strength, intensity; heavy, great, excessive, big, strong, severe. *Pa.* vela key right hand. *Ga.* (S.³) valan thick, stout. *Go.* (Tr.) wallē much, very. *Kur.* balē, balēti with the help of. *Malt.* baleline large; balebale large ones (or with 5304 *Ta.* val). *Br.* balun big, large, cldcr, full-grown. Cf. 1006 *Ta.* ollu, 5279 *Ta.* valam-puri, and 5328 *Ta.* vanmam. DED(S) 4317.

5277 *Pa.* vel doorway, gateway. *Ga.* (P.) val door. *Kur.* bali door, (Hahn) screen made of bamboo mats. *Malt.* bali matted screen for a door. DEDS 858.

5278 *Ta.* valacai, valacal emigration, flight from home; crowd. *Ka.* valase, valise, olase flight, removal from home for fear of a hostile army, emigration. *Te.* valasa emigration, migration, flight or removing from one's country to another. DED 4318.

5279 *Ta.* valam-puri that which curls to the right, eoneli whose spirals turn to the right (valam-puri-ceaṅku), lines on the palm of the hand resembling such a conch and considered auspicious, a head ornament shaped like such a conch; Indian screwtree, *Helicteres isora*. *Ma.* valam-piri turning to the right hand, as valam-piri-śaṅkhu a rare conch; *H. isora*. *Ka.* balamuri turning or winding to the right, a place at which a river turns to the right; balamuri-śaṅkhu a conch that winds to the right; balammuri to turn or wind to the right, as a river, etc. *Tu.* balamuri turning to the right hand; balamuri-śaṅkhu a rare conch that winds to the right. *Te.* valamuri the conch of Vishnu; valam-biri-kaya *Ixora corylifolia*. Cf. 4177 *Ta.* piri and 5276 *Ta.* val. DED 4319.

5280 *Tu.* balāṣu loose, slack. *Te.* valavalana loose. DED 4320.

5281 *Ta.* vali (-pp-, -tt-) to be painful; *n.* pain, ache, trouble, difficulty. *Ma.* valayuka to be straitened, pressed, distressed; valekka to distress, vex, imprison; valaccal distress, poverty. *Tu.* balepuni to be distressed, vexed. *Te.* valiyyu to be tired, become thin or reduced. *Kui* valga (valgi-) to become emaciated, thin, withered. Cf. 1004 *Ta.* olku. DED 4321.

5282 *Ta.* vali (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to draw, pull, row; have contortions or convulsions; vali, valippu pulling, dragging, spasm, convulsion. *Ma.* vali drawing, pull, tug, spasm; valikka to draw, drag, row; have spasms; valippikka to cause to pull; valippu drawing, pulling, spasm; valiyyuka to be drawn, extend, have spasmodic pain. *Koḍ.* bali- (balip-, balic-) to snatch, pull; (Shanmugam) balip act of dragging. *Kor.* (M.) bali to pull. *Kui* velba (ves-) to pull, pull up; *n.* pulling. DED(N) 4322.

5283 *Ta.* vali (-pp-, -tt-) to say, tell, narrate; *n.* sound. *Kor.* (O.) valli to bark. *Go.* (Mu.) vallih- to call, invite (*Voc.* 3210). Cf. 996 *Ta.* oli. DEDS 859.

5284 *Ka.* (Hav.) bali to be sticky. *Tu.* baliyuni to stick fast as a plaster, poultrice, etc.; balipuni to stick, adhere, hold fast.

5285 *Go.* (A.) mesi-val whetstone (*Voc.* 2959). *Kui* vadi, vali stone. *Kuwi* (F.) vwalli, (S.) valli, (Su. P.) valli (pl. valka), (Isr.) vali (pl. valka) id. DED(S) 4323.

5286 *Ma.* valayuka to wander about. *Go.* (Tr.) waliṭānā to roam, wander; *caus.* waliṭānā; (SR. Y.) veliṭānā to roam; (Ph.) waliṭānā to wander; (Mu.) valf- to go round, roam; *caus.* valih-; (Ma.) vel- to wander, roam; (Ko.) veli- to wander (*Voc.* 3297). Cf. 4734 *Ta.* malukku. DED 4324.

5287 *Ta.* valci paddy, husked rice, boiled rice, food. *Ma.* varṇu grain of boiled rice from which the water is strained off. *Te.* vadlu unhusked rice, paddy. *Kol.* val (pl. valkul) grain of unhusked rice; val bi-am husked rice. *Nk.* val paddy. *Nk.* (Ch.) valku (pl.) paddy, rice. Cf. 5265 *Ta.* vari. DED(S) 4325.

5288 *Ta.* valai net; valaiyan fisherman; *fem.* valaici; vala (-pp-, -nt-) to encircle, surround, spin as a spider its thread, plait, weave, string in a series, tie, bind. *Ma.* vala net, web; valkka, vakkuka to catch fish; valayan a caste of hunters; *fem.* valayacci. *Ko.* val net, box-trap for rats made of netting. *To.* pal net. *Ka.* bale id. *Koḍ.* bale id. *Tu.* balē net, web, snare. *Te.* vala net, snare. *Ga.* (S.) valla. (S.²) vala net. *Go.* (Ko.) vala id. (*Voc.* 3207); (Pat.) olla id. *Koṇḍa* vala id. *Kuwi* (Su.) vala id. DED(S) 4326.

5289 *Ta.* vallai extensive thicket, big forest. *Ka.* (Hav., Gowda) balle thick bush, thick jungle. *Tu.* ballē a thicket, bush. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) vallara- vallura- arbour, bower, thicket; Pkt. (*lex.*) vallara- id.

5290 *Ko.* vav noise of dog or jackal barking (one explosive bark); vav vav repeated barking. *Ka.* vav a sound in imitation of barking; vavvau repeated barking. *Tu.* bavv barking. *Te.* (K., modern) baw baw imit. of barking. DED(S) 4328.

5291 *Ta.* vavvu (vavvi-) to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away; *n.* snatching,

taking hold of; vauvu (vauvi-), vau to seize, snatch, commit highway robbery, steal, rivet attention, fascinate. *Ma* vavvāyi, vavvāli fox. ? *Te* bāvu, bāvukonu to gobble, devour or swallow greedily, gulp. DED(S) 4329.

5292 *Ta* vaṅṅku (vaṅṅki-) to move, proceed, advance be current or in use, be accustomed, practised; use, practise; give, distribute, cause to move, send, discharge, speak, utter; vaṅṅkam usage, practice, habit, custom; giving, gift; vaṅṅku moving, passing to and fro, usage, custom, way, method, justice, litigation, dispute; bounty; vaṅṅku (vaṅṅki-) to cause to go; (Devanesan) vaṅṅmai custom. *Ma* vaṅṅhuka to grant a favour; vaṅṅku lawsuit, quarrel, grudge. *Ko* vaṅkm (obl. vaṅkt-) usual practice, custom; vaṅc- (vaṅc-) to use (pots, vessels, plates, etc.). *To* polc- (polc-) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5372 *Ta* vāṅ); polp way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5372). *Ka* baṅake, baṅike course, way of action, plan, contrivance, use, custom, practice, exercise, state of being well-known or understood by practice, conversancy with, intimate or frequent converse or association, familiarity, familiar intercourse; baṅasu, baṅisu to use, spend as time, etc. *Tu* baṅasuni to serve out food, use, have in common use; baṅikē familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, common use; common, familiar, usual. *Kor* (O.) balasī, (T.) baṅito serve out food. *Te* vadugu, vaduvu manner, mode way. Cf. 5297 *Ta* vaṅi and 5341 *Ta* vāṅikkai. DED(S, N) 4330.

5293 *Ta* vaṅalikai weariness, fatigue. *Ko* ba-ṭ fatigue (? < Badaga); ? ba-ṭ- (ba-ṭy-) to become exhausted from hunger. *Ka* baṅal(u) to become weary, be fatigued, droop, fade, be cast down, be distressed; baṅalike, baṅalke weakness, fatigue, distress; baṅaluvike fatigue. *Tu* baṅalikē tiredness, fatigue, exhaustion. *Te* baṅalu to be tired, fatigued, wearied, exhausted; baṅalincu to fatigue, tire, exhaust; baṅalika fatigue, weariness, exhaustion. *Manḍ* vāṅag ā- to become tired. *Kuwi* (Isr.) brāc- (it-) to be tired of. Cf. 5215 *Ka* baccu. DED(S) 4331.

5294 *Ta* vaṅalai ground snake, *Lycodontidae*. *Ma* vaṅala a kind of snake. DED 4332.

5295 *Ta* vaṅi (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, scrape, gather together as a pulpy mass, rub in with the hand as an ointment, smear as sandal-paste, roll up as one's clothes, shave; vaṅiyal that which is gathered together by wiping, scraping, etc. *Ma* vaṅikka to wipe off, scrape, polish, shave. *To* pody- (podc-) to scrape with finger; poṭt ud- to smear profusely (ud- to smear). *Ka* baṅi, boṅi to sweep together as dust, wipe off or aside with the hand, scrape together with the hand, put on or apply to as lime, mud, etc. to a wall, crowding to a floor, ointment to the body, besmear; *caus* baṅaeu, baṅicu, baṅisu, boṅisu; baṅu putting on or applying to; baṅugāre

mortar that is applied to a wall; boṅiyuvike smearing; (Ilav.) baṅugu to clean floor with cowdung. *Tu* (B-K.) baṅi to smear as lime. *Te* (K.) vraccu, (inscr.) vraccu to efface (the writing in inscriptions), destroy (a grant); (K.) baṅiyu to sweep away the influence of evil spirits on a person. DED 4333.

5296 *Ta* vaṅi (-v-, -nt-) to overflow, flow; (-pp-, -tt-) to shed, let flow; vaṅiyal that which overflows or drains off. *Ma* vaṅiyuka to flow, overflow; vaṅiccal overflowing; vaṅikka to cause to overflow. *Ka* (Ilav.) baṅi to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot). *Go* (W.) vaṅānā, (Tr.) vaṅānā, (Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) vaṅ-, (Ph.) vaṅānā to leak, drip (Voc. 3193). *Koṇḍa* vaṅ- (-t-) to drip down (as through filter); (BB) vaṅiṅ (pl.), in: pūs vaṅiṅ saliva; (K.) pūs vali id. Cf. 1010 *Ta* oruku, 5221 *Ta* vaṅi, and 5250 *Te* vanta. DED(S) 4334.

5297 *Ta* vaṅi way, path, road, origin, source, means, remedy, homage, manner, method, mode, posterity, descendants, race, family, lineage, relative, descendant, series, line, succession, impression, footprint, trace, usage, antiquity, boon, gift; afterwards. *Ma* vaṅi way, road, path, succession and the way you came, backwards, manner, means, usage, custom. *To* poly way to do something; ? pyu-k (obl. pyu-k- or pyu-kt-) behind; ? pokin (to sit or walk) aimlessly, without doing or saying anything. *Ka* baṅi way, road, place, spot; way, mode, order, regularity, proper course, right behaviour, race, lineage, passing on, following, later or succeeding time, after, afterwards, further, and, a gift, present; baṅika after, afterwards, further, and. *Koḍ* bay po- to wander aimlessly; bayya behind; bayyaṅji after some time. *Tu* baṅi lineage, descent. Cf. 5292 *Ta* vaṅṅku. DED (S) 4335.

5298 *Ta* vaṅu, vaṅuvu error, mistake, failure, fault, lapse, damage, loss, sin, scandal; ill-repute, solecism, impropriety of language; vaṅgal failure, slipping; vaṅukkam error, slip, mistake, lapse of conduct; vaṅukkai slipperiness, slippery ground; vaṅukku (vaṅukki-) to slip, slide as in slippery places, err, commit a mistake, make an escape, be forgetful; *n* slipping, error, mistake, fault, forgetfulness; vaṅutu lie, falsehood; vaṅumpu fault, error, evil, harm; vaṅuval sliding down, letting slip; vaṅuvu (-pp-, -tt-) to slip, be slippery, smooth or polished, be infirm, unsteady; vaṅuvāmai rectitude, integrity, absence of error; vaṅuvu (vaṅuvi-) to err, swerve from the right, go astray, miss as a step, sway down as a load, be turned out of course, slip, be inaccurate; vaṅuvaṅu (-pp-, -tt-) to be slimy, slippery, be uncertain or indecisive as in language. *Ma* vaṅukkuka to slip; let slip, forget; vaṅukkai sliding, slipperiness; vaṅutuka to slip, slide, escape; vaṅutal slip, escape, mistake; vaṅuppu slipperiness, glibness; vaṅun-ennu, vaṅuvage description of slipperiness; vaṅutam lie, falsehood. *To* paḍf- (paḍt-) to

slip. *Ka* baṅal, baṅil to become slack or loose, swing, dangle, slip; baṅilcu to cause to slip, drop or fall down; (PBh.) barduku to squeeze through, slip, escape. ? *Te* baddu, baddura lie, falsehood; vasulu to become loose or slack, slip out, be dislocated, go aside; *adj*. loose, slack. *Kui* vṛiti slippery; vṛiti inba to slip, be slippery; vṛitina in a slippery manner. *Malt*. balre to slip off, be left behind; balre to let escape or slip off. DED(S) 4336.

5299(a) *Ta* vaṅukku slimy substance, mucus as on fat or on new-born calf; vaṅumpu id., fat, suet; vaṅu-nir rheum of the eye; vaṅalai exudation from a sore. *Ma* vaṅukku unctuous fat; vaṅuppu glue, mucus. *Ka* bampu, bompū, bombalu a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as soap; (Gul.) balpa smooth.

(b) *Ta* viṅukku fat, suet, oiliness, grease; viṅutu ghee in congealed state, butter, fat, paste, pulpy mass; iṅutu butter, ghee, fat, honey. *Ma* viṅutu butter coagulating. *Tu* bolaku the fat of fish, fish-tar. DED(N) 4337.

5300 *Ta* vaṅukkai pulp of a tender coconut. *Ma* vaṅukka id. *Ta* balakka a large piece of a coconut kernel. DED 4338.

5301 *Ta* vaṅutalai, vaṅutunai brinjal, egg-plant, *Solanum melongena*; India nightshade, *S. indicum*; vaṅai climbing brinjal; vaṅkam, vaṅkaṇam brinjal. *Ma* vaṅutina, vaṅutini id. *Ko* vaṅḍan *S. indicum*. *To* poḍan id. *Ka* badani, badane, badane, badne brinjal. *Tu* badane id. *Te* vaṅga, vaṅkāya id. *Koḷ* vange id. *Nk* (Ch.) vange id. *Pe* vānga id. *Malt*. baṅango id. / Cf. Skt. bhaṅṭāki-, vāṭāka-, vṛnta-, vṛntāka-, vaṅga-, vaṅgana-, Pali vāṭiṅka-, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11503. Cf. Emeneau, *Language* 35.542. DED(S) 4339.

5302 *Koṇḍa* (BB) ṛaksi- to boil. *Pe* ṛakhi- id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) ṛag- (it-), (T.) vaṅ- (water) to boil; (F.) ṛagi(tī) boiling (water); (S.) laskinai to seeth. DED(S) 861.

5303 *Go*. (G.) vaṅp-, verp- to fan (Voc. 3204). *Kui* vaṅpa (vaṅt-), vaṅpa (vaṅt-) to shake (tr.), shake out, beat the wings. DEDS 862.

5304 *Ta* vaṅ fertility, abundance, greatness, largeness, strength; vaṅmai bounty, liberality, quality, nature, beauty, truth, fruitfulness, fertility, abundance, strength, praise, reputation; vaṅam, vaṅai fertility, productiveness, luxuriance, abundance, fullness, advantage, profit, wealth, riches, income, goodness, greatness, excellence, fitness, beauty, dignity, station, food, article of merchandise, victory, success; vaṅappam fertility, goodness, greatness, excellence; vaṅamai fertility, productiveness, goodness, wealth, riches, money, property, benefit, kindness, favour, greatness, excellence; vaṅamaiyar agriculturalists, wealthy prosperous persons, great or excellent persons; vaṅar (-v-, -nt-) to grow, lengthen, be elongated, increase, wax as the moon, rejoice, sleep,

dwell, rest; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to increase, cherish, foster, bring up; vaṅarcci growth, increase, stature, height, elongation, lengthening, sleep; vaṅarttu (vaṅartti-) to cause to grow, put to sleep, lengthen, prolong; vaṅarppu bringing up, fostering, foster-child, dependant; vaṅavan Coṅa king; agriculturist; vaṅavu (vaṅavi-) to bring up, rear; vaṅḷal person of unbounded liberality, liberal donor; benevolence, ability; vaṅḷicu whole; beauty, neatness, correctness, exactness; vaṅḷiyan, vaṅḷiyoṅ generous, liberal person; vaṅku (vaṅki-) to flourish, be luxuriant (as a plant); vaṅṅam thickness; vaṅṅattān stout. *Ma* vaṅar great, strong; vaṅaruka to grow, increase; become (auxiliary vb.); vaṅara, vaṅarē much, many, very; vaṅarkka to bring up, foster, rear, augment; vaṅarttuka to raise, rear; vaṅarcca growth, tallness, stature; vaṅarppu, vaṅarttal bringing up; vaṅḷal a liberal king, munificent; vaṅam manure; vaṅṅam stoutness, thickness; vaṅṅikka to thicken, become stout. *Ka* baṅe to increase, become large, grow up, prosper; baṅayisu, baṅeyisu to cause to increase, cause to abound, cause to grow; baṅavi, baṅavige, baṅavige, baṅuvalike increase, growth; baṅuvu heaviness, weight; baṅpaṅa growth; baṅpaṅike id., greatness. *Koḍ*. baṅṅa stoutness of body. *Tu* baṅappuni to grow, shoot up, be enlarged; baṅapāvuni to make grow, rear, bring up; baṅapu growth, growing. *Te* baṅiyu to grow fat, increase, multiply (or with 5276 *Ta* vaṅ); ? vaṅalu, (K. also) vaṅalu to spread, prevail, shine. *Kuwi* (Su.) brāyu, (Isr.) brāyu, (S.) blāyu strength; (F.) brāyu strong. *Malt*. balehne large; bale-bale large ones (or with 5276 *Ta* vaṅ). Cf. 5377 *Ta* vāṅ. DED(S) 4340.

5305 *Ta* vaṅ, vaṅpu, vaṅyu thong, lash. *Ma* vaṅ, vaṅlu stalks of palm-leaves to stitch an umbrella with. *To* poḷf leather strap to turn the churnstick. *Ka* (Hav.) baṅḷi, (Gowda) bolli rope. *Tu* baṅḷu, baṅḷu id., cord. *Kor* (T.) baṅḷi, (O.) baṅḷi, (M.) baṅḷi rope. DED(N) 4341.

5306 *Ta* vaṅ sharpness, pointedness. *Pa*. vaṅi- (knife) to have cutting edge. *Koṇḍa* (BB) vaṅs- to be sharp. *Pe*. ṛah- (rast-) id. *Manḍ*. ṛah- id.; vele thorn. *Kui* vaṅa point, sharp end, spearhead, sting. *Kuwi* (T.) vaṅh- (vaṅst-) to sharpen; (Su.) ṛe- id.; ṛemperi vaṅḷi whetstone; (S.) ṛeṅai to sharpen; (F.) ṛechali to hone; repel vvaḷli whetstone; (Isr.) ṛe- (-t-) to sharpen; ṛeka vaṅi, ṛempa vaṅi, ṛemperi vaṅi sharpening stone; (for vaṅi, etc., see 5285). DED(S) 4327, DEDS 860.

5307 *Ka* baṅaku, baṅiku, baṅ(u)ku to shake, tremble; baṅakisu, baṅukisu to shake (tr.) as a long split of bamboo, a thin blade of a sword, etc.; baṅkudi fear; oṅaku to tremble, shake. *Tu* baṅakuni to quake, shake, quiver. *Te* vaḍāku, vaṅāku to tremble, shudder, quiver, shake; *n*. trembling, quivering, shaking, tremble, shudder, quiver, tremor; vaḍa vaḍa tremblingly. *Koḷ*. vaḍk- (vaḍakt-) to tremble, shiver. *Nk*. vaṅak- to tremble; *n*.

trembling. *Go.* (Ko.) varṅ- to tremble; varṅa trembling (*Voc.* 3202). *Koṇḍa* vaṅk- (-t-) to shake, tremble. DED(S, N) 4342.

5308 *Ta.* valaṅkam large family. *Ka.* baḷaga mass, multitude, assemblage, troop, the family circle, relatives. *Tu.* baḷaga quantity, heap, multitude, body. *Kor.* (O.) baḷi clan. *Te.* baḷagamu retinue, party, the circle of friends and relatives or kinsmen, kith and kin. DED 4343.

5309 *Ta.* vaḷār twig, tender branch; vaḷai small beam, long piece of wood. *Ma.* vaḷar large beam, smaller beam put on the main beam of a roof, big stick; vaḷa crossbars that support the rafters of a roof, wooden needle driven into the rafters. *Tu.* baḷara a kind of cornice ornamenting the beam on a wall, window or door-sill; baḷē, baḷē reapers or slips of bamboo used to fasten the rafters of a roof. DED 4344.

5310 *Ta.* vaḷavaḷa (-pp-, -tt-) to be talkative, wordy, babble; vaḷavalappu talkativeness, wordiness, vain talk, babbling; vaḷā, vaḷāṅku, vaḷātu silently, quietly; vaḷamai silence, quietness. *Ma.* vaḷavaḷa the sound of babbling. *Tu.* baḷakē boasting. *Te.* vaḷavaḷi noise, fuss, hubbub; vaḷavaḷikāḍu a noisy or fussy man, babbler. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma.) varṅ- to say, speak; (Tr.) wankāṇā, (Ch. W. Ph.) vank- to speak, talk (*Voc.* 3200). DED(S) 4345.

5311 *Ta.* vaḷavi sloping roof, eaves. *Ka.* baḷidu state of being sloping (of a roof), of not being steep (as a hill), of inclining from a horizontal direction (as the haft of a hoe). DED 4346.

5312 *Ta.* vaḷi wind, air, windy humour in the body. *Ma.* vaḷi breaking wind. *Ka.* garuvali wind, air. *Koḍ.* baḷi buḍ- to break wind. *Te.* karuvali wind, air; vaḷi (*n.*, *adj.*) cold, chill; vaḷi-molaka Bhima (offspring of the wind-god; cf. 4997). *Pa.* vaḷ(i) wind, air. *Go.* (Oll.) vaḷ, (S.) vaḷlu id. *Go.* (Tr.) vaḷi wind; vaḷi-stānā to blow (of wind); (A. Y. Ch.) vaḷi, (Mu. Ma. M. S.) vaḷi, (W. Ph.) vaḷi wind (*Voc.* 3195). *Pe.* roy id. *Manḍ.* riḷ id. *Kui* vilu, vliu wind, air. *Kuwi* (P.) viḷi wind. DED(S) 4347.

5313 *Ta.* vaḷai (-v-, -nt-) to surround, hover around, walk around, move about (as foetus in the womb); (-pp-, -tt-) to surround (*tr.*); *n.* circle, surrounding region, bangle, bracelet; vaḷaical, vaḷaippu enclosure, courtyard; vaḷai-vu circle, circumference; vaḷaiyam ring, circle, bracelet, ambit; vaḷaiyal bangle; vaḷavu (vaḷavi-) to surround; vaḷakam enclosing, surrounding; vaḷaṅku (vaḷaṅki-) to surround, encompass. *Ma.* vaḷayuka to surround; vaḷekka to enclose; vaḷaccal enclosing; vaḷalay surrounding; vaḷappu enclosure of a house, compound; vaḷa ring, bracelet; vaḷaiyam bracelet. *Ko.* vaḷe- (vaḷe-) to walk in a circle, make round; vaḷ bangle; vaḷ ca-rym all around. *To.* paḷf- (paḷf-) to drive (buffalo) with accompanying buffaloes (at funeral, or

in purchase); paḷ īr buffaloes that are driven to funeral with buffalo that is to be slaughtered; paḷ ring at head of churning stick; paḷ circle, bangle. *Ka.* baḷasu to go in a circle or round, walk or wander about, be surrounded, surround; *n.* act of surrounding or encompassing, what surrounds, state of being circuitous, one round or turn (as of a rope, etc.); baḷe ring, armband, bracelet. *Koḍ.* baḷe bangle, ring. *Tu.* baḷē bracelet, hoop; baḷepuni to enclose, surround, besiege. *Te.* baḷayu to surround. (K. also) besiege; (K.) vaḷayu to turn around (*intr.*). / Cf. Skt. val- to turn, turn round; vaḷaya- bracelet, ring, girdle, circle, circumference; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 11405, 11407; Mayrhofer, *s.v.* DED(S, N) 4348.

5314 *Ta.* vaḷai (-v-, -nt-) to become crooked, bend, bend low, yield; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*); vaḷaical crookedness, curve; vaḷaiyal that which is bent; vaḷaippu bending, crookedness; vaḷaiyu id., arch. *Ma.* vaḷayuka to bend, be curved; vaḷekka to bend (*tr.*), vault; vaḷavu bend, curve, arch; vaḷappu a bend as of a way, arch; vaḷaccal crookedness arching. *To.* paḷ- (paḷ-) to bend down; paḷg curvedness, crooked; paḷy bow-legged, club-footed. *Ka.* baḷaṅku, baḷuṅku, baḷ(u)ku to bend (*intr.*); baḷkisu to cause to bend. ? *Koḍ.* bavpḍ- (bavpḍi-) to be bent; bavḷ- (bavḷi-) to bend (*tr.*). *Tu.* baḷakuni, baḷukuni to bend, curve, stoop; oḷavu curve, bend, inclination. Cf. 5236 *Ta.* vaṇaṅku. DED(S) 4349.

5315 *Ta.* vaḷḷam a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakkāl), a measure of capacity (= 2 or 4 paḷi), boat made of trunk of a tree, canoe; vaḷḷam ola basket. *Ma.* vaḷḷam canoe, boat of one trunk, large bamboo basket (holding 200-400 paḷa of rice), a small measure; vaḷḷam large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal. *Ko.* vaḷm (*obl.* vaḷt-) a grain measure (= 3 oḷk); vaḷm (*obl.* vaḷt-) round grain-storage basket. *To.* poḷm (*obl.* poḷt-) a bamboo vessel. *Ka.* baḷḷa a measure of capacity, the fourth part of a koḷaga or 4 mānas. *Tu.* baḷḷa a seer, measure of capacity equal to about one seer or eighty tolas. *Te.* baḷḷa a certain measure of capacity. DED 4350.

5316 *Ta.* vaḷḷi climber, creeper. *Ma.* vaḷḷi creeper, vine, the pepper-vine. *Ka.* baḷḷi creeper, vine. *Koḍ.* baḷḷi creeper. *Tu.* baḷḷi a creeper, esp. the betel vine. *Te.* vaḷḷi, vaḷḷika creeper, climbing plant. / Cf. Skt. vaḷḷi- creeper; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11429. DED 4351.

5317 *Ta.* vaḷḷūram muscle, flesh, meat, beef. *Ma.* vaḷḷūram dried meat, salt-fish. / Cf. Skt. vaḷḷūra- dried flesh. DED 4352.

5318 *Ta.* vaḷḷuvan a Pariah caste, the members of which are royal drummers, and priests for Paraiyas. *Ma.* vaḷḷuvan a priest of

the Parayas, a low-caste sage, a caste of slaves. DED 4353.

5319 *Ta.* vaḷḷai creeping bindweed, *Ipomoea aquatica*. *Ka.* baḷḷe name of a plant. DED 4354.

5320 *Ta.* vara (-pp-, -nt-) to dry up, grow lean, shrink; vaḷaḷ drying up, dry soil, drought, dried twig, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; vaḷam, vaḷan drying up, drought, hot season, dry soil; vaḷavar-ēnal becoming dry and hard; vaḷaḷ (vaḷaly- vaḷaṅt-), vaḷaḷ (vaḷaly-, vaḷaṅt-) to become dry, become lean or emaciated; *n.* drying up, emptiness, sandy soil; vaḷaṅci drought, dryness; vaḷaṅṭu (vaḷaṅti-), vaḷaṅṭu (vaḷaṅti-) to cause to dry up, parch; vaḷaṅan lean man, impotent man; vaḷaṅan lean woman, barren woman; vaḷaṅu dryness, barren animal (as a cow); vaḷaḷi anything dried; vaḷu (-v-, -nt-) to be parched; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry (*tr.*), parch; vaḷkaṭam, vaḷ-kāḷam, vaḷpam drought, famine; vaḷḷu (vaḷḷi-) to grow dry, evaporate, ebb (as the tide), become absorbed (as matter in an ulcer), wither, become dry and shrivelled, become emaciated; *n.* drying up; vaḷḷam subsiding, ebb of tide, dryness; vaḷḷal subsiding, drying up, that which is withered, shrunk, or dried up, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; vaḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to become dry; dry (*tr.*), scorch, parch; vaḷical anything dried. *Ma.* vaḷu dry; vaḷam drought, scarcity; vaḷavu drought, dry season; vaḷaḷi barren woman; vaḷaḷu dry (as fruit); vaḷaḷu dry grass, hay, straw, a dry coconut; dry; vaḷaluka to dry up, grow dry, wound to be healed, grow very lean; vaḷaḷca drying up, bodily heat; vaḷaḷtuka to dry up, parch; vaḷaluka to grow dry, parched, lean; vaḷaḷtuka to dry, heal a wound; vaḷukka to parch; vaḷuti drought heat; vaḷuka to grow dry, be decocted, evaporated, reduced, wound to heal; vaḷal drying, evaporation, dried fruit; vaḷikka to dry, evaporate (*tr.*). *Ko.* vaḷv- (vaḷt-) (tissues) become dry with fever; vaḷi dry (meat), (funeral) which is commemorative (commonly translated as 'dry funeral'); vaḷ- (vaḷy-) (liquid) dries up, (milk) dries in breast or udder, become dry and withered; vaḷḍ man who has no children; vaḷḍ barren woman. *To.* paḷi (paḷi-) (tree) dries up, dies; paḷi dry, dead (of a tree); fuel; paḷi drought; paḷiḍ barren woman (< Badaga); pa-ḍy id.; pa-ḷ dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (< *vaḷaḷu; or with 4110 *Ta.* paḷ; peḷ- (peḷ-) (buffalo) goes dry. *Ka.* baḷe (baḷat-) to grow dry, grow lean, disappear; *n.* dry soil; baḷa, baḷahu dryness, barrenness, drought, dry firewood; baḷaḍu, baḷaḍu, baḷḍu barrenness; baḷaḍa man who has no children; baḷaḍi barren woman; baḷapa dryness; baḷalu barrenness; barkaṭa, bakkaṭa, bakka barrenness, voidness; battu, baccu to grow dry (as a stream), dry up, evaporate, grow lean, wither, fade; *n.* growing or being dry, etc.; battuge dryness; battale barrenness; battalu dried vegetable or fruit. *Koḍ.* batt- (batti-) to go dry (tank, cow). *Tu.* baḷaṅtuni to grow dry, become lean or thin, a sore to heal; baḷaṅṭu

scurf, leanness; scurfy, scabby, lean, thin; baḷaḍu, baḷaḍu barren, useless; bara famine, scarcity; bareḷuni to starve; bargatṭu reduced, weak; baccuni, battuni to become lean, dry up, evaporate; baccavuni to cause to dry, fade, stunt; bacceḷu, battelle leanness; bacceḷa a thin man. *Te.* vaḷapu drought; (B.) vaḷapu to pine, become lean or lank; (K.) vaḷuḷu to wither, become emaciated; vaḷṭu to be dried up, be drained, become thin or lean; *n.* (also vaḷugu) vegetables or fruit preserved in a dry state; (K. also) barren (of cattle), dried; vakku, vaggu to become lean, thin, or emaciated, be reduced; vakki, bakka lean, thin. *Koḷ.* vat- (vatt-) to parch (grain). *Pa.* vett-, (NE.) vett- to wither; vetip- (vetit-) to dry (*tr.*). *Go.* (Oll.) vaḷ- to dry, wither; (S.) vaḷṭ- to dry up; (S.³) vaḷp- (vaḷup-) to dry (*tr.*) in sun. *Go.* (Tr.) vattānā to be dry, wither (of a tree); (W. Ph.) vattānā to dry up; *caus.* (Ph.) vacaḷtānā, (W.) wahcaḷtānā; (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu.) vatt- to dry up; *caus.* (Mu.) vatth-vattih-; (Ma. S. Ko.) vat-, (M.) vātānā to dry up (*Voc.* 3165); (Ko.) vas- id., wither; *caus.* vasp- (*Voc.* 3211); (Tr.) warēḷ- dānā to shrivel as the seed pod forms (of til and other flowers) (*Voc.* 3185). *Koṇḍa* vaR- (-t-) to dry (in the sun), get dried; *caus.* vaRis-. *Pe.* vac- (-c-) to dry up, wither. *Manḍ.* vac- id. *Kui* vasa (vasi-) to dry, wither, be dried up, withered, thin, emaciated; *n.* dryness, leanness; *pl.* action vaska (vaski-). *Kur.* battāḷ (liquids) decrease by evaporation, boiling, percolation; battā'ānā to empty, dry (*tr.*). *Malt.* bate to expose to heat for drying purposes, dry up (as water). *Br.* bārring, bārring to become dry, be trained for a race, ripen (of corn), become parched, wither, become stiff; bārring to make dry, wear down, train (for racing); bārun dry, ripe, shrivelled up, unfertile (of land), barren (of animals, women). Cf. 5321 *Ta.* vaḷaṅṭi. DED(S, N) 4355(a).

5321 *Ta.* vaḷaṅṭi, vaḷaḷi, vaḷaṅṭi dried cow-dung cake. *Ma.* vaḷaḷi, vaḷaṅṭi id. (for fuel). *Ka.* baḷaṅṭi, beḷaṅṭi, beḷaṅṭi, beṅṇi id. *Tu.* bejaṅṭu id. *Kor.* (M.) beyṅi id. *Te.* vaḷaṅṭa id. Cf. 5320 *Ta.* vara. DED 4356.

5322 *Ta.* vaḷaṅṭu (vaḷaṅṭi-) to scratch (as with fingernails or claws); vaḷuku (vaḷuki-) to scratch, paw. *Ka.* beḷaṅṭu, beḷaṅṭu, beṅṇu to dig or scratch with nails or claws, scratch; bagaru to scratch with nails or claws (or with 5202 *Ta.* vaku). *Te.* baḷaṅṭu to scratch; baruku to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5263 *Ta.* vari). *Pa.* varc- to scratch (or with 5263 *Ta.* vari). *Kui* verka (verki-) to scratch a part that irritates or itches; *n.* scratching. *Kuwi* (F.) bakḷali, (Isr.) bark- (it-), brak- (-h-) to claw (or with 5202 *Ta.* vaku). Cf. 4023 *Ta.* paḷaṅṭu. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) vārkaṛāṇa marks of a lover's fingernails on the bosom of a woman. DED(S, N) 4357.

5323 *Tu.* barakelū inundation. *Te.* vaḷada flood, torrent, inundation, deluge; vaḷḷu

flow, flood; (K.) *vaṛuta* in the flood/river (loc. of obl. stem varuta). *Pa.* vered flood. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *vaṛu* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *varda* pīyū torrential rain; *vāru* flood. DED(S, N) 4358.

5324 *To.* pary- (pars-) (child) dies. *Ka.* bardu to die; *n.* death; barduge death. DED 4359.

5325 *Ta.* *vaṛu* (-v-, -nt-) to be fried, grilled; (-pp-, -tt-) to grill, fry, toast; *vaṛal* frying; *vaṛuval* curry fried in ghee or oil; *vaṛaṭṭu* (*vaṛaṭṭi*-) to fry, scorch; *vaṛai*, *vaṛaiyal* fried curry or meat. *Ma.* *vaṛa*, *vaṛavu* frying; *vaṛal* fried curry; *vaṛukka*, *vaṛaṭṭuka*, *vaṛaṭṭuka* to fry, grill; *vaṛaluka* to be fried. *To.* *paṛf* (-part-) to fry. *Koḍ.* *bare*- (*barev*-, *barand*-) to be fried in oil or ghee, *bara*- (*barap*-, *barat*-) to fry in oil or ghee. *Pa.* *vedp*- (*vedt*-) to fry. *Ga.* (S.³) *vapp*- (*vaṭup*-) to fry. *Go.* (G.) *vars*- to fry (fish) (*Voc.* 3189); (Ko.) *vah*- to cook, fry (*Voc.* 3214); (Koya Su.) *va*- to fry, grill. *Koṇḍa* *vaṛ*- (*vaṛt*-) to cook. *Pe.* *vah*- (*vast*-) to fry. *Mand.* *vaṛpa*- to cook, bake (bread, cakes). *Kui* *vahpa* (*vahṭ*-) to fry, grill. *Kuwi* *vah*- (*vast*-) (Isr.) to fry, (Su.) id., roast; (S.) *vah'nai* to fry, broil. Cf. 5329 *Te.* *vaṇḍu*. DED(S) 4360.

5326 *Kol.* (Kin.) *vaḍuṅ*-, *vaduṅ*- (water) boils; (Pat., p. 167) *vaḍuṅ*g to boil. ? *Pa.* *vakp*- (*vakt*-) to boil (*intr.*); *vakpīp*- (*vakpīṭ*-) id. (*tr.*); *Ga.* (P.) *vatr*- to boil; (S.³) *vatr*- (*vatir*-) to boil over (*intr.*); *caus.* *vaturp*-. *Go.* (Tr.) *wahacānā* to come to the boiling point; (M.) *vāhcānā*, (A.) *vahc*-, (Ma.) *va'c*-, (Ko.) *vahs*- to boil (*Voc.* 3215). *Kuwi* (P.) *varhk*- (water) to boil. DED(S) 4361.

5327 *Ta.* *vaṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to form, fashion, shape, adorn, draw, paint; *vaṇappu* beauty, elegance; *vaṇam* beauty; *vāṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to form, make. *Ka.* *bān* to make or fashion as a potter does, make pots, etc.; *n.* a pile of earthen vessels; *bāmba* a potter. *Te.* *vānu* to make, as a pot. *Pa.* *vāñ*- id. *Kui* *vana* a face, appearance, visage; flag. Cf. 4124 *Ta.* *pāṇai* and 4685 *Ta.* *maṇṇu*. / ? Cf. H. *bannā* to be made, *banānā* to make etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11260. DED(S, N) 4362.

5328 *Ta.* *vaṇmai* malice, grudge; *vaṇmai* anger; *vaṇmi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hard-hearted, bear malice. *To.* *pīṇm* anger, grudge. Cf. 5276 *Ta.* *val*. DED 4363.

5329 *Te.* *vaṇḍu* to cook, dress, boil, prepare; *vaṇṭa* cooking, anything cooked; *vaṇṭa-kamu* food, boiled rice; *vaṇṭakāḍu* cook; *fem.* *vaṇṭakatte*; *vaṇṭaceraku* fuel for cooking (for *ceraku*, see 2794). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vadd*- (*vatt*-) to cook. *Pa.* *vend*-, (NE.) *vend*- id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *vand*- id. *Pe.* *vanj*- (*vanc*-) id. *Mand.* *vanj*- id. *Kui* *vaja* (*vaji*-) id.; *n.* cooking; *pl. action* *vaska* (*vaski*-). *Kuwi* (Su.) *vaj*- (*it*-), (F.) *vajjali*, (S.) *vajinai* to cook. Cf. 5325 *Ta.* *vaṛu*. DED(S, N) 4364.

5330 *Ta.* *vanni* *Prosopis spicigera*, *Ma.* *vanni* id. *Ka.* *hanni* a prickly tree with an

eatable pod, *P. spicigera* Lin.; *Acacia ferruginea*. *Te.* (Inscr.) *vani-mrānu* *P. spicigera*. DED(N) 4365.

5331 *Ta.* *vaṇṇiyan* a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the Kaḷḷar, Valaiyar, etc.); *vaṇṇi* person of the Vaṇṇiya caste. *Ma.* *vanniyan* a Tamil tribe immigrated from Trichinopoly. DED 4366.

5332 *Ta.* *vāku* beauty, light, brightness, niceness, fitness, orderliness, propriety, skill; *vākan* fair, handsome man; *fem.* *vāki*; *vākku* perfection, correctness; refined form, shape. *Te.* *hāgu* good, well-being, welfare, sound condition, correctness, profit, advantage, etc.; good, excellent, nice, proper, right, beautiful, sound, correct, faultless, well; *bāguḍa* well, nicely, finely, beautifully, etc.; *bāgu-cēyū* to set right, repair, mend; *bāguḍaḍu* to improve, become well; *bāguḷāḍi* beautiful woman. DED(S) 4368.

5333 *Ta.* *vākai* sirissa, *Albizia*, fragrant sirissa; *karu-vākai* fragrant sirissa, *A. odoratissima*. *Ma.* *vāka* *Acacia odoratissima*. *Ka.* *bāge* A. (or *Mimosa*) *seeressa* Roxb. = *Albizia lebbek* Benth. *Tu.* *bāge-mara* the sirissa tree, *Acacia speciosa*. [*Albizia odoratissima* Benth. = *Acacia odoratissima* Willd. *Albizia lebbek* Benth. = *Acacia speciosa* Willd. = *Acacia sirissa* Ham. = *Mimosa sirissa* Roxb.] DED 4369.

5334 *Ta.* *vākku* (*vākki*-) to pour (*tr.*); *vākkal* boiled rice from which congee has been poured. *Ko.* *va-k*- (*va-yk*-) to pour out slowly (*tr.*). *To.* *po-x*- (*po-xy*-) to flow down completely; *po-k*- (*po-ky*-) to empty out completely; ? *po-x* blood. *Ka.* *bāgu* to pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel. *Koḍ.* *ba-k*- (*ba-ki*-) to pour off water from cooked rice. *Te.* *vāka*, *vāgu* rivulet, streamlet; (K.) *vancu* to serve from a container, empty. *Kol.* *va-ng*- (*va-ṅkt*-) to pour or ladle (liquid). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vāṅ*(g)- to pour. *Ga.* (Oll.) *vaṅ*(g)- to leak; (S.) *vāṅ*- to leak, overflow; (S.³) *vāṅ*- to flow out like water; *vānp*- (*vāṇup*-) to make to flow out. *Go.* (Tr.) *wāṅānā* to trickle, of water, grain, dust, etc.; (Ph.) *vāṅānā* to drip, drop; (A.) *vāṅ*- to drip, leak; (Mu.) *vāṅ*- (pot) to leak; (Ma.) *vāṅ*- to be poured, spilled (*Voc.* 3218); (Ma. Ko.) *vanc*- to strain off water from boiled rice (*Voc.* 3145). *Koṇḍa* *vāṅ*- (*it*-) to be poured, flow, drip; *vāk*- (*it*-) to pour (as water). *Pe.* *vāk*- (*it*-) to pour. *Mand.* *vāṅ*- to leak; *vāk*- to pour. *Kui* *vāṅga* (*vāṅgi*-) to leak, percolate; *n.* leak, percolation; *vāpka* (< *vāk-p*; *vākt*-) to cause to leak, pour out from a small opening, sow in drills; *n.* sowing in drills. *Kuwi* (F.) *vāṅgali*, (S.) *wāṅginai* to leak; (F.) *vāṅkhali*, (S.) *wāṅh'nai* to pour; *vāṅg*- (*it*-) (Su.) to flow, be poured, (Isr.) leak; (Su. Isr.) *vāk*- (*h*-) to pour. *Malt.* *bag-bagre* to be poured out copiously. Cf. 5356 *Ta.* *vār*. DED(S, N) 4370.

5335 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-), *vēṅku* (*vēṅki*-) to bend (*intr.*, *tr.*), sink, subside, move to one

side, withdraw; *n.* bending; *vāṅkal* bending, curve, inclination; *vāṅku* bend, irregularity. *Ma.* *vāṅḷuka* to bend, shrink, draw back; *vāṅḷikka* to withdraw (*tr.*, as an army); *vāṅḷal* withdrawing. *Ko.* *va-g*- (*va-gy*-) to make (pot) bulge (in throwing it on the wheel); *vag*- (*vagy*-) to be slightly bowed down, crouch, be obedient to orders; *vak*- (*vaky*-) to bend (*intr.*), be cowed; *vake*- (*vake*-) to make to be obedient to orders, bend (*tr.*, iron). *To.* *pa-g*- (*pa-gy*-) to fall, (disease) subside, (buffalo, coagulant) goes to sacred place (dairy, etc.). *Ka.* *bāgu* to bend, bow, incline, stoop; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, inclining, curve; *bāgisu* to bend (*tr.*), cause to bend; *bāguvatana*, *bāguha* bending; *baṅku* to be crooked, bend; *haggu*, *boggu* to bend, bow, become submissive; *baggisu*, *boggisu* to bend (*tr.*); *boṅkane* in a bending or bent way; *bokka* with a turn, bend, or bow. *Koḍ.* *ba-ng*- (*ba-ṅgi*-) to become bent, slope; *bagg*- (*baggi*-) to stoop, bend down. *Tu.* *bāguni*, *bāṅguni* to bow, stoop, lean on one side; *bāṅḡvuni* to cause to bow or stoop; *bagguni* to bend, bow, stoop, yield, submit; *baggāvuni* to cause to stoop, make bend; *baggele* a bending or crouching man. *Te.* *vaṅgu* to bend, stoop, bow, become crooked, become low or humbled; *vancu*, (K. also) *vampu* to bend, cause to stoop, subdue, humble, overpower; *vampu* bend, curve, crookedness; bent, curved, crooked; *vāncu* to bend head, cause to bend; *vāka* crooked. *Kol.* *vāṅg*- (*vāṅkt*-) to bend (*intr.*); *vāṅgi*- (*vāṅgipt*-), *vap*- (*vapt*-) id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* *vāṅg*- id. (*intr.*). *Pa.* *vāṅg*- id. (*intr.*); *vāṅgi*- (*vāṅgit*-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.³) *vāṅka* curve. *Go.* (Mu.) *vak*-, (Ma.) *vāṅg*- to bend (*intr.*); (M.) *vāṅgānā* to be bent; (Mu.) *vakta* crooked, zigzag (*Voc.* 3140); (S.) *vāṅkor*, (Ko.) *vāṅko* bent, crooked (*Voc.* 3144). *Koṇḍa* *vāṅ*- (*it*-) to bend, become bent; *vāk*- (*it*-) to bend (*tr.*); *vekoṛi* crooked. *Kuwi* (F.) *vāṅgali* to be crooked; *vākhali* to bend; (S.) *wāṅginai* to be bent, stoop; (Su. Isr.) *vāṅg*- (*it*-) to bend (*intr.*), be bent; *vāk*- (*h*-) to bend (*tr.*). *Kur.* *beṅknā*, *beṅka'nā* to turn (*tr.*) from a straight line, bend, curve; *beṅkō*, *baṅkā* crooked, bent, curved. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) Pali Pkt. *vāṅka*-crooked; bend (of river); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11191. DED(S) 4371.

5336 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-) to receive, take, buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, take in (as breath), get back, take back, remove, take away; *vāṅkal* receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying. *Ma.* *vāṅḷuka* to take, receive, choose; *vāṅḷal* purchasing; *vāṅḷikka* to demand back; *vāṅḷippikka* to make one take. DED 4372.

5337 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-) to call; abuse, reproach; *n.* abuse, rebuke; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) *vāṅkā* *piṭi* to scream. *Ka.* (Hav.) *baṅku* cry of a dog. *Te.* *vāṅgu* to sound, ring; chatter, babble. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *vēṅ*- (bell) to sound; *vēnc*- to ring (bell). Cf.

5204 *Ta.* *vakūḷi* (Su. 1973, p. 142). DEDS (N) 863.

5338 *Ko.* *va-cr* eaves. *Te.* *vācūru* id. Cf. 2729 *Ka.* *cūru*. DED 4374.

5339 *Ta.* *vācci*, *vāyeci*, *vāci* adze. *Ma.* *vācci* adze, scraper. *To.* *po-dē* adze. *Ka.* *bāci* id. *Tu.* *bāci*, *bāji* id. Cf. 5340 *Ma.* *vācūka*, 5349 *Ta.* *vāci*, *Te.* *vādi*, and 5376 *Ta.* *vāl* / Cf. Skt. *vāsi*- adze; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11588. DED 4375.

5340 *Ma.* *vācūka* to cut off slantingly (e.g. a wedge). *Tu.* *baipini*, *baipuni* to chip or pare obliquely. *Kui* *vānja* (*vānji*-) to chip off smooth by chipping, shave down; *pl. action* *vāska* (*vāski*-). *Kur.* *basgnā* to peel (by progressive cuts only). *Malt.* *basge* to peel. Cf. 5339 *Ta.* *vācci*. DED(S, N) 3169.

5341 *Ta.* *vāṅḱkal* habit, custom, usage *vāṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to practise. *Ka.* *vāṇike* use, custom, practice, state of being habitual, being well-known by practice. *Tu.* *vāṇikē* *vāṇigē* custom, usage, practice. *Te.* *vāṇu* to use, make use of, employ; *vāṇuka* practice habit, custom, usage, use; *vāṇi* custom practice, usage. Cf. 5292 *Ta.* *vāṅḱku*. DEL (S) 4376.

5342 *Ta.* *vāṇu* (*vāṇi*-) to wither, fade, dry up, be emaciated, become weak, pine away turn pale, be defeated, perish, be removed diminish, decrease, fall short in weight; *n.* faded flower; *vāṇu* (*vāṇi*-) to cause to wither or fade, dry, scorch, roast, vex, afflict mortify, injure, destroy, wash as cloth; *n.* affliction; *vāṇam* fading, withering, dryness leanness, trouble, distress; *vāṇaravu* weariness, fatigue, withering, fading. *Ma.* *vāṇuku* to become lean, fade, wither, pine away lose colour; *vāṇikka* to cause to wither, dry *vāṇam* decay; withered state; *vāṇuka* to cause to dry or wither. *Ko.* *va-r*- (*va-ry*-) to wither, (face) becomes haggard from hunger or sorrow. *Ka.* *bāḍu* to wither, fade as flowers die away as shrubs, etc., grow dry as wounds grow weary or languid, become weak and feeble, pine away, lose colour, be spirited downcast or sad; *bāḍisu* to cause to fade. *Koḍ.* *ba-d*- (*ba-di*-) to fade, wither, (face) to downcast. *Tu.* *bāḍuni* to fade, shrivel, wither die; *bāḍi* faded, withered; *bāḍāṅkelu*, *bāḍan* tely withering, leanness, dejection, paleness decay. *Te.* *vāḍu* to fade, wither; *n.* fading withering; *vāḍudala* fading; *vāḍu* (*u*) to cause to fade. *Pa.* *vād*- to shrivel. *Go.* (M.) *vāṭāni* to wither (*Voc.* 3229). *Koṇḍa* *vār*- (*it*-) to fade or wither (as flowers in the sun). *Kuwi* *vāy*- (*it*-) (Su.) to dry up, (flowers) to fade (Isr.) to become dry, wither, (F.) *vāṭāli* to wither. Cf. 5222 *Ta.* *vāṇi* and 5345 *Ta.* *vāṇu* / Cf. Mar. *vāṇē* to dry, become lank and meagre, dry and waste. DED 4377, and from DED(S) 4355(a).

5343 *Ta.* *vāṇai* fume, scent. *Ma.* *vāṇ* scent of dogs. *Te.* *vāḍa* smell. *Kur.* *bāṇ*

to perceive as by sniffing, scent, discover or track by the smell. DED 4378.

5344 *Ta. vāṭṭam* slope, gradient. *Ma. vāṭṭam* slope which allows water to run off. *Ka. vāṭa* slope, incline as of the ground, of a roof, of a watercourse, etc. *Te. vāṭamu* convenience, the slope or slant of anything, incline; convenient, sloping, slanting, inclined; *vāṭa-paṭu* to be convenient. DED 4379.

5345 *Ta. vāṭṭu* roasted or fried flesh or vegetable. *Ko. va-r-* (*obl. va-r-, va-t-*) small pieces of meat for broth (of size of a mouthful). *Ka. bāḍu* flesh; *bāḍisu* to scorch or singe by the fire as slices of dried flesh or leaves. Cf. 5342 *Ta. vāṭu*. DED 4380.

5346 *Te. vāṭu* throwing, casting, flinging; a blow, stroke. *Go. (SR.) vāṭānā*, (*Tr.*) *vāṭānā* to put; (*Y.*) *vāṭ-* to throw; (*W.*) *vāṭinā* to give birth to; (*Ph.*) *vāṭānā* to throw, give birth to; (*Ch.*) *vāṭānā* to fling, throw down; *vāṭ-* (*G. Mu.*) to throw, throw away, (*Ma. S. Ko.*) put (*Voc. 3219*). DEDS 864.

5347 *Ma. vāṇṇa* a woman recently delivered. *Ka. bāṇat(t)i*, *bāṇanti* id., woman just brought to bed, lying-in woman. *Tu. bāṇanti* id. *Te. bāṇinta*, *bāṇintabōlamu*, *bāṇinta* id. / Cf. *Mar. bāṇāt*, *bāṇātip* id. DED 4381.

5348 *Pe. vāṇi* wife. *Maṇḍ. vāṇi* id. DEDS 865.

5349 *Ta. vaṭi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to sharpen; *n.* sharpness. *Te. vāḍi* sharp, keen, edged, pointed; *n.* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour; *vāḍimi* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour. *Pa. vāḍ* edge, sharp edge, sharpness. Cf. 5339 *Ta. vāccī*. DED(S) 4382.

5350 *Ta. vāy* (*-v-*, *-nt-*; *-pp-*, *-tt-*) to flourish, be luxuriant, be over-luxuriant in growth; *vāyppu* fertility. *Ma. vāyḱka* to swell, increase, thrive; *vāypu* growth. *Ko. va-v-* (*va-t-*) (part of body) swells; *va-p* a boil; *va-vl* swelling on body, swelling of corpse. *To. po-f-* (*po-t-*) (leg) swells; *po-f* swelling on body. *Ka. bā, bāyu* to swell, tumefy; *bāvu*, *bāhu* swelling; *bāsur*, *bāsura*, *bāsurī*, *bāsura*, *bāsurūde*, *bāsurike* a wale; *bāsurisu* to produce a wale or wales. *Tu. bāpuni* to swell; *bāpāyuni* to cause to swell; *bāpu* swelling, tumour, abscess; *bāpely*, *bāpāngely* swelling, inflammation, sore, swollen; *bāstila* wale, stripe. *Te. vācu*, (*K.*) also *vācu* to swell, be swollen; *vāpu*, *vāpu* swelling, protuberance. *Kol. (Kin.) vāy-* to swell. *Nk. vāy-* id. *Pa. vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Go. (S.) vāt-*, (*P.*) *vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Koṇḍa vās-* (*-t-*) to be inflamed, swollen (as a body part). DED(S) 4383, DEDS 647.

5351 *Ta. vāy* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, obtain, possess, consent to, agree; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty,

come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, be appropriately situated or formed; *n.* truth, excellence; *vāyppu* favourable circumstance, good chance or opportunity, that which is appropriately formed or situated, fitness, suitability, beauty, surpassing excellence; *vāymai* truth. *Ma. vāyḱka* to agree, fit, be what may be. DED 4384.

5352 *Ta. vāy* mouth, beak of birds, mouth as of cup, bag, ulcer, etc., mouthful, lip, edge, rim, edge as of a knife, word, speech, hole, orifice. *Ma. vāy*, *vā* mouth, opening, juncture, edge of a sword. *Ko. va-y* mouth (of living thing, cup, bag, pot), mouthful, rim, brink, edge (as of knife); *a-ke-r va-y* other bank, other side (of road). *To. po-y* mouth; *po-nerf-* to fill to brim. *Ka. bāy(i)* mouth, mouth of a vessel, bag, drain, etc., head of a drum, edge of any cutting instrument. *Koḍ. ba-y* mouth. *Tu. bāyi* mouth, edge of a knife, sword, etc., opening, speech, utterance; ? *bāmbely* a large mouth; crack, hole. *Te. vāyi* mouth, face, edge of any cutting instrument; *vā-konu* to speak, utter, say, cry out; *vāḍara* edge of sword; (*K.*) *vāya* blade, sharpness. *Kol. i-* bay this side or bank; *a-* bay that side or bank. *Pa. (S.) vāy* mouth of pot. *Go. (P.) vāy* edge of knife; (*Oll.*) *vāsi* lip. *Go. vāy* (*Ma. Ko.*) edge of knife, (*M.*) sharp (*Voc. 3224*). *Koṇḍa veyu* (*pl. veyku*) mouth; (*BB 1972*) *vepoṭi* lip. *Pe. vey* mouth; *vey-oṭi* lip. *Maṇḍ. vāy* mouth. *Kur. bai* mouth (of man and animal), aperture of a vessel, mouthful; *bai-muṭ* the face. *Br. bā* mouth, aperture, edge of a knife. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl*, *kāl-vāy*. DED(S, N) 4385, DED(S) 4373.

5353 *Ka. vāyṇṭe* a kind of plant. *Te. vāyṇṭa*, *vāyṇṭa* *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*.

5354 *Ta. vāyil*, *vāyal*, *vācal* doorway, entrance, gate, place, king's court; *vāyṭal* doorway, entrance. *Ma. vāṭil* id., gateway. *Ko. va-l* entrance door; *va-gl* entrance; *kava-l* ground in front of house (for *ka-*, ? see 1376). *To. po-s* entrance; *po-s-a-r* (*obl. po-s-a-t-*) id., doorway (see 405 *Ta. āru*); *po-xol* entrance, in song unit; *o kwa-t* foxol entrance of one bungalow. *Ka. bāgil*, *bāgal*, *bākal*, (*inscr.*, Gai 221) *vākkil* gate, doorway. *Tu. bākilu* door, gate; *bādhala* door. *Te. vākkil* door, doorway. *Kol. va-kal* outside. *Nk. vākal* id. *Pa. vāl* id., menses. *Go. (P.) vāl* outside. DED(S) 4386.

5355 *Ta. vāyppai* debt. *Ma. vāyppa*, *vāyippa* a loan. DEDS 866.

5356 *Ta. vār* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to flow, trickle, overflow; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to pour, cast (as metal in a mould); *vārppu* pouring, casting, that which is cast; *vāri* channel for draining off rain-water from roof, waterway, sluice. *Ma. vāruka* to run, flow down, be strained off (water); *vārḱka* to pour, cast; *vārcca* issue, flux; *vārppu* fusion, casting metals, issue. *Ko. va-ry* ditch around fields, acting as moat outside embankment and fence; ? *varb-*

(*varby-*) (tears) stand in eyes ready to fall. *To. po-ry* ditch. *Ka. bār* to set free a liquid, pour out, purge. *Tu. (B-K.) barcelu* channel to empty surplus water, as from a field. *Te. vāru* to flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off; *vār(u)cu* to pour or drain off, as water from boiled rice. *Nk. (Ch.) vār* jav water of boiled rice (cf. *DBIA 166*). *Pa. vār* *jāva* water in which rice has been boiled; *vārp-* (*vārt-*) to strain. *Go. (P.) vārp-* (*vārt-*) to strain (water from boiled rice); (*S.*) *vārḱ-* (*vārt-*) to strain water from food, etc.; (*S.*) *vār-* to be filtered (like boiled rice); *vārp-* (*vārup-*) to filter (like boiled rice, etc.). *Go. (Ma.) vār-* to pour (*Voc. 3225*); (*A. S.*) *vār-* id. (*Voc. 3219*); (*Mu.*) *var* irrigation channel (*Voc. 3177*). *Koṇḍa (BB 1972) vāra* canal for irrigation. *Pe. vār-* (*-t-*) to pour. *Kui vāru* (*pl. vārka*) water-channel, stream, torrent. *Kui* (*Isr.*) *vāru* flood. Cf. 5250 *Te. vanta* and 5334 *Ta. vāḱku*. DED(S, N) 4387.

5357 *Ta. vār* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to comb as hair; *vāru* (*vāri-*) id., play upon the strings of a lute; *vāri* comb. *Ma. vāruka* (*vārt-*), *vāruka* (*vāri-*) to comb. *Ka. bācu*, (*K.*) *bārcu* id.; *bācanige* a comb. *Tu. bārcuni*, *bārcuni*, *bārcuni* to comb; *barcanē*, *bāranē*, *bāranē*, *bācanigē*, *bārpaṇi* a comb. *Kur. bāgnā* to comb; *bāgnā* to comb oneself; *bāgrkā*, (*Hahn*) *bāgrkā* wooden comb worn by boys and girls. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) vārakira-* a small comb. DED(S) 4388.

5358 *Ta. vār* length, elongation; height, straightness. *Ka. bār(u)* length. DEN 76.

5359 *Ta. vāram* hire, rent, lease of land for a share of the produce, share of the crop of a field, share, portion; *vārakam*, *vārakkam* advance given to cultivators to enable them to carry on cultivation, money lent on agreement to pay interest in kind. *Ma. vāram* share in general, landlord's share, rack-rent; *vārakam* press money, advance to soldiers and servants. *Ka. vāra* share, landlord's half-share of the produce of a field in lieu of rent. *Koḍ. va-ra* rent. *Te. vārakamu* money advanced to cultivators to be received again without interest when the crop is reaped. ? *Go. (S.) vāri* (*pl. vārgil*) debt. DED 4389.

5360 *Ta. vāram* mountain slope, side; *vāraṭai* uneven state of the balance. *Ma. vāram* side, declivity. *Ka. vāra*, *vāre* id., sloping; *vāraḍi* id., variance, difference or unevenness in scales. Cf. 1062 *To. wi-ry*. DED 4390.

5361 *Ta. vāri* lath tied lengthwise at the edge of a thatched roof; *vārai* rafter, beam. *Ma. vāri* lath, rafter, reaper. *Tu. bāri* bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides. DED(S) 4391.

5362 *Ta. vāru* (*vāri-*) to take by handfuls, take in a sweep, scoop, take in or grasp with avidity, gather, remove, carry off in great numbers as plague, flood, etc., snatch away, rob, steal, dig and take up, sift, winnow;

vāru-kōl broom; *vāri* rake; *varaṅgu* (*varaṅgi-*) to scrape, gather up. *Ma. vāruka* to scoop up with both hands, take in a heap, take with the right hand; *varaṅṭuka* to rake grass, weeds, etc., hoe it up, harrow; *varaṅṭi* rake, scraper. *Ko. va-t-* (*va-ty-*) to scoop (earth from hollow), mix (buttermilk) into food and eat it; *varb-* (*varby-*) to scoop up and snatch to oneself (small objects). *To. po-št-* (*po-šty-*) to scoop with both hands into receptacle. *Ka. bārcu*, *bārcu* to scrape together with the hand, etc., and gather up as sweepings, etc., make a heap of and take away, take away and rob everything, spoliage; *vāme* heap of grass, straw, wood, etc. *Koḍ. ba-t-* (*ba-ti-*) to take up in handful, make food into round morsel for eating. *Tu. bārcuni* to scoop, gather up; (*B-K.*) *bārcu* to grab, seize more than the hand can hold. *Te. (K.) vāru* to make into a bundle (hay) before lifting on head; *vāmu* to collect, gather, (*K.*) scrape together into a heap (hay) and lift on to the head; *vāmi* heap, stack, rick. *Kur. bārdnā* to gather leaves together (with hand or broom); ? *bārnā* to fish out (lit. to take out of a liquid any solid object that was plunged into it), bake or fry by dipping for a moment in boiling oil. *Malt. bāre* to take out (as grain). Cf. 4051 *Kur. bārnā*. DED(S, N) 4392, DED(N) 4302.

5363(a) *Ta. vāru* (*vāri-*) to trim, as a palmyra leaf to write on. *Ma. vāruka* (*vārt-*), *vāruka* (*vāri-*) to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf, cut meat into strips. *Ko. vav-* (*vavd-*) to cut into strips (meat to roast or to dry for pemmican). *Ka. bār* to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise or in strips. *Tu. bārcuni* to cut, chip, trim; *caus. bārcāyuni*; *bāranē*, *bāranē* stripping the bark of a tree or cutting it lengthwise; *bārcuni* to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf. *Te. (K.) vāru* to chip off the edges of palm-leaves, scrape off. *Kol. vark-* (*varakt-*) to saw (Kamaleswaran); (*Pat.*, p. 159) *varkeng* to split wood. *Go. rācānā* (*Tr.*) to strip or peel (stick, tree, cucumber), (*SR.*) strip (bark) (< **vārc-*; *Voc. 3016*). *Kui vrapka* (< *vrap-p-*; *vrapkt-*) to cut open and disclose contents. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *vārva* a strip of meat. *Kur. bāgnā* to scrape, peel off the epidermis of eatable bulbs or certain creeper-fruits. *Malt. bāge* to pare (as bamboo).

(b) *Ta. vār* churning rope, strap of leather; *vāri* leather girdle, leather strap, tendon. *Ma. vār* thong, leather strap, belt. *To. po-r* whip. *Ka. bār*, *bāra* strap of leather, thong. *Tu. bāra* id., upper leather work of sandals. *Te. vāru*, *vāru* strap of leather, thong. *Go. (LuS.) vārna* a leathern string. DED(S, N) 4393.

5364 *Ta. vāl* whiteness, purity, goodness; *vālamai* uncleanness, impurity, ceremonial impurity or pollution, menstrual impurity; *vālitu* that which is pure, that which is white, that which is good or excellent; *vāliyan* holy person; *vāliyōp* Balarama as white in colour; *vālai* purity; mercury; *vāymai* purity, white-

ness. *Ma. vāl* purity; *vālayma* impurity of women and cows after birth, etc. *Te. vālu-cukka* the planet Venus. DED(S) 4395.

5365 *Ta. vāl* anything long or elongated. *Ko. va-l* long and narrow (of leaves, shape of face, head, etc.); *va-l(n)*, *va-lman* man with long, narrow head; *fem. va-lmanj* (for *-manj*, see *manj* head, s.v. 4682). *Te. vālu, vālika* long; *vāluṅgaṇṭi* woman having long eyes. DEDS 868.

5366 *Ta. vālayam* commonness, custom, familiarity. *Te. vālayamu* compulsion; compulsory, constant, usual, customary; *vālaya-mugā* necessarily, certainly, usually, customarily; *vālayincu* to insist. DED 4396.

5367 *Ta. vāli* drizzle. *Ma. vālika* to run, drip, be strained, be distilled; *ōlika* to flow, ooze; *vāl* spittle; *vāru* straining, distilling; *vāruka* to strain, drain off, distil. *Tu. bālumi* to run over, go out. Cf. 999 *Ta. oliyal*. DED (S) 4397.

5368 *Pa. vēl-* to fly, jump; *vēlpip-* (*vēlpit-*) to make to fly, teach to fly. *Ga. (Oll.) vāl-* to fly, jump, cross over. ? *Te. v(r)ālu* to light or perch. ? *Ka. vāluvice* perching. DED 4398.

5369 *Ka. vālu, ōlu* to bend, slope, slant; *vāluvice* sloping, descending. *Te. v(r)ālu* to incline, bend, weigh down; *n. slope*, incline, slant, inclination; *vāluca* to incline, bend. Cf. 4825 *Ta. māl*. DED 4399.

5370 *Ta. vāval, vavvāl, vauvāl* bat (flying). *Ma. vāval, vavvāl, vātil, kaṭa-vātil, āval* id. *Ka. bāval, bāvali, bāvul, bāvuli* id. *Koḍ. pa-pakki* id. (pakki bird); (Shannugam) *ba-vali* bat. *Tu. hāvāli, hāvōli* id. *Koḷ. velape* id. *Kuwi* (F. S.) *bāpla* id. DED(S) 4400.

5371 *Ka. vāvili Vitex negundo. Te. vāvili* id. DED 4401.

5372 *Ta. vār(-v-, -nt-)* to exist, live, flourish, be happy, live life of a married woman, live according to a definite set of rules; *n. regularity, order*; *vārttu* (*vārtti-*) to felicitate, congratulate, bless, praise; *n. benediction, praise*; *vārvi* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to cause or help one to live; *vārkkai* livelihood, living, lifetime, married life, happy state, wealth, prosperity; *vārcci* living, prosperity, wealth, felicity; *vārvu* prosperity, happiness, happy life, livelihood, living, residing, residence, wealth; *vārkkai* living; *vānan* resident; prosperous man; *vāri* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to be over-luxuriant in growth and unproductive; *vārippu* over-luxuriant growth; *varuttu* (*varutti-*) to bless, praise, extol; *vātukku* improved condition, good circumstances. *Ma. vārūka* to live, live well or happily, cultivate, rule, reign; *vārūka* to get a girl married, make to rule; *vārttika, vārttikka* to bless, praise, extol; *vār* life; *vārca* living prosperously, cultivation, reign, government; *vārvu* prosperity, happy life; *vāri* living somewhere; a ruler; *vāru* life; a ruler; ? *varuttuka* to collect oneself. *Ko. va-l-* (*va-ly-*) (woman) lives prosperously

with husband; *va-lṇ* extremely fatty meat; *vag-* (*varṭ-*) (woman) is married; *vake-* (*vake-*) to make woman marry; *vadk-* (*vadky-*) to prosper, live; *vadk* prosperity, property; *va-e-* (*va-c-*) pair-word with *vadk-*. *To. poṭk-* (*poṭky-*) to prosper; *poṭk* wealth; *pod-* (*podṭ-*) to be priest of ti-dairy; *podṭ-* (*podṭy-*) to enjoy (in songs); *paṣk* property, household article; ? *poṭc-* (*poṭē-*) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5292 *Ta. vaṇāku*); *polp* way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5292). *Ka. bār, bāru, harduku, barduṅku, barduṅku, baduku, badaku, badiku, baduṅku* to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life; *bār(u)* living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage, property; *bārī* person who lives, etc.; *bārīve, bārīve, bārīke, bārīke, bārīve, bārīve* living, life, livelihood, household; *baduku, badaku, barduku* living, life, livelihood, property, goods; *badukisu, hadikisu* to cause to live, support, save from death, raise to life; *baṭ* to live, begin to live prosperously; *bardu, baddu* increase, greatness, perfection, proficiency, skill. *Koḍ. ba-l-* (*ba-v-, badd-*) (child) lives, rule; *ba-lī* way of life; *ba-* mane house into which bride marries; *ba-ce* act of living; *ha-ke ku-d-* (woman) marries; *badik-* (*badiki-*) to live, live happily; *badikī* property. *Tu. bāluni* to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure; *hālāvuni* to make thrive, prosper; *bālīke, bālīke, bālū, bālūvikē, bālūvē, bālūta, bālūte, bālūve* existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving; *badukuni, badukuni* to live, subsist, survive, recover; *badukāvuni, badukāvuni* to cause to live, save, heal, cure; *baduku* living, livelihood, wealth, property. *Te. h(r)-atuku, h(r)aduku* to live, subsist, survive; *bratikineu* to restore life to, revive, resuscitate; *h(r)atuku* life, existence, livelihood, subsistence; *bradimi* existence, living, livelihood. *Koḷ. bat-* (*batt-*) to live in a place; *batkip-* (*batkipt-*) to rear; (SR.) *badk-* to subsist. *Nk. batt-* to live; *badkip-* to make to live, bring up. *Pa. (S.) badk-* to live. *Go. (Maria)* of Bastar; *LSI 4. 535* *badaktōr* he lived. *Koṇḍa batki* (*-t-*) to live, flourish; *batku* life, living, prosperity. *Kui bārī* longevity, long life. *Kuwi* (F.) *batkali, (S.) batkinali* to live; (S.) *batku* living; (Isr.) *batk-* (*-it-*) to get on well; *batki ki-* to make a good living, live happily. (Kod. *barikatī, Tu. barkatū* prosperity < Urdu, Ar. *barkat*: comm. by S. G. Rudin.) DED(S, N) 4402.

5373 *Ta. vārai* plantain, *Musa paradisiaca. Ma. vāra. Ko. va-g, va-y vān. To. pa-w. Ka. bāre. Koḍ. ba-le. Tu. bāre, bāle.* / Cf. Skt. (lex.) *vārabuṣā- Musa sapientum*; Mayrhofer s.v. DED(N) 4403.

5374 *Ta. muṭi-vārai* cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus. Ka. bāla, bāla, vāla, vāra* id.; *muṭi-vāla A. schoenanthus* Linn; (K.) *karbāla* a grass with fragrant roots, cuscus grass. *Tu. muṭi-vāla A. muricatus*. Cf. 4924 *Ta. muṭi-vārai.* / Cf. Skt. *vāla, vālaka*, (lex.)

bāla- sp. *Andropogon*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11574. DED(N) 4404.

5375 *Go. (Tr.) wārō* (*gen. wārōtā*), (Pat.) *warote* (t = ṭ) year after next (*Voc. 3228*). *Kui vārōndi* next year, year after next; (K.) *vāroni* next year. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *vāṇona, (P.) vāyoki* id. DEDS 869.

5376 *Ta. vāl* sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness; *vālam* sword; *vāli* swordsmen; arrow. *Ma. vāl* sword, saw; *vālan* sawyer, *Ko. va-l* sword, saw. *To. po-l* sword. *Ka. bāl(u)* knife, sword. *Koḍ. ba-lī* katti the long sword of the Coorg warrior. *Tu. bāly, bāly* razor, small knife attached to cock's spur when fighting. *Te. vālu* sword; sharp; *vālika* sharp. Cf. 5339 *Ta. vācci.* / ? Cf. Skt. *karavāla-* sword (for first element, cf. 1265 *Ta. karaṭu*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2796. DED 4405.

5377 *Ta. vāl* lustre, splendour, brightness, fanc. ? *To. pa-l* spark. *Te. (K.) vālu* to increase, rise, swell, flourish, be splendid, shine. Cf. 5304 *Ta. vāl*. DED(S) 4406.

5378 *Ma. vālika* to scratch, slice (e.g. coconut into horizontal pieces). *Ka. (Hav.) bālka* wafers, as of unripe banana. *Tu. (B-K.) bālka, bālgo* slices of vegetables. *Pa. vāl-* to pare off with a knife. *Go. (Ma.) vār-* to pare, peel (*Voc. 3230*). *Pe. vāp-* (*vāp-*) to pare, slice. *Kui vālba* (*vāp-*) to peel, pare; *n. act of paring. Kuwi* (Isr.) *vād-* (*-it-*) to peel. *Malt. bāle* to cut the pulp of fruit or the fleshy part of a joint; *bālye* to cut up flesh. DED(S) 4407.

5379 *Ta. vālai* scabbard-fish, *Trichiurus haumela*; a freshwater shark, *Wallago attu*; a sea-fish, *Chirocentrus dorab. Ma. vālamān* a fish, *Trichiurus. Ka. hāle T. lepturus. Koḍ. ba-le mi-nī* lady-fish (identification uncertain). *Tu. bālāḍe* a kind of fish; *bāle-miṇy* id. *Kor. (M.) bāla* a kind of fish. *Te. vāluga* a kind of fish, (B.) *T. lepturus*, and certain other fishes. *Go. (S.) vāpi* a kind of fish (= *Te. vāluga*); (Tr.) *vārī-mīn* a kind of fish; (Ko.) *vār kīke* id. (*Voc. 3231*). *Kur. baleyā-injō* a brownish variety of the magri or horned fish. / Cf. *Pali vāṭaja-* a kind of fish. DED(S) 4408.

5380 *Ko. va-re-* (*va-rc-*) to whip; ? *varv-* (*vard-*) to hit with a stick; *varl* act of hitting with a stick. *Ka. bārīsu* to strike or beat with a whip, etc. *Tu. barjuni* to strike, beat. DED (S) 4409.

5381 *Ta. vān, vānam* sky, cloud, rain; *vāpavan* a celestial being; *vāpōr* celestials; *mānam* sky. *Ma. vān, vānam, mānam* sky, heaven. *Ko. va-nm* sky; *va-nt u-r* id. (village in the sky). *To. po-n* sky; *kax fo-n* id. (black sky; in songs). *Ka. bān, bāna, bāna, bām* sky. *Koḍ. ba-na* id. *Tu. bāna, bāna* id. *Kor. (T.) bāna* id. *Te. vāna* rain. *Koḷ. va-na* id. *Nk. vāna* id. *Nk. (Ch.) vāna* id. *Pa. vāni* (stem *vān-*) id. *Ga. (Oll. S.) vāyin* id. *Go. (Ko.) vāna* cloud, sky, rain (*Voc. 3221*). ? *Malt.*

bani a current or flood of water caused by heavy rain. DED(S) 4410.

5282 *Ta. viku* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to be tight, stiff, or hardened; *piki* (*-v-, -nt-*) to be hard-knit; *piku, pikuvu* tightness, hardness, rigidity, force, strength, arrogance; *vici* (*-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-*) to bind, tie tightly, become swollen, overstretched as the abdomen from over-eating; *n. fastening, tie, leather strap of drums. Ma. viñhuka* to be tight, dense. *Ko. vīg-* (*vigt-*) (handle of axe) is tightly fixed (because swollen by water, etc.); *vigm* (*obl. vigt-*) tightness of axe-handle, strength of rope or spring. *To. pīxy-* (*pīxs-*) (plug) becomes tight; *pīxe-* (*pīxē-*) to tighten (*tr.*). *Ka. bigi* to tighten, bind, fasten, compress, tie firmly to, restrain (as desire), amass firmly; be tightened, become tight or firm, stiff, become arrogant; *n. tightness, tension, firmness, pride; bigita* tightening, tenseness; *bigubu, biguvu, bigipu, bigihu* id., firmness, grasping tightly, etc.; *biñka* pride, pompousness. *Tu. bigi, bigu, biguta* tightness, tension; tight, rigid, obstinate; *bigiyuni* to become fast or tight; *bigipuni, bigupuni* to tie, fasten, tighten; *bigipu, bigutē* fastening, tightening; *bigaṭa* tight; *biñka* boldness, pride. *Te. bigi, bigutu, biguvu* tightness, tension, hardness, firmness, rigidity; tight, firm, hard; *biga, bigga* tightly; *bigincu, bigiyincu, bigucu* to tighten, fasten, tie; *bigimpu* tightening, fastening; *bigitamu* firm, strong; *bigiyu* to become tight or taut; *biñkamu* tightness, stiffness, pride. Cf. 5448(a) *Ta. viñku*. DED 4411.

5383 *Ta. vikku* (*vikki-*) to hiccup, be superabundant, chokeful; *n. hiccup; vikkal, vikkul, vikkil* hiccup. *Ma. vikkuka* to stammer, rise in the throat; *vikkū* impediment in speech; *vikkam* stammering; *mikkuka* to stammer. *To. pīk-* (*pīky-*) to cough. *Ka. bikku* to pant, sob, hiccup, stammer; *n. sob, hiccup, etc.; bikkalike* hiccup; *bikkulū* throwing up or vomiting; *bikkulūsu* to throw up, vomit, eject; *bikkulū* sobbing. *Tu. bikkuni* to hold one's breath; *bikkū* holding one's breath, sob. *Te. vekkū, vegacu* to hiccup, sob; *vekkilū* hiccup, sobbing. *Koḷ. (Pat., p. 87) veksi* hiccup. *Kui veka* (*veki-*) to cough; *n. coughing, cough. Kuwi* (Isr.) *vek-* (*-it-*) to choke when drinking or eating; (T.) *ve'uri, kuta ve'uri* hiccup (for *kuta*, see 1718); (F.) *kuta ve'uri* aiyali to hiccup; (S.) *kūtha viuri* hiccup. *Kur. bekkhna* (*bikkh-yas*) to have the windpipe stopped, be choked, (animals) to cough. *Malt. beqe* to be choked. ? *busge* to sob. DED(S) 4412.

5384 *Ta. vicarppu* hunger. *Ma. viśakka* to be hungry, have appetite; *viśappu* hunger, appetite. ? *Br. bīn* hunger; *bīngum* hungry. DED 4413.

5385 *Pa. vicir* toled, *vicir* guriyal youngest brother. *Go. (Mu.) visral* young (brother, etc.); *visral* marr youngest son; *visro* younger (Voc. 3260). *Koṇḍa vīza* viskoṇa the last-

born male child. *Pe. viṣuṇa* youngest child. DEDS 870.

5386 *Ta. vicukku* displeasure; *vieukkiṭu* to become displeased, be pained at heart; *vieai* (-pp-, -tt-) to become angry; *viyar* (-pp-, -tt-), *veyar* (-pp-, -tt-), *vēr* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry; *viyarppu*, *viyarvai*, *veyarppu*, *vēr*, *vērppu*, *vērpu*, *vērvu*, *vērvai* anger. *Te. visuku*, *visugu*, *visuvu* to be tired, wearied, disgusted, be sick of, have enough and more of; *n. disgust*, weariness, vexation, satiety; *visikincu*, *visigincu* to tire, weary, disgust, sicken. Cf. 5524 *Ta. vēcātai*. DED 4414.

5387 *Koṇḍa vīzu* all; *vīzer* all men, all people. *Pe. vīzu* all; *vīzar* all men, all people. *Maṇḍ. vīja* all; *vījar* all men, all people. DEDS 871.

5388 *Te. vistara*, *vistari*, *vistar-āku* platter of leaves sewn together for taking food on; (K.) *pulli vistari* a leaf on which one has eaten food (see 4547). *Ga. (P.) vistura* leaf plate (for eating boiled rice). *Go. (Ko.) vistir* leaf plate (*Voc.* 3259). *Kuṭi* (Su.) *visturi*, (F. Isr.) *visteri* id. DEDS 872.

5389 *Ko. vij* kite. *Ka. bijju* a voracious bird, *Paradoxurus pallastii*. DED 4415.

5390 *Ta. viṭakku* flesh, meat, carcass. *Ma. viṭakku* carcass. *Ka. bikku* flesh. DED 4416.

5391 *Ta. viṭattar*, *viṭattal*, *viṭattalai*, *viṭattēr*, *viṭattērai*, *viṭattāi*, ? *māvilantam* the shrub *Dichrostachys cinerea*. *Ka. eḍatari*, *vadavu* id. *Te. veputuru*, *veluturu* id. / Cf. *Skt. vellantara*-, *virataru*- a particular tree (according to Lush. *vīra-vṛkṣa*- is *D. cinerea*). DED 4417.

5392 *Ta. viṭalai* a tender coconut. *Ma. viṭala* a coconut nearly ripe. DED 4418.

5393 *Ta. viṭu* (*viṭuv*-, *viṭt*-) to leave, quit, part with, get rid of, abandon, forsake, let go, dispatch, send away liberate, release, leave off, discontinue, omit, leave out, send forth, discharge, throw, pour, give, bestow, permit, allow; (-pp-, -tt-) to send away dispatch, let go, free, liberate, loosen, disentangle, send forth, discharge, emit, let out, give out, publish, expose; *viṭutalai* rest, release, deliverance, liberty; *viṭuti* lodging place, place of temporary residence, that which is solitary, separated, or companionless, leave, permission; *viṭi* odd item, single article; *viṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to become disappointed; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5473 *Ta. vēṭi*); *n. liberty*, leave, licence, permission; *viṭai* leaving, abandoning; *viṭt-ēru* missile weapon, javelin; *viṭu* leaving, emancipation, freedom, liberation, completion, settlement, house, habitation, abode, dissolution of the universe, creation (= *Skt. sṛṣṭi*), heaven as final release or liberation; *viṭāram* camp, house. *Ma. viṭuka* (*viṭt*-) to part, become loose, shoot as a root, cease, let go, untie, undo, quit hold, discharge abandon, forget, remit; auxiliary verb denoting the close of

an action; *viṭutal* permission, holiday, vacation; *viṭutala* release, acquitting; *viṭuti* interval, liberality, remission, lodging, leave; *viṭukka*, *viṭuttuka* to undo, separate; *viṭuvikka* to set free, deliver; *viṭa* leave; *viṭt-ēru* javelin; *viṭu* freehold property, house, esp. of a Nāyar or Janmi; *viṭakam* dwelling; *viṭan* headman, chief; (*pl. hon.*) husband, master of house; *viṭāram* house; wife. *Ko. viṭ* (*viṭ*-) to leave, abandon, release, untie, open (mouth); *viṭe* (*viṭe*-) to make to let go or leave, divorce (woman), skin (plantain), shell (beans); *vi-ṭ* act of releasing, letting fly (a blow). *To. piṭ* (*piṭ*-) to release, let go, divorce; leave, forsake (in songs); bring down (water from higher up); *piṭe* (*piṭe*-) to drive away; *piṭz*-, (*piṭi*-) to get released, work to get someone released. *Ka. biḍu* (*biṭt*-) to let loose, discharge, throw, shoot, emit, void (as excrement), let drop, let out or down, set to (as men to work); *piṭe* (*piṭe*-) to quit (as work), allow, permit, drive (as horse or cart), dispatch, send, put forth, produce (as fruits or flowers), stop a cart and loosen the bullocks; be loosened, separated, part, cease, stop, halt, settle, go away; *n.* (also *biḍa*, *biḍi*) loosening, state of being loose; *biḍuvike* leaving, giving up, etc.; *biḍuvu*, *biḍuha*, *biḍuhu* leaving, etc.; *biḍate* leaving space or room, space, interval, cessation, intermission; *biḍadi* lodgings provided for visitors; *biḍavu* leaving, leaving space, space, room, interval; *biḍiku*, *biḍuku* separation, a crack; *biḍike* interval, etc.; *biḍisu* to loosen, cause to leave, remove, cast out, liberate, separate what is entangled, let grow, pull off, pluck; *biṭt-ēru* missile weapon, dart, javelin; *biḍāra* halting or dwelling place, house, lodgings; *biḍike* halting or resting place, camp; *biḍu* leaving, leave, dismissal, discharging, halting, stopping, halting place, camp, house. *Koḍ. buḍ* (*buḍuv*-, *buṭt*-) to release, let go, let out; *buḍit* (*buḍiti*-) to make to let go, release oneself, cause (cattle) to be released; *bu-ḍi* hut of a toddy-tapper. *Tu. buḍupuni* to put forth or away from, leave, forsake, quit, give up, let go, leave alone, shoot, discharge, remit, dispense with, deduct, leave out, dismiss, send away, cease, desist, terminate, set to, set on (as men to work, dogs to fight), uncover, expose, make bare as any part of the body, become loose, dishvelled; *buḍalē* ease, freedom; *buḍāra* temporary abode, lodging; *buḍuḡaḍē* liberty, release, freedom; *buḍudāli* rover, libertine; *buḍupāvu* to loosen, untie, release, emancipate, deliver; *biḍu*, *biḍu* manor-house, mansion, residence of a headman. *Te. viḍu* to be loosened or untied, separate, part with; *viḍugara* release, liberation; *viḍucu* to leave, quit, abandon, give up, renounce, relinquish, resign, release, set free or at liberty, liberate; *viḍudala* leaving, release, liberation; *viḍupu* leaving, quitting, release, liberation; *viḍumara* leaving, release; *viḍā-diyu* to separate, disjoin, take off, untie, disentangle, extricate, unravel; *viḍā-drokku*, *viḍan-ādu* to leave or leave off,

give up, discard; *viḍi* separate, distinct, vacant, single, odd, spare; *viḍiḡa* separately, distinctly, loosely, singly; *viḍidala* halting place; *viḍipineu* to get or see released, cause to be liberated, extricate; *viḍiyu* to halt or stay temporarily, lodge; be loosened; *viḍu* to be loosened, unfastened, untied; *n. town*, city, camp; *viḍucu* to leave off, give up; *veḍalu* to go or come out, set forth, start; *veḍal(u)cu* to send out; *veḍalineu* to take out, send; *veḷlu* to go, depart, start, set out, pass, elapse; *veḷlā* out (in *cpds.*); *veḷlādiyu* to bring or force out, etc. *Go. (Mu.) virc*- to leave; *virc*- to divorce; (Ma.) *viṭe*- to leave, abandon; (M.) *viṭsānā* to abandon, loosen; (Ko.) *viṭs*- to abandon; (L.) *viṭsānā*, *vṛcānā* to leave, forsake, loosen (*Voc.* 3252). *Koṇḍa viṭs* (-t-) to leave, abandon, release, liberate; *viḍi* separately; unmarried, unattached. *Kur. biechmā* to let go (cattle), release (a prisoner), let go, relax one's grip, let loose (as dog), send (policeman after). *Malt. bicre* to let go, put in, give. *Br. biṭing* to throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed; come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out (or with 5430 *Ta. viṭu*). / Cf. *Skt. avamocana*- inn (*Bhāgavatapurāṇa* 10.5.20; calque of *Ta. viṭuti*; George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, p. 279, n. 9); cf. *Mar. biḍār* house, household, lodgings. DED(S, N) 4419, DEDS 873.

5394 *Ta. viṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be very angry, burst into rage. *Ka. biḍaya* anger, wrath. *Kur. bergā* misanthrope, unsociable. Cf. 5476 *Ma. veṭiyuka*. DED 4420.

5395 *Ta. viṭṭam* cross-beam, diameter, anything put across. *Ma. viṭṭam*, *piṭṭam* cross-beam, tie, beam of a roof, diameter. *Ka. (UNR) biṭṭa* cross-beam (said to be used in Coorg). *Koḍ. buṭṭa* ceiling joist. DED (S, N) 4421.

5396 *Ta. viṇ* sky, heaven, cloud; *viṇṭu* id., wind, air; *viṇṇavan* celestial being, Arhat. *Ma. viṇṇu* sky, heaven; *viṇṇavar* gods. *Te. vinu*, *vinnu*, *minu*, *minnu* sky. *Malt. biṇye* the name of the god of thunder and lightning. Cf. 4876 *Ta. miṇ*. DED 4422.

5397 *Ta. vimmu* (*vimm*-) to swell, become enlarged, extend, expand, increase, be full, open as a flower; *n. weight*, burden; *vimmal* being puffed up or swollen, elation of spirits. *Ka. biṇ* stoutness, bigness, heaviness; *biṇite* ponderousness, strength, force; *biṇṇitu*, *biṇṇitu* that which is stout, big, or heavy; *biṇṇu* largeness, stoutness, heaviness, hugeness, gravity, dignity; *biṇṇida* a stout, heavy, venerable man; *biṇṇimage*, *biṇṇmane* firmly, tightly, loudly, powerfully; *biṇṇmanisi* a pregnant woman; *biṇṇmu* largeness, greatness, pride. *Tu. biṇṇimage*, *biṇṇmane* tightly, firmly. DED 4423.

5398 *Ta. vitappu* desire; *vituppu* id., longing; *vitumpu* (*vitumpi*-) to desire, long

for, hanker after. *Ma. vitampuka* to long for. *Ka. bede*, *beda* heat, rutting, ruttness, sensual longing. *Koḍ. bede* intercourse of animals (not cattle). *Te. veda* the rutting season; *vedāvu* a cow in heat or ready for the bull. DED 4424.

5399 *Ta. vitappu* trembling, agitation, haste; *vitappu* fear; *vitalai* trembling, shivering; *vitāru* (*vitāri*-) to tremble, be agitated, be shaky; *n. trembling*, shaking, agitation; *vitir* (-v-, -nt-) to shake, shiver; (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble, quiver, be afraid, shake, brandish as a sword, shake out, throw off; *vitirppu* trembling, shaking, shivering from fear, tremor, fear; *vituppu* trembling, tremor, haste, hurly-burly; *vitumpu* (*vitumpi*-) to tremble, hasten; *n. trembling*; *vetir* (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble; *n. trembling*; *vetirppu* fear, trembling, confusion, a symptom of anger. *Ma. vitukkuka* to be overhasty; *vitumpuka* to begin to cry (as children). From DED 4425.

5400 *Ta. vitir* (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, throw about, sprinkle. *Ma. vitāruka* to scatter, strew (as seed). *Ko. vid* (*vidy*-) to throw (water in a handful). *Ka. biḍir(u)* to be scattered or spread about; scatter about, spread about, throw about. *Te. viduru*, *vidulu* to fall or drop upon, (K. also) be scattered; *vidur(u)cu*, *vidrucu*, *vidul(u)cu* to cause to fall or drop down, shake off, (K. also) scatter; *vidalincu* to shake off, beat off, dust; *n. vidalimpu*. *Go. (Ph.) vidarkānā*, *bidarkānā* to scatter (*Voc.* 2543). *Koṇḍa vidli* (-t-) to spill. *Kuṭi* viti scattered, dispersed. *Kur. biḍṛānā* to scatter about in disorder, spread all over; *reṭi* or *pass*, *biḍṛānā*. *Malt. biḍṛare* to be dispersed; *biḍṛetre* to disperse. / Cf. 5401 *Ta. vittu*. DED(S) 4426.

5400A *Kol. (SR.) vidg*- to trample. *Nk. vidg*- id. *Go. (M.) vlgānā* id.; *caus. viḡāhānā* (*Voc.* 3237); (G. Mu. Ko.) *viḡk*-, (Ma.) *viḡk*- to trample (*Voc.* 3262). Cf. 5420 *Pa. virc*-. DED(S) 4427.

5401 *Ta. vittu* (*vitti*-), *viccu* (*vicci*-) to sow, spread, broadcast; *vittu* seed, semen; *viccu* seed; *vitali* (-pp-, -tt-) to sow seed, publish, deliver, throw; *n. seed*, testicle; *vitaippu* sowing. *Ma. vittu* seed, semen; *vitekka* to sow seed; *vita* sowing, sowing season, grain sown; *vitar* seed. *Ko. vit* (*vit*-) to sow; vit seed; *vitān* time of sowing. *To. pīt* (*pīty*-) to sow; pīt seed. *Ka. bittu* to put seeds, sow; *bittu*, *bitta*, *birtu* seed; *bittige*, *bittane* act of sowing; *bede* seed, sowing. *Koḍ. bitt* (*bitti*-) to sow, scatter; *bittī* seed selected for sowing. *Tu. bittuni*, *buttuni* to sow seed; *bittu* seed, testicles; *bittigē*, *bittē* sowing; *biḍē* a particular sort of seed; *butte* semen virile. *Te. vittu* to sow; *n. seed*, testicle; *vittanamu* seed, testicle; *veda* sowing. *Kol. vitānam* seed; (Kin.) *vit*- to sow broadcast. *Nk. vit*- to sow; *vitānam* seed. *Pa. vit*- to sow; *vittid* (*pl. vittil*) seed, semen. *Ga.*

(Oll.) vit- to sow; (S.) vit- id.; viti seed. *Go.* (Tr.) witāna to sow broadcast; (W.) witāna, (M.) vitāna, (A. Mu. Ma.) vit- to sow (*Voc.* 3264); (W. SR.) vijā, (M. L.) vija seed (*Voc.* 3239). *Konda* vit- to sow; viti seed. *Pe.* vit- (-t) to sow. *Maṇḍ.* vit- id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 57) vitkā semen. *Kuwi* (F.) vicaṇa id.; (S.) bitza, (Su.) bica, (Isr.) bica seed. *Malt.* bīci id. (Go.), Kuwi, and Malt. words for 'seed' may be < IA.) Cf. 5400 *Ta.* vitir. DED(S) 4428.

5402 *Ta.* vimmu (vimmi-) to heave a sob, be in distress; vimmam sobbing, distress; vimmal id., despondency. *Ma.* vimuka to sob, throb, palpitate; vimmiṭṭam, vimmiṭṭam difficulty of breathing, hiccup. DED 4429.

5403 *Ta.* viya (-pp-, -nt-) to wonder, be proud, wonder at, esteem, admire, praise, extol, compliment; viyappam, viyappu amazement, surprise, admiration. *Tu.* bediyuni to be surprised; bedē surprise, astonishment, miracle. DED 4430.

5404 *Ta.* viyam extensiveness, height; viyal greatness, width, expansion, extension, vastness, abundance; viyalu wide, open space; viyaṇ greatness, vastness, excellence; vey excess. *Ma.* viyam extension. *Te.* veyi, veyl, veyyi (*pl.* vēlu) a thousand (M. K. Ch. also vēyu, veyu); vēna-vēlu (M. K. Ch. also vēnaku vēlu) thousands by thousands; (M. K. Ch.) vēla koladi many (i.e. kolādi, for which see 1827(b); lit. count of thousands); (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty, summary of his paper in *Bhārati*, March 1968). *Go.* (LuS.) weeya high. DED(N) 4431.

5405 *Ta.* viyam command, order, sending a person on his way; viyaṇ-koḷ to obey orders, submit; viyaṇ-koḷ command; optative mood of verbs; viyavan servant, person in authority, headman, strong, bold man. *Ka.* besa performance of prescribed acts, act of worship, demand, order, injunction, questioning, asking, inquiry; besasu to order, command, tell, declare, request, grant; besana order, command. DED 4432.

5406 *Ta.* viraku, viravu expedient, contrivance, cleverness, prudence, tact, discretion, discriminatory knowledge; virakuḷi *adv.* in order. *Te.* veravu way, mode, method, contrivance, device, expedient, skill, cleverness, adroitness, cunning, means of living, livelihood; veravari clever or skillful person; veravidi one who has no cleverness or skill. DED 4433.

5407 *Ta.* viracu (viraci-) to crowd together, join, unite (*intr.*); virāvu (virāvi-) to mix, mingle, join, unite, approach, draw near, be united, joined, be mingled, mixed; cultivate friendship, keep company; *n.* mixture; viraval mixing, mixture. *Ma.* virakuka, virakkuka to mix. *Ka.* berasu, berisu to mingle together, mix, unite, join; be mixed, be united with; berasuha mingling, etc.; berake, berike state of being united, mixed, or mingled, union, mixture, combination;

bere to be joined or united, join, be mingled or mixed, associate with. *Tu.* birāvuni, birasuni, berasuni to mix, mingle compound; beravuni to be mixed, mingled; birakē, berakē mixture, compound; berasu admixture. *Te.* berayu to happen, occur, be or exist, spread, attain, reach, (K. also) mix, join; verasi total, whole, sum. *Go.* (Tr.) rānjāna to be mixed (of ingredients) (< *vrāñc-; *Voc.* 3018, so corrected). *Kur.* birxnā to help to some more at meals, cook some accessory ingredient along with the main article of food, mix several kinds of seeds (esp. for sowing); *refl. and pass.* birxnā; birxi mixture of rice and mārwā used in rice-beer brewing. *Malt.* birge to mix, add, join; birgre to be mixed, be joined, keep company with. DED(S) 4434.

5408 *Ta.* viracu, viricu, virucu large sebesten; viriyan common sebesten. *Ma.* viriśu a tree. *Te.* virigi *Cordia sebestena*. Cf. 3627 *Ta.* naṇuvili. DED(S) 4435.

5409 *Ta.* viral finger, toe; finger's breadth; (Koll.) veraṭṭi finger. *Ma.* viral finger, toe; inch. *Ko.* verl finger, toc. *To.* pe- id. *Ka.* beral, beral id.; tip of an elephant's trunk. *Koḍ.* bera finger, toe. *Tu.* birelu, berelu, (B-K. also) pirelu id. *Kor.* (O.) berolu, (M.) berli finger. *Te.* v(r)ēlu finger, toe; inch. *Kol.* vende finger, toe. *Nk.* vende finger. *Pa.* vanda (*pl.* vandē) id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) vande id. *Go.* (Tr.) wirinj, warēnj finger, toe; (L.) vers, (M.) viṭasku (*pl.*), verēnj, (A.) varanj, (Ma.) varnj(i) (*pl.* varsku), (Ko.) varnj finger (*Voc.* 3194). *Konḍa* (BB, K.) ṛaska finger, toe; (K., dial.) ṛeska, verška finger. *Pe.* vacka id. *Maṇḍ.* vehpe id. *Kui* vanju (*pl.* vaska) finger, toe, thumb. *Kuwi* (F.) vwanjū (*pl.* vwaška), (S.) wansu (*pl.* waska), (Su. Isr.) vanju (*pl.* vaska), (P.) verma finger. DED (S, N) 4436.

5410 *Kui* vira, vire, (K.) vira'a, vira earth, soil. *Kuwi* (P. T.) vir'a, (Su.) i'ira, (F.) i'ra, (S.) i'ira, (Mah., p. 94) wirhā, wirgā, wirkā id.; (Isr.) i'ira id., gravel. DEDS 874.

5410A *Ta.* virāli Jamaica switch sorrel, *Dodonaea viscosa*. *Ma.* (Lush.) virāli id. *Ko.* vala-ry id. *To.* pašo-r id. DED 4437.

5411 *Ta.* viri (-v-, -nt-) to expand, spread out, open, unfold, be loosened, split, crack, burst asunder; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to expand, unfold, untie, loosen; *n.* expanse, fullness; virical split, crack, rent; virippu spreading, opening out; viriyal expanse, blossoming, wreath of flowers; virivu expansion, breadth, width, split, crack. *Ma.* viriyuka to expand, open, blow (of flowers), be hatched; viri what is expanded, veil, awning; viriccal split, gap, hatching; virivu expansion, breadth; virikka to expand (*tr.*), spread, hatch; virituka to open; virippu bedding. *To.* pīry- (pīrs-) (hair) is parted, (bag, umhrella) is opened; (pīrc-) to part (hair), open (bag,

umbrella, etc.). *Ka.* biri to burst open, be rent asunder, expand, open, blossom; *n.* bursting, opening, fissure crack; are-viri, are-biri to be half-opened (as a flower; for are 'half' see 229); biriku, biruku, biravu, biruvu cleft, fissure; bircu, biccu to become loose, untied, cracked, broken; loosen, untie, open, give up, leave; *n.* loosening, becoming loose, being separated; biccata state of being opened or wide, of being extended; biccariśu to spread out, extend; biccarike expansion, spreading. *Koḍ.* biri- (biriv-, birinj-) to open (jackfruit), dismantle (house); (birip-, biric-) to spread (leaves, blanket). *Tu.* biriyuni to split, crack, burst (*intr.*); birikuni to scatter, disperse, shed; birikē crack, chunk, gap; beranka cleft, chunk; berankappu, bera(ñ)kappi, berakanu cracks on the sole of the foot; biccuni to burst, fly open, become loosened; biccavuni to open, unfasten, split; biccāta bursting, breaking or flying open; biccely broken, split, cracked; bicca unsheathed (as a weapon). *Te.* viriyu to open (*intr.*), expand, blow, break, burst, be loosened, untied, dishevelled, scattered, removed; viri flower, blossom; expanded, opened, loosened; araviri half-opened (as a flower, etc.); a half-opened bud, state of being half-opened; virivi, viriviḍi extent, width; vippu to open, untie, loosen; *adj.* open, extended, extensive; viccu to open (*intr.*), burst; open (*tr.*), untie, loosen, leave; *adj.* unsheathed; vijju to spread (*intr.*); ? (K.) vikku to become loose, slack; virugu, virugu to break, go to pieces; *n.* breaking; virigi soil abounding in cracks; virucu, virucu to break (*tr.*); virupu, virupu breaking; vrllu to go to pieces. *Pa.* virng- to be loosened; virkip- (virkit-) to loosen. *Go.* (Ma.) viri- to be broken, smashed; *tr.* viri?; (SR.) viriyāna to expose; (Mu.) virih- to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 3251); (W. Ph.) rikāna to spread out (grain) (*Voc.* 3036); (ASu.) rik- to scatter, sow seeds; (Koya Su.) viri- (flower) to blossom; virp- to spread (*tr.*). *Konḍa* virag māl- (-it-) braid to become loose; vir(i)s- (-t-) to open (as a book), lay open. *Pe.* vir- (-t-) to collapse, fall in ruin; virpa- (-t-) to demolish. *Maṇḍ.* virā- to fall down, collapse (house). *Kui* vringa (vringi-) to fall to pieces, be loosened, dispersed; *n.* disintegration; bringi brangi dispersed, broken up; bringi brangi inba to be dispersed, broken up; viriva (vrit-) to be dismantled, broken up, worn out; *n.* disintegration; viripka (< vrik-p-; vrik-) to pull to pieces, untie, loosen, disperse; *n.* dismantling, unfastening, dismissing; birasakali scattered, dispersed. *Kuwi* (F.) vir- to fall in ruin; (Kasipur) vrik- to take off, dismantle (thatch); ? (F.) briali to go off with a report; (Isr.) vij- (-it-) to break into small pieces. *Kur.* berrā (birryā) to get out of shape by expanding sideways or falling under one's own weight (as an earthen vessel when unbaked, a mud wall, a ball of wax, a heap of manure when very wet). / Cf. Skt. ara-vinda-lotus (esp. *Ka.* are-viri, *Te.* ara-viri); Mayrhofer, s.v. DED(S, N) 4438.

5412 *Ta.* viri pannier, pack-saddle. *Ma.* viri pack-saddle. *Ko.* viry id. DED 4439.

5413 *Ta.* viri, viriyan viper; (Tinn.) virusu id. *Ma.* viriyan id. DED 4440.

5414 *Ta.* virutu title, banner, trophy, badge of victory, pedigree, genealogy. *Ma.* virutu valour, prize gained by conquest, trophy, blazon, family device; virutan an accomplished warrior. *Ka.* biridu, biruda, birudu panegyric, praise, an honorary distinctive mark, badge of honour, distinction, developed power, valour; birida man of distinction, etc. *Tu.* birdy, birdoligē badge of honour, show, display, prestige. *Te.* birudamu, birudu title or mark of honour or distinction, badge, motto, vow, resolution, undertaking, a strong, powerful, or capable person. / Cf. Skt. biruda-, viruda- laudatory poem or panegyric. DED 4441.

5415 *Ta.* viruntu feast, banquet, guest, new comer, newness, freshness; viruntinaṇ new comer, guest; *pl.* viruntinaṇ, viruntar. *Ma.* virunnu entertainment, feast, number of guests, visit; virunnaṇ guest, new comer. *Ko.* vid a-ḷ man visiting from another village, esp. for festival; *fem.* vida-c. *Ka.* birdu, biddu banquet, feasting, meal; birdaṇa, biddaṇa, biddana, biddina invitation to dinner, banquet, feasting, entertainment, meal; biddina, bidduna guest, relative by marriage; (K²) birdina guest. *Tu.* binne kinsman, relative, guest. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) burde relative. *Kor.* (O.) birdi marriage; binneri guests. *Te.* vindu entertainment, treat, feast; guest, relation; vinta strangeness, newness; wonderful, strange, foreign. *Go.* (Tr.) wartōl, (W.) wartāl, (SR.) vertāl guest (*Voc.* 3291). *Konḍa* (K., p. 107) vindu feast. *Kui* breenju stranger (or with 5548). DED(S, N) 4442.

5416 *Ta.* virumpu (virumpi-) to wish, desire, long for, covet, love, like, think intensely of; viruppam, viruppu desire, liking, love, affection, attachment; viruppan one who has desires, one who likes, lover. *Ma.* virumpuka to wish; viruppu desire. DED 4443.

5417 *Ta.* virai (-pp-, -nt-) to be speedy, swift, rapid, hurry, hasten, be intent, eager, be perturbed, disturbed in mind; viraiṇu swiftness, celerity, dispatch. *Ma.* virayuka to be eager, make haste; viravu speed, haste. *Te.* pern, perḍern quickly. *Ka.* beragu haste, speed, expedition, importunity, impertinence, rudeness. *Koḍ.* beria quickly, soon. *Tu.* birsu velocity. *Kui* vira swift, quick. DED(S) 4444.

5418 *Ta.* virai (-pp-, -tt-) to sow, spread abroad, disseminate; *n.* seed of plants, testicle; virappu sowing. *Ma.* vira seed of herbs. DED 4445.

5419 *Ko.* viki olive. *To.* pišky wild olive. *Olea bournei*. DED 4446.

5420 *Pa. virc-* to thresh. *Ga.* (Oll.) *virs-* (S.) *virc-* to thresh paddy. *Go.* (Tr.) *wissānā* to thresh grain with bullocks; (W.) *wissānā* (Ph.) *vissānā* (A. Ko.) *viss-* (G. Ma. Mu. S.) *vis-* to thresh (*Voc.* 3261). *Pe. vih-* (*vist-*) to trample, thresh with feet (men). *Kui vihpā* (*viht-*) to separate corn from the ear by treading or threshing; *n.* threshing. *Kuwi* (Su.) *vih-* (*vist-*) to stamp, tread; (F.) *vissali* (*vist-*) to mix by trampling; (S.) *wih'-*, *wihinai* to trample; (Isr.) *vih-* (*vist-*) to step on, tread, trample. Cf. 5400A *Kol. vidg-*. DED(S) 4447.

5421 *Ta. vil* (*virp-*, *virr-*) to sell, put on sale, be sold; *vilai* selling, sale, price, cost, value; *virral*, *virpanai* selling, sale. *Ma. vila* sale, price, value; *vilka* to sell; *vilpana* sale; *vilpikka* to cause to sell. *Ko. vel* price, cost. *To. pil* price. *Ka. bil*, *bili* to sell, buy; *bili*, *bele* price, cost. *Kođ. bele* cost. *Tu. bilē*, *belē* price, value, worth. *Te. vil(u)cu* to sell, buy; *viluva*, *vela* price, value, cost. DED 4448.

5422 *Ta. vil* bow; *villan*, *villavan*, *villōn*, *villi* archer; *villār*, *villōr* bowmen; *villiyar* id., *Irulās*; *villimai*, *vinmai* skill in archery. *Ma. vil*, *villu* bow; *villan*, *villi* archer. *Ko. vilu* bow. *To. piš* id. *Ka. bil*, *billu* id. *Kođ. billi* id. *Tu. billu*, *biru* id. *Te. vilu*, *villu* (*pl. viṇḍlu*) id.; *vilukādu* Bowman. *Kol.* (Hislop) *vil* bow. *Pa. vil* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *viṇḍ*, (S.) *viṇḍu* id. *Go.* (M.) *vil*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *vil* id. (*Voc.* 3256). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *vil* id. *Pe. vil* (*pl. -ku*) id., bow-like instrument for carding cotton. *Maṇḍ. vil* (*pl. -ke*) bow, *Kui vidu*, *vilu* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *vellu*, (Su. P.) *vellu*, (Isr.) *velu* (*pl.* in all *velka*) id. *Br. bil* id. / Cf. *Sgh. vil*, *vili* id. DED(S) 4449.

5423 *Ta. vilaku* (*vilaki-*) to withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, separated, move, go, be far off, be in periods; throw, cast, separate from (*tr.*); *vilaṅku* (*vilaṅki-*) to lie athwart, be transverse, change, become different, withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, be separated, move, hinder, obstruct, pull up and remove, slay, destroy, throw, let pass; *n.* that which is transverse, across, or crosswise, beast or bird as having bodies not erect but horizontal, deer, fetters, shackles, manacles, difference, obstruction, hindrance, hill; *vilaṅkal* lying athwart or across, hill; *vilakku* (*vilakki-*), *vilakku* (*vilakki-*), *vilattu* (*vilatti-*) to turn aside, divert, avert, prevent, cause to leave, put out of the way, forbid, prohibit, check, retard, obstruct, inset, fix, change, dismiss as from a post, eschew, discard, remove, repudiate, controvert, separate; *n.* prohibition, seclusion, rule of exception, hindrance, obstruction, menses, error, fault; *vilakkam* sparseness as of plants placed apart, separation, menses, desertion of a place, prohibition; *vilakkaṭi* that which is prohibited, that which is contrary, that which is an exception, obstacle, excommunication, expulsion; *vilaṅki* hedge, fence; *vilattai*

separation; *vilatti* sparseness, not being close. *Ma. vilakkam* prohibition, thwarting; *vilakku* separation as during menstruation, prohibition, interdict, embargo; *vilakkuka* to separate, excommunicate, prevent, prohibit, cross out in writing; *vilaṅhuka* to go aside, fall across, cross over, fall foul of, be transverse; *vilaṅha* across, athwart; *vilaṅhu* what is across, a cross-iron, fetters; *vilaṅhal* crossing, hill. *Te.* (K.) *vilu* to be separated, leave. DED(S) 4450.

5424 *Ta. vilavila* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to tremble exceedingly; *velavela* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to quake, tremble (as one's limbs). *Ma. vilakkam* cramp, stitch. *Ko. vil vilk in-* (*id-*) there is fear or apprehension (for person [*dat.*], e.g. when alone in jungle). *Ka. vili* sound in imitation of convulsive movements; *vilivilisu* to be convulsed, shake with irregular spasms. *Te. vilavila* convulsion, trembling; *vilavilalaḍu* to tremble. *Kui viḍa* (*viḍi-*) to throw the limbs about, jerk to and fro, sway violently, plunge; *pl. action viṭka* (*viṭki-*). *Kuwi viḍ-* (*-it-*) (*ṭ-*) to stir, (Isr.) move; (Isr.) *viṭ-* (*-h-*) to shift, shake (*tr.*); (F.) *vithali* to shake; (S.) *widh'nai* to stir, shake; *wit-* to tremble; *with'nai* to hurtle; *mōpa with'nai* to shrug (cf. 5122). DED(S, N) 4451.

5425 *Ta. vilavu*, *vila* sides of the body, rib. *Ma. vilavu* side, chest. DED 4452.

5426 *Ta. villaṅkam* bar, impediment, difficulty, trouble, distress, charge or encumbrance on properties, defect in title to properties, contest, dispute, claim; *villaṭai* adversity, distress, impediment, enmity. *Ma. villaṅkam* contest, wrangling; adversity, difficulty. *To. pilogm* (*obl. pilogt-*) worry. *Ka. vilaga* incongruity, unsuitableness, inconsistency, discordance, discrepancy. DED 4453.

5427 *Ta. viṛā*, *viṛavu* festive occasion, festival, celebration; *viṛavar* those who celebrate a festival. *Ma. viṛā* festival. *Ir.* (Zvelebil 1980) *vilā-* id. DED 4454.

5428 *Ta. viṛal* darbha grass, a kind of sedge, cuscus (*Andropogon muricatus*); *vetṭi*, *vetṭi-vēr* cuscus grass. *Ma. viṛal* a vermifuge plant, *Erycibe paniculata* or *Murraya*; *Embellia ribes*. *Ka. biṛil* name of a plant. *Te. vidavali*, *vaṭṭi*, *vaṭṭi-vēru* cuscus grass, *A. muricatus*. / Cf. Skt. *virāṇa*, *virāṇa*-id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13057); with *Ma. viṛal*, cf. Skt. *vidāṅga-Embellia ribes* (ibid., no. 11715). DED 4455.

5429 *Ta. viri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to open the eyes, wake from sleep, gaze, shine, be clear; *n.* (also *miṛi*) eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom; *virippu* waking up, vigilance; *miṇṇai* apple of the eye; (Tinn.) *mulu* to open the eyes; *n.* eyeball. *Ma. miṛi* eyeball, eye; *miṛikka* to look up, look at, cast looks, open the eyes wide. *Ka.* (K.) *mil*, *miḷa* blinking; *miḷmilane* in a staring manner; *miḷa miḷa noḍu* to look at staringly. *Tu.* (B-K.) *bulāvu*, *bulāvu* to open as the eyes. *Koṇḍa birp-* to blink. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *miṇi miṇi sinu ki-* to look carefully,

watchfully. Cf. 5084 *Go. mi-* / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *biḷālā*-eyeball. DED(S, N) 4456.

5430 *Ta. viṛu* (*-v-*, *-nt-*), *viṛ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to fall, fall down, descend, fall sick, be destroyed, die; *viṛu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*), *viṛ* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cause to fall down, throw down, cause to die; *viṛutu* (*viṛutti-*), *viṛtu* (*viṛtti-*) to cause to fall; *viṛal* act of falling; *viṛuppu* anything cast off; *viṛvu* falling, descending; *viṛccai* fault, defect; *viṛpu* twig, small stick. *Ma. viṛuka* to fall, fall off, be passed (as urine), perish; *viṛikka* to cause to fall; *viṛtuka* id., make water; *viṛkka* to put off clothes; *viṛukka* to fell, put off as clothes; *viṛca* fall, failure, ruin; *viṛpu* filthy clothes (esp. menstruous). *Ko. viṛ-* (*viṛt-*) to fall; *vi-k-* (*vi-ky-*) to let fall, fell; *vi-i* serious illness. *To. piḍ-* (*piḍṭ-*) to fall, (animal) dies; *pi-ṣk-* (*pi-ṣky-*) to kill (animal); *pi-ṣk* sickness. *Ka. biṛ* (*biṛd-*, *bird-*, *bidd-*) to fall, die; *biṛ(i)cu*, *biṛisu* to cause to fall; *biṛ* prostration from disease. *Kođ. bu-i-* (*bu-v-*, *budd-*) to fall; *buddu-* (*buddaṇ-*) to lie down; *bu-k-* (*bu-ki-*) to fell (tree), pour. *Tu. būruni* to fall, die. *Kor.* (M.) *būlu*, (T.) *būru* to fall. *Te. biddu* to die. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) *miṛāṇā* to fall (*Voc.* 2826); (Ph.) *miṛāṇā* to cause to fall, fell; (Tr.) *miṛitāṇā* to throw down violently (*Voc.* 2858); (Koya Su.) *mi-* to fall. *Kui viṛva* (*viṛt-*) to descend hill or mountain; *viṛpa* (*viṛpt-*) to cause to descend, bring down. *Kuwi* (F.) *brīali* to topple over. *Br. biṛiṅ* to come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out; throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed (or with 5393 *Ta. viṛu*). Cf. 5431 *Ta. viṛutu*. DED(N) 4457.

5431 *Ta. viṛutu*, *viṛutu*, *viṛ* aerial root as of the banyan. *Ma. viṛutu* air-root; *viṛuvēr* falling root as of a banyan tree; *vēṭu* root growing from a branch; *uṛi* falling roots of a fig tree. *Ka. biṛal* root that grows downwards from the branches of a banyan and other trees, pendent root; *ūde* pendent root of a banyan tree. *Te. ūda* aerial root of banyan. Cf. 5430 *Ta. viṛu*. DED 4458.

5432 *Ta. vil* (*vilv-*, *viṇ-*) to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, crack, split; burst, be at variance, become clear, be separated from; *vilikai* leaving; *villal* separation, unfolding as of a flower; *vilavu* (*vilavi-*) to split, burst asunder; *n.* cleft, crack. *Ma. vilḷuka* to burst open, crack, break; *villal* hollow, rent; *vilḷu* crack, aperture; *viluruka* to split, open; *vilurkka* to open, unfold, spread. *Tu. bulluni*, *bulluni* a sore or wound to enlarge; crack, slit; *bullāvuṇi* to enlarge a sore, etc., split, make a crack; *buluni* to be open. *Pa. velṅ-* to spread (sore, etc.); *velkip-* (*velkit-*) to spread (*tr.*), expand. *Go.* (Ko.) *vir-* to crack (e.g. earth in dry weather) (*Voc.* 3253); *viṛp-* to spread out (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3255). *Koṇḍa viṛ-* (*-it-*) to become separated; *viṛp-* to separate by tearing apart. *Pe. razba-* (earth) to crack. *Kui vlēnda* (*vlēndi-*), (*Gramm.*) *vlēnda* (*vlēndi-*) to rise, expand, swell, distend;

pl. action vlētkā (*vlētki-*); *vlēpa* (*vlēt-*) to swell, distend; *vlēpka* (< *vlēk-p-*; *vlēkt-*) to cause to expand, stretch, widen out. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ray-* (*-it-*) to be cracked (stone); (Isr.) *ṛay-* (*-it-*) to crack, (boil) to burst; (F.) *raiyaḷi*, (S.) *lainai* to, burst. *Kur. belbelmā* to be gaping (of a wound), open to the quick, be swollen and suppurating. DED(S) 4459.

5433 *Ta. vil* (*vilv-*, *viṇ-*) to say, tell, reveal, make known; *vilampu* (*vilampi-*) to speak, say, proclaim openly, make public, reveal; *n.* word, speech; *vilamparam* advertisement, proclamation, notice, publication; *vilappu* saying; *vilari* the sixth note of the gamut; *vilī* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to say, speak; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) id., summon, sing, roar, shout; *n.* sound, song, word, speech, shout of excitement, frenzy, or joy, call; *vilippu* sound, calling, shouting; *vilivu* warriors' shout, war-cry; *vilār* (*vilari-*) to call. *Ma. vilampuka* to divulge; *vilamparam* proclamation, publication; *vilī* call, cry, summons; *vilikka* to call, invite. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) *belki* speech. *To. piṭy-* (*piṭc-*) to utter long, high shout of joy or triumph; *n.* expression of joy. *Tu. bulpuni*, *bul(i)puni* to cry aloud, shout, exclaim; *buḷu*, *bulpu* cry, lamentation, noise of any animal or bird, clamour; *bulkaḍeni* to cry as from fear or being possessed of a demon; *bulkaḍu* crying passionately, bawling. *Kor.* (T.) *burpi* to cry. *Te. vilamparamu* notification, publication. Cf. 4195 *Ta. piṭṭu*. DED(N) 4460.

5434 *Ta. vilampu* (*vilampi-*) to serve food; ? *vilampu* boiled rice. *Ma. vilampuka* to distribute food, serve out; *vilampam* one who superintends the distribution, esp. in victualling houses; *vilampikka*, *vilappikka* to ask for more food. DED 4461.

5435 *Ta. vilākam* battlefield, surrounding area. *Ma. vilākam* battlefield, garden. DED 4462.

5436 *Ta. vilimpu* border, edge, rim, brink, margin, eyelid; *vaṭimpu* border, edge (as of a garment), blade (as of a knife), extremity (as of the foot), eaves, edge of a roof. *Ma. vilimpu*, *vilumpu*, *velumpu* edge, margin, border or hem of a cloth, eyelid; *veluti* margin. DED 4463.

5437 *Ta. vilai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be produced, be productive, result, mature, ripen (as grain), occur; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to raise, cause to grow, produce, bring into being; *n.* growth, ripening, produce, crop, yield; *vilaiccal* produce, crop, yield, ripening grain, growth, ripening; *vilaiyul* produce, crop, maturing; *vilaivi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cause to grow, cultivate; *vilaiyu* growth, ripening, maturity, produce, crop, yield; *vilār* fertility. *Ma. vila* vegetation, crop of corn growing; *vilayuka* to grow, grow ripe, grow richly or to perfection, produce; *vilayikka* to cause to grow, cultivate; *vilaccal* produce of corn, etc., corn grown ripe; *vilavu* id., perfection. *Ko. vely-* (*vel-d-*) to grow, become fat, (grain) ripens; (*velt-*) to cause to grow;

veḷ crop. *To.* peḷ- (peḷ-) (food plants) grow, (persons) grow fat; (peḷ-) to grow (*tr.*); *peḷ*, *peḷ* crop. *Ka.* bele to grow as corn, grass, or trees, increase; bear a crop; *n.* growing, growth, produce, crop, standing corn, what is to grow, seed, seedlings; *beḷayisu*, *beḷasu*, *beḷeyisu*, *beḷesu* to cause to grow, increase, raise (crop), bring to maturity, rear, foster; *beḷeyuvike* growing; *beḷasu* growth, increase, crop of standing corn. *Koḍ.* boḷe- (boḷev-, boḷand-) to become full-grown (people, animals, fruit); *boḷat-* (boḷati-) to grow (*tr.*; plants); *boḷe* crop. *Tu.* buḷē, buḷē standing, growing corn, crop; *buleti*, *buleti* full-grown, ripe; *bulepini*, *bulepini*, *bulepuni*, *buleyuni*, *bulevuni*, *boḷepuni* to grow, ripen, be ripe; *bulepuḍuni*, *bulepāvuni* to make grow, rear, raise as a crop, etc.; *boḷacetyl* ripening. *Kor.* (O.) *boli* to grow; *bole* crop. *Te.* (K.) *velayu* to thrive, prevail; *belayu* to spread, (K. also) increase. DED 4464.

5438 *Ta.* vilaiy-āṭu to play, sport, gambol, do and act light-heartedly, be playful, humorous, or funny; *vilaiy-āṭal* play, sport; *vilaiy-āṭam*, *vilaiy-āṭu* id., pastime, recreation, that which is done with ease, fun. *Ma.* vilaiy-āṭuka to play; *vilay-āṭam*, *vilay-āṭu* sport, play. /? Cf. Skt. vilāsa-. DED 4465.

5439 *Ta.* viṛa (-pp-, -nt-) to be dense, close, be intense, abound, increase, conquer; *viṛappu* crowdedness, density, intensity, increase, strength, victory; *viṛal* victory, strength; *viṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to shiver (as from cold); (-pp-, -nt-) to grow stiff as from cold, become numb, shiver as from cold; *viṛappu* numbness, stiffness, shivering; *veṛi* (-pp-, -nt-) to stand stiff, stand on end as hair; *miṛai* (-pp-, -nt-) to become stiff, as a limb. *Ma.* viṛakka to become stiff as from cold; *viṛanna* inflexible; *viṛakkam* repugnance; *viṛa* tremor; *viṛekka* to shiver, tremble. *Ko.* veriv- (vert-) to become numb from exposure, insensate. *To.* per- (pert-) to feel cold. *Ka.* birasa, birasu, birisu, birusu, biru hardness, firmness, roughness, rudeness, vehemence, swiftness; *birī* firmness, etc., tightness, fastening as a door; *biru* to become stiff; *birubu*, *biruvu*, *biruhu* hardness, firmness, vehemence, etc.; *berē* to become firm or stiff as from cold, wind, rain, death, etc. *Tu.* bir-gāḷi tempest; *birsu* hard, stiff, rough. *Te.* birusu, birusu hard, stiff; hardness, stiffness; *birra* tightness; *birru* id., tension, hardness, stiffness, strictness, sternness, inflexibility; tight, hard, stiff, stern, inflexible; (K. also) *vb.* to become stiff (as hair); *virugu*, *virugu* to curdle. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 115) *beriv* solid; (p. 135) *bedir* ereng to be numb. DED (S, N) 4466.

5440 *Ta.* viṛaku firewood, fuel, sacrificial fuel; *viṛay* fuel, firewood. *Ma.* viṛuku firewood. *Ko.* verg id. *To.* (Mctz, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 17. 141) *berkh* id. (probably *perx*). *Tu.* *bejakirē* dried leaves used as fuel; *birinji* slender piece of firewood. *Kor.* (O. T.; LSB 12.8) *biji* firewood. *Go.* (G.) *verrki*, (Mu.) *vark*, (Ma.) *vahk*, *vehki*,

(Ko.) *verk* fuel, stick of firewood (*Voc.* 3288). *Koṇḍa* *vergu* (*pl.* *veRku*) firewood, fuel. *Pe.* *vezgu* (*pl.* *vesku*) id. *Mand.* *viyke* (*pl.* id. *Kui* *veju*, *veju* (*pl.* *veska*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *vegu* (*pl.* *veska*), (Su. Isr.) *vegu* (*pl.* *veska*), (P.) *vergu* (*pl.* *verka*) id.; (S.) *weggu*, *weska* dry wood. DED (S, N) 4467.

5441 *Ta.* viṛicu rocket. *Kz.* *birasu*, *biṛisu*, *biṛusu* whirring, what whirs, a rocket, cracker. *Tu.* *birsu* a kind of firework. *Te.* *birusū-grōvi* a kind of firework; *birusulu* a sort of firework called flower-pots. DED (S) 4468.

5442 *Te.* viṛugu to be counteracted; *viṛucu* to counteract; *viṛupu* counteraction, disenchantment. *Malt.* *beje* to cure by repeating spells. DED 4469.

5443 *Ta.* viṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become bewildered; *viṛaiṇṇu* bewilderment; *viṛuni* (-pp-, -tt-) to be dazed or bewildered; *viṛunai* bewilderment. *Ko.* *verk* state of being out of one's normal mind, esp. because of Kurumba magic. *Ka.* *biṛu* to be astounded; *beragu* amazement, astonishment, alarm, wandering or confusion of mind. *Tu.* *beragu* wonder, amazement; *beraguni* to be amazed, astonished. *Te.* *verāgu*, *verāgu* surprise, astonishment, amazement, wonder; *verāgu-paḍu*, *verāgu-paḍu* to be surprised or astonished; *verāgu-paracu*, *verāgu-paracu* to surprise, astonish, amaze. *Kui* *brā* confused, confounded, amazed, bewildered; *brā inba* to be confused, etc. Cf. 5465 *Ko.* *vekar*. DED 4470.

5444 *Ko.* *verg-* (vergy-) to be finished (work, desire); *verk-* (verky-) to finish (*tr.*; work, ceremony, desire, etc.); finish off (man by killing). *To.* *piṛx-* (piṛxy-) to be finished; *piṛk-* (piṛky-) to finish (work); *piṛy-* (piṛy-) to be used up, decrease (in number or quantity), (buffaloes or men of a clan) become extinct; (piṛc-) to use up. *Koṇḍa* *viz-* (-it-) to be finished; *vis-* (-t-) to finish. *Pe.* *viz-* (vist-) to be finished; *viḥ-* (vist-) *vispa-* to finish. *Mand.* *vij-* to finish (*intr.*), be finished, completed. *Kui* *viha* (vihi-) to be ended, finished, terminated, used up; *n.* termination. DED (S) 4471.

5445 *Ta.* viṛai action, deed, work, karma, evil deed; *viṛaiṇṇu* workers, artisans, artificers, agriculturists, smiths; *viṛaiṇṇu*, *viṛaiṇṇu* workers; *viṛaimai* nature of deed, property of functioning; *viṛaiyam* action, deed, karma. *Ma.* *vina* action, exertion, sin; *mīna* work. *Tu.* *benpini* to labour, work, cultivate; *binnana* work, labour; *benni*, *bennē* land under cultivation, agriculture. DED (S) 4473.

5446 *Ta.* vi (-v-, -nt-) to perish, cease, disappear, die, leave, deviate as from one's course; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; *n.* ruin, destruction, death, drooping, languishing, separation, removal; *vikkū* (vikkī-) to kill, destroy, ruin; *vivu* ruin, destruction, death, cradication,

removal, end, defect, flaw, interruption, interval; *vital* death. *Ka.* *bī* to end, cease, fail, fall away or off, fade, perish, die; *bikal* ending, etc.; *bigu* to go backwards, recede, retreat; *bisara* end, destruction. *Te.* *vīgu* to run away, move, step aside, (K. also) end, disappear; *vīka* flight, retreat; *visara* deficiency; *visara-paḍu*, *visara-pōvu* to be deficient, fail, be fruitless; *visaramu* useless, vain, fruitless ? *Go.* (Mu.) *vīc* tomb, grave; (Elwin) *wich* a dead man; *wich bati* disposal place for the dead (*Voc.* 3263). DED (S) 4474.

5447 *Ta.* vikkū (vikkī-) to strike. *Ma.* *vikkuka* to flog, hammer; *vikkū* blow. DED 4475.

5448 (a) *Ta.* viṇṇu (viṇṇi-) to increase in size, become enlarged, swell, be inflamed and swollen, grow, increase, be copious, excessive, be close, crowded, become tight, be tight; *viṇṇal* abundance; *vikkū* (vikkī-) to fill, urge, force out; tie up, bind, control, restrain, hinder; *n.* greatness, abundance; tying, tightness; *vikkam* enlargement, swelling, inflammation, contusion, drowsy, puffing of limbs, abundance, crowd, greatness, pride; bond, tie, trouble, obstacle, covering, packing, tightness; *viṇṇu* (viṇṇi-) to be abundant. *Ma.* *viṇṇuka* to swell, grow large, big; *vikkam* swelling, abscess, drowsy, throbbing of a wound or tumour, being puffed up with pride, anger; *virkuka* to swell, be inflated, arrogant; *caus.* *viṛipikka*. ? *Ko.* *vic-* (vic-) to talk impudently to a superior. *Ka.* *bigu* to become large, stout, bulky, or big, swell, behave proudly, be elated, rejoice. *Te.* *vīgu* to erect, protrude; endeavour, (K. also) be swollen with pride, be vain; *vīka* valour, courage, enthusiasm, pride; *vīku* courage, valour; pride; *vikkū* to swell with pride, stretch out. *Kui* *bija* enormously swollen; *bija* *bija āva* to be enormously swollen. *Malt.* *bije* to expand, widen. Cf. 5382 *Ta.* *viku*.

(b) *Ta.* vīmpu boast, swagger, bombast, vaunt, pride, obstinacy; *vīmpaṇ* boaster, braggart, proud person, pertentious person; *vīmp-āṭam* ostentatious display, bragging. *Ma.* *vīmal* swelling of face; *vīmpu* bragging, vaunting. DED (S) 4477.

5449 *Ta.* vīcam the fraction of $\frac{1}{16}$ th. *Ma.* *vīsam* $\frac{1}{16}$ th gold fanam, or a rice-corn's weight of gold. *Ka.* *visa*, *isa* the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$ th, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a haṇa, etc. *Tu.* *visu*, *visa* $\frac{1}{16}$ th, a weight of gold equal to a grain of rice. *Te.* *visamu* a sixteenth part. DED 4478.

5450 *Ta.* vīcu (vīci-) to throw, fling (as a weapon), cast (as a net), flap (as wings), swing (as the arm), fan, wave, flourish (as a sword), strike, beat, flog, open out, spread, lengthen, stretch, spill, strew, scatter, lay aside, throw off, abandon, drop, blow (as the wind), be spread, diffused (as fragrance, rays, etc.); *vīcuu* throw, cast (as of a net), beat, flap (as of wings), blow, stroke, swinging, oscillation, length, quickness, rapidity;

vīcam smell, effluvium; *vīcū* (vīcī-) to fan, wave to and fro, brandish, fling, hurl, cast (as a net), whirl round, pour forth, sprinkle, eject, discharge, remove, swing (as the arms in walking); *vīcī* fan; *vīcuk-ṇal* onom. expr. of quick movement; *vīcai* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, cause to move swiftly, swing, leap, hop, burst, split, be forceful; *n.* haste, speed, impetus, elasticity, spring, force, contrivance as a trap, lever. *Ma.* *vīcuka* to fan, cast (nets); *vīcci* fan; *vīcuu* throwing a net, a backstroke; *vīyuka* to fan, brandish, swing, wield, the wind to blow; *vīn.* *vīyal*; *vīyikka* to cause to fan, etc.; *vīśuka* to fan, blow, throw (a net), emit (as scent or rays); *vīśikka* to get oneself fanned; *vīśēṇi*, (Tiyya) *vīśāla*, *vīyāla* fan; *vīśa* spring-trap, snare for birds, lever; *vīśari* fan; *vīśaru* storm of rain; *vīśaruka* to fan, flutter with wings. *Ko.* *vi-c-* (vi-c-) to exercise violence, throw violently, make a sweeping blow, grind with grinding stones, (wind) blows; *vi-c* violent blow; *vec* force, power, speed; ? *vīcm* (*obl.* *vīct-*) thunderbolt; ? *ve-k-* (ve-yk-) to winnow with a side-to-side motion to remove stones. *To.* *pi-s-* (pi-sy-) to swing (arm), grind (grain), cast responsibility of (person) on, forsake; *pi-s* a swing of the grinding stone. *Ka.* *bīsu*, *bīsu* to swing, turn round, whirl, wave, brandish, fan, throw as a net, blow as the wind, mill, grind, cast (i.e. put bamboo rafters on a sloping roof); *n.* swinging, etc.; *bīsisu* to cause to turn round, mill, etc.; *bīsanige*, *bīsanike* fan; *bīśadu* to swing and let go from the hand, fling, throw away; *bīśadu* throwing away; *bīśuṭu*, *bīśuḍu*, *bīsur*, *bīsur* to throw, cast or fling away madly, furiously, carelessly, heedlessly, hurl, leave abruptly; *bēse* a swing, stroke with a whip, etc., a blow, bow for dressing cotton; (Hav.) *bīśale* fan (as the one made of areca spathes). *Koḍ.* *bi-j-* (bi-jī-), (Mercara dialect) *bi-d-* (bi-dī-) to wave (*tr.*); (wind) blows, (tree, cloth) waves; grind with grinding stones. *Tu.* *bījuni* to swing, blow as the wind; *bījāṭa* waving, swinging, fanning, brandishing; *bījāduni*, *bījāvuni* to brandish, fan, wave, swing out, fling; *bīpuni* to cast a net, throw, sling as a stone, throw up earth, wave the hand, wash and clean rice, blow as wind; *bīpu* casting, throwing, blowing of wind; *bīsuni* to fan, grind, wave, swing, cast, blow, wave; *bīsa* quickly, rapidly, fast, straightly; *bīsanige*, *bīsanige* fan. *Kor.* (T.) *bī-* to grind. *Te.* *vīcu* to blow as the wind; wave (*tr.*), (K. also) fling, throw with a sweep, fan; *vi-tencu* to blow as the wind; *vīcōpu* chowrie; *vīvana* fan, whisk; *vīvali* wind; *vīvana-karṇa* fan; *vīśaru*, *vīśuru* to throw, fling, cast, hurl, wave, swing, shake, flourish, brandish, whisk, turn as a mill, grind as in a mill, blow as the wind, spread as scent; *n.* waving, throwing, blowing, spreading; *vesa* quickness; *vesa(n)*, (K.) *vē* quickly; ? *bīsa* a spring, a catch; *bīsabisa* quickness; *bīsi* tension, elasticity. *Go.* (Tr.) *winjāna*, (Ch.) *vinj-* to pull with a jerk (*Voc.*

3240); (W. Ph.) viśkānā to drag, pull (*Voc.* 3273). *Koṇḍa* viśir (-t-) to throw off or away, fling; (BB) viśani a fan. *Kui* viñja (viñji-) to blow, fan; *pl. action* viśka (viśki-); *vika* (viki-) to blow a wind instrument; *viva* (vit-) to shoot, throw, cast, fling, pelt; *n.* act of shooting, throwing; *pl. action* viṭpa (viṭpi-); *viśka* swift, quick. ? *Kur.* biṣrānā to make the gesture of commencing a certain action, being at the same time within convenient distance for performing it, take one's aim for. ? *Malt.* bēngre to lift the arm preparatory to a blow. / Cf. *Skt.* vij-, vyaj- to fan; *vijana-*, *vyajana-* fanning, a fan; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 12043; *Mayrhofer, s.v. vyajanam.* DED (S, N) 4479.

5451 *Go.* (Tr. W.) viśi, (M.) viś, (A.) viśi fly (*Voc.* 3272). *Koṇḍa* viśla/viśla, (BB) viñza id. *Pe.* viṣa id. *Mand.* viṣ id. *Kui* viśa, viña fly, winged insect. *Kuwi* (F.) viha, (Isr.) viha, (S.) viha fly; (Su. P.) viha fly, insect. DED (S) 4480.

5452 *Ta.* viṭu (viṭi-) to perish, be destroyed, die; *viṭu* (viṭi-) to destroy, kill, remove. *Ka.* biḍ-āgu to perish. *Te.* viṭi ravage, plunder; *viṭi-buccu* to spoil, ruin, lose; baffle, disappoint; *viṭi-bōvu* to become useless, vain or unprofitable. DED 4481.

5453 *Ta.* viṭu-kol (kol-, koṭ-) to recover, get back. *Ma.* viṭuka to be paid or discharged, be complete as a fast, be revenged; discharge; *viṭuka* to discharge what is due, repay. *Tu.* biṭuni to repay, give in return, avenge; *biṭavuni* to make pay or retribute, avenge, revenge. Cf. 4883 *Ta.* mīl. DED (S) 4482.

5454 *Ta.* viṇ uselessness, unprofitableness, that which is unprofitable, that which is not necessary; *viṇa* useless fellow, idle fellow. *Ma.* viṇa a vain, trifling person; *viṇāyan* silly; *viṇattaram* triflingness. DED 4483.

5455 *Ko.* vi-v hollow on each side of backbone (of man or animal). *Tu.* biṃpu tail. *Te.* viṇu the back. *Kol.* vi-p backbone, (Pat., p. 27) lower back. *Kui* bēa part of the back of animals. ? *Kur.* biśi the two large muscles on each side of the spine; the flesh of the back; (Hahn) biśi the spine. DED (S) 4484.

5456 *Ta.* virāṇam a large, double drum. *Ma.* virāṇam a kind of tambourine. *Ka.* virāṇa a double drum used at weddings, etc. *Te.* virāṇamu a double drum. DED (S) 4486.

5457 *Ko.* vi-ra-ny vaṇm small gold coin put in mouth of dead man and burned with body (paṇm coin). *To.* pi-r boṇm small, old coins in bag, used at funeral. *Koḍ.* bira-ni pagoda (= 4 rupees). DED 4487.

5458 *Ta.* vir-vir-ēnal onom. expr. of screaming, shrieking; *vir-ēnal* onom. expr. of a sharp, shrill cry; *vir-iṭu* to cry out suddenly, scream. *Ma.* vir the roar of elephants, the grunt of pigs; *vir-iṭuka* to squeak, bellow. *Kui* vere vere the squeal of a pig. DED 4488.

5459 *Kol.* vi-r- (vi-ṭ-) to sell. *Nk.* vir-id. *Nk.* (Ch.) viy- id. *Pa.* vir- id. *Ga.* (Oil.) vir-id. ? *Kui* viṣa (viṣi-) to be obtainable, be available. *Kur.* biśnā to sell; *biśnā* to sell oneself, be sold. *Malt.* biśe to sell. DED (S) 4489.

5460 *Ka.* biṭu creeper. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.9) biṭi id. *Tu.* būru id. ? *Koḍ.* i-ṭe any creeping plant (< *iṭay). DEN 77.

5461 *Ta.* viṭai whistling shrill sound, noise; *viṭ-ēnal* onom. expr. of a shrill, sudden noise or cry. *Ko.* vil- (vit-) to whistle; *viṭ* act of whistling. DED 4490.

5462 *Ta.* viru (viri-) to be distinguished, be eminent, increase; *n.* distinctive excellence, victory, unique beauty, splendour, greatness, abundance, good fortune, merit, arrogance; *virāppu* arrogance; *vir-i-ru* to sit in state or majestically, sit with unique distinction, sit proudly; *virai* (-pp-, -tt-) to assume airs; *virāippu* assuming airs. *Ma.* viru stiffness, grandeur, dignity, valour, power; *viruka* to be grand, be puffed up, inflated. *Ka.* bere to behave proudly or arrogantly, be haughty, conceited. *Tu.* biruni to brag, boast, parade; *biṭuni* to boast, brag. *Te.* viṭuḍ-ḍadu to be proud or haughty; *viravṭu* id., swell, be puffed up. *Go.* (L.) virrānā to grow, increase (*Voc.* 3267). *Kur.* (Hahn) bernā to overflow, as leaven when fermenting. DED (S) 4491.

5463 *Ko.* vi-r- (vi-ry-) to throw (light things, e.g. dust, grain, grass); *u-r-* (u-ry-) to throw, act violently or thoroughly. *To.* pi-r (pi-ry-) to scatter, shed (tears) in profusion. *Ka.* biṭ(u) to throw away, fling, throw as an arrow, stone, stick, etc., give away according to one's inclination or at one's pleasure, spend or bestow profusely, give liberally or magnanimously, spread; spread (*intr.*), become extensive; *biṭiga* a scattered, disorderly mass. *Tu.* biruni to scatter, disperse. DED 4492.

5464 *Ta.* vekul (vekul-, vekut-) to be angry, be enraged at, hate, dislike; *vekuṭṭu* (vekuṭṭi-) to make angry; *vekuṭi* anger, wrath, dislike, hate; *vekuṭci* wrath. *Ma.* vekuli excitement; *vekulikka* to rut. *Tu.* bigaḍuni to take offence; *bigaḍu* taking offence. *Te.* vegaṭu repulsiveness, disgust, dislike. DED (S) 4493 and from DED (S) 4494.

5465 *Ko.* vekar- (vekaṭ-) to be puzzled, astounded, thunderstruck; *caus.* vekark- (vekark-) *To.* pek in- (id-) to be afraid (song phrase). *Ka.* bekkasa astonishment, amazement; *beḍaḍu*, *begar*, *begar*, *bigur* to be amazed, astonished, fear; *n.* amazement, fear, alarm; *bigurvu* that which is formidable or terrific; *vigurvisu*, *vigurvisu* to become or be formidable; *vigurbane* a fearful object. *Tu.* bekkasu surprise, wonder; *bekkasuni* to wonder, be surprised; *beḍaḍuni* to be alarmed, bewildered. *Te.* vegaḍu astonishment, surprise, confusion, embarrassment, anxiety; *vegaḍu-padu* to be anxious; *beg(g)adu* to be

afraid, fear; *n.* fear, terror; *beḍaḍu-padu*, *beḍaḍil* (lu) to fear, be afraid; *beḍaḍu-paracu* to frighten; *beḍgalamu* fear, concern; *beḍgal-linu* to be afraid; *beḍgalikamu* fear; *beḍgil* (lu) to be afraid, tremble. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) *bekadyak* fearful, cowardly. Cf. 5443 *Ta.* virai. DED (S) 4494.

5466 *Ka.* vekkasa roughness, unsmoothness, harshness, severity, unkindness, unpleasantness, etc. *Tu.* bekkasu nausea, disgust; *bekkasuni* to faint, be tired, feel satiated. *Te.* vekkassamu excess, satiety, nausea, repugnance, disgust, dislike, envy, reproach; excessive, extreme, unbearable; *vekkasi* an unbearable, frightful or disgusting person; *vekkasincu* to be unbearable; be envious, envy. DED 4495.

5467 *Ka.* veggala, veggale, eggala, heggala abundance, greatness, excess; a great man; *veggalisu*, *vekkalisu* to become much, increase greatly, become plentiful, go beyond the common boundary (in emotions), be elated or actuated by impulse. *Te.* veggalamu, veggalaḍu excess, too much; excessive, extreme; *veggaliḍu* a great or extraordinary man. DED 4496.

5468 *Ka.* bisu (becc-), besu, bese to unite firmly, solder; join, be united; *bisu* soldering; *bisuge*, *besage*, *besavu*, *besike*, *besige*, *besuge* id., state of being soldered or firmly united, close connexion, composition; *beccu* state of being soldered or united. *Tu.* besige soldering gold or other metal. Cf. 5517 *Ta.* vē. DED 4497.

5469 *Kui* vesa bowstring. *Kuwi* (Su.) vacca, (T. Isr.) vaea, (F.) wāca id. DEDS 875.

5470 *Ga.* (Oil.) vanger palate. *Go.* (Tr.) wanjer, (W. Ph. Mu.) vanjer (*pl.* vanjehk), (L. SR. A. G. S. Ko.) venjer, (Ma.) venjer tongue (*Voc.* 3275); (LuS.) wunjaḡai id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) vetol id. *Pe.* vendul id. *Mand.* vendul id. *Kui* vangosi, (K.) vangosi, vanjus id. *Kuwi* (F.) vendōri, (W.) vendōri, (Su. P. Isr.) vendori id. DED (S) 4499.

5471 *Ka.* beñce small pond. *Te.* venca lake. DED 4500.

5472 *Ta.* viṭaṅku beauty, gallantry; *viṭaṅkan* person of beautiful form; *veṭippu* splendour. *Ma.* veṭippu cleanness, neatness, elegance. *Ka.* beḍaṅgu; *beḍagu* novelty, beauty, elegance, grace, fineness, pleasantness, showiness, ostentatiousness; *beḍagi* a showy woman, coquette. *Tu.* beḍaṅgu, *beḍagu* coquetry, affectation, haughtiness; *beḍagi* a charming man; *biḍugu* coquette. *Te.* beḍaṅgu, *beḍagu* beauty, handsomeness, fineness, prettiness, grace, elegance, strength; beautiful, elegant, large, great, strong; *beḍaḍutanamu* beauty, strength; *beḍagu*, *beḍaḍaru* to be beautiful; ? *viṅḍadamu* beautiful. / Cf. *Skt.* (*Bhāṣavatapurāṇa*) viṭaṅka- trim, nice, pretty, handsome. DED 4501.

5473 *Ta.* veṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to crack, break, split, break open, burst, explode, blossom,

shoot forth; *n.* fissure, crevice, split, explosion, gun, retort; *veṭippu* crevice, fissure, explosion; *viṭappu*, *viṭampu*, *viṭavu*, *viṭampai* fissure, cleft; *viṭar* id., cleft in a mountain, mountain cave, abode of a sage; *viṭarvu* fissure, cleft; *viṭu* (viṭuv-, viṭṭ-) to be split, broken, cracked; (-pp-, -tt-) to split (*tr.*); *viṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5393 *Ta.* viṭu); *veṭṭu* the report of a gun. *Ma.* veṭi explosion, cracking, shot, gun; *veṭikka* to explode, split, crack; *veṭiyuka* to split, open, separate; *viṭar* fissure, cleft; *viṭaruka* to split open, blow; *viṭarka* to open, unfold, spread; *vñ.n.* viṭarcca, viṭarppu; *viṭavu* crevice; *viṭa-vikka* to split, crack. *Ko.* veyr gun. *Ka.* biṭe, biḍi, biḍu, biḍe chink, fissure, crack, crevice. *Koḍ.* boḍi act of shooting. *Tu.* beḍi gun; *beḍeḍe* the sound of a broken vessel. *Te.* viḍugu to expand, blow, blossom; *biṭa* crack, cleft, split, chink; *biṭaḡillu*, *biṭaluvāru*, *biṭaluvōvu* to crack. *Mand.* veṭpa- to crack (fingers). DED (S, N) 4502.

5474 *Ta.* viṭam, viṭari, viṭu mountain. *Ko.* veṭm (*obl.* veṭ-) id.; beṭ id. (na-ng beṭ the Nilgiris [lit. the four mountains]; beṭ amn the female member of the Rāṅgr trinity in Kolme-l village [lit. the goddess of the mountain]). *To.* pōṭ mountain (esp. tī pōṭ id.). *Ka.* beṭṭa, beṭṭu big hill, mountain. *Koḍ.* beṭṭa id. *Tu.* boṭṭu high, lofty; dry (as land). *Malt.* biṭe a shore. *Br.* biṭ, biṭ mound, hillock; *bāṭaḡ* summit, top. Cf. 5058 *Ta.* meṭṭu. DED (S) 4503.

5475 *Ta.* veṭi (-v-, -nt-), viṭi (-v-, -nt-) to dawn, break as day; *veṭiyal*, *veṭivu*, *viṭiyal*, *viṭivu*, *viṭiyai* break of day, dawn; *veṭṭa* clear, plain; *veṭṭam* light; *veṭṭaviṭi* break of day, early dawn; *veṭṭa-veṭi* open plain; *veṭṭa-veṭiccam* broad daylight. *Ma.* veṭikka the weather to clear up; *veṭippu* cleared off, gone; *veṭṭa*, *veṭṭam* light; *veṭṭa-veṭivu* clearness. ? *Ko.* vart vir- (viṭ-) day breaks. ? *To.* koṣ fir- (fiṭ-) to dawn; *ko-s* fōṭy(k) lamp lit in funeral hut (for ko-s, see 1458). *Te.* viḍi clearness, transparency, brilliancy; clear, transparent. *Malt.* biḍye to shine; *biḍe* to shoot forth (as rays). DED (S) 4504.

5476 *Ma.* veṭiyuka to avoid, loathe; *veṭiccal* loathing. *Ka.* (Hav.) boḍi to be bored, tired. *Tu.* boḍi satiety, loathing, disgust, exhaustion, fatigue; *boḍiyuni* to be satiated, eloyed, be tired, done up; *boḍipavuni* to satiate, exhaust, tire. Cf. 5394 *Ta.* viṭai. DED 4505.

5477 *Ta.* veṭṭi, veṭṭai uselessness, worthlessness. *Ma.* veṭṭi a tree of worthless timber; worthless. *Ko.* viṭy uselessness, in vain. *To.* piṭyk (? piṭky) in vain. Cf. 5513 *Ta.* veṭu and 5233 *Ka.* baṭā. DED 4506.

5478 *Ta.* veṭṭu (veṭṭi-) to cut as with sword or axe, cut off, engrave, dig as a well, injure, destroy; *n.* cutting, wound, cut, engraving. *Ma.* veṭṭuka to cut with a sword or axe, dig, engrave; *veṭṭu* blow, strike, cut,

wound, sunstroke, stitch, felling trees, digging, engraving. *Ko.* veṭ cut, mark of a cut. *Ka.* beṭṭu to cause to enter firmly, strike forcibly into, impress, stamp, coin; *n.* tool for making impressions. *Tu.* beṭṭuni to cut, circumcise; *boṭṭuni* to beat as a drum, hammer as metal, knock as a door; *caus.* *boṭṭavuni*; *boṭṭele* drummer. DED 4507.

5479 *Ta.* veṭṭai heat, heat of the ground, passion, lust. *Ka.* veṭṭe heat. *Te.* veṭṭa heat, warmth, summer; hot; *beṭṭa* heat; hot. ? *Kur.* biṇā (bidd-) (sun) to be hot; *biṇi* sun, time. ? *Malt.* biḍye to shine. DED(N) 4508.

5480 *Ta.* veṭṭu (veṭṭi-) to dry as in the sun, become withered, be exhausted, be in great want, hanker; *n.* hollowness as of a pipe, a disease which causes hollowness in trees, sugar-cane, sola-pith. *Ma.* veṭṭ-elpu an old bone. *Ka.* beṇḍu the white and light corky wood of the beṇḍu kasa, used in making hats, etc., cork, pith, a soft, light, useless substance. *Tu.* beṇḍu, beṇḍu pith; a light and spongy plant growing in water, *Aeschynomene aspera*; thinness, leanness, lightness; thin, light, emaciated; *beṇḍu* pith. *Te.* beṇḍu *A. indica*; (inscr., p. 51) soft, powerless. / Cf. *Mar.* bhēḍ pith. DED(S) 4509.

5481 *Te.* veṇḍi again, once more, further. *Koṇḍa* (BB) reṣi vā- to return; *reṣi* si- to give back. *Kui* vṛēpa (vṛē-) to return, come back again, retreat; *n.* return, retreat; *vṛēpa* (vṛē-) to cause to return, turn back (*tr.*), pay back, return something borrowed or pledged; *n.* turning something back, repayment, return. *Kuwi* (F.) vendali to go back, return; *veṭṭali* to give back; (S.) *wend-* to return; *wendinal* to recover, revive; *wet'nai* to reverse; *wende* back; again; (Su.) *venda vā-* to come back, return; (Isr.) *veṇḍ-* (-it-) to return (*intr.*); *veṭ-* (-h-) to return something; *veṇḍe* ki- to repair; *veṇḍe* veṭ- to answer, reply. *Kur.* biḍnā to turn over (*tr.*), turn round, give back; *ānā-biḍnā* to answer, retort. DEDS 889.

5482 *Te.* veṇḍruka a hair; (*pl.* -lu) hairs, the hair. *Pa.* veṇḍra (usually *pl.* *veṇḍrel*) hair (on head or body). DED 4510.

5483 *Ka.* bedaku to seek, search for, look for; *n.* search. *Te.* vedaku, vetaku, venaku, (K. also) veduku, vetuku to search, explore, rummage, examine, scrutinize, seek or search for, look for; *vedakulāḍu*, *vetakulāḍu* to search; *vedakuḍu* searching search. ? *Go.* (M.) mehkānā, (Ko.) mehk-, (Y. Mu.) mahk-, (F.H.) mahak- to search, (Mu. also) grope; (Tr.) māhakkānā to grope, grope in a pool for fish; (SR.) mahakkānā to fish (*Voc.* 2766). *Kur.* beddnā (biddyas) to seek, search, get (second wife, concubine), find, discover, want, wish, be about to, be liable to. *Malt.* bede to seek, marry; *beduwre* to be married. DED 4512.

5484 *Ta.* vetir open flower, blossom. *Ka.* bidir(u), bidur to open as the mouth, unfold

as wings, stretch out, loosen, untie; *bidircu* to spread out, unfold, unharness, unyoke, loosen or free oneself. *Koḍ.* bi-r- (bi-ruv-, bi-nd-), (Mercara dial.) bu-r- (bu-ruv-, bu-nd-) (flowers) open; *bi-t-* (bi-ti-), (Mercara dial.) bu-t- (bu-ti-) to open out (*tr.*; mouth of bag, knife). *Tu.* biduruni to loosen by itself. *Te.* (K.) vidur(u)cu, vidrucu to flap wings. *Pa.* (S.) vidrup- (vidrut-) cock to flap wings when crowing. *Kuwi* (F.) vidali to flap. *Kur.* bidignā to lay partly bare the contents by violent action upon the covering, tear open, make a rent, make burst or crack by weighing upon; *bidignā* to be laid bare, get exposed to view. *Malt.* biṭhge to expand, open (as the lips or eyelids). DED(S) 4513.

5485 *Ta.* vetir, vetiri, vetiram, yayir bamboo; *vēral* small bamboo, spiny bamboo. *Ko.* vedyr bamboo. *Ka.* bidir(u), bidru, bidaru id. *Tu.* bedury id. *Te.* veduru id. *Kol.* vedur (*pl.* veduḍl) id. *Nk.* vedur id. *Pa.* vedri (*pl.* vedrul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) vedre (*pl.* -gil), (S.) vedir (*pl.* -gil), (S.) vedirin id. *Go.* (Tr.) waddur, (M.) vedūr, (L.) veduri, (Y. Ko.) vedur, (Mu.) vaddur, (Ma.) veddur id. (*Voc.* 3282); (LuS.) wedooree id. *Koṇḍa* vedru dubu tall bamboo tree; (Sova dial.) dēru(u) tender bamboo; *dēr* dubu bamboo thicket. *Pe.* dēr (*pl.* -ku) bamboo; bamboo shoot. *Mand.* dēr bamboo shoot. *Kui* (K.) tēru (*pl.* tēka) bamboo; (W.) tēru (*pl.* tērka) a shoot, bud (? bamboo shoot). *Kuwi* dēru (*pl.* dērka) (F. S. Su. P.) bamboo, (Isr.) bamboo shoot. DED(S) 4514.

5486 *Ta.* veyar (-pp-, -tt-), vē (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration; *viyar* (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration, weariness, exhaustion; *veyarvu*, *veyarvai*, *veyarppu* = *viyar n.*; *vērppu*, *vērpu*, *vērvu*, *vērval*, *viyarppu*, *viyarvai* sweat, perspiration. *Ma.* *viyaraka* to perspire; *viyarppu*, *vēr* sweat. *Ka.* bema(u), bevaru to perspire; *n.* perspiration; *bemaruvi* perspiring; *bemareu* to cause to perspire; *bevi* to perspire. *Koḍ.* bevar- (bevari-) to sweat; *bevari* sweat. *Tu.* begaruni, begapuni to perspire; *begaru*, *bemaru* perspiration. Cf. 5519 *Ta.* vē. DED 4516.

5487 *Ka.* beaṇḍu to gather together, collect, put together, heap up. *Tu.* biraṇḍuni to collect, heap up. *Te.* veraṇḍu to take by large handfuls, steal, plunder. DED(S) 4517.

5488 *Ta.* verin, ven, veṇ back. *Ko.* ven id. *To.* pem waist, hip (or with 4205 *Ta.* piṇ). *Ka.* ben, bennu, bem the back; *bennane* at the back, after, behind; *bembaṇi* following; company, association; the rear; *bembaṇisu* to follow. *Koḍ.* benni the back; *bembara* place behind. *Tu.* beri the back; *berihkallu*, *beraṇkallu* backbone; *beraṇgaḍē* late, afterwards; *beraṇgayi* finally. *Bel.* (ESB 2.2) *bergi* back. *Te.* ven(nu) the back; *ven(u)ka*, *venukala* the hinder part, back, rear, past or former time, later time; hinder, rear; *vembaḍi*, *vembaḍini* with, along with, behind,

after; *vembaḍineu* to follow, accompany, pursue; *veṇṭa(n)* behind, after, along with. *Kol.* ven (*pl.* vendl) back; *veṇka* behind; then (past); *veṇka mut* one by one; *vend* okken second, other; *veṭṭa* with. *Nk.* venka behind; *veṭṭa* with. *Koṇḍa* venka afterwards; *veṇi* either side of the backbone. DED(N) 4518.

5489 *Ta.* veru fear, dread; *veruvu* (veruvi-) to be afraid of, be alarmed, frightened or startled; *n.* fear, fright; *veruḷ* (veruḷv-, veruṇṭ-; virāl-), *viral* (viralv-, virāṇṭ-) to be startled, perplexed, bewildered, be frightened, shy, be skittish; *n.* fear, perplexity, that which is fearful; *virāṭṭu* (virāṭṭi-) to frighten, intimidate; *veruḷi* bewilderment, that which causes terror, bugbear, scarecrow; *veruṭṭu* (veruṭṭi-) to terrify, frighten, confuse, stupefy, drive away (as animals); *veruṭṭi* bewilderment, shyness, skittishness, fear; *viṇa* (-pp-, -nt-) to fear; *viṇappu* fear; *veṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be frightened; *n.* fear. *Ma.* *veruluka* to be frightened, confused, furious; *viraluka* to start, be shaken by fear; *viralu* scarecrow; *virāṭṭuka* to frighten; *virāṭṭal* frightening. *Ko.* verp- (verd-) to become extremely afraid; *verp-* (verṭy-) to cause (cattle) to have extreme fear. *To.* pe-l- (pe-dle) (buffaloes) are frightened and run away; *pe-t-* (pe-ty-) to frighten (buffaloes) and cause them to run away. *Ka.* bereu, beceeu to be frightened, scared; *n.* fear, dread; a scarecrow; *bereisu*, *beceisu* to frighten; *becealisu* to be confused, become perplexed or bewildered, be deprived of consciousness, be beguiled; *beppala* amazement, alarm, fear, etc.; *beppu* wandering of the mind, confusion; *bebbarisu* to get bewildered from fear, be greatly frightened; *bebbala* alarm, confusion; (PBh.) *bigut(u)* having feared; *beragu* fear. *Koḍ.* borāḍ- (borāḍuv-, borāṇḍ-) to be thrown into confusion by fear; *borāṇ-* (borāṇi-) to frighten and make run in all directions (usually of cattle); ? *bott-* (bottti-) to fear, be frightened. *Te.* vera fear, terror, surprise; *veracu* to fear, be afraid; *verapari* timid person; *verapineu* to frighten, terrify, alarm; *verapu* fear, fright, dread, terror, alarm. *Go.* (Tr.) *waritānā* to fear; *warhuttānā*, *waristānā* to frighten; *warhūcar* scarecrow; (A. M. S. Ko.) *veri-*, (Y.) *ver-*, (Ma.) *vari-* to fear (*Voc.* 3285); (Ma.) *rey-* to be afraid; (L.) *reinā* to fear; *repih* fear (*Voc.* 3050); (ASu.) *verē* fear. *Kui* bree inba, brehe inba to be afraid. Cf. 5075 *Ta.* meruḷ. DED(S, N) 4519.

5490 *Ta.* veruku tom-cat, wild cat; toddy cat, *Paradoxurus niger*. *Ma.* veruku, viruku, meruku civet cat. *To.* peṣk flying-fox. *Ka.* berku, beku cat. *Koḍ.* bekkī jungle cats of various species. *Tu.* beru marten, (B-K.) wild cat. *Ga.* (Oll.) vērig, (S.) vērig (*pl.* vērigil), (S.) *verig* (*pl.* vērigil) cat. *Go.* (A. M.) *verkār*, (Y. S. Ko.) *verkār* cat; (W. Ph.) *varkār* wild cat; (Tr.) *warkār* mongoose (*Voc.* 3289); (ASu.) *verkār* cat. *Kur.* berxā id. *Malt.* berge

id. / Cf. *Nahali* berko, (*LSJ*) *berkū* id. DED(S) 4520.

5491 *Go.* (Mu.) vereya a kind of basket (*Voc.* 3286); (Ma.) viyya a kind of small basket (*Voc.* 3250). *Koṇḍa* viṇika container, basket. DEDS 876.

5492 *Pa.* verot (*pl.* verocil) a kind of flute. *Ga.* (S.) vēroṭ (*pl.* vēroṣul) id. DED 4521.

5493 *Ta.* vel (velv-, veṇṇ-) to conquer, overcome, subdue, destroy, remove, excel; *veṇṇam*, *veṇṇal*, *veṇṇi*, *ven*, *veṇṇi* victory, success; *veṇṇimai* victoriousness, victory, distinctive greatness. *Ma.* velluka to overcome, surpass, kill; *venni*, *veṇṇi* victory. ? Cf. 1972 *Ta.* keli. DED 4522.

5494 *Ta.* vellam jaggery, unrefined cane-sugar. *Ma.* vellam juice of sugar-cane, molasses, coarse sugar. *Ka.* bella coarse dark sugar, jaggery. *Koḍ.* bella id. *Tu.* bella id. *Te.* bellamu id. *Go.* (A. Y.) bheli, (Mu.) bell (*pl.*), (Ko.) bela jaggery (*Voc.* 2667); (LuS.) belee goor. / Cf. *Mar.* bhel, bheli, Or. bheli jaggery. DED(S) 4523.

5495 *Ta.* v(r)ālu to hang, be suspended, droop; *v(r)ālu* to hang (*tr.*), suspend; *v(r)ēlu* to hand, be suspended, be pendulous, droop; *v(r)ēlu* to hang (*tr.*), suspend. *Go.* (Ko.) *veṇṇ-* to hang, be suspended; *caus.* *veṇṇ-*, *veṇṇ-*; (Ma.) *veṇ-*, (M.) *veṇṇānā*, (Mu.) *vaṇi-* to hang up; (Tr.) *vaṇṇānā*, (Ph.) *vaṇṇānā* to be hung up; (Tr.) *vaṇṇānā* to hang (*tr.*); (Mu.) *vaṇem* an article on which something is hung, stalk of fruit (*Voc.* 3293). *Kui* repa (re-) to hang up, suspend; *raki* hung, hooked; *dēnga* (dēngi-) to be suspended. *Kuwi* (Mah.) rec- to hang; (F.) *lecali* (ler-) to hang up, deck oneself with flowers; *lepi* *kial* to deck (another) with flowers; *lepi* *aiyali* to be hung; (S.) *leh'nai* to hang; (Isr.) *lej-* (-it-) to hang (*intr.*); *le?* (-t-) id. (*tr.*). DEDS 877 (in part from DED 4336).

5496 (a) *Ta.* vel, veṇ white, pure, shining, bright; *velj* (-pp-, -tt-) to brack (as the day), clear, whiten, become bright; *n.* purity; *veljcam* light, lamp, clearness; *veljtu* that which is white; *veljippu* clearness, brightness; *veljru* (veljri-) to grow white, become pale; *n.* whiteness, paleness, light, becoming clear; *velu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become white or pale, dawn, become clear or manifest; *whiten* (*tr.*, as clothes); *veluvai* becoming white; *veluppu*, *veluvelluppu* whiteness, pallor, bleaching; *veluvelu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become white, become pale; *velu-veluv-ēnal* appearing white, looking pale; *vellar*, *vellyār* white men, true, honest men; *velji* whiteness, silver, silver coin, star, planet Venus, Friday; *veljitu* that which is plain; *vel-ēnal* becoming white, becoming clear, dawning of day; *veljēna* early in the morning; *veljai* whiteness, silver coin, etc.; *veljaiyan* white-skinned person, European, albino; *veṇmai* whiteness, brightness; *veṇ-kal* quartz, white

marble; *vilāṅku* (vilāṅki-) to shine, become renowned, be polished, be clear or plain, know; *vilakku* (vilakki-) to make clear, explain, make illustrious, clean, polish, purify; *n.* lamp, light, lustre, brightening; *vilakkam* elucidation, clearness, light, lamp; *vilattu* (vilatti-) to explain; *vilār* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to become pale, whiten; *n.* whiteness; *vilāppu* whiteness; *vel-vilār*, *veḷla-vilār* to become very white (as a washed cloth). *Ma.* *veli*, *velivu* light, clearness; *veliccam* light; *velukka* to dawn, grow white, be white, be clean or bright; *veluppu* whiteness, brightness, dawn, leprosy; *veluppikka* to whiten, brighten, wash (clothes), polish, clean (rice); *veluvela* very white; *velkka* to pale; *vella* white colour, white and clean cloth, truth; *vellaṅ* a true, honest, pure man; *veḷli* silver, Venus, Friday, white speck on the eye; *veṇ* white, bright; *veṇma* whiteness, brightness, cleanliness, smoothness; *veṇ-kallu* quartz, alabaster; *vilāṇṇuka* to shine forth, reflect light, show itself clearly, be polished or clean; *vilakkuka* to brighten, polish; *vilakkam* brightness, polish; *vilakku* lamp, light; *vilarkka* to be fallow, pale; *vilāppu*, *vilāccu* paleness, sallowness; *vilāppikka* to promote the ripening of fruits; *vilāruka* to become wan. *Ko.* *vel* white, true; *veḷ* honest man; *fem.* *vey*; *velv-* (velt-) to become pale; *vely* truth; *velg-* (velgy-) (country) becomes light before dawn; *velk-* (velky-) to clean with water; *velk* lamp; *velp* whiteness, lightness; *veyl* silver, anna, Venus, Friday. *To.* *pōl* white; *pōlf-* (pōlt-) to be white; *pōlx-* (pōlxy-) to dawn; *pōlk-* (pōlky-) to make to dawn; *pōlk* lamp; *pōlē* whiteness, light; *pōlp* whiteness, white spot; *pily* silver, ring, anna, Venus, Friday; *pōlko-rn* European (i.e. Englishman, etc.). *Ka.* *be(u)*, *beḷa*, *be(u)pu*, *beḷatige*, *beḷan-tige*, *beḷlage*, *biḷa*, *biḷu*, *biḷi*, *biḷe*, *biḷapu*, *biḷ(u)pu* whiteness, brightness; *beḷa*, *beḷaku*, *beḷagu* light, lamp; *beḷagu* to shine, become bright, manifest oneself; cause to shine, kindle (as a lamp), scour, polish; *beḷagisu* to fill with light, cause to make bright, cause to polish; *beḷaguvike* shining, causing to shine; *beḷar* to become white or bright; *n.* a white or shining white colour; *beḷarpu* shining white colour; *beḷli* silver, planet Venus; *beḷidu* that which is white, the colour white; *beṇaci* quartz, white spar. *Koḷ.* *boḷi-* (boḷip-, boḷit-) to become white; *boḷaki*, *boḷica* lamp; *boḷi* light; *boḷipī* whiteness; *boḷitē* white; *boḷli* silver; *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); *boḷli mi-ni* morning star; *boḷlige* *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); *hoṅge kallī* a kind of white stone; ? *bov pilli* dry grass, straw. *Tu.* *boḷy*, *boḷu*, *boḷuṅgarē*, *boḷci*, *boḷlārē*, *boḷḷenti* white, bright; *boḷkara* whitish; *boḷeyi* pale, wan; *boḷaye* white man; *boḷaccely* paleness; *boḷiruni* to become white or clear; *boḷeruni* to become pale, fade; *boḷdu*, *boḷdu* whiteness, brightness; white, bright; *boḷpu* light, wick or candle; *boḷya* light, white, clear; *boḷkiru* clearing of the sky; *boḷkallu* white stone, quartz, marble,

alabaster; *bolli* star, silver; *bolḷena* a white substance, whitish; *bolḷeri* a kind of leprosy; *bulaku* brightness; *beḷagu* brightness, splendour; *beḷaguni* to shine, glitter; *beḷagūvuni* to make shine, polish; *biḷi* white. *Te.* *velūgu* to shine, give light; burn, flame, blaze; *n.* light, brightness; shining, splendour; *veluka* whiteness; *velaeu* to clean; *velayu* to shine, be splendid, be renowned; *velayincu* to render bright, brighten, cause to shine; *velaru* whiteness; *velavela*, *velavelana* paleness; *velavelani* pale, pallid, wan; *veli*, *velidi* white; *veligincu* to light; *veliyu* to fade (as colour), (rain) ceases, (sky) clears; *vella*, *vellani* white; *vellana*, *velli*, *vellika* whiteness; *veṇḍi* silver; *beḷāku*, *beḷuku* to shine, gleam, glitter; *n.* brightness, polish, gleam; (Inscr.) *beḷagu* lustre; *bolli* white leprosy, leucoderma; spotted white (or with 4327). *Koḷ.* *veḷeṅ* (? *vellen*), (Kin.) *veluṅ(g)*, (Hislop) *velang* *n.* light. *Pa.* *vil* white; *vilg-*, (S.) *vili-* to be white; *viḷid* light. *Ga.* (Oll.) *viled* white; (P.) *viṇḍ-* to become light, be illuminated. *Ga.* (Tr.) *wērci* light, esp. dawn; (W.) *wercī*, (L.) *versī*, (SR.) *veḍci*, (G. Mu.) *vehc(i)* light (Voc. 3316); (Mu.) *veḍ-* to be bright, be white (clothes); *caus. veḍih-*; *veḍ-* (Ma.) to be white, (Ko.) be or become clean or bright; (M.) *veḍtā* white (Voc. 3311). *Pe.* *riṅj-* to be white, bright. *Maṇḍ.* *riṅj-* to be white; *ruṅḡini* white, *Kui* longi white, fair. *Kuwi* (F.) *vella*, (S.) *wella* white; (Su. Isr.) *vendi*, (S.) *wendi* silver; (D.) *riṅj-* (it-) to be white; (Isr.) *riṅj-* (it-) id., burn, flash, blaze; *ṛṣh-* (ṛṣt-) to make fire burn; *ṛṣpori* kindling material; (S.) *longi* red; *longinesi* the fair one. *Kur.* *bilcnā* to shine, glitter, sparkle, be conspicuous; *biḷcāṇā* to polish, cause to shine or glitter; be lightning; *biḷbūṇā* to sparkle, twinkle, scintillate; *biḷli* light, that which is a source of light (lamp, candle), flame, mental or moral illumination; *beḷbeḷnā* to be an albino, have an unusual or morbid whiteness of the skin. *Malt.* *biḷbilre* to shine brilliantly; *biḷpu* moon. ? *Br.* *tūbē* id. (cf. s.v. 3338 *Ta.* *tuyya*). Cf. 5504 *Ta.* *veḷlari*. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *villa-* bright, clear; *vilha-* white. DED (S, N) 4524.

(b) *Ta.* *veṇ-ney*, *veṇnai* butter. *Ma.* *veṇna*. *Ko.* *ven*. *To.* *pen*. *Ka.* *beṇṇe*, *beṇṇi*. *Koḷ.* *bonṇe* *ney*. *Tu.* *beṇṇē*, *bonṇeyi*. *Te.* *venna*. Cf. 3746 *Ta.* *ney*. DED 4511.

5497 *Ta.* *vilakku* (vilakki-) to solder. *Ma.* *vilakkuka* id. *Tu.* *bolakuni* id., weld. DED 4525.

5498 *Ta.* *veḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be open or public, be vacant, empty; *n.* outside, open space, plain, space, intervening space, gap, room, openness, plainness, publicity; *veḷiccam* publicity; *veḷippu* outside, open space, enclosed space; *veḷiyār* outsiders, strangers. *Ma.* *veli* open field; notoriety; outside; *veḷiccam* publicity. *Ka.* *beḷavāra* an outcaste. *Te.* *veli* the outside, exterior, excommunication; outside, external; *velalu* to go or come out; start; *velalucu* to send out; *velārinu*, *velār(u)*

cu to send or drive out, cast out, make public; *veliparacu*, *velipuccu* to make public or known; *velipeṭṭu* to excommunicate; *velucu* to drive, send out; *velupala* outside, exterior; outside, external; *velupalineu* to put outside, disclose, divulge; *velu-vaḍu* to come out, go out; *velavarincu*, *velavarucu* to send out, bring out; *velayu* to be known; *vellaḍi* open place, publicity, openness; *vellaṭakamu* making known, publishing, publicity; *velliviri* known, published. *Pa.* *valip-* (valit-) to expel, drive away; (S.) *valkip-* (valkit-) to chase. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) *veṭ-* to flee; (S.) *veṭṭ-* to go out. *Koṇḍa* *veli* outside. ? *Kui* *veṇḍa* (veṇḍi-) to go forward, start forth, go forth; *pl. action* *veṭka* (veṭki-). *Kuwi* (S.) *velli* *kinai* to excommunicate. DED (S) 4526.

5499 *Te.* *velikilu* to fall or lie on the back; *velikila* on the back, supine. *Koḷ.* (SR.) *velākā* lying on one's back. *Go.* (Ko.) *veṇṅi*, in: *pal v.* with face upwards; (Tr.) *phat warēṅgānā* to sleep on one's back (Voc. 3294). *Pe.* *ṛēṅ(g)-* (ṛēṅt-) to lie on the back; *ṛēk-* (-t-) to lay on the back. *Maṇḍ.* *ṛēṅ(g)-* to fall backward. *Kui* *lāṅgaṛi* flat on the back. DEDS 878.

5500 *Ta.* *veḷku* (veḷki-) to be ashamed, be coy, bashful, fear, shudder, be perplexed; *veḷku* (veḷki-) to be ashamed, be bashful, be afraid; *veḷkam*, *veḷkamu* shame, modesty, bashfulness, coyness; *vaṭku* (vaṭki-) to be ashamed, be shy, bashful; *n.* shame, shyness, modesty; *vīḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to be overcome with shame; *vīḷivu* shame. *Ma.* *veḷkka* to be ashamed, afraid; *veḷkamu* shame. *Ko.* *vekm* (ohl. vekt-) feeling of modesty, shame. *Ka.* *beḷkar* to become afraid, fear; (K.) *beḷkane* to turn pale through fear. *Tu.* *boḷcuni* to shy, start aside suddenly as an animal; *boḷci*, *boḷcelu* shyness, starting aside, suddenly; *boḷcāvuni* to make shy; *boḷaccely* shying. DED (N) 4527.

5501 *Ko.* *veky* *Pouzolzia Bennettiana* (the skin yields a gummy foam used in washing head and body). *To.* *poḷky* id. DED 4528.

5502 *Pa.* *velngur* *Celastrus paniculata*. Gb. (Tr.) *warāṅgur*, (Ph.) *varāṅgur* the māḷkagni tree, *C. p.* (Voc. 3180).

5503 *Ta.* *veḷḷam* flood, deluge, sea, seawave, water. *Ma.* *veḷḷam* water. *Ka.* (K.) *beḷla* flood. *Tu.* *boḷḷa* flood, inundation. *Te.* *velli*, *vellika* flow, flood, stream; *velluva* flood, inundation. ? *Br.* *beḷ* large hill-torrent. DED 4529.

5504 *Ta.* *veḷlari* cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*; mottled-melon, *C. memordica*; kakri melon. *Ma.* *veḷlari* cucumber, *C. sativus*. Cf. 5496 (a) *Ta.* *veḷ*. DED 4530.

5505 *Ka.* *beḷḷavāra*, *beḷḷāra* snare, net for snaring game, noose. *Te.* *valle*, *valletrādu* noosed rope for tying cattle, noose. ? *Br.* *biḷu* neck-rope, halter. DED 4531.

5506 *Ta.* *veḷḷ-atti* maidservant, concubine. *Ma.* *veḷḷāṭṭi* id., slave girl, midwife. *Te.* *veḷḷā-takatte* harlot. DED 4532.

5507 *Ta.* *veḷḷāṇ*, *veḷḷāṇ*, *veḷḷāṇ* man of the *Veḷḷā* caste; *fem.* *veḷḷāṇacci*, *veḷḷāṇacci*; *veḷḷāṇmai*, *veḷḷāṇmai* cultivation; *veḷḷāṇmai* agriculture, husbandry. *Ma.* *veḷḷāṇ* Tamil Śūdras; *veḷḷāṇma* agriculture; *Veḷḷāṇ*. *Te.* *velama* name of a caste, man of this caste; (DCV) agriculture; (Inscr.) *veḷāṇḍu* a cultivator; affix to the names of cultivator caste in Tamilnad. Cf. 5545 *Ta.* *veḷ*. DED (S) 4533.

5508 *Ta.* *veḷḷi-maṭantaṇi* moossanda of Ceylon, *Mussaenda frondosa*. *Ma.* *veḷḷila* id. *Tu.* *boḷḷe* id. DED 4534.

5509 *Ta.* *veḷḷil*, *veḷḷiyam*, *viḷā*, *viḷam*, *viḷari*, *vilavu*, *viḷāṭṭi* wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum*. *Ma.* *viḷā* id. *Ka.* *beḷāḷa*, *beḷāval*, *beḷāvala*, *beḷā*, *balavāla*, *balāḷa* id. *Te.* *velāga* id. ? *Pa.* *pulla* *viṅḡam* id. (pulla sour; cf. *Te.* *puli* / *pulla* *velāga*). / ? Cf. Skt. *biḷva*- *Aegle marmelos*. [*Feronia* and *Aegle* are closely related genera of one species each.] DED 4535.

5510 *Ta.* *veḷḷai-namai* (also Lush.), *veḷḷai-nākai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*. *Ma.* (Lush.) *veḷḷa-nāva* id. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) *velma* id. *Go.* (M.) *veḷmā*, (Ma.) *veṇma*, (A. Y.) *erma*, (Ch.) *arma*, (Tr.) *armā*, (W. Ph.) *armā*, (Mu.) *orma* id. (Voc. 360). Cf. 3599 *Ta.* *namai*. From DED (S) 2974.

5511 *Ta.* *veṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be drunk, intoxicated, become mad, be frenzied, be furious; *n.* toddy, drunkenness, intoxication, bewilderment, confusion, perturbation, madness, frenzy, anger, savagery, wildness, devil; *veṇiy-āṇu* to dance under possession by Skanda; *veṇippu* drunkenness. *Ma.* *veṇi* intoxication, fury; *veṇiyān* drunk, furious. *Ka.* *veṇi* madness, intoxication, fury, folly, confusion, fear. *Te.* *veṇi* madness, insanity, lunacy, mental derangement, craziness, frenzy, ungovernable rage, extreme folly or foolishness; mad, insane, etc.; *veṇivāḍu* madman, lunatic; *fem.* *veṇiḍi*; *veṇi-niḷḷu* toddy, spirituous liquor; *veṇiḍi* foolish man; *veṇiḍincu* to make foolish; *viṇiḍi* fool, madman. *Koṇḍa* *veṇi* foolish, simple; (BB) *veṇi* ā- (shaman) to be possessed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *verila* madman. *Br.* *birr* wild, not tame, shy; *birri* wildness. DED (S) 4536.

5512 *Ta.* *veru* (-pp-, -tt-) to detest, loathe, hate, be angry at, dislike, renounce, be afflicted; *verukkai*, *veruppu* aversion, loathing, dislike. *Ma.* *verukka* to avoid, abstain from, loathe, hate, renounce; *veruppu* aversion, dislike, abomination; *veruppikka* to cause anger; *viṇakkam* repugnance. *Ko.* *verv-* (vert-) to dislike. *Kur.* *birkhāṇā* to disgust with, make sick of, disaffect from; *birkhāṇā* to grow disaffected, conceive a disgust for, be sick of. DED (S, N) 4537.

5513 *Ta.* *veru* (veṇ- before vowels in cpds.) empty, etc.; *veṇmai* emptiness, rapid-

ness, profitlessness, uselessness, ignorance, poverty, quality of being unmixed or pure; **veṛi** (-pp-, -tt-) to become empty as a place devoid of inhabitants, clear away as clouds; *n.* (also **veṛiecu**) emptiness as of a place devoid of inhabitants; **veṛitu** emptiness, uselessness, futility, stupidity; **veṛippu** famine; **veṛiyaṇ** empty, destitute person; **veṛumaṇ** worthlessness; **veṛumaṇē** in vain, without advantage, without doing anything, idly; **veṛra-veṛitu** absolute worthlessness; **veṛrar** poor people, worthless persons; **veṛrimai** emptiness, barrenness, bareness; **veṛal** emptiness; **veṛumai** poverty, emptiness, helpless loneliness, difficulty; **veṛitu** that which is small or insignificant, worthlessness, defect, poverty, emptiness. *Ma.* **veṛu** asunder, void of, empty, bare; **veṛuṭē** for nothing, uselessly, for mere pleasure, idly, gratis; **veṛuma** emptiness; **veṛraṇ** destitute, poor; **veṛu** empty. *Ko.* **ver**, **verd**, **veṭa** ver mere, unmixed, vain; **vera** woman temporarily without a child; **ver im** buffalo temporarily without a calf; **ver a-i** man without wife or children; **ver gi-m** naked (*lit.* mere hands); **verma** (-)ntam naged; **veruk** small piece of meat for broth. *To.* **peṛ** empty, mere; **peṛiyi** it is worthless; **peṛ o-i** ordinary man (as priest becomes when polluted); **peṛ fo-g** pure milk; **peṛ fiṭ** mere foolishness; **peṛ me-n** tree without blossoms; **peṛisy** in vain, empty-handed, good-for-nothing. *Ka.* **bare**, **bari**, **baru**, **bara**, **barahu**, **baraḍu**, **baraḍu**, **baḍḍu**, **baraḍa** emptiness; (PBh.) **baride** for nothing, without cause; **battale**, **bettale** bareness, nakedness. *Koḍ.* **bari** only, merely. *Tu.* **baji** empty, mere, only; vain, useless, false; **battalē**, (B-K.) **bēṭalu** naked. *Te.* **barigi** empty; ? **biṛu** useless. *Nk.* **vaṭṭi** empty. *Pa.* (S.) **vededi** alone. *Go.* (Oll.) **vayke**, (S.) **vaykeṭi** empty. *Go.* (Tr.) **warrōl**, (SR.) **varor**, (ChD.) **varror** alone; (ChD.) **varrai** id. (*fem.*); (Ph.) **varror**, **varrare**, **varrur**, **varur** one, alone; (Ma.) **vaṛor**, (Ko.) **verond** one man (*Voc.* 3186). *Koḍa* **vaRi** mere, simple, nothing but. *Pe.* **vari** bare, empty. *Manḍ.* **veru** empty. *Kui* **vari** only. *Kuwi* (Su.) **var'i** empty; (F.) **vwāri** id.; **vwarari** **kiali** to empty; **vwaraiyi** **aiyali** to be empty; (S.) **warāni** **kīnai** to empty; (Isr.) **var'i** only; empty. *Br.* **bīra** simply, just; **bīraghā** pure and simple, nothing but. Cf. 5477 *Ta.* **veṭṭi** and 5233 *Ka.* **baṭā**. DED(S, N) 4538, and from DED 4355(a).

5514 *Go.* (M. L. SR.) **vehānā**, (Y. G.) **veh** to tell; (Tr.) **wehtānā** to explain, show, announce; (W. Ph.) **vahtānā** to preach, tell; (Mu.) **veh** to tell, describe; **vehkanur**, **vehvāl**, **vehka-bital** a teller; **vehc** to state, reply; (Ma.) **ve²** to say (*Voc.* 3303); (Ph.) **vesorī**, (W.) **weserī**, (Tr.) **wēsōrī**, **wēsērī** story; (SR.) **vesūḍi** **pundānā** to guess a riddle (*Voc.* 3302); (ASu.) **vesūrī** story. *Koḍa* **veR-** (-t) to speak, tell; *caus.* **veRis-** to cause somebody to tell. *Pe.* **vec** (-vece-) to speak. *Manḍ.* **veh-** (-t) to tell, say. *Kui* **vespa** (-vest-) to say, speak, tell; *n.* saying, speech, word. *Kuwi* (F.) **vessali** (-vest-) to tell; (S.) **weh'nai** to

speak, say, tell; **veh-** (-vest-) (Su.) to say, (Isr.) tell; (Mah., p. 66) **vespu** speech. ? *Kur.* **ba'anā** (**bācas**) to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretend, express as one's own view or idea, say to oneself, imagine, reflect, intend, cry (of animals), sound so-and-so; **bārnā** to be called, termed, have a title. ? *Malt.* **bāce** to relate, tell. Cf. 5516 *Ta.* **viṇā** (Su. 1973, p. 146, would unite 5514 ***veṛr**- and 5516 ***ven-**). DED(S) 4498.

5515 *Ta.* **veṛṛ-ilai** betel pepper, *Piper betle*; betel leaf. *Ma.* **veṛṛ-ila** betel. *Ko.* **veṛṛ** betel leaf (in proverbs). *To.* **petil eṣ** id. ? *Tu.* **bace-irē** id. (or with 3821). DED 4539.

5516 *Ta.* **viṇā** (**viṇāy-**), **viṇāvu** (**viṇāvi-**) to ask, investigate, give ear to, listen, hear; **viṇā** question. *Ma.* **vinavuka** to ask. *Ko.* **vent-** (-veynt-) id. *To.* **pint-** (-pinty-) id. *Te.* **vinu** (**viṇṭ-**) to hear, listen, obey; **vinukali** hearing; **vinueu**, **vinipincu** to cause to hear; (K.) **vin(u)cu** to be heard; tell; **vin(i)ki**, **vinikiḍi** hearing, listening, audience, hear-say; **vinu** the car; celebrity. *Koḍ.* **vin-** (-vint-) to hear. *Nk.* **vin** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **ven-** (-veṇḍ-) id. *Pa.* **ven-** (-vett-, -vend-) id. *Go.* (Oll.) **ven-** (-veṭ-, -vey-) id. (S.) **ven-** (-veyy-) id., (S.) **ven-** (-veṇṭ-) id.; **veṇup-** to make to hear. *Go.* (G.) **ven-** to hear (*Voc.* 3283). *Koḍa* **ven-** (-veR-) id.; **venba-** (-t) to ask. *Pe.* **ven-** (-vec-) to hear; **venba-** (-t) to ask, inquire. *Manḍ.* **ven-** (-vee-) to hear; **venba-** to ask. *Kui* **venba** (-ves-) to hear, listen, ask, question; *n.* hearing, listening, inquiry. *Kuwi* (Su.) **ven-** (-vece-) to hear; (F.) **venjali** (-vee-), (Isr.) **ven-** (-vec-) to hear, ask; (F.) **vengali** to be rumoured; (S.) **wennai**, **wenbina** to hear, question; (Mah.) **veṇbu**, (S.) **wenumbu** hearing. *Kur.* **mennā** (**mēnj-**) to hear, listen, obey, question, ask; **mēndnā** to tell, inform. *Malt.* **mene** (**mēnj-**) to hear, ask; **mendre** to be heard, be rumoured. *Br.* **binig** (-bing-) to hear. Cf. 5514 *Go.* **veh-**. DED(S, N) 4472.

5517 *Ta.* **vē** (**vēv-/vėkuv-**, **vent-**) to burn, be hot (as the weather), be scorched, be boiled, cooked (as rice), be refined (as gold), be distressed by grief or passion, be angry; **vekkāpu** burning, boiling, cooking, inflammation as of the stomach; burn, scald, heat; **vēṭai** heat, intense dryness, season of drought, hot season; **vētu** heat, warmth; **vēvam** distress; **vēvu** burning, boiling; **vēvai** that which is boiled or cooked; **vēṇal** heat, hot season, anger; **vēṇil** heat, hot season, mirage; **vental** that which is overboiled or charred; **venti** (-pp-, -tt-) to be hot, get angry; **ventippu** heat, anger; **ventai** anything cooked in steam; **ven-nir** hot water; **vekkai** heat, sultriness; **veccu** heat; **vece-ṇal**, **veceu-vece-ṇal** being hot, becoming heated, being harsh; **vece-ṇavu** heat; **vecavi** hot weather; **vetumpu** (**vetumpi-**) to become warm, be partially withered (as flowers), be hot, boil, be enraged; **vetuppu** (**vetuppi-**) to warm, heat gently, make red-hot; *n.* warmth, fever; **vetupam** warmth; **vetuvetu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be parboiled or half-

cooked, become lukewarm, be partially withered; **vetuvetuppu** lukewarmness; **veppam**, **veppu** heat, fever, indignation, spite, sorrow; **veppar** heat, hot food; **veppi** (-pp-, -tt-) to heat, infuriate; **veppul**, **veppuru** heat; **vempal** tropical heat, wrath; **vempu** (**vempi-**) to be very hot, be dried with heat, fade, rage, be distressed in mind; desire; **vemmai** heat, glow, anger, desire, valour, severity; **vēy(y)il** heat of sun; **vēytu** that which is hot, heat, sorrow; **vēyya** hot, fierce, desirable; **vēyyatu** that which is hot, cruel, or unbearable; **vēyyōṇ** cruel person, sun; **vēyvar** heat; **vēvitu** that which is hot or cruel. *Ma.* **vēka** (**vent-**) to be hot, burn, seethe, boil, (heart) hurns; **vēvu** combustion, boiling, heat, dry rot; **vēvikka** to boil, seethe, cook (*tr.*); boil inwardly; **vētu** what is hot; **vēṇal** heat, hot season; **vekkā** to cook; *n.* heat; **vekkuka** to heat, make warm; **veṇṇuka** to grow hot; **veppu** cooking; **veppan** cook; **vetumpuka** to be gently heated; **vetumpikka** to make warm; **vetuppu** gentle heat; **vetuppuka** to warm, be gently heated; **vetuveta** warmly; **veppu**, **vempal** heat; **vempuka** to be very hot, be burnt, shrivel; **vemma** heat; **ven-nir** hot water; **vēyil** heat of sun. *Ko.* **vēy-** (-vedy-) to be burned, be burned up, (broth) boils; **vēyco** (-veye-) to burn up, cook; **vet-** (-vety-) to weld (i.e. make red-hot); **vek** hot; **ve(n)** **ni-r** hot water; **vi-i** sunshine, heat of sun; **ve-ei-g** hot, rainless season (February to middle of June). *To.* **pōy-** (-pōd-) to burn (*intr.*), be hot; **pōky** lukewarm; warmth; **pōt in-** (-id-) (house) is warm; **pi-g** sun, sunlight; **pe-soxy**, **pi-so-y** hot season (< Badaga); ? **pū-i** hot weather, summer (December-February) (? < ***vēy(y)ul**). *Ka.* **bē**, **bēyu**, **beyyu** (**bend-**) to be burnt up, be scorched by the sun's heat, etc., be prepared by boiling, be cooked, burn with a fever, grief, etc.; **bēyisu**, **bēsu** to burn up, prepare by boiling, bake, pain, afflict; **bēge** fire, heat, wild fire in jungles; **bēne** pain, sickness; **bēvasa** sorrowful thought, grief, anxiety; **bēsage**, **bēsaki**, **bēsige** hot season; **beṅki**, **beṅke**, **beṅge** heat, fire; **beceage**, **bee-cane**, **beceige** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **becanna** warm; **ben**, **bem** heat; **ben-nir** hot water; **besalige** fire-pan; **bisil**, **bisal**, **bisul** heat and glare of the sun, sunshine; **bisi**, **bisu**, **bisupu** heat. *Koḍ.* **be-y** (-be-v-/be-yuv-, **beṅj-**) to be warmed, burned, warm oneself, (rice) cooks; **bey-** (**bepp-**, **becc-**) to cook (rice); **bekke** warmth, heat; **bodī**, (central dialect) **bedī** heat of sun; **be-nī ka-la** hot season. *Tu.* **bēyuni** to boil, seethe, be cooked, baked; **bēpini**, **bēyipini** to boil (*tr.*); be boiled, seethed, cooked; **bēpavuni** to boil (*tr.*), seethe, cook; **bēṅkē** heat, sultriness; **becca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; hotly, warmly; **beccana** warmth; **beccanē** hotly, warmly; **beppu** lukewarmness, feverishness; lukewarm, feverish; **beyipely** boiling, boiled; **besiyuni**, **beseyuni** to get hot, get angry or haughty; **bisi** heat, warmth esp. of sun; **bisulu** sunshine; **bisalē**, **bisalē** an earthen vessel. *Kor.* (M.) **bijila**, (T.) **bijili** sunlight. *Te.* **vēgu** to be

fried, grieve, sorrow, be very anxious; **vēcu** to fry, grill, oppress, persecute; **vēgincu**, **vēpu** to fry, grill; **vēki** fever; **vēḍi** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **vēḍimi** heat, warmth; **vēṇḍramu** heat, pungency; **vēpuḍu** frying, that which is fried, fried; **vēsavi** summer; **vekkā** heat; **vecca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **veccana** heat, warmth; **veccanī** hot, warm; **veccu** to be heated; *n.* heat; **veta** pain, distress; **veppu** heat; **vemmu** to be heated; **ven-niru** hot water. *Koḍ.* **ve-ndi**, (Kin.) **vēndi**, (P.) **vēṇḍi** hot; **ve-nd i-r** hot water; **vessa** fever; (Kin.) **vēy-** to be on fire, burn; **vēy gal-** to cook; (SR.) **vēy-** to burn; **vēy-** to prepare bread; **vāigl-** to boil, cook; (Pat., p. 159) **viyeng** to light fire; (p. 167) **viyyeng** to cook. *Nk.* **vi-** to burn (*intr.*); **vip-** id. (*tr.*); **vēṇḍi** hot; **vecca** (c = ts) fever. *Nk.* (Ch.) **vēy-** to burn (*intr.*); **vayip-** id. (*tr.*). *Pa.* **vēp-** (-vēt-) to be warm; **vēḍi** lukewarm; **vēy** boiled rice; (S.) **vēy-** (rice) is boiled; (S.) **vēyip-** (-vēyipt-) to boil (rice). *Go.* (Oll.) **vēyṭal nir** hot water; (S.) **vēy-** to be burnt; (S.) **vēyēi** hot. *Go.* (Tr.) **wēṇānā**, **wēṇā** to be cooked, boiled, scalded; **wēṇṭānā** to boil (*tr.*); (Ph.) **yāyānā** to burn, cook; (SR.) **vēyānā** to burn; (Ma.) **vē-** to be boiled, cooked; **vē²** to burn (*tr.*); (S.) **vēy-** to be cooked (*Voc.* 3307). *Koḍa* **vēy-** (-vēt-) to be burned (forest, fuel); (BB) **ves-** (-t) to be hot; **vesni** hot; **vēk-** (-t) to fry. *Pe.* **ve-** (-t) to be cooked; **vēza** sweat. *Manḍ.* **veh-** to be hot; **vehēn** hot; **vēja** sweat. *Kui* **vēva** (-vēt-) to be cooked, well cooked or boiled, (forest) to be fired, burned; **veha** cooked rice; **vehpa** (-veht-) to be hot (liquids, cooked food); (K.) **ve-** (-t) to be burnt. *Kuwi* (F.) **vēyali** (-vēt-) to catch fire; **vēhini** hot; (S.) **vēspini**, **vēhini** warm; **veh'nai** to oppress; (Su.) **veh-** (-it-) to be hot; **ve-** (-t) to be burnt; **vēse** **lēska** summer season (i.e. hot months); (Isr.) **ve-** (-t) to be burnt, cooked; **vēh-** (-vēst-) to become hot; (S.) **wehu** ray (**wēḍa** **wehu**). *Kur.* **bi'nā** (**bice-**) to be cooked, baked, boiled, parched in heat; **bīṭā'nā** to cook, broil, bake, dry in heat; **bīṭā'i** earthen vessel for scalding paddy; **bassnā** to consume to ashes, (man) destroys by fire. *Malt.* **bice** to be cooked, be heated; **bite** to cook; **bēru** sun. *Br.* **bāsing**, **bāsinging** to become hot; **bising** (**bisis-**), **bisinging** to be baked, cooked, ripen; **bising** (**bisē-**) to bake, cook. Cf. 5468 *Ka.* **bisu** and 5486 *Ta.* **veyar**. DED(S, N) 4540.

5518 *Manḍ.* **vēgu** sickle. *Kuwi* (D.) **vēgo** id. DEDS 879.

5519 *Kui* **vēnga** (**vēngi-**) to be spread out, stretched out or up, opened out, open out (*intr.*); **vēpka** (< **vēk-p-**; **vēkt-**) to stretch forth, stretch up, crane the neck, spread out, open out. *Kuwi* (S.) **wēnginai** to spread, outspread; **wēkh'nai** to unravel; (Isr.) **vēng-** (-it-) to become spread; **vēk-** (-h-) to announce, publish. *Malt.* **bēngle** to reach with outstretched hands. ? *Ta.* **vēy** (-v-, -nt-) to blossom, open; **vēyul** blossoming. DEDS 880.

5520 *Ta. vēñkai* East Indian kino tree, *Pterocarpus marsupium*. *Ma. vēñña* *P. marsupium* or *santalinus* (or *Avicennia* or *Terminalia tomentosa*). *Ka. bēñga* *P. marsupium*. *Tu. bēñña*, bēñga red sandalwood, *P. santalinus*. *Te. vēñga* *P. marsupium*. *Pa. vēñuk* id. *Go. (Mu.) vēñgor*, (Ma.) *vēñgor*, (Ko.) *vengur māra*, (M.) *vengo* id. (*Voc.* 3309); (LuS.) *vengogai* the dhorbenla tree. *Koñda* (BB) *vēñer* maran the tree (= *P. marsupium*). *Kui vēñgesi* piasal tree or wood (= *P. marsupium*). *Kuwi (Su.) vēñgeri*, (Isr.) *vēñgeri* marnu bija tree. ? *Malt. bēgasi* a kind of tree. DED(S) 4541.

5521 *Ta. vēñkai* tiger. *Ma. vēñña* royal tiger. *Te. vēñgi* tiger. *Go. (Koya T.) vēñgālam* leopard. DED(N) 4542.

5522 *Kođ. be-og-* (be-ŋgi-) (rain) stops, clears. *Kui vēpka* (< vēk-p-; vēkt-) to cease (rain); *n.* cessation of rain. DED 4543.

5523 *Mand. vēñj-* (vēnc-) to take out. *Kui vēsa* (vēsi-) id., bring out into the open, extract, expose, redcem; *pl. action vēska* (vēski-). *Kuwi (P.) vecc-* (-it-) to take out, take off; (S.) *wēcina* to unpack; (Isr.) *vēc-* (-it-) to pull up, pull out, take out. DEDS 881.

5524 *Ta. vēcāñai* sorrow; *vēcaram*, *vēcājavu*, *vēcāñkai* id., weariness, fatigue; *vēcāru* (*vēcāruv-*, *vēcār-*) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; *vēcāñal* mental agitation; *vēcāru* (*vēcār-*) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; be consoled, rest; *n.* weariness, etc.; *vēcāñal* weariness, sorrow; becoming consoled or pacified, rest. *Ma. (Tiyya) vēcāru* anxiety. *Ka. bēñāru* weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation), annoyance; *bēñāru* (*bēsatt-*) to grow weary or fatigued, get tired of, be disgusted, be vexed; *n.* weariness, fatigue, disgust, vexation, dispiritedness; *bēñāra*, *bēñārake*, *bēñārike* weariness, etc.; *bēñārisu* to cause to be weary. *Kođ. be-ja-ra* sorrow. *Tu. bēñāru* weariness, fatigue, disgust, offence, vexation, annoyance; *bēñāru* fatigue, weariness, vexation, disgust; fatigued, weary; *bēñāru āpini* to get tired, be weary. *Kor. (T.) bisirige* homesickness. *Te. vēsañā* fatigue, weariness; *vēsāramu* trouble, fatigue; *vēsārinu* to trouble; *vēsāru* to be troubled or fatigued, (K. also) be disgusted. Some items, esp. *Ka. Kođ. Tu.*, may be < H. *bē-zār* (< Pers.). Cf. 5386 *Ta. vicakku*. DED(S, N) 4544.

5525 *Ta. vētu* cover for the mouth of a vessel, cloth for filtering. *Ma. vētu* cloth for covering vessels or for filtering. DED 4545.

5526 *Ko. ve-ñ* stake in centre of threshing floor round which the cattle are driven. *Kođ. bo-ñi* id. DED 4546.

5527 *Ta. vēttam*, *vēttai* hunting, chase, murder; vēttu occupation of hunting; vētu hunting, hunter; vētan, vēttuvan hunter, fowler; vēttacci, vēttici woman of the hunter tribe; vēttam/vēttaiy ātu to hunt. *Ma. vētta* hunting, chase; vētan hunter, fowler. *Ko.*

ve-ñ hunting; *ve-ñ a-ñ* to hunt; *ve-ññ* hunter. *To. pe-ñ* hunting; *pe-ñ o-d-* to hunt; ? *pō-ñ* Tamilian (i.e. hunter). *Ka. bēñe*, *bēñte* hunting, the chase, animals pursued by sportsmen; *bēñey ādu* to hunt; *bēñā* huntsman; *bēñu* multitude of huntsmen; *bēññga* hunter. *Kođ. bo-ñe* hunting, hunt. *Tu. bēñte*, *bēñte*, *bēñi* hunting, chase; *bēñave* fowler. *Te. vēta*, *vēñta* hunting, the chase; *vēñakādu*, *vēñagiri*, *vēñari* hunter, fowler; *vēñādu* to hunt. *Kol. ve-ñ a-d-* id. *Nk. vēta* hunting. *Go. (M. L.) vēta*, (Ma. Ko.) *vēta* id. (*Voc.* 3310). *Koñda vēta* id. *Pe. bēñ* id. *Mand. bēñ* id. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) bēñā* id.; (F.) *betta* kfali, (S.) *bēta* kinai to hunt. / The Dr. word has been borrowed into the local Oriya of Koraput, with the substitution of b- for v-; this is reborrowed into some of the local Dr. languages, viz. *Pe. Mand. Kuwi*. DED(S) 4547.

5528 *Ta. vēñtu* (vēñti-) to want, desire, beg, entreat, request; be indispensable, necessary; vēñtum, vēñum it will be required, necessary, indispensable, must; vēñtām it will not be required, necessary, indispensable, must not; vēñ desire; vēñtal desiring, petition; vēñtāmai aversion, dislike, absence of desire, contentment; vēñtār those who have no desires; enemies; vēñti for the sake of; vēñtiya indispensable, required, sufficient, many; vēñtiyavan friend, well-wisher; vēñtunar those who wish for or desire a thing; vēñ (vēñp-, vēñt-) to desire, love; *n.* desire, Kāma; vēñkai, vēñci desire, want, amorousness; vēñtam desire, thing desired; vēñtal desire, begging; vēñpu, vēñam desire; vēñai id., longing, thirst; vēkku (vēkki-) to desire ardently, covet (Kuiper, *Indian Linguistics* 35.215); vēñā desire; vēñai (-v-, -nt-) to wish, desire, love, be anxious for, covet; vēñāccu sexual union; vēñāccu id., enjoyment; vēñāntōñ friend, husband; vēñāivu copulation, desire. *Ma. vēñam*, vēñtum it must, ought, is desired; vēñ necessary; vēñta useful, required; vēñtu must; vēñta must not, need not; vēñtuka being necessary, friendship; vēñtikka to make necessary, procure, acquire; vēñ lust, Kāma; vēñi, vēñvi rutting; vēñca love, affection. *Ko. ve-ko-* it is wanted; vē-ñā it is not wanted; vē-ñō- must; vē-ñy, vē-ñya-rn beggar; vē-ñ- (ve-c-) to collect, accept, get. *To. pō-ñ* (pō-ñy-) to beg; pō-ñyo-rn beggar; pe-k- (that which is) wanted, desired. *Ka. bēku*, *bēñku*, *bēñkum* it desires; it is wished, desired, requested, it is desirable, necessary, wanted, it is fit, it must, to be desirable; bēñā, bēñta longings, sexual passion, amorous pastime; bēñā it does not desire; it is not wished, desired, requested, it is not desirable, necessary, wanted, it is not fit, it must not, not to be desirable; bēñike, bēñuvice asking, entreating; bēñu, bēñ to wish, desire, beg, pray, entreat, request; bēñuha soliciting, begging, praying; bēñāmba desire. *Kođ. bo-ñ* (bo-ñi-) to beg; bo-ñdu it is wanted; bo-ñda it is not wanted. *Tu. bēñuni* to beg, ask, entreat; bēñave poor man, beggar; bēñji must

not, should not, do not; bēñdu to want, wish, desire, be necessary, must. *Te. vēñu* to pray, beg, entreat, ask, wish, desire; vēñuka pleasure, joy, desire, wish, fun, joke. *Kol. ve-l-* (ve-lt-) to ask; ve-lt o-l- to ask a question. *Nk. vēl-* to beg, ask; vēlt ðl- to ask a question. *Nk. (Ch.) vēl-* to long. *Pa. vēñka* pleasure, wish; vēñken gratis. *Go. (M.) vēñka* pleasure (*Voc.* 3292). *Koñda vēñka* festivity. DED(S) 4548.

5529 *Ta. vēñtan* king, Indra, sun, moon, Brhaspati; vēñtu kingly position, kingdom, royalty, king, Indra; vēñtiyal kingly nature. *Ma. vēñtan*, vēñtu king. Cf. 5530 *Pa. vēñid*, DED 4549.

5530 *Pa. vēñid*, (NE.) vēñid god, *Ga. (Oll.) vēñid* id.; (S.) vēñid devil(s), spirit(s). ? *Go. (Mu.) vandin*, in: pēñdra vandin the highest god of the Murias (*Voc.* 2363). Cf. 4438 *Ta. pēy* and 5529 *Ta. vēñtan*. DED 4550.

5531 *Ta. vēñpu* neem, margosa, *Azadirachta indica*; vēñp-ilai margosa leaf. *Ma. vēñpu* (vēñpu-) *Melia azadirachta*. *Ko. ve-p* marm margosa tree; ve-p et margosa leaf; ve-(p) pap margosa fruit. *Ka. bēñu M. azadirachta* Linn. *Tu. bēñu* id. *Te. vēñu*, vēpa id.; vēp-ñru n. pr. place. *Koñda vēñpa* maran the neem tree. *Kuwi (S.) vēpa*, (Isr.) vēpa marnu id.; ? (Kasipur) bimbi marnu id. [*M. azadirachta* Linn. = *A. indica* Ait.] DED(S, N) 4551.

5532 *Ta. vēy* (-v-, -nt-) to cover (as a building), roof, thatch, put on (as a garment); vēñtal thatched house; vēñyu covering; mēy (-v-, -nt-) to cover fully, thatch, roof (as with tiles); mēvu (mēvi-) to thatch, cover over. *Ma. mēyka* to thatch a house, tile; mēypikka to get thatched; mēñcal, mēññal thatching, tiling the house. *Ko. ve-j-* (ve-j-) to thatch. *To. pe-y-* (pe-s-) id. *Tu. bēñini* to thatch the roof of a house, etc.; bēñāvuni to cause to thatch, get thatched (as a roof). *Te. (K.) vēyu* to thatch a house. *Kol. ve-nz-* (ve-nt-) to thatch. *Nk. vēñj-* (j = dz) id. *Pa. vēñ-* id. *Ga. (S.) vēñg-*, (S²) vēñg- id. *Go. (Tr.) vēsāñā*, (Ph.) vēsāñā to thatch; (ASu.) vēs- to cover roof; (Koya Su.) vēñe- to cover (house). *Koñda* (BB) vi- to thatch. *Pe. vig-* (vikt-) id.; vikha thatch. *Mand. vēk-* to thatch. *Kui vega* (vegi-) to roof, thatch; *n.* act of thatching, putting on a roof; viā thatch, thatch grass; viāri (pl. viāra) thatch. *Kuwi (F.) vīgali* to thatch; vika thatch; (S.) vikka illu thatched house; (Su.) vig-(-it-) to thatch; vikka roof; (S.) wiggai ceiling; (Isr.) vig-(-it-) to thatch; viñu (pl. vika) grass for thatching house. *Kur. bāñā* (bāñn-), bēñā (bēññ-) to cover with tiles, thatch, etc.; mesgā roof, esp. thatched roof. *Malt. bese* to thatch; mesge thatched roof. *Br. bēñifing*, bēñifing to thatch. / Cf. Or. bēñā thatching grass. DED(S, N) 4552.

5533 *Ta. vēy-* (-pp-, -tt-) to spy out; *n.* report of a spy, a spy; vēy, vēvu spying, espionage; vēyar spics; vēñtal spying; vēñkar messenger, courier. *Ma. vēvu* spying. *Ko.*

ve-j- (ve-j-) to peep, eavesdrop. *To. pe-f* ambush; *pe-f o-k-* (o-ky-) (feline) crouches for a spring (lit. place an ambush); *pe-fiz-* (pe-fij-), *pe-lz-* (pe-lj-) (feline) crouches for a spring. *Ka. bēñu*, bēñu spying. *Tu. bēñu* secret information; bēñu lurking, spying; bēñuni to lurk, watch, spy, betray. *Te. vēñu* espionage, a spy; vēñari, vēñulavāñu, vēñulavāñu spy, scout; vēñu to wait for, look for, expect. *Koñda bēs-* (-t-) to look back as one moves forward. *Kuwi (F.) becali* to peep; (S.) bēñinai to look, see; (Isr.) bēc- (-it-) to have a glance at. ? *Malt. bange* to lie in wait. DED(S) 4553.

5534 *Te. (B. K.) vēyu* to put on (as a dress). *Kur. bāñā* to throw (a piece of clothing) on someone's shoulders, wrap it around his body; bāñnā to wear, put on (around oneself, as a mantle), wrap or drape oneself in. *Malt. benje* to dress, gird; bāñre to cover oneself with clothing. *Br. bēñing* to wear, put on; bēñifing, bēñifing to make to wear, clothe. DEDS 882 (from DED 4565).

5535 *Ta. vēñ* root, anything rootlike; foundation. *Ma. vēñ* root, origin, cause. *Ko. ve-r* root. *To. pō-r* id. *Ka. bēñ(u)* root; bēñga a man who deals in or sells roots. *Kođ. be-rī* root. *Tu. bēñu* root; origin, cause. *Te. vēñu* root. *Kol. ve-r* (pl. ve-ñl) id. *Nk. vēñ* (pl. vēñl) id. *Pa. vār* (pl. -kul) id. *Ga. (Oll.) vēñ* id. *Koñda vēñā*, (BB) vēñā id. *Kuwi (F.) vēñā* root (of large tree); (Isr.) vēñā large root of trees. DED 4554.

5536 *Ta. vēñ* dart, spear, lance, javelin, trident, weapon; vēñāñ spearman; vēñāñ id., Skanda, priest worshipping Skanda. *Ma. vēñ* weapon, lance, pike. DED 4555.

5537 *Ta. vēñ* babul tree. *Ma. vēñā-maram* an acacia, (DCV) babul tree. [*Acacia arabica* Willd. = *Mimosa arabica* Lam.] DEDS 883.

5538 *Ta. vēñi* fence, hedge, wall. *Ma. vēñi* hedge, fence. *Ko. ve-ñ* fence. *To. pe-sy* stone wall of pen; pe-ly fence; ? pe-sy ir dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild. *Ka. bēñi* fence, hedge. *Kođ. be-li* fence. *Tu. bēñi* fence, hedge. *Te. vēñ(u)gu* id., enclosure. *Kol. veleg* (obl. velg-) fence. *Go. (Pat.) velum* fence; (M.) vēltum fencing; (Y.) velum, elum, (Ch.) allum, (Ma.) vēlmi fence; (Tr.) wālūh-tāñā to fence; (Ph.) vālāñā to be enclosed; *caus. vālāhtāñā*, *valsāhtāñā*; (Ma.) vēl² to fence (*Voc.* 3298). *Koñda vēñgu* gōḍa compound wall. DED(S, N) 4556.

5539 *Ta. vēñi* red-flowered silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*). *Go. (Ph.) vēñeki*, (Tr.) vēñeki-mārā, (Mu.) vēñek id. (*Voc.* 3208); (ASu.) vēñki silk-cotton tree. Cf. 495 *Ta. ila*, esp. the Go-Koñda-Kuwi forms. DEDS(N) 884.

5540 *Ta. vēñai* work, labour, task, business, matter, workmanship, situation, office; vēñai-kāñā, vēñaiy-āl manservant, workman, labourer; vēñai-kāñi servant maid. *Ma. vēñā* work, labour, religious ceremony in temples, diffi-

culty; vēlakkarān labourer, servant. *Tu.* bēlē work, labour. *Te.* (K.) vēla work. DED(S) 4557.

5541 *Ta.* vēṅam bamboo; European bamboo reed; kaus; sugar-cane; vēy bamboo; vēyal short-sized bamboo. *Ma.* vēṅam a reed, esp. *Arundo tibialis* and *Bambusa baccifera*. DED 4559.

5542 *Ta.* vēṅam elephant. *Ma.* vēṅam id. DED 4560.

5543 *Ta.* vēṅampar pole-dancers. *Ma.* vēṅampar a small colony of a Tamil caste near Palghat; (DCV) vēṅampar pole-dancers. (Cf. Pkt. velamba(ga)-, BHS velambaka-jester, buffoon. DEDS 885.

5544 *Ta.* vē (vēṭp-, vēṭt-) to offer sacrifices, marry; *n.* marriage; vēṭvi sacrifice, marriage; vēṭvu sacrifice; presents of food from the bridegroom's to the bride's house and vice versa at a wedding; vēṭṭal marriage; vēṭṭān, vēṭṭōn husband; vēṭṭāl wife; vēṭṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to perform as worship. *Ma.* vēṭvi, vēṭvi sacrifice; vēṭṭka to marry as brahmins before the holy fire; vēṭi, vēṭvi marriage, bride, wife; vēṭṭikka fathers to marry children. *Ka.* bēl to offer into fire or with fire as ghee, animals, etc.; bēṭṭuve oblation with fire, burnt-offering; bēṭṭamba destruction of human life in fire. *Tu.* bēlcade a devil-dancer, one possessed with Kālī. *Te.* vēṭṭu to put or throw in a sacrificial fire, offer up a burnt sacrifice; vēṭ(u)pu god or goddess, deity, divinity, a celestial, demi-god, immortal; vēṭpuṭu worship; vēṭimi oblation; (inscr.) vēṭpu god. DED(S, N) 4561.

5545 *Ta.* vēṭ petty ruler, chief, Čaṭukya king, illustrious or great man, hero; ? title given by ancient Tamil kings to Vēṭṭālas; vēṭir a class of ancient chiefs in the Tamil country, the Čaṭukyas, petty chiefs; ? vēṭṭāṇa a person of Vēṭṭāla caste. *Kur.* bēlas king, zemindar, god; bēṭṭā kingdom; bēṭṭō, (Hahn) bēṭṭō queen of white-ants. Cf. 5507 *Ta.* vēṭṭāṇ. DED 4562.

5546 *Ta.* vēṭai black vailay, *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*; a sticky plant that grows best in sandy places, *Cleome viscosa*. *Ma.* vēṭa a medicinal shrub (e.g. *C. viscosa*, *C. pentaphylla*, *C. monophylla*, *Vinca parviflora*, *V. rosea*). *Ka.* bēṭe, bēṭi a common herb used as a potherb, *Chenopodium album* Linn. [*G. pentaphylla* DC. = *Cleome pentaphylla* Linn.] DED 4563.

5547 *Ma.* vēṭa throat. *Koḍ.* bo-ṭe neck. *Go.* (Tr.) warēṭ, (G.) vēṭe, vēṭe, vēṭēṭi, (Mu.) vaṭer, (Ma.) vēṭeṭ neck; (Y.) verer, (S.) vēṭeru (pl. vēṭahku), (L.) vēṭāṅā throat; (W.) warer id., neck (Voc. 3287; or with 4847. DEDS 886.

5548 *Ta.* vēṭu other, that which is different, that which is separated, class, kind, enmity, that which is opposite; vēṭu-paṭu, vēṭ-ā to become different, separate, etc.;

vēṭu-paṭu difference, disagreement; vēṭṭāvan, vēṭṭān, vēṭṭuvan, vēṭṭōn stranger, enemy; vēṭṭ-āṭ stranger; pariah; vēṭṭumai difference, antipathy, dissimilarity, disagreement, characteristic mark distinguishing an individual or species, case (grammatical); vēṭṭē-āka separately, distinctly. *Ma.* vēṭu separation, difference; different; vēṭ-āka to be separated; vēṭ-ākkuka to separate; vēṭu-paṭu separation, absence; vēṭe separately, distinctly, something else; vēṭṭēṭe separately, severally. *Ko.* vē-r state of being other, another's, different, separate, outcasted. *Ka.* bēṭ(u) separation, state of being separate, apart or different; bēṭe separation, etc.; separate, apart, different, other, else; separately, etc. *Koḍ.* bo-re different. *Tu.* bēṭe separate, different, distinct, other. *Te.* vēṭu different, other, separate; difference, separateness, separation; vēṭupadu to become different, differ; separate; vēṭupāṭu difference, separation, etc.; vēṭadamu, vēṭimi difference; vēṭṭēṭu separate, distinct, several. *Pa.* vēṭa separate. *Go.* (Ko.) vēṭeton another (Voc. 3315); (Koya T.) vēṭe separately. *Koṇḍa* vēṭe vēṭe differently, separately. *Kui* breenju stranger, unknown man (or with 5415). *Br.* birring to separate out, pick out, select, distinguish; birvē sieve; birvē kanning to sift; birvinging to be sifted. DED(S) 4564.

5549 *Ta.* vai (-pp-, -tt-) to put, place, seat, lay by, store up, possess, keep, create set up; vaippu placing, deposit, treasure; place; earth, land, world, town; vaiyakam, vaiyam, vayam earth, world; vaying place. *Ma.* vekka to put, lay, place, build, keep, retain, deposit, put aside; veppu placing, deposit, treasure; vaikkam what is laid down, deposit, alluvial ground; vayyam, vaiyakam earth. *Ko.* vay(-vac-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child); vayety (pair word with vadk property); vayety kurl young cow that is fit for mating (3 years old; for kurl, cf. 1791). *To.* poy(-poc-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child). *Ka.* bay, baycu, baccu, oy to deposit, put aside, hide; bay(a)ke deposit, treasure, hoard; besana, besal, besale birth, production, bringing forth; besal āṅu to bear, bring forth; (K.) vesale pregnant. *Koḍ.* bey- (bepp-, becc-) to keep. *Tu.* bijiluni, bijeluni to bear, bring forth as a child. *Te.* vaicu, (K. also) vayicu, (B. K.) vēyu to place, put. *Ko.* va-y- (va-yt-), (SR.) vāy- to sow; (Kin.) vāy- to sow with drill (or with 5255 *Ta.* vayakku). *Nk.* vay- to sow; vayk- to put, put aside. *Ga.* (S.) vang- to give birth to. *Go.* (Tr.) waṭṭānā to give birth to (not of humans); (SR.) vāḥānā, (ChD.) vāṭṭānā to bear (of animals) (Voc. 3217). *Kur.* uinā (uyyas) to put down; retain, keep back. *Malt.* oje to keep; lay eggs, bring forth young. [Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562, suggests separating into two entries the items meaning 'put, place, keep' and 'bear, beget' respectively.] DED(S, N) 4565, DED(S) 4572.

5550 *Ta.* vai (-v-, -t-) to abuse, revile, curse; vaivu abuse, curse; vacavu foul, abusive language; vacai (-v-, -nt-) to censure, blame, calumniate; *n.* reproach, censure, blame. *Ko.* vayl abuse; ? ve-k me-k in- (id-) to make sport of someone. *Ka.* bay(i), bayyu, boyi to abuse, revile, use bad language; bay(i)ṅul, bay(i)ṅal reviling, abuse, bad language, cursing. *Koḍ.* bayy- (bayyuv-, bajj-) to abuse; baygaṭa abuse. *Tu.* bayyāṭa id. DED(S) 4566.

5551 *Ka.* vai, vay, vayyu, vey, veyyu to carry off, etc. *Ko.* vet- (vett-) to seize and take away. *Nk.* (Ch.) vet-/ved- to pull. *Kur.* baccnā to snatch away, rob by force, carry off, seize, confiscate. *Malt.* bace to rob. DED(S) 4567.

5552 *Ta.* vai sharpness, keenness, point; vaci point, edge, pointed stake; vayir sharpness. *Ko.* vac pointed stick (for skewering meat, digging hole, etc.). *Ka.* basi to be pointed, sharpened; point, sharpen; *n.* tongue of a balance; basadu, basidu that which is pointed, sharp, keen; base small pointed object that sticks in the ground. *Te.* vasi nail, thorn. *Kui* vaspā (vast-) to sharpen; *n.* act of sharpening; vau (pl. vanga) edge, cutting edge or end. *Kuwi* (F.) vvaḥini sharp; (Su.) vah- (vast-) to sharpen; (S.) vah-nai to nib; vaspine is sharp; (Isr.) vah- (vast-) to be sharp; vaspi ki- to sharpen. Cf. 4628 *Ta.* māy. DED(S) 4568.

5553 *Ta.* vai straw of paddy, grass; vaikkōl straw of paddy. *Ma.* vai-kkōl straw. *Tu.* bai id. *Ga.* (Oll.) vēvel (pl.) id. *Br.* bei grass fit for grazing, any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5093 *Ta.* mēy). DED(N) 4569.

5554 *Ta.* vaiku (vaiki-) to stay, pass the night, dawn; vaikal staying, daybreak, day that has passed away; vaikaṭai, vaikuru daybreak. *Ma.* vaikuka to stay the night, delay, stay, be late; vaiku-nēram, vai-nēram evening; vaikkika to detain, delay; vaikkam delay. *Ka.* bay, bay(i)ṅe evening, evening twilight. *Koḍ.* bay(i)ṅe evening, evening; baiyuni to perch, roost; baiya, bayya evening; baiku delay, stay; in the evening. *Te.* vēgu, vēvu to dawn; vēgincu to keep awake

(intr.); vēgimpu waking from sleep, keeping awake; vēḡūbōka, vēḡūbōka, vēbōka, vēkuva dawn. *Ko.* (SR.) vēged, (Kin.) vēḡeṭ tomorrow. *Nk.* (Ch.) vēge(n), āḡen tomorrow. *Pa.* vēv-, (S.) vēy- to dawn, (day) breaks; vēpīp- (vēpīṭ-) to make to dawn. *Ga.* (S. P.) vēḡ- to dawn. *Go.* (SR.) viyā sukum morning star; (Mu. Ma.) viy- (morning) to dawn (Voc. 3248); (Koya Su.) viy- to dawn; (Mu.) vīnahk the whole night long (Voc. 3266); ? (Ma.) vele tomorrow (Voc. 3299). *Koṇḍa* vēḡe tomorrow; (BB) vēḡ-/vig- to dawn. *Pe.* vig- (vikt-) to dawn; viga, vigaṭin tomorrow. *Mand.* ving- (vingkt-) to dawn; vingge tomorrow. *Kui* vie id.; vēga (vēgi-) to last, outlast the night, dawn; vēga ḡānju early dawn; vēḡam boḡuri morning star; veiti next day, on the day after. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) vēy- (-it-), (S.) vēṭnai to dawn; (S.) vēḡa vēyale daybreak; (F.) vīe, (S.) wīe, (Su. Isr.) vīe, (P.) vēe tomorrow. *Kur.* bijjānā to dawn, begin to grow light; bijjitaṇā to protract till dawn. *Malt.* bije to dawn. DED(S, N) 4570.

5555 *Ka.* (K.) bese to strike with a whip. ? *Koḍ.* be-ṅg- (be-ṅgi-) to cut (plantain trunks at wedding, as test of skill with weapon). *Tu.* beppuni, bettuni, bettopuni to stab. *Te.* vaicu to cast, fling, throw; v(ri)eyu id., discharge, strike, knock, (K. also) cut off as with a knife or any heavy weapon; auxiliary used as an intensive or for emphasis; v(ri)ēta casting, throwing, striking, knocking, stroke, knock, blow; ? vrēṭu id.; vrēṭu-gonu to strike, beat. *Nk.* vayk- to throw. *Koṇḍa* vey- (-t-) to flog, beat. *Kui* vēpa (vēṭ-) to strike, beat, thrash, assault, kill; *n.* act of striking, beating. *Kuwi* (F.) veaṭi (vē-), (S.) vēnai, (Su. P.) vē- (vet-) to beat; (Isr.) vēṭ- (-t-), vēp- (-it-) id., hit; vēpi ā- to fight. DED(S) 4571.

5556 *Kui* (K., Mah. p. 171) vrīh- (-t-) to ask, beg. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) rīh- (rīst-), (F.) rissali, (S.) rīh'nai, (T.) vīh- (vist-) to beg; (T.) vispiḡaṭai, (Mah.) vispiḡaṭayū, (Isr.) rispagaṭasi beggar. DEDS 887.

5557 *Pe.* lēkiṅ (pl.) strips of bamboo. *Kui* vēka a thin strip of bamboo. DEDS 888.

APPENDIX

Supplement to DBIA, entries consisting of material of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these entries were formerly in DED and DEDS, plus several others. In the indexes, these entries are referred to with the abbreviation App.

1 *Ta.* akkaṭa excl. of wonder. *Ka.* ak(k)atā, kaṭa, ak(k)atākaṭā, kaṭakaṭā interj. expr. pain, sorrow, distress, envy, displeasure, wonder, surprise. *Te.* ak(k)atā, akatākaṭa alas! what a pity!; akkaṭika(mu) pity, mercy, compassion; kaṭ(t)ā alas! / *Skt.* āh kaṣṭam, hā kaṣṭam, kaṣṭam alas! > *Pkt.* ā kaṭṭa id.; *Apabhraṃśa* akkaṭa- (*Tagarc.* index). *Krishnamurti, Language* 39. 563. *DED(S)* 21.

2 *Ta.* akkam rope, cord. *To.* oḡm (*obl.* oḡt-) rope (< *Badaga*). *Ka.* agga, agga-raṇe, haggā rope. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 8478, *pragralā-* bridle, thong, *H.* paghā tether, *Mar.* pāg id.; *Ka.* *pag- > (*h*)ag-. *DED* 27.

3 *Ta.* akkaram a disease of the mouth, thrush, aphthae, parasitic stomatitis; accaram thrush; aṭcaram cracked tongue. *Ma.* akkāram a disease, aphthae. *Ka.* agra the thrush. *Tu.* agra a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush. *Te.* (B.) akṣaramu disease of the mouth. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 62, *agnirujā-disease with burning sensation, *H.* āgru thrush, *Mar.* āgrū id.; *ibid.*, no. 14198a, gives this etymology for the *Dr.* forms. *DED(S)* 22.

4 *Ka.* aggaḷa, aggaḷe, argaḷa greatness, eminence, excess; a great man; aggaḷike greatness, great power; aggaḷisu, aggaḷisu to bc or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel. *Te.* aggaḷika greatness, high degree, perseverance, eagerness; aggaḷincu to increase, grow, exert; aggaḷamu excessive, vehement. *Go.* (SR.) āḷo, (L.) āḷo, (Mu.) agro more, much (*Voc.* 118). *Kui* āḷa many, much; (K.) āḷeli many. *Kuwi* (S.) āḷāda more; (Isr.) āḷa id., extra. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 68, āḷa- top, summit; extension with -ḷa- yields such forms as *Mar.* āḷā superior; (*CDIAL* has no entry corresponding to that of the *Nepali Dictionary* s.v. āḷā). *DED(S)* 28.

5 *Ta.* accāram earnest money, advance given to ratify a bargain (*coll.*; < *Te.*). *Ma.* accāram id. *Te.* (B.) accāramu id. / *Skt.* satyāmkāra- *satyākāra- id. > *Pkt.* *saccāra-. From *DED* 179.

6 *Ko.* aj footprint. *To.* oj step. *Ka.* pajje, pejje, hajje, hejje footprint, footstep, trace, stride. *Tu.* ajē, (B-K. also) hajē footprint, track, trace. *Te.* aija foot, footprint; anja id., step, stride. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 7778, pādya- footsteps (*fem. pl.*, RV); (*lex.*) way,

path, road; *Pali* pajja- *masc.* path; *Pkt.* pajja- *fem.* flight of steps, road. *DED* 47, *DEN DBIA* S17.

7 *Pa.* enḍka young male pig. *Pe.* andren (*pl.* andraṇ) male, man. *Maṇḍ.* andren (*pl.* andraṇ) id. *Kui* andra a male animal or bird; male. *Kur.* andrā male (said only of animals); andyā fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men). *Malt.* andya a bull. / *Skt.* (*lex.*) andira- male, Or. andira id. Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 1111. *DED(S)* 111, *DEN DBIA* S1.

8 *Ta.* araṅku, araṅkam stage, dancing hall, assembly hall, gambling house. *Ma.* araṅhu a stage, scene, place for public exhibition. *Te.* arāḡu a pial; (B.) aruṅgu id., terrace, raised a foot from the ground; arugu terrace, raised flat terrace, raised seat. *Go.* (Ma.) argu verandah (*Voc.* 78). *Koṇḍa* arṅu the edge of a verandah. / *Skt.* raṅga-. *DED(S)* 166.

9 *Ka.* argala, argala, argale, argare, aggarike, argarike, agani, agari, aguri bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Te.* argalamu wooden bolt, bar or pin for fastening a door, etc., impediment, obstruction. *Kui* argoli crossbar, rail. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 629, *Skt.* argala-, *Pkt.* aggaḷa-. *DED(S)* 194.

10 *Ta.* āṇi nail, small spike, peg, linchpin. *Ma.* āṇi peg, nail. *Ko.* a·ny metal nail, joint of body. *To.* o·ny nail. *Ka.* āṇi nail, linchpin. *Koḍ.* a·ni nail of metal or wood. *Tu.* āṇi peg, nail, wedge, screw. *Te.* āṇi nail, pin, linchpin. / *Skt.* āṇi- (RV.) linch-pin, *Pali* āṇi- id., bolt, peg. *DED* 295.

11 *Ta.* āyiram the number 1,000. *Ma.* āyiram. *Ko.* ca·vrm (*obl.* ca·vrt-). *To.* so·fer, (Tōwfiy dial.) se·fer. *Ka.* sāvira, sāsir, sāsira. *Koḍ.* a·irē, (Mercara) a·ira. *Tu.* sāvira, sāra. / *Skt.* sahasra-. *DED* 309.

12 *Ka.* āvi, āvige, āvuge, āma potter's kiln. *Tu.* āve id., oven. *Te.* āvamu potter's kiln. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 1202, *Skt.* (*lex.*) āpāka-baking oven, potter's kiln, *Mar.* āvā id. *DED(S)* 336.

13 *Ta.* ukkāri, ukkārai a variety of sweet-cake; ukkāli a sweet confection. *Ma.* ukkāli a kind of cake. *Te.* ukkera sweetmeat prepared for children with rice flour, ghee, and

sugar. /Skt. *utkarikā*, BHS *ukkarikā*, *ukkārika*-a kind of sweetmeat. DED(S) 483.

14 *Kur. udal* a jungle tree, the bark of which yields fibres used in rope-making. *Malt. udali* a tree the fibre of which is used in decorating the Chamda bamboos. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1990, *uddāla*-the tree *Cordia myxa* or *latifolia* (Pfeiffer). DED 531.

15 *Kur. uphā* flea (of dogs, cattle, etc.). *Malt. upra* a goat-flea. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1821, *utpātaka*-. Pkt. *uppaḍa*-a particular kind of insect. DED(N) 542.

16 *Ta. umpalam, umpilikkai* land granted rent-free for the performance of services. *Ka. umbagi, umbagiḡe, umbuḡi, ummagiḡe, ummuḡi, ummuḡiḡe* rent-free grant of a plot of land or of a village. *Tu. umboli* a freehold, land granted without rent, any present. *Te. (B.) umbalamu, umbali, umbalika* free from taxation. /Skt. *udbali*-free of tax (inscr.; *IEG*, pp. 348, 350). DED (N) 549.

17 *Ka. oggarane, aggarane* a kind of seasoning; *oggarisu* to season, spicc. *Tu. oggarane* seasoning. /Pkt. **vagghāraṇā*-id. (cf. *vagghāra*-seasoned); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12191, Skt. *vyāghārayati*; Katre, pp. 73-4. DED 789.

18 *Ta. ḡecan* male of a caste, members of which officiate as priests in temples sacred to village goddesses; *uvaccan* member of a caste of temple drummers and pujaris of Kālī. *Ma. ḡecar* a class of Mārān Sūdras, who beat the drum in temples. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2301; Skt. *upādhyāya*- > Pkt. *ojjhā*- > H. *ojhā*, etc. DED(S) 874.

19 *Ma. ḡppam, ḡppu* smoothing; *oppuka* to touch softly, sponge, wipe. *Ka. oppa* lustre, polish. *Tu. ḡpu*, (B-K.) *oppa* polish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2556, **ḡpp*- (e.g. Mar. *op* polish, *opayinē* to polish, H. *opnā* id.); Katre, p. 76. DED(S) 889.

20 *Ta. kaccai* rope, girth, girdle, belt, piece of new cloth; *kaccu* belt, girdle. *Ma. kacca* girdle, waist-belt, long cloth. *Ko. kacv* perineal cloth. *To. koḡ* embroidered perineal cloth; *koc* cloth given at funeral. *Ka. kacce* cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, girdle. *Koḡ. kacce* perineal cloth. *Tu. kacce* end of lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into waistband. *Te. kacca* end of the lower garment passed between the legs and tucked in behind; *kaccadamu* cod-piece. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2592, Skt. *kakṣyā*-. cf. esp. Pali Pkt. *kaccha*-. DED 922.

21 *Ta. kaṣakam* bracelet; *kaṣai* clasp, fastening of a neck ornament. *Ma. kaṣakam* bracelet, ring. *Ka. kaḍaga, kaṣaka* bracelet; *kaḍe, kaḍeya* id., ring. *Koḡ. kaḍaga* thick metal bangle. *Tu. kaḍaga* bracelet. *Te. kaḍiyamu, kaḍemu* id., bangle. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2629, Skt. *kaṣaka*- bracelet, link of chain,

bridle ring; cf. H. *kaṣā, kaṣi* ring, bracelet, etc. DED 931.

22 *Ta. kaṣāram, kiṣāram* brass or copper boiler, cauldron; *kaṣay* frying pan; large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Ma. kaṣāram, kiṣāram* cauldron, boiler. *Ka. kaḍāya, kaḍāyi* large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Koḡ. kaḍā-ya* large copper vessel. *Tu. kaḍāyi* boiler of bell-metal. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2638, Skt. *kaṣāha*- boiler, cauldron, saucepan. DED(S) 944.

23 *Ta. kaṣitam* canvas on which paste is applied before writing; painting or drawing upon it; paper, letter. *Ka. kaḍita, kaḍata* book made of folded cloth covered with charcoal paste, on which one writes with *baḷapa*. *Tu. kaḍata* cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum and used instead of a slate for writing. *Te. kaḍitamu* account-book of cloth covered with a black paste, written on with a kind of soft stone. /Skt. (*lex.*) *kaḍitram* a skin for writing on, leather for writing on; cf. Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 5 f. DED(S) 949.

24 *Ka. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood, fibre or vein of a leaf, bit of a stem or a haulm, small stick used for writing. *Koḡ. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood. *Tu. kaḍḍi* the fibre or vein of a leaf, a very small stick. *Te. kaḍḍi* stick (esp. of metal), bar, ingot, slate pencil. /? Mar. *kāḍi* (Master, OMat., p. 107) match-stick, (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3017) little stick, blade of grass. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3120, *kāṣṭhā*-, has only items with *th/ṭh* (whence DBIA 68, from which *Ka. Koḡ. kaḍḍi* are to be separated). Is it possible that the items in the present entry are of Dr. origin, perhaps 1370? DEN DBIA 53.

25 *Ta. kāṇam* horsegram, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma. kāṇam* id. *Te. kāṇamu* food for horses, fodder; (K. also) *kāṇamu* food. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3867, *kāḍana*- food; cf. esp. Guj. *kāṇ* boiled grain for cattle. DEDS(N) 192.

26 *Ta. kīl* joint in animal body, hinge; *kīlam* nail, pin, spike; *kīlakam* pin, bolt, wedge, joint. *Ma. kīl* a joint; *kīlam* wedge, bolt, nail. *Ko. ki-l* hinge of jaw, hinge of door. *To. ki-s* handle (of pot, spoon, axe, knife, etc.); *ku-l* hinge of box. *Ka. kīl, kīlu* pin, peg, joint, device, contrivance; *kīla* stake, peg, bolt, wedge. *Koḡ. ki-lī* a fastening, screw-fastening of necklace. *Tu. kīlu, kīlu* joint, hinge, peg, wooden fastening. *Te. kīlu* joint, hinge, device, contrivance; *kīlincu* to fasten, attach, lock, join; *kīlamu* wedge, pin; *cīla* an iron nail, a wooden pin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3202, Skt. *kīla*- stake, pin, peg, bolt, wedge, elbow; *kīlaka*- pin, bolt, wedge. DED 1346.

27 *Pe. kudug* (pl.) broken rice. *Kui gudu* (pl. -nga) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kudu* (pl. -ga) id.;

(Isr.) *kudu* cracked rice. *Malt. kudi* broken pieces of grain; *kudru* broken pieces of sifted grain. ? *Kol. (Kin.) kondi* a particle of broken rice. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3712, *kṣudrā*- (esp. Or. *khuda* broken rice, etc.). DEDS 244.

28 *Ta. kumpalam* wax-gourd; *kummaṭṭi, kommaṭṭi* a small water-melon, *Citrullus*; cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*. *Ma. kumpalam* *Cucurbita pepo*; *kumpalaṣṣa* pumpkin; *kummaṭṭi* *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ko. kubalm* (obl. *kubalt*-) sp. pumpkin. *To. kubil* ko-y pumpkin; *kim* gourd. *Ka. kumbala* pumpkin gourd, *Benincasa cerifera*, Savi. *Koḡ. kumbala* pumpkin. *Tu. kumbuda* pumpkin or gourd, *Cucurbita Lageraria*; *kumbava* pumpkin or gourd. *Te. gummaḍi* *Cucurbita maxima*, *C. pepo*. *Kol. (Kin.) kovre* pumpkin. *Nk. (Ch.) kumbaḡe* id. *Go. (Mu.) kumoḡ, gumoḡ*, (Ma.) *kumuḡ(i)*, (S.) *kommaḡ*, (Ko.) *gumoḡ* id. (*Voc. 765*). *Koṇḍa gummaṇḍi* id. *Pe. kumḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kumḍa*, (Isr.) *kumḍa*, *kumḍa* id. *Malt. kumḍe* id. /Skt. *kūṣmāṇḍa*(ka)- *Benincasa cerifera*, *kumbha-plālā*- *Cucurbita pepo*; Pali *kumhhaṇḍa*-a kind of gourd; Pkt. *kumhaṇḍa*-, *kumhhaṇḍa*-gourd; Beng. Or. *kumḡā* sp. gourd; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3374, [Six species: *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne; *C. pepo* D.C.; *Lageraria vulgaris* Seringe = *Cucurbita Lageraria* Linn.; *Benincasa cerifera* Savi = *Cucurbita pepo* Lour. and Roxb.; *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb.; *Citrullus colocynthis* Schrad. = *Cucumis colocynthis* Linn.] DED(S) 1455.

29 *Ta. kūṭam* blacksmith's sledge, hammer. *Ma. kūṭam* heavy hammer. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3391, Skt. *kūṭa*-, Pkt. *kūḍa*-. for IE etymology, Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.550 (1971). From DED 1391.

30 *Tu. kulligē* the buttocks. *Kol. (Kin.) kūla* buttock; (SR.) *kulā* hip. *Go. (A. Mu.) kūla*, (Ma.) *kulla*, (G. Hislop) *kula* buttock (*Voc. 835*); (ASu.) *kūla* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3353, **kulla*-. DED(S, N) 1585.

31 *Ta. keccai, keccam* tinkling anklet. *Ma. kecca* little tinkling bells worn by dancing girls or hunting dogs. *Ko. gej* anklet with bells. *To. kij*, (in songs) *kijil fal, kizil fal, kijwiṭ fal* bells tied to the ankles while dancing; *kij-fal* hollow bangle with small bits inside which rattle; *kij iḍad* tinkling (in songs). *Ka. gejjē, gajjē* small spherical bell enclosing small bits of stone or metal. *Koḡ. gejjē* small bell. *Tu. gejjā, gejjē, gajjē* small round bell, tinkling ornament. *Kor. (O.) gegge* small, tinkling bells. *Te. gajjiya, gajjē* small bell or tinkling ornament; *gajjelu* (pl.) anklet or girdle of small bells. /Pkt. (DNM) *gejjala*-neck-ornament; *Apabhraṃśa (Mahā-purāṇa) gijja*-, *gejjā*-a chain or neck-ornament for elephants, glossed as *grivā-kṣudra-ghaṇṭikā* 'necklace of small bells for the neck' and *ghugghurāvali* 'string of bells' (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4477, to which add Skt. *ghugghura*-), which show that it consisted of bells (some

of the NIA words in Turner refer to anklets of bells); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4389, has Mar. *gyāj* string of bells round neck of buffalo, which he derives from Skt. **grivājyā*-neck string. Skt. *grāiveya*(ka)- > Pkt. *gevejjā* (*geejja-) is possible for the Dr. forms. DED (S) 1610.

32 *Ta. kuṣāri, kōṣāri, kōṣāli* axe. *Ma. kōṣāli, kōṣāli* id. *Ka. kodali* id. *Tu. kodari, kudari* id. *Te. godḍali*, (*VPK*) *godḍeli, godḍēli, godḍelu, godali* id. *Kol. golli*, (SR.) *goli* id. *Nk. gholi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kodli* id. *Go. (M. Ko.) godel* id. (*Voc. 1193*). *Koṇḍa godel(i)* id. *Pe. kōṣel* axe (large variety). *Kui krāḍi* (? for *kṛāḍi*) axe. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kṛāḷi*, (Isr.) *kṛāḷi*, (S.) *glāḷi* large axe. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3244, *kuthāra*-, *kuṣāri*-(Beng. Or. forms have *l* for *r*); cf. Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.541. DED(S, N) 1702.

33 *Ta. kōṇi, kōṇikai, kōṇiyal* sacks made of jute fibre, gunny bag. *Ma. kōṇi* gunny bag. *To. gony*, in: *tingony* bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for tin, cf. 2596). *Ka. gōṇi* sack (one of the tatsamas). *Tu. gōṇi* gunny bag. *Te. gōṇi* coarse sackcloth; *gōṇiya, gōṇe* sack, gunny bag. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4275, *gōṇi*-. for IE origin of this Skt. word, see Mayrhofer 1.568, III.697. DED 1835.

34 *Ta. kōvaṇam* man's loin-cloth. *Ma. kōvaṇam, kōṇam* cloth worn over the privities. *To. kwi-n* perineal cloth. *Ka. kōvaṇa* small piece of cloth worn over the privities, the pudenda. *Tu. kōvaṇa, kōmaṇa* id. *Te. gōvaṇamu, gōṇamu, gōṇāmu* strip of cloth worn over the privities. /Skt. *kaupīna*-small piece of cloth worn over the privities by poor persons, the pudenda, Pali BHS *kopīna*-pudenda. DED 1860.

35 *Ta. caṭai* matted locks of hair, plaited hair, bushy or shaggy hair. *Ma. jaṭa, caṭa, caṭa, caṭa* matted hair (as of ascetics). *Ko. jerv-* (jerd-) (hair) is bushy and uncombed. *Ka. jaṭe, jaḍe, jaḍi, jede* hair matted and twisted together, a braid of hair (of females). *Koḡ. jaḍe* woman's hair-plait, hood of cobra. *Tu. jaḍe, jeḍe* matted hair, plaited hair, hood of a serpent. *Te. jaḍa* plaited hair, matted hair. /Skt. *jaṭā*-the hair, twisted together (as worn by ascetics, by Siva, and by persons in mourning) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5086); Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.539. DED 1897.

36 *Go. (A. Y. D. Ch. G. S.) jāri*, (SR.) *jāḍi*, (Ph.) *jāri*, (Tr.) *jāri* grass (*Voc. 1418*). *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *jāṇḍu* grass, weed, rubbish; (F.) *jāṇḍu* grass, rubbish; (S.) *jāṇḍu, jāḍa, jāṇḍi* weed; (Isr.) *jāṇḍu* id., rubbish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5362, *jhāṭa*- (*DGG* [Gondi], p. 203). DEDS(N) 387.

37 *Kol. (Pat., p. 195) sirileng* to be possessed [i.e. by spirits, god, etc.]. *Pa. ciral* a medium. *Go. (Ko.) ciral* id. (*Voc. 1321*). (Mu. [Elwin]) *siraha* id. (also *leski*). *Pe. hira, sirā* id., shaman. /Or. *siraha*, Halbi *sirāhā* id.

38 *Pa. juva* a well. *Ga. (S.) sūve* id.; (P.) suve spring. *Go. (M.) cuvā*, (Mu. Ma.) suva, (L.) cuhkā well; (Cua. Y.) well in sand, (G.) well (*Voc.* 1338). *Pe. cuva* id. *Manḍ. huva* id. *Malt. cuwa* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4947, *cyōta*; there add *H. co'ā(n)*, *cu'an* small pit into which water drains, cistern, *cohā* a small well, *coyā* a well of water in a dried river bed, spring, rivulet. Cf. also *Skt. (lex.) cūṭaka* - a small well. DED(S) 2219.

39 *Ta. cūṭakam* bracelet; *cūṭā* id., sacred eleocarpus bead enclosed in gold and hung round the neck in a gold band. *Ka. sūḍaga*, *sūḍiga* bracelet. *Tu. cūḍa*, *cūḍaga* a kind of gold bracelet. *Te. sūḍigamu* a kind of bracelet. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) sūṛa*, (W.) *cūṭā* bracelet (*Voc.* 3464). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4884, *Skt. cūḍa*-bracelet. *Pkt. cūḍa*-, *cūḷaa*-id. DED(S) 2246.

40 *Ga. (P.) ṭodi* chin. *Go. (Ch.) ṭuddi*, (M.) *ṭod*, (KoB.) *ṭoddu* id. (*Voc.* 1506); (Ma.) *ṭoṭor* id. (*Voc.* 1800). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *ṭodi* id. *Pe. ṭodo* beard. *Kuwi (P.) ṭodi*, (Isr.) *ṭōri* chin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853, esp. (23).

41 *Ta. takkaṭi* balance on the principal of a steelyard; *takkaṭai* a pair of scales. *Ma. takkaṭi* scales; cheating in weighing (or with App. 42). *Ka. takkaḍi* balance. *Tu. takkaḍi* large scales; *takkaḍidāye* one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 42). *Te. takkeda* a balance. *Go. (W.) takhar* id. (*Voc.* 1641). *Kuwi (S.) thakḍi* scales. /Mar. *tākḍi*, *tāḍi* balance, scales, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5714. From DED(S) 2437.

42 *Ta. takkaṭi* deceit. *Ma. takkaṭi* cheating in weighing (or with App. 41). *Tu. takkaḍi-dāye* one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 41). *Te. takkari* rogue; *takkali* theft, deceit, trick; *takkalikāḍu* thief, deceiver; *takkidi* deceit; *takkulāḍu* a trickish person. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5489, **thagg*-, **thakk*-, e.g. *Mar. thak* thief, *thaknē* to be deceived, *Or. thakibā* to deceive. From DED(S) 2437.

43 *Ta. tumpi* calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma. tumbam* a long gourd, *Lagenaria*. *Ka. tumbi*, *tumba* *L. vulgaris* Ser. *Te. tumbamu*, *tumbi*, (B. also) *tummi* gourd vine. *Go. (Mu.) tumma* gourd, gourd vessel (*Voc.* 1748). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5868, *Skt. tumba*-, *tumbi*- *L. vulgaris*. DED(S) 2733.

44 *Ta. tūṇ*, *tūṇam* pillar, post, column, mainstay, support; (STD) *dūṇu* pillar. *Ma. tūṇ* post, pillar. *Ka. tūna* stake, post. *Tu. tūṇa*, *tūna* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13774, *Skt. sthūṇā*-. *Pali Pkt. thūṇā*-. DED(S) 2780.

45 *Ta. tonṇai* cup made of plantain or other leaf. *Ma. donna* cup made out of a leaf, for brahmins to drink pepper-water, etc. *Ka. donne*, *jonne* leaf-cup. *Tu. donnē* cup made of plantain leaves, etc. *Te. donne* cup made of leaves. *Ga. (S.) dona* leaf-cup. *Go. (A.) dona* id. (*Voc.* 1613). *Koṇḍa* done id. *Manḍ. duna* id. *Kui dono*, (P.) *dōho* id.; *doo* balance word

in *kali dōo* leaf-cup. *Kuwi (F) dunṇō*, (Su.) *dono* id.; (Isr.) *ṭono* cup-like container made of leaves. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6641, *drōṇa* (e.g. *H. donā*, *Mar. ḍonā* leaf-cup). DED(S) 2913.

46 *Ta. pacantu* elegance, beauty, attractiveness, fineness. *Ko. pa-can*, *pa-cand* beauty; *pa-cana*-c good-tempered woman; *pa-can* gay-to have pleasurable sexual intercourse. *To. po-ca-n* beauty; beautiful. *Ka. pasandu* approved, agreeable, comely, pleasing; agreeing to. *Tu. pasandu*, *pasantu*, (B-K.) *pasando* comely, handsome, pleasing, nice. *Te pasandu* excellent, beautiful, nice, agreeable, approved. /H. *pasand* approved, pleasing; approving (< Pers.). DED 3338 [DEDR 4054].

47 *Ta. paṭam* cobra's hood. *Ma. paṭam* id. *Ka. peḍe* id. *Te. paḍaga* id. *Go. (S.) parge*, (Mu.) *barak*, (Ma.) *barḱi*, (F-H.) *birḱi* hood of serpent (*Voc.* 2154). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9040, *Skt. (s)phaṭa*-, *sphaṭā*- a serpent's expanded hood, *Pkt. phaḍā*-id. For IE etymology, see Burrow, *The Problem of Shwa in Sanskrit*, p. 45. DED(S) 3180.

48 *Te. paḍisemu* a cold, catarrh. *Pa. paḍ-com* id. *Go. (A.) paṛsa* id.; (Ma.) *paṛsek* a bad cold; (Ko.) *poṛsa* rheum of nose; (L.) *paṛsā*, *paṛsum* a cold (*Voc.* 2156); (ASu.) *paṛsāṇ* cold. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8604, *Skt. pratisyāya*-, *Mar. paḍṣe* cold in the head. DED(S) 3189.

49 *Ka. (PBh.) paṇige*, (Kitt.) *hanige*, *anige* comb. *Tu. paṇṇya* id. *Te. panne* id. *Pa. pendeda* id. *Go. (A.) peḍeya*, (G.) *paṛiya*, *peṛiya*, (SR.) *paṛiyā*, (Mu.) *paṛiya*, *paṛeya*, (Ph.) *paṇiyā*, (Ma.) *paṇyā* id.; (L.) *paḍanā*, *paḍiyānā* to comb (*Voc.* 2150); (ASu.) *paṇiyā*, *paṇiyā* comb. *Koṇḍa* pane id. *Pe. paṇiya*, *paṇiya* id. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) paṇiya* id. /Prob. < IA; cf. *Pkt. phanaga*-, *phapiha*-comb, *Mar. phaṇi* id. DED(S, N) 3607.

50 *Ta. paṇṭi* cart, waggon, carriage; *vaṇṭi* id., cartload; *vaṇṭil* cart, carriage, bandy, wheel; *paṇṭi* cart with a top, bullock cart; *paṇṭil* two-wheeled cart, horse-drawn chariot. *Ma. vaṇṭi*, *vaṇṭil* wheel, cart, bandy. *Ko. vaṇḍy* cart. *To. pody* bullock-cart. *Ka. baṇḍi* bandy, cart, carriage, wheel. *Tu. baṇḍi*, *bhaṇḍi* cart. *Te. baṇḍi* carriage, cart, any wheeled conveyance. *Kol. baṇḍi* bullock-cart for freight. *Ga. (P. S.) baṇḍi* cart. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) baṇḍi* id. /*Skt. (Hem. Up. 608) bhaṇḍi*-, *Pkt. bhaṇḍi*-, *bhaṇḍiā*-, *Mar. bāḍi*, *Or. baṇḍi*. Ultimately from *Skt. bhāṇḍa*-goods, wares, as carrying these; for an IE etymology for *bhāṇḍa*-, see Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.545-6. DED(S) 3219.

51 *Ma. bōy* palanquin-bearers, fishermen. *Ka. bōyi*, *bōva* a caste who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen. *Tu. bōyi*, *bōvi* id. *Te. bōya*, *bōyāḍu*, *bōyavāḍu* savage, barbarian, inhabitant of the forest, huntsman, fisherman; *bōyata*, *bōyeta* woman of a savage tribe; *bōyidu* man of the cow-keeper's or

shepherd's caste; a palanquin-bearer; *bōyī* a palanquin-bearer. *Pa. bōyid* (pl. *bōyil*) *Muria Gond. Go. (Ph.) pōi* male member of the fisherman caste; *fem. paitār* (*Voc.* 2433); (SR.) *poy-paṭal* village headman; (F-H.) *poiur* patel (*Voc.* 2400). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9626, *bhōgin*-wealthy; headman of a village; barber; *Pkt. bhōi*-, *bhōia*-village headman; *Guj. Mar. bhōi* palanquin-bearer, fisherman; *H. bhōi*, *bhuī* palanquin-bearer, (?) fisherman; Emeneau, "Sanskrit *bhōgin*-wealthy" → 'village headman; fisherman, palanquin-bearer', *American Indian and Indo-European Studies, Papers in Honor of Madison S. Beeler* (Mouton, 1980), pp. 315-25. DED(S) 3750.

52 *Ka. mayapa*, *mēpa* hec's-wax, gum, resin. *Tu. māyapa* wax. *Te. mainamu* id. *Kol. me-nam* id. *Nk. mēnam* id. *Koṇḍa mēnam* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) mēpa* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9778, *Skt. madana*-, *Pkt. mayapa*-, *Mar. meṇ*. DED 3853.

53 (a) *Ta. maitṭuṇaṇ*, *maccuṇaṇ* brother of one's wife or husband, son of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, sister's husband; *maitṭuṇi* wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, brother's wife; *maccuṇaṇ* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccuṇi*, *maccinacci*, *maccinici* sister-in-law; *mācēcampi* elder sister's husband, maternal uncle's son, paternal aunt's son, husband's elder brother; *maccāṇṭār* husband's elder brother; *maccāvi* elder brother's wife; *maccāi*, *macci* wife's sister, daughter of one's paternal aunt or maternal uncle; *maccāṇ* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccunamai* relationship of brother-in-law; *matipi* elder brother's wife, etc.; ? *maintan* son, young man, young of animal or reptile, disciple, pupil, man, strong man, hero, husband. *Ma. maccunān*, *maccinān* son of mother's brother or of father's sister; *maccinici* daughter of mother's brother or of father's sister, regarded as the proper bride for her cousin; ? *maintan* boy, son. *Ko. maccin* brother-in-law (rarely used). *To. mociny* cross-cousin. *Ka. may(i)duna*, *may(i)da*, *maydana* a connexion, friend or husband; sister's husband, husband's brother, wife's brother, brother's son in relation to sister's son. *Koḍ. maccinē* younger male cross-cousin; *maccuṇi*, *maccinici* younger female cross-cousin; ? *maymē* cross-nephew, son-in-law; *mayma* cross-niece, daughter-in-law. *Tu. maitine*, *maidune* husband's younger brother, son of a female's maternal uncle, husband of a female's sister; *maitidi*, *maitedi* sister-in-law, father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter.

(b) *Te. mēna* connected through a woman's brother or a man's sister, or through a maternal uncle or paternal aunt (e.g. *mēnagōḍalu* a man's sister's or a woman's brother's daughter, niece [*kōḍalu* daughter-in-law; see

2149]). *Nk. (Ch.) meonak* cross-cousin; *fem. meoni*. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mēna*'en father's sister's son. *Pe. mēna* tonden male cross-cousin (see 3563). *Kuwi (D.) meṇṭatayi* female cross-cousin; (Isr.) *meh'na* tayi male cross-cousin; *m. taṅgi* female cross-cousin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10341, *maithuna*-copulation; relating to sexual union > *marriage > one who is (customarily) to be married, cross-cousin; the last meaning is found in *Pkt. (DNM) meṇṭa*-aya- father's sister's son, *meṇṭa*-mother's brother's son, *meṇṭa*-mother's brother's daughter, wife's sister, *Mar. meṇṭā*, *meṇṭā* wife's brother, sister's husband, *meṇṭi*, *meṇṭi* mother's brother's daughter; father's sister's daughter. *MIA* and *NIA* forms are the source of forms in (b); forms in (a) are derived from *Skt. maithuna*- with the meanings of the *MIA* and *NIA* forms. From DED (S, N) 4189 (DEN DBIA S18).

54 *Ta. iratṭi*, *retṭi* name of a Telugu caste of cultivators. *Ka. raḍḍi*, *reḍḍi* Reddi, a petty baron, title of a caste of Telugu cultivators. *Te. red(d)i*, *rad(d)i* name of a certain caste; headman of a village. /Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10722 *rāṣṭrakūṭa*-, 10724 *rāṣṭrin*-, *rāṣṭrika*-, *Pali raṭṭhika*-, *Pkt. raṭṭhiya*-, *Su. 1973*, p. 145: *Te. Inscr.* s.v. *raṭṭaḍi*, *raḍḍi*. DED 4241.

55 *Ta. irampam* a saw. *Ka. rāmpipe* shoemaker's knife or awl. *Tu. rampi* shoemaker's knife. *Te. rāmpamu* a saw; *rāmpakāḍu* sawyer; *rāmpē* cobbler's knife for cutting leather. *Pa. (S.) rampa* mattock. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *rapam* saw. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10629, **rampa*-, *Pkt. rampa*-knife, etc. DED 4236.

56 *Ko. vatm* (obl. *va(i)t*-(t)) millet, *Panicum miliare*. *To. potm* millet; *kafotm* sp. millet (ka- black). *Ka. batta*, *bhatta* paddy, rice in the husk. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9331, *bhaktamēal*, food, boiled rice, *Pkt. bhatta*-id., *Mar. bhāt* *masc.* boiled rice, *neut.* rice in the husk. Crossing with 5287 to yield *Ko. v-?* From DED 4325.

57 *Ta. vāl* tail; *vālam* id., hair of head. *Ma. vāl* tail, what is tail-like, train. *Ko. va-lm* (obl. *va-lm*-*va-lt*-) tail. *To. po-sm* (obl. *po-st*-) id. *Ka. bāla* id., long hair. *Koḍ. ba-lī* tail, spout of cup. *Te. vālamu* tail, hair; *vālīḍi* without a tail, tailless. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11572, *vāla*-tail, hair, *vāra*-tail. DED(S) 4394.

58 *Ka. biḡa*, *biyyaga* relative by marriage; *biḡatana* relationship by marriage; *biḡati* female relative by marriage. *Tu. bige* relative by marriage; *biḡatana* relationship by marriage. *Te. viyyamu* marriage alliance or connexion; *viyyaṅkūḍu* one's son's or daughter's father-in-law; *viyyaṅkurālu*, *viyyapurālu*, *viyyapusāni* one's son's or daughter's mother-in-law; *viyyam-andu* to form a marriage alliance or connexion with a family. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11920, *Skt. vivāha*:- various *NIA* languages *biyā(h)*: comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam. DFD(S) 4476.

59 *Ta.* viyācciyam, viyājjīyam lawsuit, dispute. *To.* pe-j dispute taken to tribal council or to lawcourt. *Ka.* vyājya lawsuit, dispute; (Badaga) be-je id. *Tu.* vyājya id. *Te.* vyājyemu, vyājyamu id. /Skt. vyāja-deception, fraud.

60 *Ta.* viyam seed; rice. *Ka.* biya rice when cleaned from the husk, food. *Te.* biyyamu seeds or grains of *Oryza sativa* without husks, paddy deprived of the husk,

rice. *Kol.* bi-am (*pl.* bi-al) rice. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9250, bīja- seed. H. biā, biyā, Mar. bī, bī; with change of meaning in the Dr. languages ('unhusked seed' > 'husked grain or rice'). DED 4485.

61 *Ta.* betta, bettu, bettēdu a hand-breadth, measure of four finger-breadths. *Pa.* bitta a span. ?*Ko.* veṭ breadth of four fingers. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11721, vitastispan, H. bittā. DED 4515.

INDEXES

Order of languages

Dravidian
Tamil
Malayalam.
Iruḷa
Pāḷu Kuṟumba
Ālu Kuṟumba
Beṭṭa Kuruba
Kota
Toda
Kannaḍa
Badaga
Kodagu
Tulu
Belari
Koraga
Telugu
Kolami
Naikri
Naiki of Chanda
Parji
Gadba
Gondi
Konḍa
Pengo
Maṇḍa
Kui
Kuwi
Kurux
Malto
Brahui

Indo-Aryan
Sanskrit
Jaina Sanskrit
Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit

Pali
Prakrit
Apabhraṃśa
'Dravidian Prakrit'
Marathi
Old Marathi
Konkani
Hindi-Urdu
Nepali
Bengali
Assamese
Oriya
Maithili
Halbi
Panjabi-Lahnda
Gujarati
Sindhi
Singhalese
Bashkarik
References to Turner, *CDIAL*

Munda
Santali
Mundari
Gutob
Savara

Other languages
Nahali
Baluchi
Pashto
Persian
Arabic
Greek
Hobson-Jobson

The order of the Devanāgarī alphabet has been followed in the indexes for the Indo-Aryan languages. The four literary Dravidian languages, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannaḍa, Telugu, have alphabets whose order is similar to that of the Devanāgarī; at the beginning of each of these indexes there is an indication of how the extra letters at the end of the alphabet are ordered. In the entries of the dictionary dialect material has been quoted for these languages, especially for Tamil and Kannaḍa, with an indication of dialect occurrence and sources. In the indexes such material is incorporated without indication that it is dialectal, except that Badaga material is listed separately at the end of the Kannaḍa index. The transcription in the sources for dialect material at times involves phonetic writing that departs from the standard spelling. These items are usually inserted in the indexes at the place

required by the standard equivalents (e.g. in Tamil an occurrence of -ḍ- is in the order of -t-).

The alphabetical order in the indexes of the other languages is in general that of the chief published sources. The Devanāgarī order is followed by the majority. Arrangement in the order of the Roman alphabet is followed for Kota, Toda, Koḍagu, Kolami, Naikri, Naiki of Chanda, Kui, Kurux, Malto, and Brahui; for each language an indication is provided of the order of characters with diacritics. For any language indexed in the Roman alphabet, the position of an aspirated stop (e.g. ph) follows all occurrences of the corresponding non-aspirated stop (e.g. p).

To cut down the inordinate length of the indexes, successive items referring to the same dictionary entry have often been unified. Moreover, items that should strictly have been separated by one or occasionally even two or more other items have often been unified. Such displacements disturb the alphabetical order, but will hardly cause inconvenience to the attentive user.

Order of the Devanāgarī alphabet

a ā ī ū ṛ ṣ ṣ̣ ṣ̣̣ e ai o au ṁ ḥ k kh g gh ṇ c ch j jh ñ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ t th d dh n p ph b bh m y r l v ṣ ṣ̣ ṣ̣̣ s h. In Pali and Marathi ḷ follows l. In modern Indo-Aryan languages ṛ and ṭh follow ṇ.

DRAVIDIAN

TAMIL

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *ḷ* in place of *h*. The end of the alphabet: *y r l v ṛ ṛ̣ ṛ̣̣ ṣ ṣ̣ ṣ̣̣ s*.

a 1
a, aṁ 328
akku 252
akṭu 1
akakkāṛ, akaṅkāṛ, akaṅkai,
akaṭu, akani, akattāṇ 7
akaṭu 4
akatti 5
aka-ppaṭu, akappu, akam,
akampu 7
akappai 6
akal 8, 9
akal, akalam 7
akalam, akali, akaluḷ, akalvu,
akavu 8
akavar, akaval, akavalan,
akavu, akavunār 10
akavai 7
akaṛ, akaṛāṇ, akaṛi, akaṛ eli
11
akalam 9
akaṛal, akaṛci, akaṛru, akaṇṇa-
lai 8
akir 42
akil, akir- 13
akai 16
akai, akaippu 15

akkakkāy 19
akkacci 23
akkaṭa 1, App. 1
akkam App. 2
akkaram App. 3
akkarai, akkaṛai 21
akkan, akkā, akkattai, akkāḷ
23
akki 26
akkili-pikkili 25
akkilu 2928
akku 13
akkuḷ, akkuḷu 2274
akkai, akkaicci 23
aṅkaṇ 1
aṅkaṇam 28
aṅkaṇai 32
aṅkam 29, 30
aṅkalāy, aṅkalāyppu 31
aṅkavaṭi 32
aṅkā, aṅkāpp 34
aṅkāṭi 35
aṅkiṭṭu, aṅku, aṅkunttai, aṅkē,
aṅkōṭi-ṅkōṭu 1
aṅkai 7
aṅṇaṇ, aṅṇaṇam 1
acakku, acaṅku 37

acaṭaṇ, acaṭi, acaṭu 38
acati, acappu 39
acampi, acampai 4450
acar, acarttu 39
acarai, acalai 191
acal, acalar 189
acal, acaval, acarū, acukunī,
acuvuṇi 40
acarū 42
acaṭu, acumpu 41
acā, acāvu, acai, acaivu 39
acai 43, 341
acai, acaivu 37
accam 5, 55, 341
accaram App. 3
accan 50
accāram App. 5
acci 5
acci, acciyar, accō 50
acciram 324
accu 47, 48, 55
accu, accukkaṭṭu 49
aṇar 39
aṇal, aṇalam 40
aṇcal 39
aṇcal, aṇci 54
aṇcali 365

aṇcikkai, aṇcu 55
aṇcu 2826
aṇṇai 58
aṭaku 59, 79
aṭakkam, aṭakku, aṭaṅku 63
aṭacu 84
aṭappan-koṭi 65
aṭappam 64
aṭampu 65
aṭar 77
aṭar, aṭarcci, aṭartti, aṭar-
ppam, aṭarvu 84
aṭarppu 77
aṭal, aṭalai 68, 77
aṭalai 276
aṭa 70
aṭaṭuṭi 94
aṭaṭiṭi, aṭavaṭi 71
aṭi 70, 72, 74
aṭi, aṭikkaṭi 84
aṭicil 76
aṭicci, aṭitti, aṭimai, aṭiya-
van, aṭiyaṇ, aṭiyōṇ 72
aṭipiṭi 71
aṭu 76, 77, 78, 79, 347
aṭukkam, aṭukkal, aṭukku 80
aṭukkalaḷ, aṭucil, aṭuppu 76
aṭuppu 74
aṭumpu 65
aṭe 70
aṭai 59, 79, 83, 84, 85, 87
aṭal, aṭai-kal 86
aṭaikkalam 79
aṭaikkāy 88
aṭaical, aṭaicu 84
aṭalcu, aṭalccu 79
aṭaiccu 83
aṭaippam 64
aṭaippu 79, 83
aṭai-ppai 88
aṭai-maṇ, aṭai-maṇai 84
aṭai-māṅkāy 85
aṭaimāṇam, aṭaiyal 79
aṭaiyalam 89
aṭaivu 78, 79
aṭcaram App. 3
aṭṭaṇ-kal, aṭṭaṇaṇ-kal, aṭṭa-
ṇai-kkal 83
aṭṭam 83, 93
aṭṭaṭuṭṭi, aṭṭaṭuṣṭam, aṭṭa-
ṭuṣṭi 94
aṭṭi 83, 782
aṭṭikai, aṭṭiyal 95
aṭṭil, aṭṭu, aṭṭ-uppu 76
aṭṭu 79, 96, 97
aṭṭai 98, 99
aṭṭaiy-aṭai 100
aṇ, aṇa 110
aṇa, aṇaṅku 120
aṇaṅku 112, 113, 116, 121,
274
aṇar 110
aṇar, aṇari, aṇal 114
aṇal 276
aṇavu 110, 120
aṇāppi, aṇāppu 115
aṇār 114

DRAVIDIAN—TAMIL

aṇāvu 120
aṇi 330
aṇi, aṇikam 116
aṇi, aṇimai 120
aṇi, aṇiyam 117
aṇicil 280
aṇiyam 118
aṇiyal 116, 2315
aṇiyaṇ 120
aṇil, aṇilam 2315
aṇivu 116
aṇuku, aṇukkam, aṇukkan,
aṇukki, aṇukku, aṇumai,
aṇai, aṇaippu 120
aṇai 121, 122, 123
aṇtar 125
aṇṭi-kkottai 126
aṇṭu 78, 120
aṇṭu-tallukai 129
aṇṭai 96, 122, 123, 130
aṇṭai, aṇṇai 120
aṇṇattān 2315
aṇṇam, aṇṇal, aṇṇa, aṇṇakku,
aṇṇavi 110
aṇṇaṇ, aṇṇā, aṇṇacci, aṇ-
ṇattai, aṇṇār, aṇṇāṇi, aṇṇi
131
aṇṇimai, aṇṇu, aṇṇu, aṇṇu,
aṇmai 120
ata 144
atakaṭi, ataṭṭu 137
atakku 133
atam 144
atampu 137
atar 341, 3170
atavam, atavu 144
ataṛ 459
ataḷi 135
atapaṇ 136
atir, atircci, atirppu, atirvu
137
atiral 138
atu 1
atukkam, atukku, atuṅku
133
atai, ataippu 140
ato, atōl, atōḷi 1
attam 147
attan 142
attanaḷ 1
attacci 142
attaram, attalam 143
attāṇ, atti, attimpēr 142
atti 144
attu 145, 146, 149
attai, attaiṇār, attō 142
anta 1
antapattuvam, antapamai,
antapan, antapmai 148
antaṇṭai, antanta, antāle,
antiḷ, antu 1
antam 2328
antu 150
aparaṇci 152
appa-kkoṭi 154
appacci 155, 156
appaṭi 1

appappā 156
appam 155
appalam 3928
appali 157
appan, appā, appāṭa, appāttai
156
appal 1
appi, appu 156
appu 157, 216
appu-kkaṭṭu 178
appuṇam, a-ppogutu, a-ppōtu,
a-ppōṭu 1
am 187
amaṇci 159
amaṭṭu 160
amaṇam 263
amaṇṭalam 360
amar 161, 162
amaram 163
amarikkai, amarittu, amaru
161
amal 164
amalai 164, 166, 174
amali 165, 166
amiṇci 159
amiṇ, amiṇṭtu, amiṇtu 167
amukkan, amukki, amukku,
amuṅku 169
amukkan, amukkuppi 185
amukkirā, amukkiri 168
amai 164, 170
amai, amaiti, amaiippu, amai-
vu 162
amai, amaiti, amaiṇ, amai-
vu 161
ampakam 329
ampapam 263
ampatu 2826, 3918
ampar 1
ampalam 173
ampali 174
ampi 177, 300, 3085
ampu 178
ampuli 179
amma, ammaṇkār, ammaṇ-
kaḷ, ammaṇi, ammanti,
ammamma, ammaṇ, am-
maṇe, ammaṇai, amma,
ammaṇci, ammaṇci, am-
māṭṭai, ammāmmi, ammaṇ,
ammaḷ, ammāṇ 183
ammam 181
ammāṇai 182
ammi 184
ammu, ammu-kkallaṇ 185
amm-eṇal 187
ammai 1, 183, 328
ayakku, ayar 37
ayam 41, 188
ayar, ayarcci, ayarti, ayar-
pu, ayarvu, ayā, ayāvu 39
ayal 189
ayaru 42
ayir 190, 341
ayirai, ayilai 191
ayirppu 190
ayil 192, 193

ayyan, ayyā 196
 ara 2359
 arakkam, arakku 199
 arakku 212, 221
 arañkam, arañku App. 8
 arañku 228
 araca-maram, aracu 202
 aracan, araci, aracu 201
 arañci, arañti, arañtu 3605
 aran, aran-mañai, ara-mañai 201
 arapai 204
 arantai 206
 arantai, aram 228
 aralai 209, 210
 aravam 2359
 aravar 313
 aravu 228, 2359
 araḷ 3605
 araḷi 210
 araḷal, araḷu 367
 ara 2359
 arantai 208
 aravu 228
 ari 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 368
 aricanam 220
 arici 215
 aritu 221
 arippan, arippu 213
 arippu 214
 ariya 221
 ariyal 219
 aril 207, 209
 ari vaḷ, arivi 212
 arivai 217
 aru, aruku 221
 arukar, arukal, aruku 222
 aruku 314, 3605
 arukkam, arukkāni, arukku, aruñku 221
 arukkāni, arukku 223
 arukku, aruñci, aruñti, aruñtu 3605
 arutti, aruppan 219
 aruttu, aruntu 368
 aruntal, aruppan, aruppu, arum, arumanta, arumai, aruvam 221
 aruppan, arumpar, arumpi, arumpu 224
 aruvār, aruvā, aruvā-naṭu 313
 aruvār, aruvārappu 323
 aruvānam 3971
 aruvi 212, 225
 aruvi, aruvu 226
 aruvu 222, 228
 aruḷ 3605
 aruḷ, aruḷal, aruḷon 227
 areccal 320
 arai 202, 211, 229, 230
 arai, araicān, araicu, ariyan 201
 arai, araiappu 228
 al 235
 al- 234
 ala 236

alaku 238; 239, 255
 alaku, alakku 237
 alakku, alaṅkal 240
 alaṅku, alacu 236, 240
 alaṅkōlam 241
 alacu 246
 alaṅti, alaṅtu 243
 alaṅikulati, alantalai, alantai, alantōn, alappu, alam, alam-aru, alamala, alampal 236
 alappan, alappu, alampal, alampu 245
 alamaru, alampu 240
 alampu 246
 alar 245
 alar, alari, alartti, alarttu 247
 alari 210, 218, 248
 alavalai, alavalaimai, alavai, alaḷal, alaḷu, alaḷu 245
 alavalai, alavu 236
 alavaṅtu 249
 alavu 239, 305
 alu, aluppu, aluval, alai, alaicu, alaical, alaippu, alaivu 236
 alukku, aluñku, alai, alaical, alaicu, alaical, alaippu, alaiyal, alaivu 240
 alai 2374
 alaicu, alaittal 246
 alkal, alku 235, 252
 alku 317
 alkul 253
 allatu, allavai, allāta, allāmal, allai 234
 allal, allā, allātu 236
 allātu 240
 alli 256, 257
 alliyam, alliyān 258
 allu 260
 av, avan, avar, avarkaḷ 1
 avanam 263
 avarai 264
 aval 2391
 avalam 8
 avalam, avai, avalai 265
 avai 266
 avavu, avā, avāvan, avāvu 394
 aval, avan 1
 avi 267
 avi, avical 2341
 avi, aviyal(u) 268
 aviri 269
 avivu 267
 avir 14, 268, 270
 avucu 271
 avuri 269
 avuḷiṇa 272
 avai 1, 268
 avai, avaiyal 2391
 avv, avvatu, avvōn 1
 avv-aru 2485
 avvai 273
 arakan, araki, arakiyan, ara-kiyan, araku 274
 arakku 397

aral, aralavan, arali, aralikkai, aralōn, ararai, ararai, ararū, arānam 276
 arān, arānam 277, 284
 arakku 397
 arantai 3067
 ar 277, 278, 279
 arāncil, arāncu 280
 aripu, arippu, arimban, arimpu, arivatu, arivu 277
 ar 277, 278, 279
 aru, arukuni, arukai 282
 arukal, aruku 284
 arukkam, arukkān, arukku, aruñkal, aruñku 276
 arukku 283
 aruñkal, aruñku 282, 284
 aruñku 2401
 aruttam, aruttu, aruntu 285
 aruvam 286, 287, 396
 arai 282
 al 290, 291, 292, 293
 ala 295, 296
 alakam 298
 alaku 400
 alakkar 299, 2412
 alatti 299
 alapu, alappam, alappu 245
 alapp-alā, alappu 296
 alam 292, 293
 alam, alar, alavar 299
 alav-alavu 296
 alavan, alavi 295
 alavu 81
 alavu, alavai 295
 alavu, ali 296
 alaru 2412
 ali 279, 302, 2408
 ali, alitu, alittu, alintar, aliyān 301
 alukku 306
 aluñku 2401
 alai 296, 308, 2411
 alaivu 302
 allal 292, 2412
 allatu, allu 292
 alli 2411
 allu 290
 allai 294
 arān-kai 310
 aram, aravan, aravi, araviya, araviyān, arān 311
 aral 312, 315
 ari, arikkai, arivan, arivi, arivu, arivai 314
 aru 316, 317
 aru, aruti 315
 aruku, arukai 1397
 aru-nūru 2485, 3729
 arupatu 2485, 3918
 aruppu 317
 aruppu, arumai, arumpu, aruvātai 315
 arumai, aruvār 2485
 aruvai 318
 arai 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322

arainan 315
 arku 317
 arciram, arcirai 324
 aram 315
 arai 1
 arantar, arantal 326
 aral, arali, arai-kal, ararū 327
 arukkam, arukku, aruñku 112
 aruppu 329
 arai, araittu, araittum, araiya, araiyan, araiyarum 1
 arpan, arpu 330
 armai, arai, araiyil 234
 ararū, ararū, aru, arai, araik-kar, aru, aru, ar-
 nānam, arnān 1
 arai 321
 arpai 58
 arsu 57

ar 332, 334, 372, 5149
 ar, āka, ākatu, āku, ākkam, ākkam, ākkiyon, ākku, ākkum 333
 ākam 7
 ākuli 337
 ākkai 5149
 ānka, ānkan, ānkanam, ānku, ānhanam 1
 ācni 365
 ācu 341, 342
 ācca 343
 āccal, ācci 364
 ānci 55
 ātam 360
 ātal 347, 5157
 ātaval 400
 ātavan 399
 ātātai 346
 āti, ātici 347
 ātu 76, 77, 347, 348, 5152
 ātci, ātcai 5157
 āttam 347
 āttān 5153
 āti-ai 5152
 ātti 400
 ātti, āttu, āttai 347
 āttai 5253
 ān 399
 ānakam 351
 ānam 330, 352, 408
 ānan 399
 āni 408, App. 10
 āni, āni-ppon, āni-muttu 354
 ānu 330
 āntalai 349
 āntavan, āntar 5157
 ānti 356
 āntu 5153
 āntu, āntai 1
 āntai, ānmai 5157
 ānmai 399
 āntalai 360
 āntai 357
 ātoṇtai 3500

attam, attan 5149
 attā, attāti, attal, atti, attai 358
 att 372
 antai 359, 3067
 appam 155
 ā-ppi 334, 4210
 appu 340, 5149
 appai 6
 am 187, 333
 āmanakku, āmanam 360
 āmal 170
 āmai 5155
 āmpal 170, 179, 362
 āmpi 300
 ay 341, 363, 364, 2457
 ay, ayam, ayan 334
 āyakkatṭu 366
 āyam 7
 āyavan, āyittu 1
 āyā, āyi 364
 āyiram App. 11
 āyini 365
 āyul 1
 āycci 364
 āytti 334
 āyntōr, āymai, āyvu 363
 āyppu, āyvu 341
 āyvu 366
 ar 221, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 2460, 5151
 ara 368
 aram 372
 aral 375, 376
 aravaram, aravari 367
 ar-aṭtu 374
 arāy, arāycci 377
 aral 375
 ari 367
 ari, ariya 221
 arai 372, 380
 arcci, artti 372
 arttu 368
 arppātam, arppu 367
 arppu 369, 370
 armai 371
 arvam, arvalan, arvu 381
 arvu 368
 al 9, 382, 384
 alan-katṭi 384
 alam 8, 382, 384
 ala-maram 382
 alal 386
 ali 384, 386
 alippu, alu 386
 alai 387
 āva-nāri, āva-nārikai, āvam 390
 avar 5151
 aval, avalar 394
 āvalāti, āvali 265
 āvakai, āvarai, āvirai 391
 avi 392, 393
 avu 394
 ar, ari 11
 ar, aram, ara, ari, arittu, arvar, arvan, arvu 396

arāku 397
 ari 398
 al, alan 399, 5157
 alakam 351
 ali 5157, 5158
 alivan 399
 alukai, alvar 5157
 al-epal 401
 arāttam 402
 arāttu 403
 aru 405, 2485, 5159
 aru, aru 404
 aru, aral 407
 aru 8, 407
 an 324
 an, ana 1
 anakam 351
 anai 5161
 ara, aral 8, 407
 aravar, arar, ararōr, ararōl 407
 i, iktu 410
 ika 411, 3730
 ikanai 412
 ikal 2498
 ikal, ikalan, ikaliyar, ikalōn 413
 ikar, ikarcci, ikarvu 414
 iku, ikuḷ, ikuḷi 415
 iku, ikai 416
 ikuḷai 417
 ikaṭṭu, iku 524
 inkan, inkiṭṭu, inku, inkutai, inke, inhan, inhanam 410, inku 420
 icanu 421, 469
 ical, ical 413
 ici, icippu 511
 ici, icippu, icivu, icuppu 504
 icai 469, 470
 icai, icaippu, icaivu 471
 icci, icciyal, icci 460
 icci 429
 icu 430
 ita 432
 itakkar 445
 itakkar, itakkan, itakku, itan-kar 433
 itakkiyam 2938
 itanar 445, 2981
 itattai, itam 449
 itappu 432
 itam 434
 itamānam 2949
 itampu 446
 itar 435
 italam 434
 italai 436
 itavan 432
 itavan, itan 449
 itaviya, itavai, itan 434
 itaral, itaru 437
 itacu, it 443
 iti, itical 432
 iti, itippu 438
 iti, itiyappam, itiyal 439

itinil 441
 itivu 432
 itu 442, 443
 ituku, itukkan, itukkani,
 itukkam, itukkal, itukku,
 ituhku 445
 itukki, itukku 444
 ituppu 448
 itumpu, itumpai 435
 ituval 445
 itai 434, 435, 446, 447, 448,
 449, 851
 itai, itaici, itaiyar 450
 itaincal 435, 445
 itaiyitu, itaiyuru 435
 ittala-ppatu, ittalam, ittitai,
 ittitaical, ittitu, ittimai,
 ittu, itteri 445
 ittali 455
 ittitai 444
 inakkam, inakku, inankar,
 inankal, inankan, inanki,
 inanku, inai, inaiippu 45
 inar 456
 inuhku 2522
 inar 125
 inu, inai 2607
 inai 458
 itar 459
 ita, itu, ito, itol, itolai, ittanai,
 ittal, ittini, ittupai, inta,
 intantai, intaruñkal, into,
 ippati, ipavum, ippal, ip-
 puram, i-ppogutu, i-ppotu
 410
 itti 460
 intam 2529
 ippai 2535
 ippai 485
 imir 466
 imil 465
 imir 466, 2489, 2542
 imai 430, 2545
 impar, immai 410
 immi 468
 iya, iyakkam 3730
 iyakkam, iyakku, iyañku,
 iyal 469
 iyakkam, iyakku, iyantai,
 iyam, iyampu, iyavan 470
 iyal 413
 iyal, iyalpu, iyalvu, iyarkai,
 iyaral, iyarri, iyarru, iyai,
 iyaipu, iyaivu 471
 iyavu, iyavul, iyavai 469
 ira 472, 2552
 irakkam, iranku 472
 iranku 489
 iratti App. 54
 iratti, irattippu, irattu, irat-
 tai, irattaiyar, irapai, iran-
 tam, irantavatu, irantu 474
 irattu 489
 iratakam, iratti 460
 irati, iratti, irantai 475
 irappu 472
 irappai 5169

irampam App. 55
 iralai 476
 iraval, iravalan, iravu, iravon
 472
 iravikkai 5163
 iravu, ira 2552
 irai 477
 iraki 812
 irattu 518
 irama-muriyan 5166
 iravu 228
 iri, irinan 478
 irical 479
 iriñci 496
 iriyal 478, 489
 iru 474, 481, 2552
 iru, irukkai 480
 irucu 484
 iruñci, iruttu, irupmai, irun-
 til, iruntu, iruntai 2552
 iruttu 480
 iru-nuru 474, 3729
 irupatu 474, 3918
 iruppu 480
 iruppai 485
 irumal, irumu 489
 irumai 474, 481, 2552
 irumpu 486
 irumpukam 482
 irumpai 485
 iruvar 474
 iruvatu 474, 3918
 iruvi 487
 iruvu 480
 iruveri, iruvēli 488
 irul 482
 irul, irulan 2552
 irai 490, 822
 irai, iraiccal, iraiippu 489
 iraiccal 491
 il 494, 2559, 2560
 ila 495, 831
 ilaku, ilañku 829
 ilañci 496
 ilatai, ilantai 475
 ilam, ilampal, ili 2559
 ilavam, ilavu 495
 ilavu 2560
 ilir 2565
 iluppai 485
 ilai 497
 illatai 498
 illam 2560
 illam, illaval, illai, illalan,
 illali 494
 illattavan, illamai, illan, ill-
 epal, illai 2559
 illi 2560, 2575
 iv, ivan, ivar, ivarkal, ival,
 ivan, ivai, ivvatu 410
 ivar 3730
 ivuli 500
 ivv-irantu 474
 ira, irappu, iravu 501
 iri, iricinai, iriccu, iriñan,
 irittu, iripu, irippu, iriyinai,
 irivu 502

iricu, iruku, irai 505
 iru, iruppu, iruval, iruvai
 504
 irukkam, irukkal, irukku 503
 irutu 5299
 irai 504, 506, 507
 ila, ilaku, ilacu, ila-nir, ilan-
 tai, ilam, ilamai, ilaval 513
 ilaku, ilakkam 510, 512
 ilaku, ilakku 509
 ilakkari, ilakkaram, ilakku
 510
 ilappam, ilamai 856
 ili 2585
 ili, ilivu 511
 ilai 857
 ilai, ilaici, ilaiñan, ilaitu,
 ilaimai, ilaiyar, ilaiyavar,
 ilaiyavan, ilaiyan, ilaiyar,
 ilaiyan, ilaiyon 513
 ilai, ilaitavan, ilaiippu 512
 ira 515
 ira, irakku 514
 irakar, iraku, irakkai 2591
 irakku, irankal, iranku 516
 irati 525
 irattu 866
 irappa, irappu 515
 irappu 514, 528
 iral 517
 irali 460, 477
 iravaram 528
 iravi, iravu 514
 iravu, ira, iral 517
 iravu, iral 518
 iravular 519
 iru 514, 520, 521, 522, 523,
 859
 irukal, iruku, irukkam, iruk-
 kal, irukku 524
 iruhku 525
 iruti 514
 iruppu 521, 523
 irumai, irumappu 526
 irumpi 864
 irumpu 524
 irai 521, 523, 527, 528, 866,
 2591
 irai, iraiñcu 516
 iraicci 529
 iraimai, iraiyavan, iraiyan,
 iraiyan, iraiyi 527
 iraiyai 866
 iri 460, 529
 iru-ccottu 522, 2835
 irai 410
 in-, ini, ipitu, ipippu, ini-
 mai, iniyar 530
 ipam 531
 ipi, ipai 410
 ipai, ipaiyu 532
 inppam, inppan, inpu 530
 inmai, inriya 2559
 inru, inraikku, inna, inpa-
 nam, innatu, innam, in-
 nān, inn-ini, innum, inne
 410

inpal, inpañku, inpañmai,
 innar 530

i 533, 534, 555
 i, ikai, ikaiyan 2598
 ikai, ikkai, iñku, iñkai 2607
 iñkan, iñkanam, iñku 410
 ical 536, 2610
 ici 424
 iccam-papai, iñcu 2617
 iccu-kkottu 2610
 iccai, iccoppi 533, 2878
 itu 442
 itam, ittal, ittu 538
 itti 483
 inu 539, 2607
 inu, inu-nir 538
 inu, inu, ita 410
 inu 2617
 im, imam 540
 iyai 536
 iyai 2607
 ir 474, 534, 542, 544, 545,
 2625
 ir, iram, irali, iri, irippu,
 iriya 3690
 iral, irul 546
 irkkil, irkku 534, 544
 irppi 2625
 irppu, ir-val 542
 irmai 545
 iri, iru, irvon 2598
 ira-cceri, iram, iravan, iru-
 van 549
 iram 550
 irai 551
 iral 553
 iru 554
 iru, ir-ayal 514
 iram, iru 555
 ir 410, 555
 irai 556

u 557

uka, ukappu, ukalu, ukali,
 ukalu 559
 uka, ukappu, ukavai 558
 ukañtu 678
 uka, ukay 560
 ukir 561
 uku, ukuvu 562
 ukai 559, 560, 563, 927
 ukkam 570, 579
 ukkam, ukkal, ukkalai 564
 ukkaram 568
 ukkal 567
 ukkalam 565
 ukkal, ukkari, ukkari App.
 13
 ukku 567
 ukkumam 566
 unkan, unku, unñan, unña-
 nam 557
 unikai 3015
 ucaram 646
 ucavu, uca, ucavu 2892
 ucir 645

ucu 3699
 ucuppu 580
 uccani 579
 ucci 579, 580
 uccu 581
 ucc-epal 580
 unaru 584
 uñcattai 735
 uñcal 731
 uncu 580
 utakku 585
 utantai, utam-paikkai, utam-
 patu, utan, utan-paikkai,
 utan-patu, utan-patu 945
 utampu, utar, utal, utalam
 586
 utal, utaru, utaru 2722
 utalai 611
 utu 585, 4265
 utu, utukkal, ututtu, utup-
 pu 587
 utukkal 589
 utumpu 592
 utai 587, 594
 utai, utaical, utaippu, utaiyu
 946
 utai, utaimai, utaiyavar, utai-
 yavan, utaiyar, utaiyan 593
 utku 703
 udku 588
 un, una 600
 unakkam, unakku, unankal,
 unanku, unattu 601
 unar, unarcci, unartti, un-
 arttu, unarppu, unarvu 603
 unavu, una, unaru-, unti,
 unni, unni 600
 unukku 3700
 unu 697
 untai 664
 unni 604, 3701
 unmai 697
 utatan, utati, utatu 606
 utappi 607
 utappu, utampu 608
 utavi, utavu 609
 utal 610
 utalai 611
 utaru 613
 uti 614, 741
 utir 613
 utir, utiri 615
 utu 557
 utai 616
 utai, utaiippu 613
 utanta-mapi, utantai 618
 utti 623
 uttu 625
 unta 557
 unti 624
 untu 625
 untai 3067
 upa 560
 upukku 666
 uppacam 632
 uppar 2674
 upparam, uppal 666

upparavar 626
 uppalam, uppalavan 299,
 2674
 upparakkaran 628
 uppal 557
 uppi 630
 uppili 627
 uppu 666, 2674
 uppucam 632
 ubbu 666
 um 643
 umapatti, umanan 2674
 umari, umiri 634
 umal 635
 umi 637, 2621
 umi, umivu, umir, umirvu
 636
 um-koñtu 635
 umpar, umparar 557
 umpal 639
 umpalam 299, 2674
 umpalam, umpalikkai App.
 16
 umpi 3085
 ummaccu, ummicam 642
 ummi 637
 umm-epal 643
 ummai 557
 uy 645, 984
 uyakkam, uyañku 3793
 uyar 647
 uyar, uyaram, uyari, uyarecci,
 uyartti, uyarttu, uyarntor,
 uyarpu, uyaru 646
 uyal 731
 uyal, uyavu, uyir, uyirppu,
 uykal, uyti, uyvu 645
 uyaval, uyavu, uya 3793
 uyañvu 2892
 ura, urakka, urappal, urappu,
 uraru, uraru 648
 ura, urappu, uram, uravam,
 uravan, uraviyan, uravu,
 uravon, uran, uranar 649
 uracu 665
 urappu-ppicin 717
 ural 651
 uray, urayñcu, uriñu, uriñ-
 cal, uriñcu 665
 uri 652, 653
 uritu, urittu, urimai, uri-
 yavan, uriyan, uriyon 654
 urivai 652
 uru 656, 657, 658, 659, 660
 uruku, urukkam, urukkinam,
 urukku 661
 urutai, urutci, uruttu, urun-
 tai 664
 uruttu 656
 urupu 657
 uruppu, uruppan, urumam,
 urumpu 656
 urum, urumu 718
 uruvam, uruvu 657
 uruvu 652, 663
 urul, uruli, urulai 664
 urai, urai-kal, uraical, uraicu,

urañcu, uraippu, uröcu,
uröñcu 665
urai, uraiyal 648
ula, ulakkai 671
ulakkai 672
ulañku 1002
ulañtu 673
ulappal, ulampal, ulampu
996
ulappu 671
ular, ularcci, ularattu, ularu
674
ulavu, ula, ulattu, ulavu
2693
ulavai 997
ulukku, uluppu, ulai, ulaical,
ulaiccal, ulaippu, ulaivu
1003
ulai 671, 2857
ulaivu 671
ullam 676
uv 557
uva, uvakai 558
uvaccan App. 18
uvaññi, uvaññu 678
uvan, uvanam, uvañai 557
uvappu 558, 559
uvaman 746
uvar 557
uvar, uvari, uvarppu 2674
uvar-ccañkam 421
uval, uvalai 2673
uvavu 558
uval, uvan 557
uvalakam 2674
uvalam 679
uvañu, uvañnu, uvaññi 761
uva, uvay 560
uvi, uviyal 679
uvai 557
uñ 680
uñakku 681, 688
uñatti 688
uñappam, uñappu 680
uñappu, uñampu 682
uñai 2698
uñalai 683, 2698
uñavan, uñavu, uñavon 688
uñavu 680
uñaru, uñarcci, uñarñi, uñarñu
2698
uñan, uñai 688
uñi 684, 2698
uññai 685
uñ 689, 756
uñu, uñunar 688
uñuntu 690
uñuval 691
uñuvai 692, 693
uñai 684, 694
uñai, uñaippu 680
uñ 698
ul, ulatu, ulamai, ulavu 697
ulampu 682, 760
ular 689
ulavu 1015
ularai, ularu 760
uli 699

uliyam 857
ulu, uluppu 700
ulukku 2702
uluvai 693
uluvey 700
ulai 701, 702, 760
ulai, ulaippu, ulaivu 2702
ulku, ullakam, ullam, ullal
698
ulla, ullatu, ullavan, ullar
697
ullam 676
ullal, ullam 704
ulli 705
ullu 698, 704
uñ, uñaku, uñai, uñavi 710
uñaku, uñakkam, uñakku,
uñaku 707
uñavi 761, 864
uñavu, uñar 710
uñi 708
uñi, uñicu 709
uñu 710, 711, 712, 715
uñukan 715
uñukku 713, 718
uñuti 721
uñuttal, uñuttu 710
uñuttu 711, 712, 715
uñuttai 713
uñuppa 717
uñuppu 710
uñumi, uñumu, uñumai, uñum-
pu 718
uñuval 715
uñai 711, 723, 761, 1019
uñai, uñaippu 721, 722
uñai, uñai-mör 720
uñai, uñaiyi, uñaiyu, uñaiyu
710
uñnam, uñnal, uñni, uñ-
ni, uñni 727
uñnu 625
u 728
uñkam, uñkal, uñkalar, uñku
729
uñku, uñku 731
uñkan, uñku 557
uñcal, uñcu 756
uñcal, uñcal 731
uñai, uñu 2722
uñai, uñu, uñuñe 737
uñu, uñai 738
uñtam, uñti, uñtu, uñtuvan,
uñ, uñan, uñni 600
uñti 761
uñai, uñi, uñu, uñai, uñtam,
uñtu 741
uñiyam 609
uñu 742
uñtai 756
uñ, uñacci, uñam, uñmai,
uñacci, uñaiyan 746
uñam 747
uñ-ñai 643
uñpu 2621
uñ 756
uñ 750, 752

ur, ural 749
ur, ural, urali, uril, urttal
756
ur, uri, uriyan, urttal, urmai
2736
ur, urku 2735
uriyam, uriyan 758
ulan, uli, ulai 760
ula 759
ulai 756
ural, uru, uru 761
uru 710, 715
urram, urru, urru-kköl 763
urral 762
ur 728
urru, urru-köl 763
e- 5151
ekku 766
ekku, ekkuru 765
ckattalam, ckattali, ekkac-
cakkam 767
ekur 554
ekkar, ekkal, ekku 770
ekku 766, 774
enkan, enkanum, enkittai,
enku, enkam, enke, en-
nan, ennanam, ennanne
5151
enkañ, enkañci 3015
ecar 777
eccam, eccil, eccilar, eccu
780
eccari, eccarikkai, eccarippu
851
eccu 4411
eñcal, eñcalar, eñcali, eñcu
780
eññanum 5151
eñar 781
eñ, eñukkal, eñuttal, eñuttan,
eñuppu, eñai, eñci 851
eñu, eñuppu 5156
eñtam 783
eñtan 792
eñti 782
eñtu 783, 784
eñ 793, 854, 887
eñku 857
eñnam, eñnar, eñnal, eñna-
lar, eñnikkai, eñnu 793
eñ-nuru 784, 3729
eñn-eñtu 784
eñ-ney 854
eñpatu 784, 3918
eñmar, eñvar 784
eñmai 855, 856
etir, etiri, etirntör, etirmai,
etirru 795
etu, etol, etoli, ettanai, et-
tunai, ettum, enta, entu
5151
ettu 797
entai 3067
eppai, e-ppoñtu, e-ppoñ-
tum, e-ppötu, e-ppötum,
e-ppoñtu, emparum 5151
empi 3085

empu 851
emm-ñai 58
emmai 5151
ey 805, 806, 807, 2776
eyil 808
eyiru 554
eyin, eyinan 805
eytu 809
ey-ppañi 2776
eyppu 807
eyyñmai 806
erav 490
eri, ericcal, erippu, eriyam,
eriyal, erivu 811
eru, eruku 813
erukku 814, 824
erutu 815
eruttam, eruttu 2419
erunti, eruntu 900
erumai 816
eruvai 817, 818, 819
ci 235, 829
ela 831
eli 833, 834
eli-ttun 3399
elu 857
elumiccan kay, elumiccai
836
elumpi 838
elumpu 839
eluva, eluval, eluvan, eluvai
831
ellavarum, ellam, ellarum
844
ella 831
elli 235, 829
ellirum, ellumum 844
ellu, ellu 831
ellai 829, 846
ellumum 844
ev, evan, evaram, evarkal,
eval, evan, evai, evvatu,
evvarum, evvalavu, evvairu
5151
evur 554
evvam 3733
evvu 805, 851, 3733
evv-eñtu 784
evvelam, evv-evar, evv-evai
5151
evv-eñu 910
evvai 273, 3733
eñal, eñu 851
eñal, eñu, eñuppu, eñuvu
5156
eñil, eñliya 848
eñili 849
eñini 850
eñu 852
eñucci 851
eñutu, eñuttu 853
eñu-nuru 910, 3729
eñupatu 910, 3918
eñupam, eñuppu, eñumai,
eñumpu, eñuvu 851
eñumai, eñuvu 910
eñ 854

ela 510
eli 512
eli, elimai, eliyai, elivu 855
eli, elinar, elitaravu, elimai,
eliyan, eliyai, elumai,
elku 856
elku 858
ellu 457, 856
eri 862
eri, erippu 861
eri, eriva 859
erumpi, erumpu 864
eruñ 863, 865
erumam 865
erpu-ccattakam 839
erpu 859, 862, 866
erai, eraiikkum 5151
er 868
en, enum, enai, enaittum,
enaiyar, enaiyan 5151
enava, enavan 5160
enkal, enpi 868
enpu 839
enriya, enru, enrum, en-
raikku, enraikkum, enna,
ennanam, ennatu, ennatum,
ennar, ennavan, ennan, en-
nukku, ennum, ennenne,
ennai, ennorum 5151
enru, enru 869
e 805, 870
e 470, 879
eku 871
ekkam, ekkaru 878
ekkal 879, 2804
enku 878, 879
ecal 880
ecaravu, ecaru 878
ecu 805
ecu, eccu 880
etakam 882, 884
etai 793
etakuñam 883
etu 884
etci 851, 887
etai 917
en 886, 887
enam, enu, enai 887
eni 793, 886
etam, etu 889
etalan, etilan, etilar, etilal,
etilalan, etinmai 890
etu, etum 5151
ettu 870
ental 870, 894, 2812
entu 870, 894
eppam 897
eppiyan, eppiraci 803
emam, emal, emar, emali,
emaru, emarum, emaru,
emuru 898
ey, eyppu, eyvu 899
er 2815
eral 900
eri 901, 904
eri-vai 902
el 905, 906, 916
elam, elav-arici 907
ela 831
elu 834
evatum 5151
evam 908
eval 909, 3733
evalan, evarkaran 909
evan 5151
evu 805, 909
evu, evmai 910
evai, evimai 911
eva, evu 916
evu 859, 917
epatu, epattutu, epatu,
epu, epön, epatu, epam
905
epam, epu 916
epal, epai 906
epai 917
en 5151
enam 771, 918
enal 2788
enai 919
ai 196, 341
ai, aitu, aiya 2457
ai, aintu 2826
aiñ-nuru, ain-nuru 2826,
3729
aintai 921
aimpatu 2826, 3918
aiya, aiyañ 196
aiyam 190, 920
aiyar, aiyan, aiya-ñai, aiyañ,
aiyañ 196
aiyavi 921
aiy-aintu, aivar, aiv-aintu
2826
aiyanam 922
o 924
okka 990
okkal, okkalai 564
okkal, okkali, okkiliyan 925
ocakkē, ocatt, ocatti, ocar,
ocaram 646
oci 939, 940, 1057
ociyal 940
occam 939
occi, oñci 939, 943
occiyan-col, occiyam 942
otakkam 592
oñ, oñpu, oñyal, oñvu 946
oñcil 949
oñu, oñuku, oñuppai, oñuvan,
oñuvai 951
oñu, oñu-kkatti 950
-oñ 945
oñukkam, oñukku, oñuñkal,
oñuñki, oñuñku 954
oñacci 951
oñtam 959
oñtal 960
oñtal, oñtalan, oñtar, oñti,
oñinar, oñtu 958
oñtarum 963

ottiyam 957
 ottiyānam 961
 ottu 959, 960, 966, 969
 ottu-kkaṭukkan 968
 ottai, ontī 990
 ottam 1017
 ottu 958, 969
 oppu 990
 onmai 1016, 1017
 oti 614
 otukkam, otukku, otuṅku 973
 ottaṭam, ottaṇam 1021
 ottatu 924
 ottācai 972
 ottu 973, 974, 1021, 1023
 oppaṭi 982
 oppantam, oppam, oppanai, oppi, oppitam, oppu, oppumai, oppuvi 924
 ompatu 1025, 3918
 ompotu 1025
 oy 1009
 oy, oyyal 984
 oyy-ēna 985
 ori, oṭu, orukka, orukkam, orukku, oruṅku, oru-talai, oruttan, orutti, oruttu, orumi, orumikka, orumippu, orumai, oruvār, oruvan, oruvu, orē 990
 orukku, oruṅku 991
 oruvu, orūu, orūutal 993
 oli 996, 997, 998
 oliki 1001
 olippu 996
 oliyal 999, 1000, 1005
 oluṅku 1002
 olku 1003, 1004
 ollal, ollātavar, ollāmai, ollar, ollu, ollunar, ol vaṭi 1006
 oli 1004
 olu 1007
 oli-ēna, olle, ollai 1008
 ovvu 924
 ovv-onṭu 990
 ori, oriṇcu, oriṇpu, oriṇu 1009
 orukaḷ, oruku, orukkal, orukku 1010
 oruku, orukkam, oruṅkal, oruṅku 1011
 orukku 1012
 oruṅkai 1014
 oli, olippu, olivu 1015
 oli, oliyavan, oliyōn, olir, olirvu, oliru 1016
 oli, olīyan 1017
 oru, oruppu 1019
 orkam, orku 1004
 orṭaṭam 1020
 orṭan, orṭal 1022
 orṭi 990, 1020
 orṭi-ppō-, orṭi-vai-, orṭu 973
 orṭu 1021, 1023
 orṭu, orṭumai, orṭuvi, orṭuvan 1022

orṭumai, orṭai 990
 onatt-, onar- 601
 onpatu 1025, 3918
 onṭ-ā-, onṭi, onṭippu, onṭu, onṭunan, onṭu 990
 o 1027, 1071
 okai 558
 okkam, okku, oṅkal, oṅku 1033
 okkālam, okkāḷi, okkāḷippu, oṅkal, oṅkari, oṅkāḷi, oṅku 1029
 ocaram 1034
 ocam, ocai 1036
 ocam, ocal, ocau 1033
 ocaṇ App. 18
 ocau 2878
 oṭakkāṇ 1053
 oṭam, oṭavi 1039
 oṭal, oṭu, oṭai 1041
 oṭu 1042
 -oṭu 945
 oṭai 1043, 1045
 oṭṭam, oṭṭan, oṭṭi, oṭṭu 1041
 oṭṭai 946
 oṭṭaṇ 1043
 oṭam 1047
 oṭal, oṭi, oṭu, oṭuvi, oṭtu 1052
 oṭi, oṭimam 1050
 oṭi, oṭṭi, oṭṭi 1053
 oṭai 1036
 o-nay 1026
 oṇṭāṇ 1053
 oṇṭi 924
 oppu 1033, 2878
 omam 1054
 oṇal 1055
 oṇāṇ 1053
 oṇai 560
 ompu 1056
 oy 1058
 oy, oyccal, oyvu 1057
 oy 990, 1059
 or-akattal, or-akatti 87
 oram 1060
 or-aṭṭu 374
 ori 1061
 orai 1030
 or-onṭu 990
 orcci, orpu, orṭpu 1059
 orṭpu, orṇam, orṇi 1063
 orṇai 990, 1063
 orvu 1059
 oi, oḷam, oḷu 996
 olaṇ 1069
 olai 1070
 ovu 1057
 oḷ-, oḷ- 1071
 kaṭṭ-ēnal 1395
 kakkaḷ, kakku 1079
 kaṅkaṇam 1083
 kaṅku 1085
 kaṅkul 1278
 kaca 1249

kacaku, kacaṅku 1087
 kacatu, kacatu 1088
 kacattai, kacappu, kacar 1249
 kacaṇai, kaci, kacikacippu, kacivu 1091
 kacu-kuc-ēnal, kacu-muc-ēnal 1638
 kaccal 1249
 kaccaṇ 1094
 kaccitam 1095
 kaccu 1097, 1098
 kaccu, kaccai App. 20
 kaccai 1460
 kaṇal 1404
 kaṇcal 1088
 kaṇci 1107
 kaṭa 1109
 kaṭakaṭa-, kaṭakaṭappu, kaṭa-kaṭav-ēnal, kaṭakaṭ-ēnal 1110
 kaṭakam App. 21
 kaṭattu, kaṭappu 1109
 kaṭapaṭav-ēnal 1112
 kaṭam 1113, 1438
 kaṭamā, kaṭamāṇ 1114
 kaṭamai 1113, 1114, 1123
 kaṭampam, kaṭampu 1116
 kaṭampān, kaṭampi 1115
 kaṭampai 1114, 1117
 kaṭal, kaṭalar 1118
 kaṭalāṭi 1119
 kaṭalai 1120, 1121
 kaṭavan, kaṭavu, kaṭavuḷ, kaṭavai, kaṭācu 1109
 kaṭavu, kaṭa, kaṭay 1123
 kaṭaru 1438
 kaṭan 1113
 kaṭay, kaṭaram App. 22
 kaṭari 1123
 kaṭavu 1109
 kaṭi 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1135
 kaṭikai 1125, 1127, 1130
 kaṭicu 1135
 kaṭicci 1131
 kaṭitam App. 23
 kaṭippam, kaṭippu 1138
 kaṭippā, kaṭippaṇ 1128
 kaṭippu 1124
 kaṭivālam 1133
 kaṭu 1109, 1134
 kaṭu, kaṭukaṭu, kaṭukatuppu, kaṭukam, kaṭuku, kaṭukkam 1135
 kaṭuku 1137
 kaṭukkaṇ 1138
 kaṭu-kkāy 1134
 kaṭukk-ēnal, kaṭutt-ēru, kaṭuppu, kaṭumai 1135
 kaṭukkai 1081
 kaṭuṇṇai, kaṭumpuppai 1136
 kaṭumpu 1655
 kaṭuvan, kaṭuvan-panṇi 1140
 kaṭai 1135, 1142, App. 21
 kaṭai, kaṭaical, kaṭaical, kaṭaical uli, kaṭaiyal 1141

kaṭai, kaṭaiṇi, kaṭaiṇan, kaṭaimai, kaṭaiyar 1109
 kaṭṭaṭam, kaṭṭaṇam 1147
 kaṭṭanam 1149
 kaṭṭam 1156
 kaṭṭai 1372, 1373
 kaṭṭayam 1157
 kaṭṭi, kaṭṭu, kaṭṭu-kkaval 1148
 kaṭṭil 1145
 kaṭṭu 1147, 1149
 kaṭṭai 1147, 1151, 1152
 kaṭṭaiṇi, kaṭṭaiyan 1151
 kaṭṭor, kaṭṭōṇ 1372
 kaṭṭu 1373
 kaṭ 1159, 1160, 1161
 kaṇakana, kaṇakaṇ-ēnal 1162
 kaṇavan 1173
 kaṇavay 1163
 kaṇaviram 1164
 kaṇaṇ 1372
 kaṇicci 1166
 kaṇu, kaṇu-kkaḷ, kaṇu-kkai 1160
 kaṇai 1167, 1168
 kaṇai, kaṇai-kkaḷ, kaṇai-kkai, kaṇaiyam 1166
 kaṇ-kaṇci 1443
 kaṇkutti-ppampū 1169
 kaṇṭam 1170
 kaṇṭai 1171
 kaṇṭaval, kaṇṭavan, kaṇṭar 1172
 kaṇṭan, kaṇṭi 1173
 kaṇṭalam 1174
 kaṇṭu 1177
 kaṇṭai 1180
 kaṇṇa 1181
 kaṇṇāṭi 1182
 kaṇṇā 1167
 kaṇṇi 1183, 1185
 kaṇṇi, kaṇṇu 1184
 kaṇ nīr 1159
 kaṇṇu 1443
 kaṭam 1186
 kaṭampai 2087
 katalu 1188
 katavam 1187
 katavu 1186, 1187
 katar, katarvu 1186, 1188
 kataru 1189
 kati 1186, 1188, 1191
 kaṭippu, kaṭimai 1191
 kaṭir 1193, 1194, 1195
 kaṭiravan, kaṭirṭpu 1193
 kaṭu 1196
 kaṭukku 1197
 kaṭuppu 1198, 1199
 kaṭuvu 1200, 1201, 1202
 kaṭṭaṇam 1203
 kaṭṭi 1204
 kaṭṭu 1206
 kaṭṭalam 1203
 kaṭṭayam 1209
 kaṭṭi 1213
 kaṭṭu 1723

kaṭuḷ 1410
 kaṭōti 1226
 kappam 1218
 kappai 1219
 kappi 1220, 1325
 kappu 1221, 1222, 1325
 kamakama, kamakamav-ēnal, kamaṇ 1247
 kamar 1229
 kamaṇ 1231
 kamuku 1233
 kamukkaṭṭu 1234
 kamukkam 1248
 kamur 1335
 kampaṭṭam 1236
 kampaṇ-pul 1242
 kampaḷai, kampaḷar 1237
 kampakam, kampaṇ 1240
 kampaḷi 1241
 kampu 1220, 1242
 kampaḷi 1244
 kammal 1245
 kammal, kammu 1221, 1246
 kamm-ēnal 1246, 1247, 1248
 kaya 1093, 1249
 kayakku, kayaku 1087
 kayatti, kayam, kayamai, kayavan, kayavu 1250
 kayappu, kayar 1249
 kayam 1093, 1251
 kayal 1252
 kayavu 1093
 kayiram 1164
 kayil 1253
 kayiru 1254
 kayiṇi 2028
 kara 1258
 karakara, karakarappu, kara-kaṇ-ēnal 1466
 karakara, karakar-ēnal 1386
 karacai 1261
 karaṭi 1262, 1263
 karaṭi, karaṭikai, karaṭippaṇai 1264
 karaṭu 1266
 karaṭu, karaṭṭu, karaṇ 1265
 karaṭṭi 1267
 karaṇṭu 1268
 kara-tālam 1270
 karantai 1271
 karappaṇ 1272
 karappu, karavaṭam, karavaṭar, karavar, karaval, karavu 1258
 karampu, karampai 1285
 kari 1276, 1278, 1285, 1391, 1466
 karicai 1261
 kariccaṇ 1278
 karippu 1466
 karil 1265, 1466
 karu 1265, 1278, 1279, 1280
 karukal, karuku, karukkal, karukku 1278
 karukkay 1281
 karukku 1265, 1280
 karuṅkali 1282
 karuṇ-ey, 1285
 karuṭi 1262
 karutu, karuttu 1283
 karuṇāṭakam 1284
 karu-nīlam 1285
 karupp-aṭṭi 1288
 karuppu 1286
 karuppai 1279
 karumi 1277
 karumai 1265, 1278, 1287
 karumpu 1288
 karum poṇ 1278
 karuvam 1279
 karu-vakai 5333
 karuvi 1290
 karai 1291, 1293
 karai, karaiyal, karaiyu 1292
 karuṇāṭakam 1284
 kal 1297, 1298
 kala 1299, 1300
 kalakala, kalakalappu, kalakalam, kalakal-ēnal 1302
 kalakkam, kalakku, kalafikai, kalaṅku 1303
 kalakku, kalacu, kalappu 1299
 kalaṇ-kompu 1312
 kalappai 1304
 kalam, kalavar 1305
 kalampakam, kalaval, kalavan, kalavi, kalaviṇar, kalavu, kalavai 1299
 kalavaram, kalavari 1306
 kalāpam, kalām, kalay, kalavu 1303
 kalavu 1299
 kali 1300, 1302, 1303, 1308, 1478
 kaliṇkili, kaliṅku, kaliṇcu 1309
 kalippali, kalippili 1310
 kalippu 1302
 kaliyan 1308
 kalig, kalug, kaluṇcci, kaluṇvu, kaluṇi 1303
 kaluṅku 1309
 kalai 1297, 1311, 1312
 kallai 1302
 kallan 1298
 kallamai, kallan, kalli, kalvi 1297
 kalu 1302, 1319
 kall-ēnal 1302
 kallai 1301
 kavaṭi 1321
 kavaṭu, kavaṭṭi, kavaṭṭai 1325
 kavan, kavanai, kavaṇṭi, kavaṇṭi 1322
 kavanai 1323
 kavanti, kavantikai 1324
 kavam 1325
 kavar 1325, 1326, 1340, 1341
 kavari 1327
 kavarcii 1326

kavarpu, kavarppu 1325
 kavaru 1326, 1328
 kaval, kavalai, kavalai 1328
 kavalai 1325
 kavavu 1326
 kavaṭam, kavaṭam 1222
 kavaṭal 1328
 kavaṭu 1329
 kavaṭai 1330
 kavaṭci, kavaṭu, kavaṭam 1328
 kavaṭu 1326
 kavaṭi 1328
 kavaṭi 1331
 kavi 1221, 1328, 1333
 kavikai, kavicanai, kavippu 1221
 kaviccū 1334
 kaviram 1164
 kavir 1335
 kavuci 1336
 kavuṭṭi 1325
 kavuru 1335
 kavul 1334
 kavul 1337
 kavuli 1338
 kavuṭi 1339
 kavai 1325, 1326
 kavvam 1325
 kavvu 1222, 1325
 kavvai 1328, 1341
 kaṭakam 1345
 kaṭaṅku, kaṭal 1347
 kaṭaṅcu 1348
 kaṭal 1349, 1351, 1356
 kaṭal, kaṭalai 1350
 kaṭaru 1354
 kaṭar-kāy, kaṭarci 1347
 kaṭaru 1349
 kaṭai 1355
 kaṭala, kaṭal, kaṭalu 1349
 kaṭay, kaṭayar 1370
 kaṭi 1349, 1357, 1359, 1370
 kaṭi, kaṭical, kaṭiccal, kaṭin-tar, kaṭippu, kaṭiyal, kaṭivu 1356
 kaṭi, kaṭiya, kaṭivu 1358
 kaṭu 1361, 1363
 kaṭu, kaṭuku 1362
 kaṭutai 1364
 kaṭutai-mulli 1365
 kaṭuttu 1366
 kaṭunar, kaṭu-nir 1369
 kaṭunir 1307
 kaṭuntu 1367, 1491
 kaṭumu 1368
 kaṭuvu 1369
 kaṭai 1370
 kaḷ 1372, 1373, 1374
 kaḷakala, kaḷakalappu, kaḷakalam, kaḷakal-ēnal 1302
 kaḷaṅciyam 1375
 kaḷappu 1359
 kaḷam, kaḷamar, kaḷari 1376
 kaḷar, kaḷari 1359
 kaḷavani, kaḷavāṭi, kaḷavu 1372

kaḷavu 1377
 kaḷaṅ 1302, 1376
 kaḷa 1377
 kaḷi, kaḷi-ppakku 1378
 kaḷi, kaḷippu, kaḷiyaṅ, kaḷiṭu 1374
 kaḷi, kaḷi-man 1381
 kaḷimpu 1586
 kaḷai, kaḷaiṅai, kaḷaiṅu 1373
 kaḷam, kaḷaṅ, kaḷvi, kaḷ-lattanam, kaḷlam, kaḷlal, kaḷlan, kaḷli 1372
 kaḷlam 1382
 kaḷli 1383
 kaḷa 1385
 kaṭakara, kaṭakarappu, kaṭaṅku 1386
 kaṭakku, kaṭaṅku 1387
 kaṭappu, kaṭavu, kaṭavai 1385
 kaṭal 1389
 kaṭi 1357, 1390, 1391
 kaṭu, kaṭukaṭu, kaṭuppan, kaṭuppi, kaṭuppu, kaṭuval 1395
 kaṭu, kaṭukaṭu, kaṭuttōr, kaṭuppu, kaṭumu, kaṭuvam, kaṭuval, kaṭuvu 1396
 kaṭumpu, kaṭuvu, kaṭuḷ 1390
 kaṭal 1385, 1395
 kaṭkai, kaṭpan, kaṭpanai, kaṭpi, kaṭpu, kaṭpōn, kaṭ-rar, kaṭravaṅ 1297
 kaṭ-a 1411
 kaṭrai 1400
 kaṭ 1402
 kaṭa, kaṭati, kaṭappu, kaṭam 1404
 kaṭal, kaṭali, kaṭalōn, kaṭalvu, kaṭaral, kaṭarci, kaṭaru, kaṭi 1406
 kaṭavu, kaṭā 1407
 kaṭi, kaṭikaram, kaṭivu, kaṭukku 1408
 kaṭai, kaṭaippu 1409
 kaṭai, kaṭaiṅu 1404
 kaṭral, kaṭraṅka-kāyam 1410
 kaṭu 1410, 1411
 kaṭṭam, kaṭṭaṅ, kaṭṭaṅkan, kaṭṭiyaṅ 1284
 kaṭṭam 1412, 1413
 kaṭṭal 1414, 1415
 kaṭṭaṅ 1402
 kaṭaru 1089
 ka 1416, 1417, 1418
 kaṭkay, kaṭkav-ēnal 1425
 kaṭkai 1416, 1425
 kaṭṅalu, kaṭṅku, kaṭṅkai 1458
 kaṭṅku-ppuṭavai 1428
 kaṭā 1464
 kaṭi 1430
 kaṭu 1431, 1461
 kaṭu, kaṭu-kkaṭṭi 1432
 kaṭā 1464
 kaṭci 1433
 kaṭciram, kaṭcirai 1434
 kaṭcori, kaṭcōṅṇi 1435

kaṭar, kaṭu 1438
 kaṭi 1436
 kaṭai 1441
 kaṭci 1443
 kaṭi-a, kaṭṭaṅ 1438
 kaṭi-atti 372
 kaṭiṭu 1443, 1458, 1492
 kaṭiṭu-ppunṇai 4343
 kaṅ, kaṅikkai, kaṅkai, kaṅpu 1443
 kaṅam 1444, App. 25
 kaṅi 1444
 kaṭal, kaṭalan, kaṭalan, kaṭali, kaṭalōn, kaṭanmai 1445
 kaṭal, kaṭu 1447
 kaṭu 1448
 kaṅtal 1451
 kaṅtu 1458
 kaṅpāṭu, kaṅpāṭru, kaṅpu 1416
 kaṅpu 1454, 1455
 kāy 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāyam 1460, 1462
 kāyal 1463
 kāyā 1464
 kāyccal, kāyccu, kāyttu, kāyppu 1458
 kāyccu-kkaṭṭi 1432
 kāyppu 1459, 1460, 1465
 kāymai 1458
 kār, kāram 1466
 kār, kāri 1278
 kāri 1471
 kārikkan 1472
 kārai 1475, 1476
 kārpu 1466
 kāl 1418, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1483
 kāl, kāl-vay 1480
 kālal, kāli 1479
 kāl-cilāṅku 1574
 kavaṭi 1417
 kavaṭṭam, kavaṭṭai 1485
 kavaṇam 1418, 1486
 kavam 1418
 kaval, kavalan 1416
 kavalam 1487
 kavi 1490
 kavu, kavuvōr 1417
 kāṭ 1370, 1493
 kāṭ, kāṭakam 1494
 kāṭ, kāṭi, kāṭpu 1491
 kāṭ, kāṭpu 1492
 kāṭiyaṅ 1369
 kaḷapam 1501
 kaḷaṅ 1497
 kaḷaṅci 1498
 kaḷai 1502
 kaḷai, kaḷaiy-aṅkam, kaḷaiyam 1501
 kaḷal, kaṭu, kaṭai 1504
 kaṭu 1395, 1477, 1505
 kaṭai 1506
 kaṭru 1481
 kaṭ, kaṭakam, kaṭam, kaṭal 1418
 kaṭal 1406, 1508

kaṭral 1477
 kiṅkini 1545
 kiṅcili 1512
 kiṅcu 1514
 kiṅcukicc-ēnal 1515
 kiṅcukicu 1516
 kiṭa, kiṭakkai 1524
 kiṭaṅkar, kiṭaṅkai 1526
 kiṭaṅku 1525, 1526
 kiṭattal, kiṭattu, kiṭappu 1524
 kiṭa, kiṭay, kiṭari 1123
 kiṭacu 1109
 kiṭaram App. 22
 kiṭukitay, kiṭukiṭu, kiṭukiṭ-ēnal 1580
 kiṭukiṭu, kiṭukiṭ-ēnal, kiṭuk-kaṭṭi, kiṭukku, kiṭukku-kiṭukk-ēnal 1531
 kiṭuku 1532
 kiṭupiti 1524
 kiṭeccu, kiṭeccai, kiṭai, kiṭaicc-ai, kiṭaiccū, kiṭaiccāi 1535
 kiṭai 1524
 kiṭai, kiṭta, kiṭṭam, kiṭṭi, kiṭṭar, kiṭṭu 1538
 kiṭṭaṅki 1525
 kiṇaru 1998
 kiṇi, kiṇiti, kiṇin-ēnal, kiṇfr-ēnal, kiṇil-ēnal, kiṇukku-kiṇukk-ēnal, kiṇai, kiṇkiṇi, kiṇkin-ēnal 1545
 kiṇtal 1542
 kiṇṭaṅ 1173, 1540
 kiṇṭi 1541
 kiṇṭu 1542
 kiṇṇam, kiṇṇi 1543
 kiṇṇi 1544
 kiṇṇ-ēnal 1545
 kiṭtu, kiṭtu 1552
 kiṇpuri 1557
 kiṇural 1596
 kiḷ 1570
 kiḷi 1572
 kiḷukili, kiḷukilu, kiḷukilupp-
 pu, kiḷukiluppai, kiḷukil-
 ēnal, kiḷukku, kiḷuṅku, kiḷ-
 kill-ēnal 1575
 kiṭakku 1619
 kiṭaṅku 1578
 kiṭaṅ, kiṭati, kiṭaṭu, kiṭam, kiṭamai, kiṭavaṅ, kiṭavi, kiṭavu, kiṭavōn 1579
 kiṭatti, kiṭamai, kiṭavaṅ, kiṭavi, kiṭavōn, kiṭal, kiṭaṅ 1979
 kiṭaṅ 1580
 kiṭi, kiṭical, kiṭiyal, kiṭivu 1581
 kiḷa, kiḷattu, kiḷappu, kiḷavi 2017
 kiḷappam, kiḷappu, kiḷampu, kiḷar, kiḷarecci, kiḷartti, kiḷarttu, kiḷai 1583
 kiḷaru, kiḷai, kiḷaippu, kiḷlu 1588
 kiḷi 1584

kiḷiṅcil 1585
 kiḷuvai 1587
 kiḷai 2018
 kiḷlu 1589
 kiḷḷai 1584
 kiṭakirav-ēnal, kiṭavu 1590
 kiṭi 1625
 kiṭiccān, kiṭiccū 1593
 kiṭukirū, kiṭukiruppu, kiṭu-
 kiṭ-ēnal 1595
 kiṭukkal 1623
 kiṭukkan 1596
 kiṭukku 1595, 1596, 1623
 kiṭuṅku 1598
 kiṭru, kiṭral 1570
 kiṭkiy-ēnal 1607
 kiṭu 1623
 kiṭccān, kiṭcc-iṭu, kiṭccu, kiṭ-
 cukkicc-ēnal 1515
 kiṇar 1619
 kiṇi, kiṇi-ppillai 1613
 kiṇi-ppampū, kiṇai-ppampū 1614
 kiṇai, kiṇai-ttaṇṭu 1617
 kiḷ 1624
 kiḷ, kiḷakam, kiḷam App. 26
 kiṭ 1581, 1620
 kiṭ, kiṭatu, kiṭōr, kiṭmai, kiṭvu 1619
 kiṭ-ṇṇai-cikakai 1619, 5153
 kiḷ 1622
 kiṭal, kiṭu, kiṭru 1623, 1624
 kiṭu 1625
 kukai 1816
 kukkal 1796, 1868
 kukkan 1796
 kukku 1628, 1868
 kuṅku 1767
 kucatti, kucam-, kucavaṅ 1762
 kucar 2232
 kucukucu, kucukucuppu, kucuk-
 kuc-ēnal 1638
 kucci, kuccu 1640
 kuccu, kuṅcam, kuṅci, kuṅ-
 cu 1639
 kuṅcam, kuṅcan 1851
 kuṅci, kuṅcu 1646
 kuṭa, kuṭakam, kuṭaku, kuṭakku 1649
 kuṭa, kuṭakkam, kuṭakki, kuṭakkiyan 2054
 kuṭaṅkar 1651, 1655
 kuṭaṅku, kuṭaṅkai 2054
 kuṭaca-ppālai, kuṭacam 1650
 kuṭantam, kuṭantai, kuṭam 1651
 kuṭantai 2054
 kuṭampai 1883
 kuṭar, kuṭal 1652
 kuṭalai 1652, 1653
 kuṭavu, kuṭā 1660, 2054
 kuṭāppu 1883
 kuṭari App. 32
 kuṭi 1654
 kuṭi, kuṭikai, kuṭical, kuṭicai, kuṭiṅai, kuṭimai, kuṭiy-ai,

kuṭiyilār, kuṭil 1655
 kuṭikai 1651
 kuṭiṅai 1657
 kuṭiyaṅ 1654
 kuṭukuṭa, kuṭukuṭi, kuṭu-
 kuṭu, kuṭukuṭukkai, kuṭu-
 kutuppai, kuṭukuṭ-ēnal 1659
 kuṭukkai 1651
 kuṭumi 2049
 kuṭumpam 1655
 kuṭuvai 1651
 kuṭai 1663
 kuṭai, kuṭaical 1661
 kuṭai, kuṭaiṅu 1660
 kuṭṭam 1669
 kuṭṭam, kuṭṭaṅ, kuṭṭi, kuṭṭi-
 ēru, kuṭai 1670
 kuṭṭu 1671, 1673
 kuṭṭai 1669, 1681
 kuṭṭai, kuṭṭai-maram 1674
 kuṇaku, kuṇakku 2209
 kuṇaṭṭu 1685
 kuṇalai 2209
 kuṇil, kuṇiṭu 1684
 kuṇuku, kuṇukuṇu, kuṇu-
 kuṇ-ēnal, kuṇukkan 1685
 kuṇukku 1686, 2209
 kuṇuṅku 1687
 kuṇṭai 2251
 kuṇṭam, kuṇṭu 1669
 kuṇṭi 1693A
 kuṇṭi, kuṇṭi-kkāy 1693
 kuṇṭu 1682, 1695
 kuṇṭuppi 2251
 kuṇṭai 1670
 kuṭaṭṭu 1702
 kuṭaṭṭu, kuṭappu 1699
 kuṭampu 2084
 kuṭampai 2087
 kuṭar 1719
 kuṭalai, kuṭalaimai 1702
 kuṭaru 1703, 1704
 kuṭi, kuṭippu 1705
 kuṭi, kuṭi-kal, kuṭi-kkal, kuṭiṅkal 1707
 kuṭir 1709, 1710
 kuṭirai 1711
 kuṭukutu, kuṭukutuppu 2084
 kuṭai 1713, 1714
 kuṭtal 1719, 1850
 kuṭṭaṅkal 1720
 kuṭṭi 1717, 1719
 kuṭtu 1719, 1850
 kuṭtu, kuṭtu-kkal 1720
 kumtam 1724
 kumṭam 1725
 kumṭai 1726
 kumṭai, kumṭai 1722
 kuntu 1725
 kuntu, kuntuṭpu 1552
 kuppam 1732
 kuppam, kuppai 1731
 kuppi 1743
 kuppūṭu 1736
 kupp-ēnal 2112

koŋti 2061, 2063
 koŋtiŋ 2058, 2062
 koŋtu 2060, 2063, 2064,
 2065, 2074
 koŋtai 2069
 koŋtaiy-ilantai 2070
 koŋtu, koŋa-, koŋtal, koŋ-
 tu, koŋti 2151
 koŋtal 2078
 koŋti 2079
 koŋti, koŋtiyam 2251
 koŋtai 2070, 2081
 koti, koti-koti-, kotippu,
 kotiyaŋ, koŋtiyaŋ 2084
 kotuku 2086
 kotumpu 2087
 kotuvai 2088
 kottal, kottan 2091
 kottalaŋ 2090
 kottu 2091, 2092, 2171
 kottukkaraŋ 2093
 kottai 2094
 kotal 2091
 kotalaŋ, kotali 2098
 kotalaŋ, koŋti 2099
 kontu 1552, 2091, 2092
 koppam 2103
 koppari 2105
 kopparaŋ 2104, 2105
 kopparaŋ 2106
 kopparaŋ 2106, 2107
 koppi 2108
 koppu 2110, 2111, 2115
 koppuŋ, koppuŋaŋ, koppuŋi,
 koppuŋ 2106
 koppuŋi 2107
 koppe-naŋ 2112
 koppan, kompu 2115
 kommaŋti App. 28
 kommi, kommai 1756
 kommai 2117, 2118
 koy 2119
 korukku 2167
 kol 2132, 2133
 kolu 2151
 kolucu 2134
 kolai, kolaiŋaŋ, kolainaŋ,
 kolaivaŋ, kolli 2132
 kollan 2133
 kovvai 2247
 koŋi, koŋippu 2144
 koŋiŋi 2145, 2254
 koŋu 2146, 2147
 koŋuŋci 2145
 koŋutu 2148
 koŋunaŋ, koŋuntaŋ, koŋunti,
 koŋumai 2149
 koŋuntu 2149, 2158
 koŋuppu, koŋumai 2146
 kol 2152, 2153
 kol, kolukki, koŋuttu 2151
 koŋuttu 2251
 koŋuttu, koŋuntu, koŋuvu
 2158
 koŋuvi, koŋuvu, koŋai, koŋkai,
 koŋvön 2151
 kolaŋ 2155

kolli 2158
kolūnar, kollai 2151
koṟi 2164, 2165
koṟukoṟu, koṟu-koṟuv-eṇal 2166
koṟukku 2167
koṟukkai 1852
koṟram, koṟṟavan, koṟṟavi, koṟṟavai, koṟṟi 2169
koṟru 2171
koṟ 2173
koṟai 2174
koṟrai 2175
koṟṇu, koṟṇai 2043
ko 1762, 2176, 2177, 2178
kōkkey 1645
kōṇku 2185
kōcar 2177
kōṣar 2049
kōṣaram 2196
kōṣal 2054, 2151
kōṣari, kōṣali App. 32
kōṣi 2054, 2197, 2198
kōṣikam, kōṣikar 2198
kōṣu 2049, 2054, 2055, 2200, 2207
kōṣai 2049, 2203
kōṣṭam 2054
kōṣṭalai 2204
kōṣṭan, kōṣṭuvan 2200
kōṣṭi 2204, 2205, 2206
kōṣṭu 2054
kōṣṭai 2207, 2208
kōṇ, kōṇam, kōṇal, kōṇan 2209
kōṇahki 2206
kōṇi 2254
kōṇi, kōṇikai, kōṇiyal App. 33
kōṇu, kōṇai 2209
kōṣṭaṇṭam 2213
kōṣu 2087, 2149
kōṣuvi 2149
kōṣai 2149, 2176, 2214
kōṣṭi 1769
kōṣṭāṇ 1734
kōṣṭpu 2176
kōṣṭai 2220
kōṣaṇṭam, kōṣaṇṭi 2222
kōṣaṇ 2177
kōṣṭpi 2223
kōṣṭai 2224
kōy 2225
kōyil, kōyimaṇmai 2177
kō 2176
kōṣakam 2228
kōṣakai 2228, 2231
kōṣaṇṭam 1849
kōṣam 2228
kōṣāṇ 2229
kōṣikai, kōṣu 2231
kōṣikkai, kōṣu 2232
kōrai 2235
kōṣvai 2176
kōl 2237, 2238
kōlam 2238, 2240
kōla 2241

kōli 2245
kōṣu 2231, 2243
kōṣaṇam App. 34
kōṣil, kōṣimaṇmai 2177
kōvai 2176, 2247
kōṣ 2146
kōṣi 2113, 2248
kōṣai 2249, 2250
kōl 2151, 2152, 2251
kōṣaṇ 2251
kōṣi 2151, 2254
kōṣai 2257
kōṇ, kōṇaṭu, kōṇmai 2177
kaul 1334
kauvu 1222
kauvai 1828, 1341
kauli 1338

caṭati 2266
cakkatṭam, cakkantam 2269
cakkai 2276
cakkali 2271
cakkili, cakkilicci, cakkiliyan 2272
cakkai 2275, 2276, 2748 (cake)
caṅkaṇ-ceṭi 421
caṅkam 2274
caṅku 2281, 2282
caṅku-kaṭaiṭal 2282
caṅakku, caṅakk-eṇal 2295
caṅa-caṅav-eṇal, caṅa-caṅ-eṇal, caṅ-put-eṇal, caṅar-eṇal 2296
caṅai 1535, 2300, 2301, App. 35
caṅaṭci 1535
caṅaiṇu 2301
caṅṭa 2295, 2304
caṅṭakam 2304
caṅṭam 2304, 2305
caṅṭi 2306
caṅṭi, caṅṭu 2307
caṅṭukam, caṅṭuvam 2309
caṅṭ-eṇal 2295
caṅṭai 2310
caṅṭu 2317
caṅṭai 2318
caṅṇam, caṅṇu 2320
caṅṇakam 2321
caṅṇu 2347
caṅṭavu, caṅṭi 2322
caṅṭi 2323
caṅṭir 2324, 2325, 2327
caṅṭiri 2327
caṅṭuppu-ṇilam, caṅṭuval 2326
caṅṭur 2324, 2327, 2448
caṅṭai 2322, 3016
caṅṭam 2328
caṅṭu 2448
caṅṇam 2330
cappaṭi, cappaṭṭai 2331
cappaṭṭai 2337
cappanam 2350
cappai 2332
cappaṇi, cappu 2331
cappaṇi 2335

cappu 2334
capp-eṇal, cappaṭi 2337
cappaṭi 2331, 2338, 2339, 2340
camucu 2293
camuṭṭ- 2387
camai, camaiṇu, camaiyal, camaiṇu 2342
camai, camaiṇu 2343
campaṇ-kōrai 2347
campaṭam 2344
campa 2346
camṇu 2347
campai 2348
cammaṭṭi, cammaṭṭi-kkūṭam 2349
cammaṇam 2350
carakka 2352
carakku 2353
caracara, caracarappu 2354, 2355
cara-car-eṇal 2355
caraṭu 2356
caraṭṭu-caraṭṭ-eṇal, caraṭṭ-eṇal 2352
caraṭṭai 2550
carappaṇi, carappaṇi 2358
carai, carai, caraiṭai, caruc-carai 2354
cari, carivu, carukku, caru-val, caruvu 2360
caruku 2355
calakai 2365
calacala, cala-cal-eṇal 2366
calavai 2368
calāṇam 2369
cali 2370
cali, calippu 2371
calikai 2781
callaṭam 2379
callaṭai, callu 2370
calli 2381
callu 2384
cavaṅku 2392
cavaṭi 2385
cavaṭu 2386
cavaṭṭu 2334, 2387, 2393
cavaṭari, cavaṭaṇal 2342
cavaṭi 2266
cavam 2330
cavar 2386
cavalai 2392
caval 2393
cavali 2385, 2394
cavaru 2395
cavi 2396
cavu 2392
cavu, cavutam 2338
cavul 2733
cavai 2334
cavvu 2400
calacala 2405, 2412
cala-cal-eṇal, calappu 2405
cali 2406, 2408, 2409
calippu 2409
calai 2407
callai 2412

callu 2413, 2414
callu-kkay 2415
callu-ppuṭṭu, callai 2414
caruku, carukkal, carukku 2482
cannai 2425
cā, cakkaiṇu 2426
cakku 2428
cakkai-kkūṭu, cakkaiyan 2432
cāci 2436
caṭu 2300, 2433
cāṭai 2442
cāṭṭam 2300, 2440
cāṭṭi, cāṭṭai 2443
cāṭṭu 2300
cāṇ 2444
cāṇaṇ 2446
cāṇṭu 2447
cāṭṭu 2448, 2449, 2450, 2460
cāṇṭam, cāṇṭu 2448
cāppai 2452
cāṇṭar, cāṇṭal 2453
cāṇṭu 2453, 2454
cāy 2430, 2453, 2455
cāy, cāyam, cāyal 2457
cāy, cāyal, cāyvu, cāyppu 2456
cāyvu 2453
cār 2460
cāraṇai 2462
cāram 2463
cārai 2460, 2482
cāri 2460, 2464
cārai 2011, 2481
cāroci, cārttu, cārtṭor, cārpu, cārpu, cārpu 2460
cāi 2470, 2471
cāli 2474
cālikan, cāliyan 2475
cālai 2471
cāṭṭu 2470
cāvattai, cāvi 2392
cavalu 2818
cāvu 2426
cālikai 2477
cāṭai 2479, 2862
cāru 2482, 2483, 2484
cāṇṭu 2486
cāṇṭar 2446
cāṇṭor 2470
cikal 2503
cikai-kkay 2607
cikka 2495
cikkaṭi 2496
cikkam, cikkaru, cikkarukki 2497
cikkanavu 2488
cikku 2498, 2500, 2503
cikk-eṇa 2498, 2499
ciṅka-vāṭai, ciṅkaṇ-vāṭai 2501
ciṅku 2498, 2503
cicci 2603
ciṭukku 2498
ciṭuciṭuppu 2509

citti 2512
ciṭikkai 2511
ciṭṭu, ciṭṭu-kkuruvi 2513
ciṭṭai 2514
ciṇukkam, ciṇukkan 2521
ciṇukku 2520
ciṇukku-ciṇukku-eṇal, ci-ṇukku 2520, 2521
citaku 2526
citampal, citampu 2525
citar 1546, 1547, 2524
citaram 2524
citaral 1546
citarvai 1547
cital, citalai 1548
citalai, citavai 1547
cital 2768
citaṇ 2524
citaru, citai 1546
citar, citai 1547
citai, citaiṇu 2526
cintam 2529
cintu 1546, 1547, 2530, 2618
cippam 2534
cippi 2535
cimiṭṭu 2545
cimiṇṭu 2540
cimili 2541
cimiṇ, cimiṇṭu 2542
cimiṇ, cimili, cimiṇṭu 2545
cimai, cimaiyam 2544
cimpai, cimpu 2546
cimpuri 2677
cimpuli 2545
ciraṅku 1560
ciraṅṭai 2550
ciraṭṭu, ciraṇu, ciraṇṭu 1961
ciral 2551
ciraṇṭu 1597, 1960
ciri, cirippu 1562
cirai, ciraiyan, ciray 1564
cil 1571, 1574, 1577
cila 1571
cilaṇ, cilati 2783
cilanti 2562, 2563
cilamam, cilampam 2564
cilampal, cilampu 1574
cilampi 2562
cilar 1571
cilāṇam 2369
cilir, cilir-cilir- 2565
cilu 2566
cilukan, ciluku, cilukkan 2567
cilukku 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568
cilucilu 1574, 2569, 2576
cilucil-eṇal 2576
ciltu-nir 2569
ciluppi 2570
ciluppu 2565, 2570
cilumpu 1574, 1586, 2565, 2569, 2570
ciltuval 2566
cilai 1574, 2571
cilku 1571

cillam 2560
cillai 2567, 2574
cilli 1577, 2575
cill-iṭu 2576
cillu 1577
cill-eṇal 1574, 2576
cillai 1571, 2577
civāṇam 2574
civa, civappan, civappu, cival, civalai, civēr-eṇal, civ-eṇal 1931
civiṅki 2579
civiṇi 2580
ciluciṭu, ciṭu-ciṭ-eṇal, ciṭu-puṭu, ciṭu-puṭ-eṇal, ciṭu-vāṇṭu, ciṭ-viṭu, ciṭṭiṭu, ciṭṭu-ppil-eṇal, ciṭṭ-eṇal 2588
cilai 512
cira 2589
cirakar, ciraku 2591
ciraṅ-kai, ciraṅ-kai 2821
ciraṇṭor, cirappu, ciravu 2589
cirāṇṭu, cirar, ciricu, ciritu, ciriya, ciriyāṇ, ciru, ciruka, ciruku, cirukkan, cirukki, cirukku, cirumai, ciruval, ciruvan, ciruvi, ciruvor 1594
cirukku 1597
ciruttai 2590
cirai 2591
cirai, ciraiyan 1980
cirpam 1571
cirṭai, ciru 1594
cina, cinappu, cinam, cina-var, cinaval, cinavu, cina-vunar 1600
cinai, cinaippu 2592
cinmai 1571
cinpa, cinnam, cinpi 2594
cinnaṇci 2595
cinnam 2596
cinpi 2597
ci 1606, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2603
cikam-pul, ciṅku 2599
cikkal 2638
ci-kkay 2607
cikku 2599
cikkai 1606
ci-ci, ci-cci 2603
ciṭu 2611
ciṭai 2612
ciṭṭi 2638
ciṇṭu 2523, 2540
cittam, cittai, cittai-kkan 1606
cittai 2616
cintal, cintu 2618
cintu 1546, 2639
cippu 1610, 2621, 2622
cipra 2599
ciy 1612, 2599, 2600
ciya-kkay 2607
ciy-eṇal 2603
cir, cirppu, cirmai 2624
cirai, cilai 2629

cīval 2600, 2637
cīvu 1610, 2599, 2600
cīve 2600
cīr 1606, 2638
cīrku 2599
cīrkkai 2638
cīr 1594
cīru, cīru-cīr-ēnal, cīrām
2639
cīri 2641
cūkk-ēnal, cūkrū, cūkr-ēnal
2714
cukiyan 2643
cukir 2645
cukkal 2649
cukku 2649, 2687
cukkai 2646
cuñku 2648
cuñkuṭu 2649
cuṭar, cuṭal, cuṭalai, cuṭu,
cuṭu-kaṭu 2654
cuṭṭi 2655, 2656, 2657
cuṭṭu 2658
cuṭaṅku 2659, 2660
cuṭam, cuṭai 2659
cuṭaṅ, cuṭaṅ 2661
cuṭṭu 2659, 2662, 2664
cuṭṭu, cuṭṭu-vil 2663
cuṭṭ-eli 2661
cuṭṭai 2665
cuṭṭi 2666
cuṭṭi, cuṭṭiyal 2668
cuppai, cuppi 2673
cuma, cumatu, cumatalai,
cumati, cumattu, cumai,
cumaitalai, cumaiyan, cum-
maṭu, cummai 2677
cumma 2678
cura 2883
curacura, curacurappu 2354
curapṭi, curapṭu 1564
curappu 2883
curam 2683
cui 2685, 2687
cui, curiyal 2684
curir-ēnal, curucuru, curu-
cur-ēnal 2714
curukkam, curukku, curuñ-
kal, curuñku 2687
curu-ēnal 2688
curuttu, curuttai, curupai
2684
curumpi, curumpu 2689
curuḷ 2684, 2687
curuḷai, curuḷai 2684
curai 2685, 2690, 2883
culavu 2693
cuvāṭaṇ 2396
cuvāṭu 2396, 2695
cuvār 1975
cuvai 2696
cuvai 2697
cuvavu 2675
cui 2697
cuvai 2396
cuṭaṅku, cuṭal, cuṭarci, cu-
ṭarṭal, cuṭarṭi, cuṭarṭu, cuṭi,

cūṭippu, cūṭiyal, cūṭiyan,
cūṭivu 2698
cuḷ 2699
cuḷi, cuḷivu 2700
cuḷikku 2701
cuḷukku 2700, 2702
cuḷuvu 2703
culai 2704
cullān 2705
cullī 2706, 2707
cull-itu, cullu, cullu-cull-
ēnal, cull-ēnal 2699
cullai 2709
cuṭa, cuṭavam, cuṭavu, cuṭā
2710
cuṭaṅṭi, cuṭaṅṭu 1564
cuṭir-ēnal 2714
cuṭukkaṇ, cuṭukku, cuṭu-
cuṭu, cuṭucuruppu, cuṭuti
2713
cuṭu-cuṭ-ēnal 2688, 2714
cuṭṭam, cuṭṭu, cuṭṭu-muṭ-
ṭam 2715
cuṭai, cuṭaiṭu 2716
cu 2718
cūṭakam, cūṭa App. 39
cūṭu 2654, 2721, 2723
cūṭci, cūṭciyan 2735
cūṭṭikkai, cūṭṭukkarāṇ 2656
cūṭṭu 2654, 2721
cūṭṭu 2724
cūṭṭi, cūṭṭu, cūṭṭu 2621
cūṭ 2645, 2684, 2685, 2725,
2726
cūṭal 2684, 2727, 2730
cūṭai 2730
cūṭṭu 2684, 2725
cūṭvu 2685
cūḷ 2734
cūḷi, cūḷi 2733
cūṭ 2735
cūṭ, cūṭal 2698
cūṭi, cūṭiyal 2737
cūṭcci 2735
cūṭṭu, cūṭvu, cūṭvōr 2698
cūḷ, cūḷ-uṭu 2738
cūḷam 2739
cūḷai 2709, 2741
cūḷal 2734
cūṭaṇ 2661
cūṭaḷai, cūṭaḷari 2743
cūṭu 2715, 2724
cūṭai 2743, 2744
cūṭṭal, cūṭṭal 2734
ce- 1931, 2747
cekil 1931, 2696
cekil 2751
ceku 2426
cekka-cciva, cekka-ccivē-
ēnal, cekka-ccivē-ēnal,
cekkañ-cekku, cekkam, cek-
kar, cekkal 1931
cekḷi 2272
ceñ-kaṭunir 1307
ceñ-kōḷ 2747
ceccai 1931, 2754
ceñcam, ceñcu, ceñ-cevē

2747
ceṭi 1941, 2759, 2760
ceṭil 2761
ceṭṭai 2764
ceṭu 2766
ceṭṭai 2767
ceṭṭapakam 2321
ceṭil 2768
ceṭil 1546, 2768
cetū 2769
cetuku 2770
cetukku 1953, 2326, 2769
cetumpu 2326
cetuvai 2769
cettal 2426
cettal, cettai 2770
cettu 1953, 1986
centu 2530
cen-nay 1931
ceppam 2747
ceppal 1931, 1955
ceppu 1955, 2339, 2772
cein- 1931, 2747
cema 2677
cempaṇ, cempu 2775
ceminai 2539
cemmal, cemm-a, cemmāp-
pu, cemmai 2747
cemmai 1931
cey 1931, 1958
cey, ceyal, ceyarkai, ceykai,
ceyti, ceyyal, ceyyul, cey-
vatu 1957
ceyal 1985
ceyir, ceyirppu 1511
ceyya, ceyyan 1931, 2747
ceyyal 2020
ceyyavan, ceyyan, ceyyōṇ
1931
ceru 1961, 1981
ceruku 2778
cerukkam, cerukkaṇ, ceruk-
ku 2853
ceruttal 1962
ceruppu 1963
cerumal, cerumu 1964
cerumu 2278
cel 1548
cel, celavu, celuttu 2781
celaṅke 1574
cella-ppetti 2787
cellam 2786, 2787
cellal 2788
cellan, celvam, celvan, celvi,
celvikkai, celvu 2786
cevar 1975
ceval, cevalai, ceveṭ-ēnal,
cevv-, ceval 1931
cevi, ceviṭaṇ, ceviṭi, ceviṭu,
ceviyan, cevil, cevil 1977
cevvāṇam, cevi, cevvu,
cevvē, cevvai 2747
cevvu 1931
ceṭi, ceṭicci, ceṭippu, ceṭim-
pu, ceṭuttu, ceṭumai, ceṭu-
mpal 2789
celṭimpu 1586

celḷu 2792
ceṭal 1597
ceṭal, ceṭi 1981
ceṭri, ceṭivu, ceṭu 1980
ceṭu, ceṭunar 1597
ceṭu, ceṭuppu 1981
ceṭuppu 1980
ceṭumu 1964
ceṭumpu, ceṭuvar, ceṭṭam,
ceṭṭar 1597
ceṭuvu 1980
ceṭṭal, ceṭṭu 1981
ceṭṭu 1985
ceṭṭai 1980
ceṭṭor 1597
ceṭṭi, ceṭṭai 1989
ce 1931, 1990, 2005, 2818
cēkam 2802
cēkaram, cēkari 2801
cēkil, cēku, cēkai 1931
cēku 2802
cēkku 2803
cēkkai 1931, 1990, 2803
cēñ-kōṭṭai 2005
cēṭci 2807
cēṭṭai 2019
cēṇ 2807
cēṇṭiravar 2809
cēṭakam, cēṭ-a, cēṭtu, cēntu
1931
cēntu 2812
cē-pālam 2005
cēppu 1931, 1990
cē-mā 2818
cēmpu, cēmpai 2004
cēy 2913
cēy, cēyan, cēyāṇ, cēytu,
cēyttu 1931
cēy, cēyan, cēyōṇ, cēyttu,
cēymai 2807
cēr 2005, 2815
cēr, cēra 2814
cērañ-kai 2821
cēri 2007
cērai 2011, 2821
cērkkai, cērtti, cērttar, cēr-
pu, cērppu, cērvu, cērvai
2814
cēl 1252
cēval 1416, 2020, 2818
cēval-aḷ 1416
cēru 2020, 2484
cērai 2821
cēpai 2022
cokucu, cōkkam 2829
cōkkaṇ 2829, 2830
cōkku 2829, 2853
cōccam 2833
cōṭṭu 2835, 2836, 2837
cōṭṭai 2838, 2839
cōṭṭu 2664, 2837
cōṭṭi, cōṭṭiyan, cōṭṭai 2838
compu 2850
coraṅk, coraṅ- 2865
cori 2865, 2883
coruku, coruvu 2778
col, colavu 2855

coli 2856
colḷu 2862
colḷai 2864
coraṭu 3366
coṭi, coriyan, coruṇṭu 2865
corṭal 2855
coṇṭi 2897
coṇṭal 2896
cōku 2870
cōcci 2897
cōpam, cōpalam, cōppu, cō-
māri, cōmāru, cōmpal,
cōmpu, cōmpāri 2882
cōr, cōri, cōrvu 2883
cōr, cōrvu 2884
cōlai 2891
cōlam 2896
cōru, cōṇṭi 2897
cōnam, cōṇā-māri, cōṇai
2899
jilujilu, jilujiluppu, jilujil-ēnal,
jil-itu, jillu, jill-ēnal 2576
ṇaṇṭu 2901
ṇāmali 2902, 2916
ṇaral 2904
ṇaṇṭil 2907
ṇaṇ 2908
ṇāy 364
ṇāyṭu 2910
ṇal 2912
ṇālam 2913
ṇāṇ 5156
ṇāṭal 2915
ṇāṇi 2916
ṇāṇu 2918, 2919
ṇāṇu 2912
ṇāṇru, ṇāṇrai 2920
ṇāṇu 2921
ṇimiri 2922
ṇimiri 4843
ṇekir, ṇekiram, ṇekiri 2923
ṇekiri 2924
ṇeṇṭu 2901
ṇemi, ṇemiṭu, ṇemukkam,
ṇemukku, ṇemuñku 2926
ṇemir 2922, 2926
ṇemai 3599
ṇeral 2904
ṇeri 2927
ṇeli, ṇeli-kōḷ 2930
ṇel, ṇeli, ṇellai 2931
ṇel, ṇelir, ṇellai 2932
ṇellai 2916
ṭakkayam, takkiyam 2938
ṭaṇṇ-ēnal 2944
ṭapa-ṭapav-ēnal, ṭapar-ēnal,
ṭapir-ēnal 2947
ṭama-ṭamav-ēnal, ṭamāyi,
ṭam(m)āram, ṭam(m)āṇam
2949
ṭoṅku 2054, 2990
takaṭu 2995
taka-takav-ēnal, taka-tak-ēnal

2997, 2998
tak-appaṇ 3005
takar 2999, 3000
takaram 3001, 3002
takarai 3003
takal, takavu, taku, takuti,
takai 3005
takari, takali 3182
takai, takaippu 3006
takaimai 3005
takkaṭi App. 41, App. 42
takkaṭai App. 41
takkaṭu, takkar 3005
takam 3014
takkaḷ 3012
takkaṭi 3009
takṭini 3011
takṭ-iru, takku, takkor 3005
takku 3014
takkaḷ 3012
taṅkacci 3015
taṅkam 3013
taṅkal, taṅku 3014, 3178
taṅkal, taṅkai, taṅkaicci 3015
tacai, tacaippu 3016
taṭa 3020
taṭakku, taṭaṅku 3031
taṭaṭaṭa 3033
taṭa-taṭ-ēnal 3023
taṭam 3020, 3024
taṭal 3221
taṭa-var-, taṭavu 3025
taṭavu 3020, 3031, 3033
taṭavai 3026
taṭa 3020, 3027
taṭi 3020, 3028, 3029, 3030,
3226
taṭippu 3020, 3028
taṭimpal, taṭiyan 3020
taṭivu 3029
taṭu, taṭukkal, taṭukku, ta-
ṭuppu 3031
taṭukku 3036
taṭumāru, taṭumāṭṭi, taṭu-
māṇam, taṭumāṇu 3033
taṭai 3031, 3034
taṭaiya 3020
taṭku 3133
taṭṭam 3035, 3039
taṭṭal, taṭṭaṭi, taṭṭaṇ 3039
taṭṭi 3035, 3036
taṭṭu 3031, 3035, 3036,
3039, 3040, 3056
taṭṭumuṭṭu 3041
taṭṭai 3035, 3042, 3056
(taṭe), 3059, 3145
taṭṭam, taṭ, taṇal, taṇi,
taṇivu, taṇuppu 3045
taṇakku 3046
taṇal 3115
taṇi, taṇicu 3047
taṇṭam 3054
taṇṭal 3031, 3049
taṇṭavālam 3050
taṇṭi 3051
taṇṭu 3031, 3054, 3055,
3056, 3057, 3058

taṭṭai 3059, 3060
 taṇṇam, taṇṇi, taṇṇir, taṇṇ-
 enal, taṇṇu, taṇṇmai 3045
 taṇṇumai 2945
 tatar, tatai 2322
 tatumpu, tatai 3315
 tattaram, tattai 3061
 tattu 3062
 tattai 142, 3063
 tantavav-enal 3066
 tantai 3067
 tapātu 3071
 tapu, taputi 3068
 tapukk-enal 3069
 tappattam, tappattai 3082
 tappal, tapparai, tappi, tap-
 pitam 3071
 tappalai 3110
 tappu 3068, 3071, 3072,
 3075
 tappai 3075, 3076
 tam-appan 156, 3162
 tamar 3078
 tamar, tamarmai, tamal, ta-
 man, tami, tamiyal, tami-
 yan 3162
 tamarattai 3079
 tamiṇ, tamiṇ 3080
 tamukkam 3081
 tam-aiyan 196, 3162
 tampaṭṭam 3082
 tampal 3083
 tampi 3085
 tampikai 2775
 tamm-anai 58, 3162
 tammi 3163
 tayal 3475
 tayir 3088
 tarakaṇ, taraku, taravu 3090
 tarani 3142
 taravai 3097
 tari 3094
 taricu 3097
 tarippu 3094, 3144
 taru 3098
 tarukku 3099
 taruṇam 3142
 taruppu 3144
 taruvi 3098
 talai, talaippu, talaimai,
 talaiyan, talaivi 3103
 tallu 3105
 tava 3068, 3106
 tavakkam, tavakku, tavaṇ-
 kam, tavaṇku 3107
 tavakkalai, tavaka, tavakkey
 3110
 tavaṇai 3108
 tavar 3078
 taval 3068
 tavaṇ 3109
 tavalai 3110
 tavaṇ 3068, 3071
 taviṭu 3111
 taviṭu-kkoyya, taviṭu-cceṭi,
 taviṭu-ppaṇam 3112
 tavar, tavira, taviṇcci 3113

tavu 3068
 tavvu 3068, 3177
 tavvai 273
 taṇal, taṇali, taṇarci 3115
 taṇal, taṇu, taṇuval, taṇuvu,
 taṇu 3116
 taṇutanai 3117
 taṇumpu 3118
 taṇai 3119, 3178
 taṇaippu, taṇaivu 3119
 taṇ 3123
 talatala, talatalappu, taṇa-
 tal-enal 3125
 talatala, taṇar, taṇarcci, taṇar-
 ti, taṇarttu, taṇarvu 3127
 tala-tal-enal 3126
 talampu 3123, 3128
 talai 2408, 3433, 3435
 talir, talirppu 3131
 talukku 3121, 3125, 3132
 talai 3257
 talai, talaiyam 3133
 tallai 3128
 tallu 3135
 tallai 3136
 tari 3195
 tari, tarikai 3140
 taru, taruvay, tarai 3142
 taruku 3193
 taruku, tarumpu 3143
 tarai 3145
 tapatal, tapatu, tapi, tapicci,
 tapitar, tapittai, tapitti,
 tapimai, tapmai, tappan-
 tapi, tappai, tappor 3196
 tapai 3147
 tapmup 3085
 tappu 3148
 tappai 58
 ta 3068, 3177
 taṇkal, taṇki, taṇku 3153
 taṇkal 3162
 taṇku 3150
 taṇ-kol 3179
 taṇci 3178
 taṇṇottam, taṇṇottu 3157
 taṇi 3198
 taṇṇavam, taṇṇu 3158
 taṇṇai 3160
 taṇu 3159
 taṇṇ 3189
 taṇṇu 3195
 taṇpu 3161
 tam 3162
 tamarai 3163
 tay, tayar, tayoli, taycci,
 taymai 364
 tar 3165
 tar, taram 3167
 tara 3169
 tari, tarai 3170
 tarai 3172
 tali 3175
 taru 3068, 3177
 taṇ, tara-kkol, taṇ-kkol, taṇ-
 ppai 3179

tar, taram, tarcci, tarṇti,
 tarṇtu, tarṇtar, tarṇṇam,
 tarṇpu, tarṇmai, tarṇvaram,
 tarvu 3178
 tar 3182
 tarai 3183
 tarvaṇam 3184
 tar 3179, 3185
 tar 3186, 3187
 talikkai, talippu 3186
 taru 3188
 taru 3142, 3189, 3190
 taru-maray-ppocu, taru-maru
 3194
 taru 3195
 tar, tar 3196
 tar 3198
 tikar, tikarcci, tikarṇtu, tikar-
 vu 3200
 tikir, tikil 3202
 tikiri 3201
 tikku-tik-enal 3203, 3204
 tikai 3207, 3208, 3405
 tikaippu 3207, 3208
 tikku, tikku-vayan 3210
 tikkumukkal, tikkumukk-
 atu, tikkumukku 3208
 tiṇkal 3213
 tiṇar, tiṇal, tiṇaru 3221
 tiṇir-enal, tiṇukkam, tiṇukku,
 tiṇukk-iṇu, tiṇukku-ttiṇukk-
 enal, tiṇukk-enal 3216
 tiṇutṇu 3217
 tiṇi 3219, 3221
 tiṇu 3220, 3221
 tiṇai 3221
 tiṇṇam, tiṇ, tiṇam, tiṇar,
 tiṇi, tiṇippu, tiṇimpu,
 tiṇiyan, tiṇivu, tiṇukkam,
 tiṇuṇku, tiṇi 3222
 tiṇi 3263
 tiṇu 3224
 tiṇṇu, tiṇṇam, tiṇṇan, tiṇṇi-
 mai, tiṇṇiyan, tiṇṇai 3222
 tiṇṇai 3227
 tiṇṇi, tiṇṇippu 3268
 tiṇṇu 3251
 tiṇṇai 3228
 tiṇṇai 3229
 timi-timi, timi-timiy-enal
 3232
 timir 3233, 3234
 timir, timiran, timircci,
 timirppu 3235
 timil 3239
 timilai 3237
 timiru 3233
 timman 3238
 tiyakkam, tiyakku, tiyaṇku
 3454
 tirakku 3242, 3244, 3245
 tirahkal, tiraṇku 3244
 tiraṇci, tiraṇṇu, tiraṇai, tiraṇ,
 tiralai 3245
 tirani 3260
 tirai, tirikai, tiripu, tiraia,
 tirivu, tiruku, tirukku 3246

tirukkai 3249
 tiruṇ, tiruṇi, tiruṇu, tiruṇṇu
 3250
 tiruttam, tiruttal, tiruttu,
 tiruntu 3251
 tirupam, tiruppi, tiruppu,
 tirumu, tirumpu 3246
 tirai, tiraiyal 3244, 3245
 tiraippu, tiraivu 3244
 tilupp-, tilump- 3246
 tillai 3255
 tillai 3256
 tivalai 3398
 tivavu 3269
 tival 3109
 tilai 3257
 tira, tiravu 3259
 tirappu 3259, 3441
 tiram, tiramai, tirai, tiravatu,
 tiravay, tiravay, tiran 3260
 tirampu 3261
 tirai 3441
 tirri, tir, tiravu, tirri, tirri
 3263
 tirai 3265
 tirmai 3267
 tir, tiriku 3267
 tir, tirai 3266
 tirṇam, tirṇu, tirṇal, tirṇu
 3274
 tirṇu 3273
 tiru 3267
 tir-toṇai 3268, 3269, 3480,
 3490
 tirppi, tirppu 3266
 tir 3268
 tirmai, tirmpu 3267
 tir, tirai 3266
 tira, tirai, tiravai, tirar
 3267
 tiram 3268
 tirar 3277
 tir, tira, tirkam, tirntavan,
 tirpu, tirppan, tirppu, tir-
 manam, tirmani, tirmai,
 tirvu, tirvai 3278
 tiru 3268
 tiru 3263, 3273
 tir, tiran, tirai 3263
 tir 3282
 tira 3352
 tirai 3283
 tir 3284
 tir 3285
 tir 3476
 tirai 3539
 tirukku 3343, 3346
 tirukku 3011
 tir 3282
 tircinar, tircu 3291
 tirakkam 3481
 tirakku, tiraṇku 3480, 3481
 tiram 3292
 tirai 3480
 tirai 3293
 tiravar 3504
 tiravu 3292

tuṇavai 3549
 tuṇi 3294, 3296, 3297, 3298
 tuṇitṇu 3294
 tuṇippu 3294, 3299
 tuṇiyan 3294, 3295, 3297
 tuṇukku 3294
 tuṇuppu, tuṇuvai 3299
 tuṇum-enal 3300
 tuṇumai 3297
 tuṇai 3302
 tuṇai, tuṇaippam 3301
 tuṇku 3359
 tuṇu 3303
 tuṇu-kkaṭṭai, tuṇu-tṇai
 3304
 tuṇar, tuṇari 3308
 tuṇi 3305, 3306, 3307
 tuṇikaram, tuṇikari, tuṇiccal,
 tuṇivu 3306
 tuṇikkai, tuṇiyai, tuṇivu,
 tuṇukku, tuṇukkai 3305
 tuṇai, tuṇaimai, tuṇaiyal,
 tuṇaivan, tuṇaivi 3308
 tuṇam 3311
 tuṇṇam, tuṇṇi, tuṇṇu 3310
 tuṇṇan 3312
 tuṇi 3314
 tuṇai 3315
 tuṇṇai 3316
 tuṇi 3317
 tuṇu-kkammal, tuṇuru 3318
 tuṇi 624
 tuṇṇam 3282
 tuṇṇal 3323
 tuṇpu 3282, 3284, 3323,
 3338, 3343, 3347
 tumi 636, 3325
 tumi, tumitam 3398
 tumpi 3328, 3329, 3330,
 App. 43
 tumpi-kkai, tumpiccan-kai,
 tumpicci-kkai 3330
 tumpi 3329
 tumpu 3332, 3333, 3336
 tumpu-poṭu 3347
 tumpai 3329, 3331, 3334
 tummal, tummu 3336
 tuy 3282, 3393
 tuyakkam, tuyakku, tuyaṇ-
 ku, tuyar, tuyaraṭi, tuyar-
 am, tuyavu 3513
 tuyai 3376
 tuyil 3285
 tuyil, tuyilvu, tuyirci, tu-
 yiru 3291
 tuyppu 3282
 tuyya 3338
 tura, turattu, turappu 3340
 tura, turappanam 3339
 turappu, 3339, 3347
 turavu 3341, 3347
 turai 3346
 turicu, turu, turuci, turucu
 3343
 turuturu, turuturuppu, turu-
 turuv-enal, turu-tur-enal
 3368

turutti 3344
 turuttu, turuntu 3369
 turuntu, turu-ppiṇi 3347
 turuppu-kkai, turumpuṇ
 3345
 turumpu 3346
 turuval, turuvu 3339, 3347
 tulakkam, tulakku, tulaṇku
 3360
 tulaṇku, tulukku, tulaṇku
 3359
 tulai 3519
 tuvakkam, tuvakku, tuvaṇku
 3350
 tuvaṇṇu 3351
 tuvar 3234, 3284, 3351,
 3352
 tuvari 3284
 tuvarai 3353
 tuvarṇu 3351
 tuvarppu 3352
 tuval, tuvalai, tuvarai, tuvar-
 ru 3398
 tuval 3354
 tuvaṇṇu 3367
 tuvai 3355, 3373, 3539
 tuvaṇṇu 3477
 tuvu 3282, 3365
 tuvai 3373
 tuṇa, tuṇavu, tuṇavai, tuṇa,
 tuṇavu, tuṇai 3356
 tuṇai 3357
 tulakkam, tulakku, tulaṇku
 3359, 3360
 tulaci, tulavam, tulavu 3357
 tulavam 3363
 tulavai 3528
 tuli 3361
 tulir 3362
 tulu 3363
 tulupp-iṇu 3359
 tulumpu 3359, 3360, 3361
 tulai 3528, 3530
 tulaiyam 3530
 tullam, tullai 3361
 tullai, tullu 3364
 tuṇa, turantar, turantor, tu-
 rappu, turavi, turavu 3365
 tuṇai, turaiṇi 3366
 turappu 3259
 turu, turupavam, turumal,
 turumu, turumpu, turuval,
 turu 3367
 turu-turuv-enal 3368
 turai 3370
 tur 3399
 turai, turippu, turppam, tur-
 pan, turppu, turmai 3372
 turpu, turunar, turmal, tur-
 alar, turuniar, turppar,
 turppu 3367
 turppu 688
 tu 3338, 3373, 3393
 tukkam, tukku, tukkuttukki,
 tukkal, tukku 3376
 tuci, tucu 3283
 tucu 3338

tūn, tūnam App. 44
 tūñil 3379
 tūñtu 3380
 tūtu, tūtuni, tūtunai, tūtuvai 3384
 tūtai 3385
 tūm, tūmpu 3389
 tūmai, tūya, tūyavan, tūyan, tūyal, tūytu, tūymai 3338
 tūr 3396, 3399
 tūr, tūral, tūrvu, tūrvai 3390
 tūru 3400
 tūval, tūvanam, tūvu 3394
 tūval, tūvi 3282, 3393
 tūvu 3373
 tūl, tūli 3283
 tūral 3397, 3398
 tūru 3397, 3398, 3401
 tūrral 3398
 tūrrai 3396, 3397
 tūrru 3397, 3402
 tūrru-kkātu 3401
 tekiñtu 3451
 tekiñtu, tekiñ, tekuñtu, tekuñ, tekuñam 3405
 tekiñ 3200
 tekku 3407, 3449
 tekkam, teñku 3408
 tecci 3410
 teñta, teñtavar, teñtam, teñmai 3433
 teñti, teñtu 3412
 teñtu 3446, 3447
 teppam, teppal 3414
 tempu 3416
 temmañti, temmañti 3417
 teri, terikkal, terippu, teriyal, terivi, terivu 3419
 terivai 3421
 teru, teruvam, teruvu 3422
 teruñci, teruñtu, teruñ 3245, 3419
 teruñtal 3419
 terumarai 3423
 terumarai 3246, 3423
 teruñ 3245
 telinñkam, telugu, teluñkam, teluñkan, teluñku 3426
 tev 3404, 3407
 tevittu 3404, 3405, 3451
 tevil, tevuñ 3405
 tevu 3407
 tevvam, tevvan 3404
 tevvu 3404, 3405, 3407, 3431A
 teri, terippu 3432
 tel 2792
 tel, tel, telinñ, teliccal, telippu, telija, telir, telivu 3433
 tel, telippu 3435
 telku, telu 2792, 3433
 telimmai, telijar 3433
 telu 3435
 teral 3440
 teri 3437, 3438
 teru 3439, 3440

teru-porul 3441
 terku 3449
 terkal 3471
 terri 3444
 teru 3445, 3446, 3447
 teru-ppal 3448
 teri-ena, teri-enu 3471
 ten 3408
 ten, tenatu, tenral, tenri, tennar, tennal, tennavan, tennan 3449
 tenpu 3416
 tenpu 3438
 tenpu 3450
 tennai 3408
 te 3407
 tekkam, tekk-iñtu, tekku, tekk-eri 3451
 tekkam, tekkar, tekku 3453
 tekku 3452
 teñkay 3408
 teñku 3453, 3454
 tetu, teñtam, teñtu, teñtu 3456
 teñ-kuticci, teñ-kottan 2064, 3470
 teñtai 3471
 teñpai 3414
 tem 3268
 tempal 3457
 tempu 3451, 3457
 tey, tey-māñam, teyvu, tey-vai 3458
 ter 3419, 3459
 teri 3461
 terai 3462
 tercci, teru 3419
 terikkai, teru 3464
 tevañku 3467
 tevai 3469
 tel, tel 3470
 teya, teral, terinar, terinavan, teru, terunar, teriram, teriran, terira, terirañ-koñtai, teru 3471
 teru 3440
 ten 3268
 ten-i 533, 3268
 tai 3473, 3474
 taiyal 3473, 3475
 tai-va 3004, 3019
 toku, tokuti, tokuppu, tokai 3476
 tokaiyal, tokku 3477
 tokku 3559
 toñkal, toñku 3478
 toñkan, toñki 2982
 toñakkam, toñakkal, toñanku 3481
 toñakku 3480, 3481, 3482
 toñar, toñarcci, toñarntor, toñarpu, toñarvu, toñal 3480
 toñari 3293
 toñalai, toñ 3482
 toñu 3480, 3481, 3482, 3549
 toñuppu 3480, 3481, 3482

toñuvai 3480
 toñai 3301, 3302, 3480
 toñaiyal 3480, 3490
 toñai 3491
 toñtatu 3482
 toñtal 3480
 toñti 3484, 3485
 toñtikkal 3492
 toñtil 3486
 toñtu 3480, 3481
 toñasi 3495
 toñatona, toñatonappu 3494
 toñtalam 3311
 toñti 3528, 3565
 toñtu 3496, 3497, 3516, 3524, 3526, 3532
 toñtai 3311, 3498, 3499, 3500
 toñ-nūru 3532, 3729
 toñtan, toñtu 3524
 toñtaravu, toñtari, toñtarai 3506
 toñti 3507
 toñpai, toñmai 3511
 toñ, toñvu 3512, 2513
 toñyal 3513, 3555
 toñyil 3555
 toñ 3516
 toñ 3559
 toñai, toñaiccu, toñaiyu, toñai 3519
 toñlai 3516, 3521
 toñ 3523
 toñti, toñti, toñukkan, toñutai, toñumpu, toñuvar, toñuni 3524
 toñu, toñuku, toñuti, toñuvam 3526
 toñu, toñukai, toñuvu 3525
 toñu, toñ-nūy, toñunai 3527
 toñ, toñai, toñkal, toñku, toñlai, toñlai 3528
 toñalola 3494
 toñukku, toñukku-kkoñtai 3529
 toñku 3531
 toñlai 3516
 toñ-ayiram 3532, App. 11
 toñu, toñutti, toñuvan, toñuvi, toñuvu 3534
 toñutonuppu, toñuppu, toñuppu 3494
 toñmai, toñru 3516
 toñnai App. 45
 toñai 3538
 toñai 3542
 toñar 3504
 toñu 3480, 3544, 3545
 toñtakkaran, toñtam 3549
 toñti 3547, 3565
 toñti, toñticci, toñtimai 3546
 toñtan 3548
 toñti, toñtu 3549
 toñu 3550
 toñpu 3551
 toñpu 3511, 3553

toñ, toñccal, toñppu 3555
 toñ, toñntar 3556
 toñ 3558
 -tor, torai 2883
 torai 3284
 torvai, tol, toñvi, toñvu 3558
 toñ 3559
 toñ, toñam 3526
 toñamai, toñan, toñi, toñicci 3563
 toñ 3528, 3564
 toñum, toñram, toñraravu, toñral, toñru 3566
 toñpu, toñral 3558
 toñral, toñru 3566
 toñri 3565

dūnu App. 44
 donce 3498
 dondi 3507

nakar 3568
 nakarai 3614
 nakal, nakāar, nakāal, naku, nakai, nakkal 3569
 nakal 2927
 nakkal 3570
 nakkan 3606
 nakki, naku 3570
 nañku 3569
 nañkai 3015, 3573
 naci 3575
 naci, naciya, nacivu, nacuku, naciñku 3574
 nacunacu, naci-nac-ena 3630
 naci 3577
 naci 2575 (nacey), 3576, 3630
 naci 3630
 naci 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579
 nañcam, nañcan, nañcu 3580
 nañ, nañakkai, nañattu, nañattai, nañappu, nañam, nañamāñtam, nañavai, nañavai 3582
 nañal, nañavu, nañavai, nañu, nañukal 3583
 nañalai 3585
 nañu, nañuvan, nañuvan, nañuvu 3584
 nañukkam, nañukkal, nañuku, nañuñkal, nañuñkan, nañuñku, nañuñai 3585
 nañai 3582
 nañta-nañu 3584
 nañtam 3739
 nañtar, nañtor, nañtu, nañi, nañiyar, nañuku, nañuñku 3588
 nañtu 2901
 nañpu 3589
 nañpu, nañpunar, nañpan, nañpu, nañmai 3588

natu 3590
 nattam 3591
 nattu 3576, 3592
 nattu, nattai, nantanam, nantam, nantu 3591
 nattai 3604
 nantu 3590
 nantai 3067, 3604
 nannanku 3655
 nama, namar, namu 3594
 namañtu cori 3597
 namañtu, namuñtu 3596
 namuku, namuñtu 2926
 namuñtu, namai, namaiccal, namaippu 3597
 namai 3598, 3599
 nampakam, nampal, nampikkai, nampu 3600
 nampam, nampi, nampiyan 3085
 nampu 2914
 nampūtiri, nampuri 3601
 naya 3630
 naya, nayappi, nayappu, nayam, nayavar, nayar 3602
 narantam 3653
 narantai 3604
 narampu 2903
 naral, naralai, naraivu, narañru 2904
 narañku 3608
 nari, nari 2927, 3606
 nariccal 3607
 nariyan 3606
 narukku, naruñku, narumpu 2927
 naruñkal, naruñku 3608
 narai 3609
 nal, nala, nalappu, nalam, nalavar, nalavu 3610
 nalakku, nalañku, nali, nali-vu, naluñku 3611
 nalavai 2914
 nalku 3610
 nalkur 252, 3611
 nalla, nallatu, nallavar, nallavai, nallar, nallai, nallor 3610
 nallam 3613
 navarai 3614
 navi 267
 navir 3615
 naviram 2902, 3615
 navil, naviru 3616
 navir 267
 navu 3617
 navai 3598
 navval 2914
 navvi 3619
 navvu 3600
 narukku, narunaru, naruppu, naruvai, naruvi, naruvu 3620
 nal 3584, 3588, 3621, 3622
 nalam, nali, nalippu 3622
 nali, nalir, nalukku 2905

nalir, nalli 2901
 nalunñku 2401
 nalñu, nalñunar 3588
 nara, naravam, naravu, narañ, naru, narumai 2918
 nara-nar-ena, naru-nar-ena 3623
 narukku 3625
 narumu 3626
 naruvai, naruli 3627
 narai 2918
 narku, narpu, narram, narru 3610
 naravu 2918, 3629
 nara 3629
 narai 2918, 3630, 3631
 naru 3630
 narñku, narpu, narmai, narñi, narpu, narpar 3610
 nar-ney 1958, 3630
 narai 3632
 na 3633
 nai 3650
 naku 3634
 nakai 2914
 nakku 3633
 nakku-ppuci 2906
 nañkal 3647, 5154
 nañku, nañku 2906
 nañcil 2907
 nañavar, nañan, nañi, nañu 3638
 nañu, nañtam 3637
 nañtam, nañtar, nañtan 3638
 nañtam, nañtu 3583
 nañ 2908
 nañ, nañam, nañal 3639
 nañal 2909
 nañalum 3656
 nañi 2908
 nañi, nañu, nañmai 3639
 nañuvam 3641
 nañtanar, nañti, nañtu 3644
 nañtal, nantu 3630
 nañpatu 3655, 3918
 nañ 3647
 nañpal, nampu 3648
 nampu 3649
 nañ 3650
 nañiru 2910
 nar, narām, nari 3651
 narattai, narām 3653
 narai 2911
 nal 2912
 nal, nal-ayiram, nalu, nalku, nalvar 3655
 nava 2914
 navi 3619
 naru 3633, 3769
 narai 2915
 nai 3657
 nal, nali, nalañku 3656
 nali 2916
 narai, naru 2918
 naru 2919
 narai 3655
 narai 2912

nāṛpatu 3655, 3918
 nāṛram 2918, 2919
 nāṛri 3655
 nāṛru 2912, 2919
 nāṇ 5160
 nāṇam 2918
 nāṇūru 3655, 3729
 nāṇkām, nāṇku 3655
 nāṇru 2920
 nikar, nikara, nikarār, ni-
 karttal, nikarppu 3660
 nikar, nikar 3659
 nikar, nikaracci, nikarṭtu,
 nikarppu, nikarvu 3661
 nikalam 3692
 niku-nikuv-ēpal 3659
 niṇa, niṇam, niṇar 2921
 niṇa, niṇar, niṇavai 3668
 niṇaru 3669
 nimitu, nimitṭu, nimiṇṭu
 2926
 nimir, nimiral, nimirṭtu 2922
 nimai 2545
 nimmati 3602
 nira, nirattu, nirappam, ni-
 rappu, nirampa, nirampu,
 niravu 3672
 nira, nirappam, niral, niravu,
 niral, niraical, niraiccal
 3673
 niraṭu 3750
 niraṭ 3770
 nil, nilāvu, niluvai, nilai,
 nilaippu, nilaimai 3675
 nilam 3676
 nilamp 3715
 nilavu, nila 3754
 niva, nivappu, nivar 3730
 nivaṛu 3677, 3693
 niṇal, niṇaru, niṇarṭu 3679
 niṇalai 810, 3679
 niṇa, niṇam 3680
 niṇam 3681
 niṇu, niṇuttu, niṇuppan, ni-
 ruvu, niṇai 3675
 niṇai, niṇaiya, niṇaivu, ni-
 raiveru, niraiveram, ni-
 raiveru 3682
 nirpatu, nirṭal 3675
 niṇavu 3684
 niṇai, niṇaital, niṇaippu,
 niṇaivu 3683
 niṇru 3675
 ni 3684
 ni, nikkam, nikkal, nikki,
 nikku, ninkal, niṇku 3685
 niṇkal 3688
 niṇcaṇ, niṇcaṇ, niṇcu, niṇcu
 3687
 niṇi, niṇu, niṇṭam, niṇṭal,
 niṇṭi, niṇṭu, niṇu 3692
 niṇṭam, niṇṭu, niṇṭu 3687
 niṇṭu, niṇṭu, niṇpal 3685
 niṇ, niṇir 3688
 niṇ 3684, 3688
 niṇ, niṇ nāy, niṇmai 3690
 niṇi 3691

nivir 3688
 niṇu 3685, 3691
 niṇal 810, 3679
 niṇai 3679
 niṇ, niṇa, niṇam, niṇi, niṇippu,
 niṇiyatu 3692
 niṇu, niṇru 3693
 nukum 3694
 nukar, nukarcci, nukarvu
 3695
 nukumpu 3698
 nukai 2923
 nukku 3728
 nuṇku 3697, 3698
 nuṇkai 3015
 nucuppu 3779
 nuṭakku 3783
 nuṭaṇku, nuṭpam, nup, nu-
 pakkam, nupaṇkiyōr 3700
 nupaṇku 601, 3701
 nupaṇku, nupavai, nupi,
 nupuku, nupukkam, nu-
 pukku, nupunṅku 3700
 nupaṇu, nupaṇu, nupaṇ 3702
 nupaṇ 3703
 nupaṇmai, nupaṇiyar, nuppu,
 nupmai 3700
 nutampu 3704
 nutal 3705
 nutu, nutuppu 3590
 nuntu 625, 3590
 nuntai 3067
 nupaṇ 3688
 numpi 3085
 nurampu 3707
 nuru 3708
 nurai 3710
 nupaṇai 3700, 3712
 nuval, nuvarci 3616
 nuvaru 3728
 nuṇṭu, nuṇṭu, nuṇṭu,
 nuṇṭu, nuṇṭu, nuṇṭai 3714
 nuṇṭai, nuṇṭai 3700
 nuṇṭu 3715
 nuṇṭai, nuṇṭai, nuṇṭai 3790
 nuṇṭai, nuṇṭai 3715
 nuṇṭu 3717
 nuṇṭu, nuṇṭu 3728
 nuṇṭi, nuṇṭai 3719
 nu 3720
 nukkam, nukku 3721
 nukku 3722
 nūtal 3590
 nūpu, nūl, nūṭar, nūṭor 3726
 nūvu 3720
 nūṇai 3700, 3714
 nūṇu 3728
 nūru, nūruvar 3729
 nekai, nekai 2924
 nekai, nekai, nekai, nekai,
 nekai, nekai, nekai, nekai,
 nekai 2923
 neku 3733
 nekku 2927
 necavu 3745
 neṇcam, neṇcu, neṇcu, neṇ-
 cuṇu 3736

neṭa-neṭ-ēpal 2936
 neṭi 3737
 neṭi, neṭitu, neṭippu, neṭi-
 yon, neṭil, neṭu, neṭuka,
 neṭuku, neṭukku, neṭup-
 pam, neṭuman, neṭumi,
 neṭumai 3738
 neṭil 3740
 neṭa-neṭumai, neṭṭam, neṭ-
 tāṇku, neṭṭayam 3738
 neṭṭam 3739
 neṭṭi 2936
 neṭṭil 3740
 neṭṭu 2925, 3738, 3760
 neṭṭai 2936, 3738
 neṭṭ 2933
 neṭṭu 3786
 neṭṭu 3743
 ney 3745, 3746
 neyṭal 3747
 neyṭṭor 2883, 3748
 neyppu 3746
 neyṭar, neyvu 3745
 neratu, neri 3750
 neri, nerukkam, nerukku,
 neruṇku 2927, 3770
 nerical, nerivu, nerukkaṭam
 2927
 neruṇai, neruṇai 2928
 neruṇ 2927, 3750
 nerunal, nerunaru, nerunai
 3758
 neruppu 2929
 nel 3753
 nell 3755
 neṭi 2931
 neṭi, neṭippu, neṭiyal, neṭivu
 2933
 neṭir 2932
 neṭa-neṭ-ēpal 3623
 neṭi 2934, 2935, 3757, 3759
 neṭippu 2935
 neṭṭai 2934
 neṭukk-ēpal, neṭuneṭu, neṭu-
 neṭ-ēpal, neṭumu 3623
 neṭṭi 3759
 neṭṭu 3760
 neṭṭu 3743
 neṭṭal 3758
 ne, neṭcam, neṭcam, neṭci 3602
 neṭu, neṭṭam 3766
 neṭṭiram 3767
 neṭṭam 3776
 neṭṭu 3769
 neyam 3602, 3746
 neyavai 3745
 neṭ 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773
 neṭa 3770
 neṭam 3774, 3775
 neṭcci, neṭ-paṭu, neṭ-paṭu,
 neṭpu 3770
 neṭṭi 3770, 3772
 neṭmai 3770, 3771
 neṭvāṭam 3776
 neṭvu 3770
 neṭṭi 3772
 neṭṭu 3758

nai 3574, 3575
 no 3779, 3793
 noṇku 3697, 3698
 noci, nocivu 3779, 3793
 nocci 3781
 noṭi 946, 3784
 noṭi, noṭippu, noṭṭai 2936
 noṭṭal, noṭṭi, noṭṭu 3786
 noṭu, nontu 3590
 noṇpalam 3793
 noy, noyṭal, noyṭu, noy-
 pam, noyṇmai, noyṇa,
 noyṇ-ēpal, noyvu 3779
 noyvu 3779, 3793
 noru 3708
 novval, novvu 3793
 noṇṭu 3714
 nol 3791
 nol, nolku 3790
 nolṭal 3715
 noṇṭu, noṇṭu, noṇ-
 noṇṭu, noṇṭu, noṇ-
 noṇ 3728
 no 3793
 noṇkam, noṇku, noṇṭam
 3794
 noṇcal, noṇcal, noṇcaṇ, noṇci
 3793
 noṇṭu 3790, 3795
 noṇṭu 3769, 3800
 noy 3793
 nol 3800
 nolai 3720
 noy 3793
 noṇṭar, noṇṭu, noṇ, noṇmai,
 noṇṭi, noṇṭu, noṇṭal 3800
 nauvi 3619

paṭṭi 3808
 paṭṭu, paṭṭu 3918
 paṭṭi 4120
 paka-pakav-ēpal 3802
 pakar, pakaram, pakarttu,
 pakarppu 3803
 pakar, pakaram, pakal, paka-
 lavan, pakalōṇ, pakalmāru
 3805
 pakar, pakarcci 3804
 pakal, pakavu 3808
 pakai 3806
 pakarṭai 3807
 pakir, paku, pakuti, pakup-
 pu, pakai, pakaiṇar, pa-
 kaimai, pakaiṇar, pakku,
 paṇkam, paṇkan, paṇku
 3808
 pakku 3811, 4049
 pakk-ēpal 3813
 paca, pacanṭai, pacappu,
 pacalai 3821
 paca-pac-ēpal 3821
 pacantu App. 46
 pacal, pacalai 3939
 pacalai 3824
 paci, paciṇar 3825
 pacitu 3821
 paciri 3824
 pacu, pacuppu, pacumai
 3821

pacumpai 4450
 pacai 3821, 3827
 pacai, pacaintar, pacaiyu
 3828
 paccati 3831
 paccilai 3832
 paccai 3821, 3833
 paṇcam 3825
 paṇcar, paṇcali 3835
 paṇci, paṇcu 3836
 paṇcai 3825
 paṇaku 3838
 paṇaṇkam, paṇaṇku 3839
 paṇapaṇa, paṇa-paṇ-ēpal 3841,
 3842
 paṇapaṇappu 3842
 paṇappu 3868, 3886
 paṇappai 3868
 paṇam 3843, App. 47
 paṇar, paṇarcci, paṇartti, paṇa-
 lai 3844
 paṇal 3845
 paṇalai 3845, 3846
 paṇavan, paṇavu 3838
 paṇarṭi 3847
 paṇar 3844
 paṇar-ēpal, paṇar-paṇar-ēpal
 3841
 paṇi 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851
 paṇi-kkaṭṭu 3850
 paṇi-ai 3849
 paṇar, paṇar, paṇar 3869
 paṇar-ēpal 3841
 paṇu 3846, 3852, 3856,
 3858, 3869
 paṇkar, paṇuvam 3856
 paṇukkai, paṇu-ṇaiyū 3852
 paṇuci 3840
 paṇuttu 3853
 paṇuvan 3858, 3859
 paṇuvi 3858
 paṇuvai 3838
 paṇai 3852, 3853, 3860
 paṇaippu 3853
 paṇṭai 3865, 3866
 paṇṭa-ppakal 3867
 paṇṭam 3856, 3868, 3878
 paṇṭarai 3865
 paṇṭaṇku 3853
 paṇṭi 3840, 3868, 3869,
 3870
 paṇṭikan, paṇṭimai 3869
 paṇṭiyal 3875
 paṇṭinam 3868
 paṇṭiṇi 3872
 paṇṭu 3868
 paṇṭai 3875, 3876, 3877,
 3878
 paṇṭu 3904
 paṇ 3891, 4068
 paṇ, paṇati 3884
 paṇar, paṇaru 3894
 paṇi, paṇikkam, paṇikkam,
 paṇikkum, paṇiti, paṇinar
 3884
 paṇi, paṇippu 3887, 3888
 paṇiyal, paṇivu 3888

paṇiyāram 3889
 paṇai 3891, 3892, 3893,
 3894, 3895, 4271
 paṇam 3889, 3898, 4004
 paṇar 4068
 paṇi 3898, App. 50
 paṇṭikai 3899
 paṇṭu, paṇṭai 3999
 paṇṇal, paṇṇavan, paṇṇumai
 4068
 paṇṇiyam 3889, 4068
 paṇṇu 3884, 4068
 paṇṇai 3891, 3892
 paṇṇu 3884, 3904
 pata 3905, 3906
 patai 3908
 pataṭṭam, pata-paṇ-ēpal 3910
 patam 3906, 3907
 patam, patamai 3905
 patar 3908
 patalai 3909
 paṇaval 4509
 patavacu, pataviyatu, patavu
 3905
 pataru, patarṭam 3910
 pati 3905, 3911
 patippu, patiṇam 3911
 pativu 3905, 3911, 3912
 patin, patiṇ, āyiram, pati-
 ṇai, patiṇṅku, patiṇmar
 3918
 patukkam, patukku, patuṇku
 3912
 patai 3910
 pattar, pattal 4079, 4080
 pattu, patt onpatu 3918
 pattai 3962
 pantam 3920
 pantayam 3921
 pantar, pantai 3922
 pantu 3925
 pappatam 3928
 pappattu 3918
 pamparam 3930
 pampal, pampu, pammū
 3932, 3949
 pampu-muṇṭil 5253
 pampai 3932
 pammal, pammū 3934
 paya, payappu 3821, 3937
 payantōr 3937
 paya-ppaya 3945
 payam 3937, 3938
 payampu 3938, 5213
 payal 3936, 3939
 payalai 3939
 payaru 3941
 payan 3827
 payir 3821, 3943, 4060
 payiri 3824
 payirppu 3827, 4060
 payil, payiru 3942, 3943
 payirci 3942
 payin 3827
 payini 3944
 para, parakku, paraṭṭai 3949
 paracu 3951

paraṭu, paraṇṭai 3952
 paran, paranai 3953
 paraṇi 3953, 3954
 paratar, paratavar 3957
 paratttu, parappu, parampu 3949
 param 3958
 paral 3959
 paravar 3957
 paravaral 3965
 paraval, paravu 3951
 paravu, paravai 3949
 paravey 3960
 parārai 3972
 pari 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3972
 paricam, paricil, paricilar 3970
 paricu 3968, 3970
 paricai 3958
 pariṇcu 3969
 parippu 3963, 3965
 pariya, pariyaṇ 3972
 pariyam 3970
 pariyal 3963
 parivu 3964
 paru, parukkan 3973
 paru, parukk-eṇ 3972, 3974
 parukal, paruku, parukku 3975
 parukkai 3959, 3972, 3982
 parukkai-kkal 3959
 parunṅku 3962
 parutti 3976
 paruntu 3977
 paruppu 3972, 3978
 paru-maṇal 3959
 parumam 3972
 parumal 3979
 parumai 3972, 3973
 paruvai 3972
 paruvu 4414
 pal, pala, palar 3987
 pal, palaki 3986
 palappam 4014
 palavu, palā 3988
 palicai 4550
 paluku 3986
 palukku 3887
 pallan, palli 3986
 pallar 3987
 palli 3994
 pavaṇam, pavaḷam 3998
 pavvam 4463
 paṇa, paṇaku, paṇacu, paṇam, paṇamai 3999
 paṇaku, paṇakkam, paṇakku 4000
 paṇam 4004
 paṇaṇam 4112
 paṇi, paṇicai, paṇippu 4002
 paṇiccu 4003
 paṇu 4004, 4005
 paṇutu 3999, 4002, 4110
 paṇunu, paṇuppu, paṇupu 4004
 paṇuvam 4006

paraṇitu, paraṇimai, paraṇiya, paraṇiyatu, paraṇiyar 3999
 paṇku 4015
 palakam 3998
 palapaḷa, palapaḷappu, palapaḷav-ēṇal, paḷicē-ēṇal, paḷir-ēṇal 4012
 pala-palav-ēṇal, paḷir-ēṇal 4013
 paḷku 4015
 paḷam 4016
 paḷlayam, paḷlayam 4017
 palli 4018
 pallai 4019
 para 4020
 paraṇṭai, paraṇṭai-kkīrai, paraṇṭaici, paraṇṭai-ttalai, paraṇṭaiyan 4022
 paraṇṭu 4023
 paṇati, paraṇa, paraṇan, paraṇappu, paraṇapai 4020
 paraṇ-talai 4026
 para-paṇ-ēṇal 4024
 parampi 4025
 paṇampu 4026
 paṇal, paṇavai 4020
 paraṇṭu 4023
 paṇi 4020, 4027
 paṇippu 4027
 paṇivai 4029
 paṇai 4020, 4031, 4032, 4033
 paraiccal, paraivu 4031
 paraicci, paraṇyan 4032
 paṇam, paṇi, paṇu, paṇu-tal 4034
 paṇam- 4037
 paṇi, paṇittal, paṇippu, paṇiṇu, paṇukku 4035
 paṇicci-kāy, paṇicci-kkāy, paṇicci 4036
 paṇuval 3887
 paṇai 4037
 paṇaiyan, paṇai-viriyan 4038
 paṇmai 3987
 paṇi 4039
 paṇnakam 4040
 paṇnaṇṭu 3918
 paṇnaṇṅku 4040
 paṇnaṇṭai 4041
 paṇṇi irāṇṭu 3918
 paṇṇi 4035
 paṇṇu 3884, 3887, 4207
 paṇnai 4043
 pa 3808, 4065, 4085, 4088
 pākal 4045
 pākan, pāku 4046
 pāku, pāku, pāku-veṭṭi 4048
 pākkam 4047
 pākkan 4106
 pāṇkar, pāṇkan, pāṇki, pāṇku, pāṇkor 4053
 pācam 3821, 4055
 pācavar, pācaval 3821
 pācārai 4088
 pācāṇam 4056, 4087

pāci, pācu, pācai 3821
 pāccal 4087
 pāccai 4058
 pāccai 4123
 pātakam, pātam, pāti 4064
 pātal, pāti, pātu 4065
 pātu, pātai 3852
 pātu, pāttai, pāttai 3853
 pāttam 3852, 3853, 4062
 pāttan 4066
 pātti 3870, 4066
 pāttu 4065
 pān, pānan, pāni, pānu 4068
 pānali 4069
 pānai 4124
 pāni 4112
 pāntal, pāntai 4057
 pānti App. 50
 pāntil 4073, App. 50
 pāti 4074
 pātiri 4075
 pātu, pātti, pāttu 3808
 pātti 4078, 4079
 pāntal 4082
 pāntu 4080
 pāppātti 4083
 pāppu-pakai 4085
 pāmam 4088
 pāmpu 4085, 4086
 pāmpuri 4086
 pāy, pāyal 4088
 pāy, pāyccal, pāyccu, pāyttu, pāyttul 4087
 pār 3949, 3972, 4091, 4121
 param 3949, 3976
 paraṇṭu 4092
 parār 3949
 pāri 3949, 3972
 pārai 4093, 4094
 pārppaṇṭi, pārppaṇan, pārppaṇi, pārppātti, pārppān, pārppi, pārppiṇi, pārvai 4091
 pārppu, pārval 4091, 4095
 pāl 4096, 4097
 pālam 4099
 pālai 4100
 pālai-kkuruvu 4101
 pāvattai 4103
 pāval 4045
 pāvalar 4065
 pāviri 4104
 pāvili 4105
 pāvu 4087, 4088
 pāvai 4107
 pār 4110
 pāri 4110, 4112
 pālam 4099, 4114
 pālai 4116
 pālayam 4117
 pāral 4020
 pāru 4020, 4027, 4120
 pārai 4094, 4121
 pānai 4071
 pānai 4124
 pānmai 4097
 piki, piku, pikuvu 5382

picaku 4131
 picakku 4131, 4135
 picaṅku 4143
 picai 4172
 picaru 4135
 pici 4131, 4163
 picir 4132, 4133
 picin, picukku, picukk-ēṇal 4134
 picināri, picinī, picinēri, picuku, picukkar, picukku, picupicuttavan 4144
 picupicu, picu-pic-ēṇal 4132, 4134
 picai 4135
 piccan, picci, piccu 4142
 picci 4139
 piṇcu 4145
 piṭaṅku, piṭar, piṭari, piṭar-talai 4146
 piṭavam, piṭavu, piṭa 4147
 piṭi 4149
 piṭi, piṭittam, piṭittu, piṭip-pu 4148
 piṭuku 4150
 piṭukku 4151
 piṭuṅkal, piṭuṅku 4152
 piṇakkam, piṇakku, piṇaṅku 4160
 piṇam, piṇan, piṇi 4157
 piṇar 4158
 piṇaval, piṇavu, piṇa, piṇai 4395
 piṇi, piṇittōr, piṇiyan 4159
 piṇi, piṇippu, piṇaiccu, piṇaiyal 4160
 piṇai 4160, 4436
 piṇṭi 4162, 4183
 piṭakku, piṭukkam, piṭukku, piṭuṅku 4165
 piṭir 4132, 4163
 piṭtam 4142
 piṭtalattam 4166
 piṭti 4139, 4142, 4205
 piṭtikam, piṭtikai 4139
 piṭtu 4142
 piṭtai 4168
 piṭtu 4205
 piy 4171
 piyar 4410
 piyai 4172
 piracam 4412
 pirattan, pirattu 4285
 pirattai, pirantai 4174
 pirampu 4175
 pirai, pirai 4285
 piratti, piran 4411
 piri 4177
 piri, pirical, piripu, pirippu, pirivu 4176
 pirutai 4331
 pirai 4294, 4421
 pila 3988
 pilirū, pilku 4241
 pilli 4180, 4181
 pillu 4300
 piṇakku, piṇampu 4187

piṇa 4442
 piṇi 4183
 piṇukkai 4185
 piṇai, piṇai 4186, 4187
 piṇ 4198
 piṇ, piṇa, piṇappu, piṇavu, piṇalai, piṇaccu 4194
 piṇir, piṇiru 4241
 piṇirai, piṇiru, piṇiru 4195
 piṇan-kūṇal 4197
 piṇai 4198
 piṇa 4333, 4422
 piṇaku 4205
 piṇakkam 4200, 4425
 piṇakku 4205, 4446
 piṇakkal, piṇaṅku 4425
 piṇantai, piṇavi 4422
 piṇappu 4200, 4422
 piṇar, piṇal, piṇan, piṇitu 4333
 piṇar, piṇarcci 4200, 4201
 piṇarvu 4200
 piṇaṇṭu 4023, 4333
 piṇi 4176
 piṇai 4422
 piṇku, piṇrai, piṇri, piṇrai, piṇ, piṇpu, piṇi, piṇu, piṇrai, piṇnam, piṇnar, piṇnavai, piṇnavan, piṇnan, piṇni, piṇnum, piṇnē, piṇnai 4205
 piṇnakam, piṇnal, piṇnu 4207
 piṇnai 4207, 4343
 pi, pi-kkal, piccal 4210
 pikam 4211
 piccal 4215
 piccā-kkatti, piccā-katti 4214
 piccā-kai, piccu, piccai-kkai 4210
 piccu 4215
 piṇu 4219
 piṇ, piṇam 4222, 4224
 piṇ-iṇu, piṇ-ēṇal 4222
 piṇai, piṇku 4224
 piṇcal, piṇcā-kūṇal, piṇccu 4215
 piṇi 4226, 4227
 piṇ 4212
 piṇ 4198
 piṇai 4194
 piṇai 4143
 piṇal, piṇu, piṇrai 4230
 piṇu 4379
 piṇam 3821
 pukaṇṭu 4238
 pukar 4232
 pukal 4233, 4235, 4238
 pukali 4238
 pukalvu 4234
 pukavu 4238
 pukar, pukaṇcci, pukaṇtal, pukaṇmai, pukaṇvu 4235
 pukār 4238, 4240
 pukiṭi 4237
 puku, pukuṭi, pukuṭi, puku-tu, pukuttu, pukuru 4238
 pukai, pukaivu 4240, 4456
 pukaiccal, pukaippu 4240
 pukkai 4238
 pukkai 4533
 puṇkam 4341
 puṇkan 4244
 puṇku 4341, 4342
 pucal 4407
 puṇcai 4337
 puṇam 4255
 puṇal, puṇalai 4250
 puṇai 4146, 4253
 puṇavi 4253
 puṇavai 4256
 puṇai 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255
 puṇai 4252, 4253
 puṇavai, puṇṭakam, puṇṭam 4256
 puṇol 4250
 puṇṭa, puṇṭai 4266
 puṇṭi 4262, 4265A
 puṇṭil 4263
 puṇ 4268
 puṇar 4275
 puṇar, puṇari, puṇarkkai, puṇarttu, puṇarppu, puṇarvu, puṇai, puṇaical, puṇaiyal 4160
 puṇai 4271, 4321
 puṇṭai 4273
 puṇa, putavam, putavu, puṇa 4274
 putar, putal 4509
 putalvan, putalvi 4508
 putitu, putiya, putiyar, putiyavar, putiyōr, putinam, putu, putukku, putuppi, putumai, putuvatu, putuval, putuvōr, putai 4275
 putir 4163, 4275
 putai, putaiyal 4509
 puttapputiya, puttapputumaṇi, puttamputiya, puttan, puttēl 4275
 puy, puya, puyakku 4281
 puyal 4407
 pura 4283
 puracai 4284
 puraṇci, puraṇṭan, puraṇṭu 4285
 puraṇṭai 4174
 purantār, purappu, puravalan, puravu 4283
 purai, purai 4285
 puri 4177, 4287
 purivu 4287, 4293
 puruṇu 4290
 purai 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4541
 puraical, puraittal, puraippu, puraiy-ēṇu 4293
 puraiyan, puraiyul 4294
 puracai 4284
 pul 4300, 4301, 4307, 4310, 4547

pula 4302, 4344
 pulacci, pulattor, pulappam 4344
 pulappam, pulampal 4304
 pulam, pulamai 4344
 pulam, pulampam 4303
 pulampu 4304, 4571
 pular 4550, 4571
 pular, pulari, pularcci, pularpu, pularvu 4305
 pulaval, pulavu 4302, 4552
 pulavan 4344
 pulavu, pulan 4303
 pulavai 4306
 pulal 4552
 pulavu 4304, 4305
 puli 4307
 pulai, pulaicu 4552
 pulai, pulaiacci, pulaitti, pulaimai, pulaiyan, pullan, pulliyar 4547
 pulku, pulu 4308
 pullan-kural 4197
 pulli 256
 pullai 4310
 pul-vay 4300
 puṛakkam, puṛaṅku 4000
 puṛal 4317
 puṛantai 3067
 puṛu 4312
 puṛuku 4313, 4314
 puṛukuni 4324
 puṛukkam, puṛukkal, puṛukku, puṛuṅkal, puṛuṅku 4315
 puṛukkai 4185
 puṛuti 4316
 puṛutu 4314
 puṛuppu 4312
 puṛai 4317
 pul 4319
 puli, puliccal, pulippu 4322
 puliṇan, puliṇai 4323
 pulukan, puluki, puluku, pulukuni 4324
 pulji 4327
 puliuvan 4323
 puṛa 4334
 puṛa-, puṛaku, puṛakku, puṛani, puṛattavan, puṛatti, puṛattiyan, puṛa-ppaṭu, puṛam-, puṛampar 4333
 puṛam, puṛampu, puṛan 4205, 4333
 puṛavam, puṛavu 4333, 4334
 puṛa 4334
 puṛaṅtu 4023
 puṛ-pull-ṇal 4305
 puṛram, puṛru 4335
 puṛru 4336
 puṇ 4301
 puṇa-kkaṭu, puṇam 4337
 puṇal, puṇai 4338
 puṇiṇu 4275
 puṇuku 4313
 puṇai 4160
 puṇai, puṇaiyu 4340

puṇkan 4342
 puṇku 4341, 4342, 4343
 puṇ-ṇey 4337
 puṇmai 4301, 4547
 puṇnam-pulari 4305
 puṇnai 4343
 pu 4345, 4347, 4348, 4357
 puṇal 4351
 puṇu, puṇcu 4352
 puṇai, puṇcai, puṇnai 4355
 puṇcci 4353
 puṇṇaṇam, puṇṇalam, puṇṇi, puṇṇu, puṇṇai 4357
 puṇṇu, puṇṇai 4357
 puṇṇi 4237
 puṇṇu 4360
 puṇṇai, puṇṇi, puṇṇu, puṇṇai, puṇṇu, puṇṇai 4361
 puṇṇakam, puṇṇakkam, puṇṇaṅkam 4359
 puṇṇi 4360, 4362
 puṇṇu 4360
 puṇṇi 4316
 puṇṇu 4238
 puṇṇi 4341
 puṇṇu 4345
 puṇṇu 4281
 puṇṇu 4238
 puṇṇi, puṇṇai 4368
 pul, pulacam, pulaiṇci 4369
 pulatti 4306
 pulā 4369, 4378
 pūvatti, pūvam 4348
 pūvanti, pūvam 4370
 puval 4371
 pūvan 4372
 pūvi 4238
 pūvu 4348
 pūvai 4365
 puṇ 4317
 puṇ, puṇai 4374
 puṇ, puṇṇi 4316
 puṇṇi natu 4375
 puṇṇi 4558
 puṇai 4317
 puṇai 4378
 puṇu 4379
 puṇai 4355
 puṇai 4395
 peṭṭakam, peṭṭi 4388
 peṭṭan, peṭṭu 4391
 peṭṭ-ṇal 4393
 peṭṭai, peṭṭaiacci, peṭṭaiyan, peṇ, peṇṇakam, peṇṇakan, peṇṇan, peṇṇu, peṇṇan, peṇṇai, peṇ-paṇai, peṇmai 4395
 peṭṭai, peṭṭai-kkan 4495
 peṭṭu 4436
 peṭṭumpai 4437
 pemṇan 4411
 pey 4407, 4408
 pey, peyaran, peyariya, peyarkku, peyartti 4410
 peyar, peyarcci, peyarttu, peyarttum, peyarntu, peyarppu 4409

peyal, peyalai 4407
 perante 3952
 perantu, perandu 3977
 peritu, periya, periyar, periyor, periyon, peru, peruka, perukal, peruku, perukka, perukkam, perukkal, perukkan, perukku 4411
 perukilai 4413
 peruku 4414, 4421
 perukkal, perukku 4415
 perukkan, peruccai 4416
 perun-ten 4411, 4412
 peruppam, peruppi, perupu, perum, peruman, perumai, perum-puli, perumar 4411
 peṭ 4436
 peru, peruti, peruttu 4422
 perukkal 3982
 perukku 4423
 peram, perai, perimai, peru 4425
 peravan, perai, perai 4422
 peru 4446
 pernam-periya, pernam-perutta 4411
 peṇal, peṇu, peṇcal, peṇcu 4430
 peṇcci 4438
 peṇan, peṇi, peṇu, peṇai 4434
 peṇu 4435
 peṇ, peṇam, peṇal, peṇu 4436
 peṇu, peṇai, peṇaimai, peṇtu 4437
 peṇ, peṇyan, peṇcci, peṇtti 4438
 peṇ 4410, 4411
 peṇ, peṇitu, peṇtum, peṇtum 4409
 peran, periti 4410
 peṇ 4441
 perai 4442
 perai-maram 4443
 perkan 4419
 peṇ 4441
 peru 4442
 peṇ 4449
 peṇ 3821, 3945, 4450
 paical, paital, paiyal, paiyan 3939
 paital, paitu, paittu, paimai, paimmai 3161
 paintu 3925
 paipaya, paiya 3945
 po, poku 4452
 po, pokuttu 4455
 pokaṭi 4237
 pokkanam 4458
 pokkan 4460
 pokkanai 4452
 pokkam 4459, 4469
 pokku 4295, 4452, 4455
 pokku-vay 4452
 pokkuṭ 4460

pokkuṭam, pokkuṭi 4455
 pokkai, pokkai-vay 4452
 poṅkam, poṅkal, poṅku 4469
 poṅkōlam 4472
 poci 4407
 pocuṅku 4474
 poccam, poccappu 4459
 pocca, poccappan, poccappu 4475
 poccu 4459, 4476, 4477
 poccai 4459, 4478, 4567
 poṇai 4146
 poṇi 4259, 4481, 4482, 4491
 poṇicu 4481
 poṇiyan 4259
 poṇukk-ṇal 4483
 poṇupoṭu, poṇu-poṇ-ṇal 4490
 poṇṇa 4483
 poṇṇai 4395
 poṇṇai 4387
 poṇṇi 4388
 poṇṇu 4490, 4491, 4492
 poṇṇai, poṇṇai-kkan, poṇṇaiyan 4495
 poṇṇai 4160
 poti 4503, 4509
 poti, potiṇ 4504
 potiṇ, poti 4452
 potivu, potukku, potumpar 4509
 potu, potumai 4507
 potumpu 4452
 potumpu, poti 4509
 potulu 4504
 pottal, pottilam, pottu 4452
 potti 4507, 4515
 pottu 4509, 4517
 pottai, pontar 4452
 ponti 4521
 pontu 4452
 pommam, pommam 4469
 pommam, pommam 4530
 poy 4281, 4452, 4531, 4534
 poykai 4533
 poykka, poyppu, poymmam, poyyan 4531
 poycca 4475
 pori 4295, 4538, 4593
 pori, poriyal 4537
 poru 4540, 4541
 poruku 3982
 porukku 3982, 4295
 poruṭṭu, poruṇmai 4544
 porutu, poruttam, poruttu, porun, porunar, poruntar, poruntu, poruvu 4541
 porutu, poruttu, porunap, poruvu 4540
 poruporu, poru-por-ṇal 4542
 porumal, porumu 4543
 poruṭ 4544
 polam 4547, 4551
 polan, poli, polivu 4551
 poli, polical, polivi 4550

poli, polical, polippu, polivu 4308
 pollatu, polla, pollaṅku, pollatu, pollappu, pollamai, pollan 4547
 pollam, pollar 4554
 pollu 4562
 poṇi 4556, 4557
 poṇil 4556, 4558
 poṇivu 4556
 poṇutu 4559
 pol, poli, polivu, pollai 4560
 pollal, pollu 4560, 4563
 poṇamai, poru, poruti, poruppi, poruppu, porumai, porai 4565
 por 4564
 porukku 4423
 porai 4567
 poraimai, poraiyan 4565
 porpa, porpi, porpu, porra 4570
 porrai 4567
 poṇ, poṇmai, poṇnavan, poṇnan 4570
 poṇnu 4571
 po, pokai 4572
 pokil 4460
 pokkanam 4573
 pokkan, pokkanai, pokkai, pokkiri, pokkili 4574
 pokkan, pokki, pokku 4572
 poṇ, poṇi 4583
 poṇu 4581, 4599, 4600
 poṇṇai 4585
 poṇṇai 4594
 poṇu 4559, 4587, 4594
 poṇtu 4452, 4586, 4587
 poṇta 4594
 poṇṇan 4589
 poṇ 4232, 4540, 4541, 4590, 4591, 4604
 poṇ-ṇu, poṇ-ṇam, poṇi 4540
 poṇu 4594
 poṇ-ṇu 4540
 poṇru, poṇru, poṇru 4591
 poṇvai 4590
 poṇ 4597, 4604
 poṇ, poli, poṇimai 4597
 poṇi, poṇu 4572
 poṇ 4599
 poṇtu 4559
 poṇ-vay 4582, 4599
 poṇu 4599
 poṇai 4604
 poṇi, poṇimai, poṇi 4605
 poṇ 4452, 4606
 bomm-ṇal 4469
 maka, makaṭu, makaṭu, makaṇmai, makavu, makal, makaṇ, makaṇmai, makar, makaṇ 4616
 magara, magri 4707
 makṇi 4617, 5132
 makṇ, makṇam 4619

makṇ, makṇcci, makṇvu 4618
 makṇan 4616
 makkaṭu 4673
 makkam 4624
 makkaṭ 4616
 makkaṭi 4761
 makku, maṅku, maṅkul, maṅkulam 4750
 maṅkai 4625
 macaku 4752
 macakkam, macakku, macak-kai 4706
 macaṅkal, macaṅku 4627, 4706
 macanai, macamaca 4752
 macir 4707
 macca-ppon 4629
 maccam 4629, 4632
 maccampi, macc-ṇṇar, maccavi, maccal, maccan, macci, maccinacci, maccinai, maccini, maccinici App. 53
 maceṇkai 4630
 maccu 4629, 4631, 4632, 4633
 maccu-kkatti 4749
 maccunamai, maccunai App. 53
 maṇeal, maṇai 4635
 maṇcaṭi, maṇcaṭi 4636
 maṇci 4637, 4638
 maṇcikam, maṇcikai, maṇcu 4640
 maṇcu 4641
 maṇnai 4642
 maṇakkaṭi, maṇakkam 4645
 maṇakku 4644, 4645, 4651, 4653
 maṇakku-maṇakk-ṇal 4648
 maṇakku-maṇakk-ṇal 4648
 maṇaṅkal 4645
 maṇaṅku 4645, 4652, 4660
 maṇantai, maṇappam, maṇam 4647
 maṇappam 4646
 maṇamaṭa, maṇa-maṇ-ṇal, maṇa-maṇ-ṇal 4648
 maṇamai, maṇa-varai, maṇaval, maṇavan, maṇa-vā, maṇavar, maṇavār, maṇan 4647
 maṇal 4650, 4663
 maṇai, maṇi 4645
 maṇa 4651
 maṇi 4652, 4653, 4654
 maṇical, maṇivi, maṇivu 4653
 maṇippu, maṇivi 4645
 maṇimai, maṇivu 4652
 maṇu 4657, 4658, 4680, 4681
 maṇuppu 4657
 maṇai 4657, 4659, 4681
 maṇaiyan 4647, 4657
 maṇku 4831
 maṇṇam 4660, 4661, 4662

maṭṭan, maṭṭi, maṭṭitanam,
maṭṭai 4647
maṭṭay 4660
maṭṭi-ppāl, maṭṭi-ppālai
4665
maṭṭu 4660, 4662
maṭṭai 4661, 4663, 5115
maṇ 4666
maṇa 4667, 4668
maṇakkārai 4669
maṇaṅku 4747
maṇantavan, maṇavaḷan, ma-
ṇavāḷi 4667
maṇappu, maṇam 4667, 4668
maṇal 4666
maṇi 4672
maṇikkaṭṭu 4673
maṇiyakkāran, maṇiyam
4674
maṇai 4675
maṇṭi 4676, 4677
maṇṭu 4647, 4657, 4680,
4681
maṇṭai 4682
maṇṇan 4647
maṇṇan 4684
maṇṇu, maṇṇ-uṇ 4684,
4685
maṇṇai 4686, 5114
mata, matakkaṁ, matappu,
matam, matar, matarppu,
matarvu, matarvai, mata-
lai, matavai, mataṇ 4687
matakku 4688
matalai 4689
matani 4690
matār, matāḷi, mati, matippu
4687
mati, matiyam 4691
matil 4692
matigi 4690, App. 53
matukai 4687
matukkārai 4716
matāḷiya 4687
matti 4696
mantāram 4697
manti 4698
mantai 4700
mappu, mammal 4728
mammam 4702
maya, mayakkaṭṭi, mayak-
kaṁ, mayakku, mayāṅku,
mayar, mayari, mayarvu,
mayal, mayāṅkai 4706
mayam 4746
mayir 4707
mayil 4642
marakkāl, maram 4711
marapiṇṇor, marapu 4715
maral 4712
maravam, maravu, marā,
marām, marā-maram 4713
maravai 4714
maru 4717
marukan, maruki, maruṅku
4715
marukkārai 4716

maruṅku, maruṅkul 4717
maruṅkai, muruṅci, maruṅ-
tam, maruṅṭi, maruṅṭu
4723
marutam, marutu 4718
maruttan, maruttuvam, ma-
runtu 4719
maruppu 4720
maru-makal, maru-makan,
marumakkattayam, maru-
makal, marumāṇ 4715
maruvu 4722
marul 4712
maruḷ, maruḷal, maruḷan,
maruḷāḷi, maruḷi 4723
maruṭ 4722
marai 4724, 4725, 4767
mal 4729, 4730
mal 4743
malakkam, malakku, malaṅ-
ku 4736
malāṅku 4737
malaṭan, malaṭi, malaṭu
4738
malar 4729, 4739, 4740
malarōṇ, malarcci, malarppu
4739
malarttu 4739, 4740
malī, malipu, malir, malivu
4729
malukku 4734
malai 4742, 4827
malai, malaippu, malaivu
4736, 4741
maluku, mallal 4729
mallam 4730, 4744
mallan, mall-aṭal, mall-aṭṭam,
mallu-kkaṭṭu 4730
mallā, mallāṭṭu, mallār 4740
mallai 4729, 4744
mavupap 4616
mavvam 4746
maṇa 4750
maṇa, maṇalai, maṇavan 4747
maṇalai, maṇaru 4856
maṇi 4748
maṇu 4749, 4750
maṇuku, maṇukkam, ma-
ṇukku, maṇuṅkal, maṇuṅ-
ki, maṇuṅku 4750
maṇukkal, maṇukku 4751
maṇuppu 4752
maṇai 4753
maḷ-644
maḷikai 4757
maḷu 4759
maṇa, maṇati, maṇappu,
maṇal, maṇali, maṇavi 4760
maṇaṅku, maṇam 4761
maṇatti, maṇam, maṇal, ma-
ṇāḷi, maṇalu, maṇavan, ma-
ṇavai, maṇavōṇ 4763
maṇi 4761, 4764, 4765
maṇi-taral, maṇivi 4761
maṇi-paṭu, maṇiyal 4765
maṇu 4765, 4766, 4767
maṇukali, maṇuku, maṇuk-

kam, maṇukkali 4761
maṇuku 4768, 4770
maṇutali, maṇutalippu, ma-
ṇutalai, maṇuppu 4765
maṇu-nāl, maṇumai 4766
maṇai 4760, 4765, 4767
maṇaippu, maṇaivu 4760
maṇra, maṇratu, maṇraṇan,
maṇru, maṇrai 4766
maṇ 4774
maṇu 4775
maṇai 4685, 4776
maṇaiyāl, maṇaiyōḷ, maṇaivu
4776
maṇṇam, maṇṇal, maṇṇan,
maṇṇ-il, maṇṇu 4777
maṇṇal, maṇṇu 4778
maṇṇavan, maṇṇan 4774
maṇṇai 4779
maṇ 4746, 4780, 4781, 4782,
4783, 4784, 4785, 4786,
4787
maṅku, maṅkular, maṅkulavar
4790
maṅkal 4616
maṅku 4783
maṅkāy 4782
maṇci 4641, 4781
maṇu 4781, 4783
maṇu, maṇcu 4792
maṇcupam 4793
maṇcal 4814
maṇam, maṇi 4796
maṇu 4798
maṇai 4799
maṇci, maṇcinai 4803
maṇṭi, maṇṭu 4802
maṇṭu 4801, 4831, 4834
maṇ, maṇam, maṇal, maṇi,
maṇṭal, maṇṭavar, maṇṭār,
maṇṭu 4803
maṇi 4805
maṇṭar 4831
maṇar 4746
maṇalai 4808, 4809
maṇi 4782
maṇu 4746, 4786
maṇṭalam, maṇṭalai 4808, 4809
maṇṭi, maṇṭi 4782
maṇtar 4791
maṇtu 4811, 5127
maṇakan, maṇam, maṇa-
ṇar, maṇā, maṇāṇ, maṇi
4813
maṇmai 4746, 4781
maṇ 4628, 4814
maṇam 4746
maṇam, maṇaval, maṇavan,
maṇan, maṇōḷ, maṇōṇ
4781
maṇccal, maṇppu, maṇyvu
4814
maṇ, maṇ-ṇappu, maṇpu, maṇ-
vam, maṇvu 4818
maṇi 4819
maḷ 4781, 4786, 4822, 4823,
4825

maḷar 4824
maḷi 4822
maḷimi 4826
maḷai 4781, 4827
maḷpu 4825
maḷ-vilantam 5391
maḷu 4784
maḷa, maḷku 4830
maḷai 4747
maḷ 4831
maḷikai 4796
maḷ-ṇappu 4818
maḷu 4794, 4834
maḷu-paṭu, maḷu-paṭu, maḷ-
ram, maḷral, maḷraṇ, maḷru,
maḷrumai 4834
maḷru 4836
maḷ 3768, 4780, 4822
maṇam 5381
maṇiyam 4674
maṇral, maṇrār 4822
maḷa, maḷal, maḷavu, mi-
kaṅkai, miḷu, miḷutam,
miḷuti, miḷuttu, miḷunta,
miḷai, miḷka, miḷkaṭu,
miḷkavar, miḷkar, miḷku,
miḷkōṇ 4838
micai 4841
micai, micaivu 4842
miccam, miccil, miḷcu 4841
miṇṇu 4843
miṇci 4844
miṇal, miṇan 4846
miṇaru 4847
miṇa 4651
miṇi, miṇimai, miṇiyaṇ, miṇi-
vu, miṇai 4849
miṇukkaṇ, miṇukku 4846
miṇai 4853, 4873
miṇumipu 4856
miṇṭi 4857
miṇṭu 4846, 4857
miṇṭai 5429
miṇa, miṇappu, miṇavai 4841
miṇavai, miṇi 4860
miṇar 5062
miṇi, miṇiyal 4861
miṇukkal, miṇuku 5076
miṇaṭṭu, miṇar, miṇal 5075
miṇai 4736, 4827
miṇalai, miṇaru 4856
miṇi 5429
miṇuṅku 4866
miṇaku 4867
miṇi 4870, 4871, 4872
miṇai 4873
miṇai 4875, 5439
miṇ, miṇukkam, miṇukkal,
miṇukku, miṇuṅku, miṇ-
niṇi, miṇnal, miṇṇu 4876
mi, miḷu 4841
micai 4841, 4879
miṇci, miṇṭu, miṇpu 4883
miṇṭu 4848
miṇari, miṇi 4838
miṇu, miṇicai 4841
miṇpu 4838

miḷ, miḷa, miḷi 4883
miḷi 4872
miṇu 4884
miṇ 4876, 4885
mu 5052
muka 4886, 4887
mukaṭu 4888
mukatalai 5040
mukappu, mukam, mukari,
mukarimai, mukarai 4889
mukar 4886
mukari 4890
mukari, mukarai 5024
mukavu, mukapai 4889
mukavai 4887
muki, mukivu 4891
mukil 4892
mukir 4893, 4894
mukirāṁ, mukir 4893
mukuli 4890
mukai 4887, 4893
mukkaram 5011
mukkal 4896, 5007
mukkaṭu 5034
mukku 4896, 4897, 4898,
4993
mukkuvar, mukkuḷi, muṅ-
kacci, muṅku 4993
mucar 4902
mucal 4968
mucali 4890, 4952
muci, mucippu, mucivu 4903
muciru 4906
mucu 4910
mucuṭṭai, mucuṭṭai 4911
mucuṭṭar 4912
mucumucukkai 4913
mucc 4960
mucci 4888
muccil 5005
muccu 4915
muṇci 4916
muṇcu 4891
muṇṇai 4918
muṭakkam, muṭakku, mu-
ṭaṅku 4919, 4933
muṭaṅkar, muṭaṅkal, muṭaṅ-
ki, muṭatti, muṭantai, mu-
ṭam, muṭalai, muṭavan, mu-
ṭavu 4919
muṭalai 4920, 4925
muṭi 4921, 4922, 4923
muṭiccu, muṭinar, muṭippu
4921
muṭipu, muṭimar, muṭiya,
muṭiyal, muṭivu 4922
muṭi-vaṇai 4924, 5374
muṭukal 4925
muṭuku 4920, 4925, 4926,
5036
muṭukkaṭṭi 4925, 4933
muṭukkam, muṭukkaṇ, mu-
ṭukku 4925
muṭukkar, muṭukku 4919
muṭuval 5036
muṭai 4920
muṭai, muṭaical 4927

muṭ-caṅku 421
muṭṭattanam, muṭtan, muṭ-
ṭattam, muṭṭai 4929
muṭṭakku 5034
muṭṭi 4931
muṭṭikai 4932
muṭṭu 4932, 4933, 4934,
4935, 4936, 4937, 4938,
5058
muṭṭu-ppaṭu, muṭṭu-ppaṭu
4936
muṭṭai 4939, 4940
muṭaṅku 4856, 4919
muṭamupa, muṭamuppu
4856
muṭaval, muṭavu, muṭai
5021
muṭṭakam 4995
muṭṭu 4930, 4947, 4971
muṭṭai 4939
muṭal 4951
mutal, mutali, mutalu, mu-
talvar, mutalyan, mutalvi,
mutaṇmai 4950
mutali 4890
mutalai, mutalai 4952
mutari, mutiyavan, mutiyāṇ,
mutiyal, mutiyāṇ, mutiyōṇ,
mutiyōḷ, mutirci 4954
mutir, mutirvu 4950, 4954
mutirai 4953
mutu, mutumai, mutuvār,
mutuval, mutuvōṇ, mutai,
mutai-ppupam, mutaiyal
4954
mutuku 4955, 4956
mutam, muttu 4959, 4960
mutṭalam 4958
mutti, muttu 4961
mutt-eyil 4954
muttai 4962
muttai, munta-nāl, munti,
muntu, muntai, muntaināl
5020
muntiri, muntirikai 4968,
4964
muntai 4965
mu-nṇṭu 3729, 5052
muppattu 3918, 5052
mu-nmṇṇu, mummam 5052
mummarai, mummari,
mummuram, mummuri
4966
muyakkam, muyaṅku 4915
muyaṅku, muyal, muyalvu,
muyarci, muyarṭi, muyar-
ṭu 4967
muyal 4968
muyiru 4906
muracam, muracu 4973
muraṅku 4969, 4970
muraṭan, muraṭu, muraṭṭai,
muraṇ, muraṇar, muraṇu,
muraṇṭan, muraṇṭu, mu-
rappu, murampu, murarai
4971
mural 4974

mural, muralai, muralvu,
muravam, muravu, murali,
muraikai, muraici, mura-
ru 4973
muravu, muri 4975
murarci 4976
muri 4977, 5007
murippu, muriyal, murivu
4975
murippu, murivu 4971
murimuri, murivu 4977
murukan 4978
muruku 4978, 4979, 4980,
5009, 5017
murukku 4975, 4981
muruñku 4975, 4980
muruñkai 4982
muruṭaṇ 4971
muruṭu 4971, 4973, 4980
muruntu 4959
mulai 4985
mullai 4987
muṭakkam, muṭakku, mu-
ṭaṅku, muṭavu, muṭa 4989
muṭaṅ kal, muṭaṅ kai, mu-
ṭam, muṭi 4990
muṭu, muṭuka, muṭukka,
muṭucu, muṭutu, muṭu-
tum, muṭutta, muṭuttum,
muṭuntu, muṭumai, mu-
ṭuvatu(m) 4992
muṭuku, muṭukku, muṭucu,
muṭuttu, muṭuval 4993
muṭuñku, muṭuntu 4866
muṭai 5047
muṭai, muṭaiñcu 4994
muṭ, muṭavu 4995
muṭari 4995, 4996, 4997
muṭa 4995, 5004
muṭi 4990, 4996, 5429
muṭai 4997, 4998, 4999,
5000, 5001
muṭka 5003
muṭku, muṭam-paṇṇi, muṭi
4995
muṭaṅki 5004
muṭam 5005
muṭalai 5006
muṭi 5007, 5008, 5009,
5010
muṭiccal 5008
muṭippu 5008, 5011
muṭiyal, muṭivu 5008
muṭuku 5011, 5012, 5017
muṭukkaṭi 5011
muṭukku 5008, 5011, 5012
muṭumuru 5013
muṭuval, muṭuvali 5014
muṭai, muṭaippu 5011
muṭai, muṭaimai 5015
muṭaiy-iṭu, muṭaiyiṭu 5013
muṭṭa, muṭṭai, muṭṭ-
avai, muṭṭi, muṭṭimai 5017
muṭṭam 5016
muṭṭal, muṭṭikkai 5018
muṭṭil 5005
muṭṭu, muṭṭukai 5017, 5018

muṭṭum 5017
muṭṭai 5020
muṭ, muṭātu, muṭai, mu-
ṭaiṇar, muṭaiṇar, muṭ-
paṇ, muṭpu, muṭi-il, muṭ-
ṇam, muṭṇar, muṭṇaval,
muṭṇavan, muṭṇal, muṭ-
pu, muṭṇe, muṭṇai, muṭ-
ṇor, muṭṇon 5020
muṭaku, muṭakkam, muṭaṅ-
ku 4856
muṭi, muṭinai, muṭivu,
muṭai, muṭaiṇu 5021
muṭṇai 4918
muṭkaram 5011
mu 4954
muṭkai 5030
muṭkkan, muṭku 5024
muṭṅkar, muṭṅkai, muṭṅkaiyāṇ
5026
muṭṅkal 4900, 5027
muṭṅkil 5028
muṭcaṭai 5029
muṭcaṭ, muṭcu 5029, 5030
muṭcu, muṭccu 4886
muṭci, muṭcai 5031
muṭccu 5032
muṭ-cūru 2661, 5031
muṭtam 5033, 5034
muṭṭal, muṭṭakku, muṭi 5034
muṭu 5034, 5035, 5036,
5038
muṭai 5037
muṭku 5047
muṭci 5048
muṭṭam 5033
muṭṭam, muṭṭu 5034, 5048
muṭṭu, muṭṭai 5037
muṭṭu-ppucci, muṭṭai 5038
muṭpu 5052
muṭari, muṭali 5040
muṭaṭkal, muṭaṭṭi, muṭaṭṭan,
muṭu, muṭ-ṭeṭi, muṭai, muṭ-
appaṇ, muṭṭavan, muṭṭar,
muṭṭal, muṭṭon, muṭṭar,
muṭṭaṇ, muṭṭaṇ, muṭṭi,
muṭṭpu 4954
muṭiri 5041
muṭy 4891, 4915
muṭral 5014
muṭri 4969, 4970, 4971,
4975, 4977, 5041
muṭri nimir 2922, 4977
muṭrku 4971
muṭrecai 5042
muṭlam 5043
muṭlai 5044
muṭ, muṭvar, muṭ ayiram
5052
muṭvar 4954
muṭ 4893, 4993, 5034,
5046
muṭ, muṭal 5030
muṭakku 5052
muṭi, muṭai 5047
muṭai 4994
muṭku, muṭṭu 4993

muṭ 5048
muṭi, muṭi nāy 5049
muṭai 5051
muṭṭai, muṭṭam, muṭṭu
5052
meccu 4722
metti 5056
mettu 5056, 5057, 5058,
5059
meti 4861
metu, metumetu, metume-
tuppu 5070
metukku 4860
mettu 4841, 5066
mett-ṇal, mett-ṇavu 5070
mettai 5068, 5069
mettai-viṭu 5069
mentiyam 5072
mey, mey-kkoṭ, meypai,
meypu, meymmai, mey-
yap 5073
meyccu 4722
metavanai, meruku 5074
meruṭ, meruṭi 5075
mel, meli, meliyavan, me-
livu, melku, mella, melli,
mellikkai, mellicu, mellitu,
melliyar, mell-ṇal 5078
mel, melku 5077
meṭuku, meṭukkain, meṭuk-
ku 5082
mella, mell-ṇal 5078
meṭmai 5078
me, meṭku 5086
meṭu 5058
meṭai 4796
meṭṭi, meṭṭimai 5091
me-takavu, me-taku, me-
takai 5086
meṭaravar, meṭavar 5092
meṭi 5072
meṭalai, meṭ-m-ṭu 5086
meṭu 5072
mey 5532
mey, meyal, meyavan, me-
yāṇ, meykki, meyccal,
meyppan, meyppu 5093
mel 5099
mel, melimai, melukku, me-
lai, melor 5086
meval, mevalar, mevar, mevi,
mevinar 5096
mevu 5093, 5096, 5532
meṭi, meṭiyar 5097
meṭku 5086
meṭi 5099, 5100
meṭmai 5086
mai 5101, 5102
maitṭupai, maitṭupai, main-
tan App. 53
maintu 4706
maiṭpu 5101
maimai 4627
maimai 5102
maiyaṭ, maiyaṭavar, maiyaṭar,
maiya 4706
maiya 4627

mogurū 4707
mokkaṭṭai 4889, 5106
mokkaṭṭi 4458
mokkaṭṭi 5108
mokkaṭṭi-ṭin-4897
mokkaṭṭi 4893, 4897, 5106
mokkaṭṭi, mokkaṭṭi 4893, 4894
mokkaṭṭi 4889, 5106, 5108,
5109
moci 5030, 5127
moccai 5110
moṇci 5111
moṭṭi, moṭṭu 5113
moṭṭai 5114, 5115, 5135
moṭṭaiṭci, moṭṭaiyaṇ 5115
moṭṭi 4971, 5114
moṭṭu, moṭṭukkaraṇ 4971
moṭṭan 5115
moṭṭi 5111
moṭṭai 5114, 5115
moṭṭaiyaṇ 5135
moṭṭam 5119
mottu 5117, 5118
mottai 4962, 5118
montai, monne 4965
moy 4915, 5030, 5121
moyppu 5030
moympu 5122
morumoru 5013
mori 4989, 4990
moṭ 5124
morumoru 5013
mo 4886, 4887, 5126
moṭam 5033
moṭamoti 5133
moṭi 5132, 5133, 5134
moṭu 4888, 5135
moṭu 5117, 5136
moṭtai 5117, 5138
moṭṭam 4886
moṭṭi 5139
moṭ 4902
moṭ(u) 4886
moṭai 4889
moṭvay 5142
moṭvi 5143
moṭai 4894, 4994, 5114,
5135
moṭ, moṭu 644
moṭai 4616
ya 5149, 5150, 5151
yakkai 5149
yāṅkan, yāṅku 5151
yāṅ 5152
yāṅṭu 5153
yāṅṭu, yāṅṭai, yāṅ 5151
yāṅṭar, yāṅṭu, yāṅṭu 5149
yāṅ 5154
yāmai 5155
yāy 364
yār, yārai, yārum, yāvan,
yāvatu, yāvatum, yāvar,
yāvarum, yāval, yāvan,
yāvum, yāvai, yāvaiyum
5151
yālam 235

yār 5156
yār 5157
yār 5158
yār 5159
yār, yārmai 5160
yārmai 5161
rappai 5169
ravikkai 5163
rā 2552
reṭṭi App. 54
reṭṭu 474
reppai 5169
romba 3672
lap-ṭap-ṭeṇal 5185
lāṭu, lāṭu 2693
loṭaṭa, loṭaṭṭai, loṭukku
5194
loṭaṭa-ṭeṇal 5195
vakṭu 5202
vakir 5202, 5363
vaku, vakuti, vakuppu 5202
vakuni, vakuli 5204
vakuli 5203
vakai 5202, 5205
vakkā, vaṅka 5206
vakku 5207
vakku-nār 5209
vaṅkanam, vaṅkam 5301
vaṅki 5210
vaṅku 5212
vacam, vacampu 5213
vacalai, vacalai 3824
vacavu 5550
vacai 5202, 5214, 5552
vacai 5550
vaṅci 4638, 5216
vaṅciram 5217
vaṭa, vaṭakku, vaṭantai, vaṭa-
var, vaṭatu 5218
vaṭam 5220
vaṭi 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223,
5224, 5341, 5349
vaṭical 5221, 5222
vaṭippam 5223
vaṭippu 5221, 5224
vaṭimpu 5227, 5436
vaṭiyal 5221
vaṭiyam 5223
vaṭivu 5221, 5223
vaṭu 5227, 5239
vaṭukar 5218
vaṭuku 5218, 5227
vaṭku 5304, 5500
vaṭi 5220, 5231
vaṭṭikai, vaṭṭil 5231
vaṭṭuvam 5234
vaṭṭai 5235
vaṭakkam, vaṭakku, vaṭar,
vaṭai 5236
vaṭaṅku 5236, 5313
vaṭattanam, vaṭan 3902
vaṭal, vaṭalam 5237
vaṭaṅkuruku, vaṭaṅnam
5238

vaṭi 3898, 5237, App. 50
vaṭil App. 50
vaṭṭu 3902, 5239
vaṭṭai 3902
vaṭṭaṇ, vaṭṭam, vaṭmai
5304
vaṭṭaṇ, vaṭṭai, vaṭṭan
5241
vaṭakkam, vaṭakku, vaṭaṅ-
kal, vaṭaṅku, vaṭaval 5242
vaṭaru 5244
vaṭi 5245, 5246
vaṭukku 5372
vaṭuvai 4694
vaṭṭam, vaṭṭi 5252
vaṭṭu 5252, 5253
vaya 5254
vayakkal 5258
vayakku 5255
vayaṇam 5256
vayam 5254, 5257, 5549
vayal, vayalai, vayar-karai
5258
vayalai, vayalai 3824
vayavan 5254
vayavu 5254, 5257
vayar-kāṭu 1438, 5258
vayaṇam 5256
vayā, vayāvu 5257
vayā, vayāṭu, vayāṇ 5259
vayir 5485, 5552
vayin 5549
varaku 5260
varaiṭṭi 5321
varaiṭṭu 5320
varaiṭṭu, varai-ṭu, varavara,
varavu, varavai 5270
varappu, varainpu 5261
varai 5320
varappu 5362
varaiṭṭi 5321
varai 5262
vai 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266
varicai 5269
variccal, variccu 5264
varu, varuttu, varunar, varu-
mai, varuvi, varuvu 5270
varukkai, varukkai-ppala 5271
varuṭṭu 4723
varuttam, varuttu, varuntu
5272
varai 5261, 5263, 5273,
5274
varaiṭṭu, varaiṭṭu 5261, 5263
varaiy-ṭu 5274
val, vala-kkai, valaṅ-kai 5276
vala 5288
valaṅkam 5308
valacal, valacai 5278
valatu, valam, valavan, va-
lavai, valan 5276
valappam 4014
valam-puri 5279
vali 5276, 5281, 5282, 5283,
5320
valiccal 5320
valitu, vali-ṭu, valimai,

valiya, valiyan, valivu, valu, valuppu, valumai 5276
valippu 5276, 5282
valai, valaici, valaiyan 5288
valci 5287
vallapam, vallamai, vallavan, vallalan, vallan, vallon, vallu-
nar 5276
vallon 5276, 5315
vallikam, valliyam 4102
vallai 5276, 5289
vavval 5370
vavvu 5291
varakkam, varakku, varanhu,
varamai 5292
varalikkai 5293
varalai 5294, 5299
varal 5298
vari 5297
vari, variyal 5295, 5296
varu, varukkam, varukkal
5298
varukku 5298, 5299
varukkal 5300
varutalai, varutunai 5301
varutu, varumpu, varuvai,
varuvai, varuvamai, va-
ruvu 5298
varuttu 5372
varu-nir, varumpu 5299
var 5305, 5306
val, valappam, valam, vala-
mai, valamaiyar, valarcci,
valarttu, valarppu, valavan,
valavu, valan 5304
valar 5304, 5309
valavala, valavalappu 5310
valavi 5311
valakam, valavu 5313
valar, valai 5309
vali 5312
valuvai 5298
valai 5301
valai, valaical, valaippu, valai-
yal, valaivu 5313, 5314
valaiyam 5313
valpu, valvu 5305
vallam 5315
vallai, vallicu, valliyai, valli-
yon 5304
valli 5316
vallidram 5317
valluvan 5318
vallai 5319
vara, varatan, varati, varatu,
varal, varan, varitu, varu
5320
varal, varitu, varumai 5313
varattu, varal 5325
varanitu 5320
varam, varal, varavar-enal,
varal, varan, varitu, varu 5320
varal, varitu, varumai 5313
varali 5320, 5321
varu, varuvai, varai, varaiyal
5325
varuku 5322

varakatam, varakalam, varpam,
varram, varral, varru 5320
varpu, varpu 5276
varappu, varam, varai 5327
varumam, varumai 5276, 5328
varmi 5328
varni 4039
varni 5330
varni, varniyan 5331
vakan, vaku, vaki 5332
vakai 5333
vakka 5334
vakku 5208, 5332, 5334,
5335
vanhal, vanhu 5335, 5336
vanha-piti, vanhu 5337
vaca 5354
vacci 5339
vakkai 5341
vatu 5342
vatai 5218, 5343
vatka 5372
vatci 5339
vatam 5342, 5344
vatavaru 5342
vattu 5342, 5345
vanali, vanay 4069
vanan 5372
vani 5327
vay 5350, 5351, 5352
vayal, vayil, vaytal 5354
vay-kkal 1480, 5352
vaycci 5339
vayppu 5350, 5351
vayppai 5355
vaymai 5351
var 5269, 5356, 5357, 5358,
5363
varakam, varakkam 5359
varatai 5360
varam 5354, 5360
vari 5270, 5356, 5357, 5361,
5362
varu 5357, 5362, 5363
varu-kol 5362
varai 5361
varppu 5356
val 5276, 5364, 5365, App. 57
valam App. 57
valamai 5364
valayam 5366
vali 5367
valitu, valiyai, valiyon, valai
5364
valimai 5276
valal 5370
var, vari, varippu, varikkai,
varcci, varattu, varvi, varvu
5372
varai 5373
val 5376, 5377
valam, vali 5376
vala, valanhu, valatu, vala-
mai 5310
valai 5379
van, vanam, vanavan, vanor
5381

vanmai 5364
viku 5382
vikkal, vikkil, vikku, vikkul
5383
viñku 5448
vicarppu 5384
vici 5382
viciri, viciru, vicukk-enal
5450
vicukkitu, vicukku 5386
vicai 5386, 5450
viccu 5401
viñcu 4838
vitakku 5390
vitahan, vitanhu 5472
vitattar, vitattal, vitattalai,
vitattali, vitattar, vitattarai
5391
vitappu, vitampu, vitampai,
vitar, vitarvu, vitavu 5473
vitam, vitari 5474
vitai 5392
vitay 5528
viti 5393, 5475
vitiyal, vitivu, vitivai 5475
vitu 5393, 5473
vitutalai, vituti 5393
vitutu 5431
vitai 5393, 5394, 5473
vitam 5395
vitatal, vitaru 5393
vitil 4850
vin, vinnavan 5396
vinu 5396, 5474
vitappu 5398, 5399
vitarppu, vitalai, vitaru,
vitirppu 5399
vitavai 4860
vitir 5399, 5400
vituppu, vitumpu 5398,
5399
vitai, vitaiippu, vittu 5401
vimmam 5402
vimmal, vimmu 5397, 5402
viya, viyappam, viyappu 5403
vian-kol, viyan-kol 5405
viyam 5404, 5405
viyar, viyarppu, viyarvai
5386, 5486
vial, vialul, vian 5404
vian 5405
viyacciyam, viyajiyam App.
59
viraku, virakuli 5406
viracu 5407, 5408
virattu 5489
virai 5409
viraval 5407
viravu 5406, 5407
virai 5489
viray 5440
virali 5410A
viravu 5407
viri 5412, 5413
viri, virical, virippu, viriyai,
virivu 5411
viricu, virucu 5408

viriyai 5408, 5413
virutu 5414
viruntar, viruntinar, virun-
tinan, viruntu 5415
viruppan, viruppan, virup-
pu, virumpu 5416
virusu 5413
virai, viraiippu 5418
virai, viraiyu 5417
vil 5421, 5422
vilakku, vilaku, vilakkañi,
vilakkam, vilakku, vilan-
kal, vilanhi, vilanhu, vilat-
tal, vilatti, vilattu 5423
vilavila 5424
vilavu, vila 5425
vilai 5421
villanham, villalai 5426
villavan, villan, villar, villi,
villimai, villiyar, villor,
villon 5422
vila 5427
virampu 5434
vilal 5428, 5430
vilavar, vilavu, vilai 5427
viri, virippu 5429
vigu 5430
virkku 4866, 5299
virunhu 4866
virutu 5299, 5431
viruttu, viruppu 5430
virai, viraicci, viraiacu, virain-
ton, viraiyu 5528
vil 5432, 5433
vila 5509
vilakkam, vilanhu, vilattu
5496
vilakku 5496, 5497
vilappu, vilamparam 5433
vilam 5509
vilampu 5433, 5434
vilal 5433, 5437, 5496
vilari 5433, 5509
vilarppu 5496
vilavu 5432, 5509
vilai, vilatti 5509
vilakam 5435
vili, vilivu 5433, 5500
vilippu 5433
vilimpu 5436
vilai 5544
vilai, vilaiical, vilaiyul, vilai-
vi, vilaiyu 5437
vilaiy-atal, vilaiy-atu, vilaiy-
attam, vilaiy-attu 5438
vilai, vilal 5432
vila, virappu 5439, 5489
viraku 5440
vilal 5439
viricu 5441
virumi, virumai 5443
virai, viraiippu 5439, 5443,
5462
virpanai, virai 5421
vinavu, vinai, vinavu 5516
vinai, vinainar, vinainar, vi-
naimai, vinaiyam, vinaiyar

5445
vinmai 5422
vi 5446
vikam 4211
vikkam, viñkal, viñku 5448
vikku 5446, 5447, 5448
vicam 5449
vicu, viccam, viccu 5450
vicai 4879
vitaram, vitu 5393
vitu, vitu 5452
vitu-kol 5453
vin, vinan 5454
vital 5446
vimpan, vimp-attam, vimpu
5448
viyam App. 60
villanham 5456
vir-itu, vir-enal, vir-vir-enal
5458
vivu 5446
vir 5431
vir, viricai, virittu, virpu,
virvu 5430
vil-enal, vilai 5461
virappu, vir-iru 5462
vigu 4884, 5462
vekk 5528
vekucci, vekuñtu, vekuñ,
vekul 5464
vekkam 5500
vekkai, vecavi, veccu, veccu-
enai, vec-enai, vec-
enavu 5517
veti 5473, 5475
vetippu 5472, 5473
vetiyal, vetivu 5475
vetkam, vetku 5500
vetta, vettam, vettaviti, vet-
ta-veli, vetta-veliccam
5475
vettanavu 4392
vetti 4392, 5428, 5477
vettitu, vettimai, vet-enai,
vet-enavu, vettai 4392
vetti-ver 5428
vettu 5478
vettukkali 4850
vettai 5477, 5479
ven, ven-kal, venmai 5496
vetu 5480
vettaiyam 5056
ven-ney, vennai 5496
vetir 5399, 5484, 5485
vetiram, vetiri 5485
vetirppu 5399
vetuppan, vetuppu, vetu-
mpu, vetuvetu, vetuvetup-
pu 5517
ven 5488
ventayam, ventai, ventiyam
5072
ventai, venti, ventippu, ven-
tai, ven-nir, veppam, pep-
par, peppi, peppu, peppul,
peppuru, vempal, vempu,
vemmai 5517

veyar, veyarppu 5386, 5486
veyarvu, veyarvai 5486
veyil, veytu, veyya, veyyatu,
veyyil, veyyon 5517
verañti 5409
verin 5488
veru, veruci, veruttu, veru-
vu, verul, veruli 5489
veruku 5490
vel 5493
velavela 5424
vellam 5494
vevvar, vevvitu 5517
vevver-aka 5548
veli, veli, veliccam, velitu,
velippu, veliru, velu, ve-
luppu, veluveju, veluve-
luppu, velu-veluv-enai, ve-
luvai, veler-enai, velvilai
5496
veli, veliccam, velippu, veli-
yar 5498
velku 5500
vellam 5503
vellar, vella-vilar 5496
vellari 5504
veli-atti 5506
vellanmai, vellaracci, vella-
ran, vellaracci, vellalan 5507
velli, vellitu, velliyar, vel-
lena, vel-enai, vellai 5496
velli-matanai 5508
velliyam, vellil 5509
vellai-namai, vellai-nakai
5599, 5510
vellaiyan 5496
veri 5439, 5489, 5511, 5513
vericcu, veritu, verippu, veri-
yan 5513
verippu, veriy-atu 5511
veru 5512, 5513
verukkai, veruppu 5512
veruman, verumanen, veru-
mai, verrar, verraveritu, ver-
rimai 5513
verram, verri, verrimai, ver-
ral 5493
ver-ilai 5515
ven 5488
ven, venri 5493
ve 5517
ve, vekar 5533
vekkatu 5517
venku 5335
venkai 5520, 5521
vecatai, vecaram, vecaravu,
vecarikkai, vecaru, vecatal,
vecatal, vecaral, vecaru
5524
vetacci, vetan, veticci, vetu,
vettam, vettam atu 5527
vetam, vetkai, vetci, vettam,
vettal 5528
vetu 5525
vetai 5517, 5528
vettal, vettal, vettan, vetton
5544

vēttu 5473, 5527
vēttuvan, vēttai, vēttaiy aṭu
5527
vēttu, vēp, vēpum, vēntal,
vēntāmai, vēntāmai, vēntār,
vēntu, vēntiya, vēntiyavan,
vēntu, vēntunar, vēntum
5528
vetu 5517
vēttiyaal, vēntan, vēntu 5529
vēpp-ilai, vēmpu 5531
vēy 5519, 5532, 5533, 5541
vēyar 5533
vēyal 5541
vēyul 5519
vēyṭal 5532, 5533
vēyvu 5532
vēr 5535

vēr, vēpu, vēppu, vērvu,
vērvai 5386, 5486
vēral 5485
vēl 5536, 5537
vēlan, vēlāp 5536
vēli 5538, 5539
vēlai, vēlaikkāran, vēlaik-
kāri, vēlaiy-aṭ 5540
vēvam, vēvai 5517
vēvu 5517, 5533
vēgam 5541, 5542
vēgampar 5543
vēl 5528, 5544, 5545
vēlanmai 5507
vēlan 5507, 5545
vēlir 5545
vēlai 5546
vēlvi, vēlvu 5544

vēr-ā, vēru, vēru-paṭu, vēru-
pāṭu, vērravan, vērr-āṭ, vēr-
iān, vērrumai, vērruvan,
vērron 5548
vēp 5404
vēnal, vēnil 5517
vai 5205, 5549, 5550, 5552,
5553
vaikal, vaikarai, vaiku, vai-
kuru 5554
vai-kkoṭ 5553
vaittu-kkoṭ 5205
vaiṭṭu 5549
vaiy-akam, vaiyam 5549
vaivu 5500
vau, vauvu 5291
vauval 5370

MALAYALAM

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r l v*
ś ṣ ṣ h ṭ ṛ.

a 1
aka 15
akaṇkāl, akaṇkai, akaṭu, akat-
tān, akattāl, akattu, akat-
tōn, akattoṭ 7
akatti 5
akattuka, akarruka 8
akappa, akappān 6
aka-ppetuka, aka-ppetukka,
akam 7
akaraḷ, akaruka 10
akal 9
akala, akalam, akaluka, akalē,
akalca 8
akaval 10
akari, akaruka 11
aka, akayī 8
akavu 394
akitu 7
akirāl, akiruka, akircca 10
akiru 554
akil 11, 13
akil, akir, akiruka 11
akekka 15
akka 23
akkam 769
akkaram, akkāram App. 3
akki 26
akkulam 2274
aṅkapaṭi, aṅkavaṭi 32
aṅkam 29
aṅkalāppa, aṅkalāyuka 31
aṅṇiṭam, aṅṇane, aṅṇiṭ-inṇi-
ṭam, aṅṇine, aṅṇu, aṅ-
ṇunnu, aṅṇoṭu 1
aṅṇaṭi 35

acca, accan, acci, accō 50
accam 55
accāram App. 5
accinṇa 144
accu 40, 47, 48
aṅcal 54, 55
aṅcu 2826
aṅcuka 55
aṅ-nūru 2826, 3729
aṅa 59, 79, 83, 87
aṅakka 88
aṅakkam 63, 79
aṅa-kkallu 86
aṅakkalām 79
aṅakkā-maṇiyam 62
aṅakkuka, aṅaṇṇuka 63
aṅattuka 66
aṅanta 77
aṅanna 70
aṅappan, aṅappam 64, 83
aṅappu 83
aṅa-maṅa 84
aṅamānam 79
aṅampu 65
aṅayaḷam 89
aṅayuka 79, 83
aṅar, aṅaruka, aṅarcca, aṅar-
tuka 66
aṅar, aṅal, aṅalar 77
aṅal 84
aṅava 68
aṅavi 78
aṅavu 78, 79, 83
aṅaṭiṭi 71
aṅi 72, 73, 77
aṅikka, aṅippu 73, 77

aṅikkaṭi 84
aṅiccal 77
aṅiṭiṭi 71
aṅima, aṅiyatti, aṅiyān 72
aṅiyuka 97
aṅi 70
aṅuka 76, 79
aṅukka 78, 79
aṅukkain, aṅukku, aṅukkuka
80
aṅukkala 76
aṅuppan, aṅuppiṅka 79
aṅuppu 76, 79
aṅuinpu 65
aṅekka 79, 83, 88
aṅeppikka, aṅeppu 83
aṅo 70
aṅa 99
aṅam 83, 93
aṅikka 95
aṅi keṭṭuka, aṅikkukku iṭuka 84
aṅuka 96, 97
aṅa 114, 120, 122, 123
aṅacal 120
aṅa-ppallu, aṅal, aṅali 114
aṅappu 115, 120
aṅayam 120
aṅayuka 120, 121
aṅaykkuka 121
aṅavu 120
aṅi 117
aṅi, aṅiyikka, aṅiyuka 116
aṅiyam 118
aṅil 2315
aṅukuka, aṅukkan, aṅekka
120

aṅa 120, 122
aṅar 125
aṅi 126
aṅuka, aṅpuka 120
aṅpa, aṅpan, aṅnam, aṅnal,
aṅṇā, aṅṇakku, aṅṇavi 110
aṅpan, aṅṇacci 131
aṅnal, aṅṇān 2315
aṅṇāṭi, aṅṇi 114
aṅpuka 120
atakkuka 133
ataṭṭuka 137
atatu, ata 1
ataykkuka 140
atali 135
atir 2325
atiruka 137
atu, attaram 1
atukkuka 133
atta, attan 142
attāram 143
atti 144, 372
attiṇṇa 144
attu 146
anakkam, anakkuka, anaṅ-
ṇuka 240
anacca, anattuka, anappu,
anal, analuka, analukkuka,
anacca 327
anantal 326
anuppuka 329
anaṅṇam, anaivar 1
antanān 148
antam 2328
anna 58
annannu, annu 1
annal 331
anpan, anpu, anpuka 330
appa 154
appa, appaṭa, appan, appap-
pa, appa 156
appaṭi 1
appam 155
appi, appuka 157
appu 156, 157
appuṇam, a-ppuṇutu, a-ppuṭ 1
ama 170
amakku, amakkuka, amaṅ-
ṇuka 169
amaṭṭu, amaṭṭuka 160
amara, amarakka 264
amaram 163
amaral, amaruka, amarcca
161
amari 269
amarakka, amarcca, amarttu
piṭikka 169
amaruka 175
amal, amali, amalikka 164
amali 165
amali, amalikka 166
amikka 267, 268, 2341
amiṭṭuka, amiṭṭuka 167
amukkan 185
amukkam, amukkal 169
amukkiram 168
amukku, amukkuka, amuṅ-

ṇuka 169
amuṭṭuka 167
amekka, ameyuka 161
ampatu 2826, 3918
ampa-ppaṭṭu 177
amparakka, amparappu 172
ampalam 173
ampikkuka 169
ampiṭi 179
ampu 178, 330
amma, amammam, ammān,
ammāman, ammāyi, am-
māvan, ammāvi 183
amma-kkallan, amma-kkaṭ-
ṭam 185
ammāna(m) 182
ammī 184
ammīṇṇi 181
ammūṭṭam 3596
ammūṇi, amūṇē, ammōn,
ammōman 183
ammuka 169
aya, ayakka, ayaccal, ayap-
pikka, ayappu, ayayuka 37
ayakan 36
ayapi, ayani 365
ayam 41, 188
ayarkka, ayarcca, ayarti,
ayarppu 39
ayaṅu 41
ayaṅuka 37
ayal 189
ayala, ayila 191
ayavu, ayavukāran 36
ayavu, ayekka 37
ayini 365
ayiri, ayiram 192, 341
ayira 191
ayiri, ayil 193
ayyan 196
ayyam 190, 920
ayyayō. ayya, ayyō 196
ayyavi 921
ara 229, 230
araku 199
arakkuka, araṇṇuka 212, 228
araṇṇu App. 8
aracan, aracam, aracu 201
aracu 202
araṇṇil 280
araṭṭuka 3605
arapa 204
aratta 206
arappu, aram, arayuka 228
ara-mana, arayan 201
arayal 202
aravam 2359
aravu 228, 2359
arasan 201
arasāl, arasu 202
arali 210
araṭṭuka 3605
ari 215
arikattu, arika-vaṅi, arikil,
ariku, ariṅ 222
arikka 212, 213, 214, 2360
arici 215

arippam, arima, ariya 221
arippu 213
arimpu 224
ariyuka 212, 219
ari vāṭ 212
arivi 226
aru 221, 222
arukuka, arutu, aruma 221
aruvu 217
aruvu, aruvuka 226
aruvu 222
aruḷ, aruḷuka 227
arekka 228
ara 322
ara, arayuka 320
aram 311
aral 312
ariyikka, ariyippu, ariyuka,
ariyikka, ariyippikka, ariyu
314
aru, arukka, aruti, aruppu,
arumpu 315
aruka 315, 1397
aru-nṇu 2485, 3729
arupatu 2485, 3918
aruvu 2485
arekka, areppikka, areppu
323
ariram 315
ar 235
ala 236, 240
alaku 237, 239
alakku, alakkuka 246
alaṅkōḷam 241
alaṇṇal, alaṇṇuka 240
alaṇṇuka, alaccal, alati,alap-
pu, alampal, alampu 236
alaṭṭuka 243
alappan, alappu 245
alampuka 236, 246
alayuka 236, 240
alar, alaruka, alarcca 247
alari 210, 247
alarcca, alaruka, alavan 245
alavu 239
alaṣaṇṇa, alaṣandram 242
alaṣal, alaṣal, alaṣuka, aluk-
ka, aluppu, aluval 236
alikka, aliccal, ali-ppuṇnu,
aliyikka, aliyuka, alivu 250
alukka, alukkuka, aluṇṇal,
alekkuka 240
alkiṭam 253
alla, allal 236
alla, allatē, allaykil 234
alli 256
alliyam 258
allu 235
ava 15
ava, avan, avar 1
avapam 263
avara, avarakka 264
avari 269
aval 266, 2391
aval 1
avikka 267
avikka, aviyuka 268, 2341

aviyal 268
 avil, avekka 2391
 avili 166
 avekka 15
 aṣatu 38
 aṣati, aṣattu pōka 39
 aṣu 341
 aṭ 292, 293
 aṭa 308
 aṭakka, aṭattam 295
 aṭakkar, aṭam 299
 aṭappu 306
 aṭayuka 296
 aṭarkka, aṭarcca 306
 aṭavan 245, 299
 aṭavan, aṭavu 295
 aṭambu 300
 aṭi 279, 301
 aṭikkuka 301
 aṭiccal, aṭiyuka 302
 aṭiyan 301, 2410
 aṭukkam, aṭukkuka 306
 aṭuṅku 2401
 aṭṭay-avi-pōka 293
 aṭṭan 2401
 aṭṭappu 308
 aṭṭuka 290
 aṭṭuvan 2401
 aṭakan, aṭaki, aṭakiya, aṭaku 274
 aṭayuka 277
 aṭaykkuka 282
 aṭarṭuka, aṭal, aṭaluka, aṭalca 276
 aṭi 277, 278, 279
 aṭikka, aṭiccal, aṭiyuka, aṭivu 277
 aṭiṇṇil 280
 aṭivu 281
 aṭu, aṭuku 286
 aṭuka 282
 aṭukuka, aṭukkuka 284
 aṭukkal, aṭukku, aṭuṅṅu 283
 aṭuttu, aṭuttuka, aṭuntuka 285
 aṭekka 277
 a 1, 332, 334
 aka, akuka, akum, akkam, akkikka, akkuka 333
 akati, akuli 337
 akoli 272
 akka 5149
 acci 334, 364
 aṇcuka 2456
 aṇṇali, aṇṇili 365
 aṭal, aṭikka, aṭuka, aṭtam, aṭṭu, aṭṭuka 347
 aṭalōṭakam 346
 aṭu, aṭṭakaran 5152
 aṭṭa 389
 aṇ 399
 aṇam 352, 408
 aṇam kiṭṭuka 353
 aṇi App. 10
 aṇikkaram, aṇi-pponnu 354
 aṇṭi 356
 aṇṭu 5153
 aṇma 399
 aṇali, aṇuli 357
 aṭtuka 396
 aṭtol, aṭtol 358
 aṇ 334
 aṇa 5161
 a-nāku 3634
 aṇuṇi 365
 aṇta 359
 aṇra 407
 aṇpa 6
 aṇpam 155, 340
 aṇpu 340
 aṇpetuka 7
 aṇm 333
 aṇa 5155
 aṇapaṅku 360
 aṇmini 365
 aṇpal 362
 ayan, ayi 334
 ayani, ayini 365
 ayiram App. 11
 ayka 363, 2456
 ar 371, 372, 5151
 ara 368
 arantal 208
 aral 375, 376, 380
 aravāram 367
 arācca, arācci 377
 ar-aṭikka, ar-aṭṭuka 374
 arāyka, aru 371
 araycci, ararcca, arācci 377
 aruka 368, 369
 aron 375
 arōmal 381
 arkkuka, arppikka, arppu 367
 arti 381
 aru 405, 2485, 5159
 aruka, arṭuka 404
 arṭam, arṭal, arṭuka 407
 al 382, 284
 ala 387
 alam 8, 384
 alattuka, alikka, alippu, aluka 386
 ali 384, 385
 ali-pparam 384
 avati 393
 ava-nāri 390
 avani 365
 aval 265, 394, 5370
 avalati 265
 avi 393
 avi iṭ- 392, 393
 avikka 394
 avini 365
 aviram 391
 av-eram 394
 aveli, avoli 272
 aṭ 399
 ali 400, 5158
 alippu 401
 aluka 401, 5157
 alvār, aṭa, aṭam, aṭi, aṭuka, aṭuvār, aṭe, aṭṭuka 396

araku 397
 ar 398
 arca 5157
 i 410
 ikana(m) 412
 ikaykkuka 411, 415, 3730
 ikal, ikaluka 413
 ikaṭuka 414
 ikukka 415
 ikkaṭṭu 524
 ikkari 2552
 ikkalikka 774
 ikkiṭṭam, ikkil 772
 ikkil 2274
 ikku 524
 iṇṇanē, iṇṇiṭa, iṇṇiṭe, iṇ-
 ṇinē, iṇṇu, iṇṇōṭṭu, icciri 410
 ica 470
 iccāl, iṇcālā 731
 iccāl 780
 iṇca 2607
 iṇci 429
 iṭa 434, 448
 iṭakka 432
 iṭaṇṇu 445
 iṭacal 443, 446
 iṭacci 450
 iṭaccil 443
 iṭantuka, iṭampal 437
 iṭam 434, 449
 iṭampuka 435, 437
 iṭayan 450
 iṭayikka 446
 iṭayuka 443
 iṭayṭu, iṭar 435
 iṭarcca, iṭaruka 437
 iṭala 436
 iṭaṣṣeri 450
 iṭi 438
 iṭi, iṭikka 443
 iṭika, iṭikka, iṭiccal, iṭippu, iṭivu 432
 iṭiṇṇil 441
 iṭiyarppam, iṭiyunni 439
 iṭikka, iṭuka, iṭukkuka 442
 iṭukki, iṭukku, iṭukkuka 444
 iṭukku, iṭukkuka, iṭuṇṇuka, iṭumpu 445
 iṭuppu 448
 iṭuvikka 442
 iṭekka 446
 iṭṭara 454
 iṭṭali, iṭṭali 455
 iṭṭil 445
 iṇa, iṇakkam, iṇakku, iṇak-
 kuka, iṇaṇṇati, iṇaṇṇan, iṇaṇṇu, iṇaṇṇuka, iṇayuka, iṇekka 457
 iṇar 456
 iṇta 458, 538
 iṭa, iṭaykkuka, iṭal 459
 iṭa, iṭu, iṭtaram, iṭtiri 410
 iṭti, iṭtiy-aṭ 460
 inam 531
 ini, iniyum, inna, innu 410

inikkuka, initu, inippam, inippu, inima, iniya, inivu, inutu, inuppam, innāṇkam, inpam 530
 innale 3758
 ippaṭi, ippuṇam, i-ppōl 410
 ippi 2535
 ima, imekka 2545
 imaruka 466
 imi 465
 immi, immiṇi 468
 iyakkam, iyakkuka, iyaṇ-
 ṇuka 469
 iyaṅku 421
 iyappu 471
 iyampuka 470
 iyayuka, iyaykkuka, iyaṇ-
 ruka, iyal, iyaluka 471
 ira 490, 822
 irakkuka 472
 iracal 489, 491
 iraṇṇi 496
 iratṭa, iratṭi, iratṭikka 474
 irappan, irappu, iravu 472
 irampal, irampuka 489
 iravu, irā 2552
 irāvuka 228
 irikka, irikkuka 480
 iriccal 479
 iriṭṭu 2552
 irippa 485
 irippu 480
 irimpakam 482
 irimpicci 836
 irimpu 486
 iriyuka 479
 iru 474
 iru, iruṭṭu, irunna 2552
 iruttam, irutti, iruttikka, iruttu, iruttuka 480
 iru-nṭu 474, 3729
 irupatu 474, 3918
 iruppa 485
 irumal 489
 irumpicci 836
 irumpu 486
 iruvār 474
 iruvi 487
 iruvil 483
 iruvēri, iruvēli 488
 iruṭ 482, 2552
 irular, irulka 2552
 iruṭ 483
 irekka, ireppu 489
 ira 521
 ira, irakali 528
 iraku 2591
 irakkam, irāṇṇuka 516
 irakkuka 514, 516
 iracci 529
 irāṇcuka 516
 irappu 514
 irampu, irayarṭam, iravāram 528
 irayuka 516, 866
 irava 866
 iravan, iravālar 519
 iravu 516
 irān 527
 iravu 517
 iruka 520, 522
 irukuka, irukkam, irukku, irukkuka 524
 irukkuka, iruppu 521
 iruṇṇu 525
 iruti 514
 irumānnu 526
 irumpu 864
 irekka 866
 irrikka, irru, irruva 522
 il 494
 ila, ilakku, ilacal 497
 ilakuka, ilaṅku 829
 ilaṇṇi 496
 ilanta 475
 ilavam, ilavu 495
 ilavuka 2693
 ilippa, iluppa 485
 ilumpi 838
 ilumpicci 836
 illa, illa, illayma 2559
 illan-nira 494, 3682
 illam 494
 illara-kkari, illara-kkari 498
 illi 2587
 iva, ivan, ivar, ivaṭ 410
 ivaram, ivaruka, ivarttuka 3730
 isa, isampuka 470
 isaṅku 421
 isayuka, isaykkuka 471
 isal 413, 471
 isāi 410
 ila, ila-nir 513
 ilakuka, ilakkam, ilakkikka, ilakkuka 509
 ilacal, ilappu, ilaykkuka 512
 ilappam, ilama 513, 856
 ilayavan 513
 ilavu 510
 ili, ilika, ilikka, iliccal, ilippu 511
 ili-nir 551
 iliyuka 502
 ilusan 512
 ilēkkuka 506, 510
 ira 506
 irakkam, irakkuka, iravu 501
 iracal, ira-jati 508
 irappu, iraykkuka, irukka, iru-vali 504
 irayuka 504, 505, 508
 iral, irika, irikka, irivu 502
 iruka 502, 505
 irukal, irukuka 503
 irukkam, iruṇṇuka 505
 irukkuka 504, 505
 irekka 504, 506
 i 410
 ikkil 544
 iṇṇa 2607
 icca 533
 iṇca, iṇṇa 2607
 iṭu 442
 iṭuka, iṭṭam, iṭṭuka 538
 inuka 539
 itta, intal, intu 2617
 Inuka 555
 imam 540
 impuka 2621
 iyal, iyampārā 536
 ir 542, 2625
 ir, i-raṇṭu 474
 iram, irikka 3690
 iral 546
 iruka 542, 2491, 2625
 irkkal, irkkil 544
 irkkuka, ircca, ircca-val, ir-
 val 542
 irppam, irman, irmam, iran, iram 3690
 ira, irikka, irippikka 553
 iru 514
 iru, iruka, irekka, irram 553
 irra, irran, irrikka 524
 irram, irru 555
 iluka 555
 il 544
 ila 551
 irikkuka 512
 iram 550
 iravan 549
 irkkuka 504
 u 557
 uka-maram 560
 ukayuka, ukaykkuka 563
 ukir 561
 ukkam, ukkal 564
 ukkalam 565
 ukkal App. 13
 ukkuka 559, 567, 667
 uṅku 729
 uṇṇu 4341
 uccāni, ucci 579
 uccu 581
 uṭa 587, 947
 uṭakku, uṭakkuka 585
 uṭaṇṇaṇ 961
 uṭan, uṭanma, uṭappam, uṭa-
 ma, uṭam-paṭi 945
 uṭama 593
 uṭampu 586, 947
 uṭam-peṭuka 945
 uṭaya, uṭayavan, uṭayatu 593
 uṭayuka 946
 uṭal, uṭalam 586
 uṭukka 587, 589
 uṭuttuka, uṭuppikka, uṭuppu 587
 uṭumpu 592
 uṭekka 946
 uṭṭam eṭukka 761
 unakkam, unakku, unakku-
 ka, unāṇṇika, unāṇṇuka 601
 unaruka, unarcca, unarttik-
 ka, unarttuka, unarvvu 603
 unal, unil 3701

uṇṭa 664
 uṇṭu, uṇma 697
 uṇṇi 600, 604, 3701
 uṇṇuka 600
 uta, utappu, utayuka 616
 utakuka 605, 609
 uttakam, utavi 609
 utaṭu 606
 utappi 607
 utaruka 613
 utaḷ 610, 611
 utaḷam 611
 uti 614, 741
 utikkuka, utippu 741
 utir 622
 utiruka, utirikka, utircca,
 utirmma 615
 utukku 564
 utekka 616
 uttiri 557
 unti 624
 untikka, untu, untuka 625
 unnam, unnikka, unnuka
 727
 upavi, upavikka 558
 uppalam 299, 2674
 uppi 630
 uppikka, uppu 2674
 uppila 627
 uma, umayuka 632
 umari 634
 umal 635
 umi 637
 umi, umikka, umiyuka, umi-
 gu, umiṅka 636
 umikkuka 2621
 umpar 557
 umma 2621
 ummaccu 642
 ummiṭṭam 632
 uyantuka 678
 uyaram, uyarecca, uyarttuka
 646
 uyaruṅka 646, 647
 uyicciḷ 686
 uyir, uyirikka, uyirppikka,
 uyirppu 645
 ura, ura-kallu, urattuka,
 urammuka, urayuka 665
 ura, urakka, urampuka,
 urammuka 648
 urakka, urattan, uram 649
 uraḷ 651
 uravu, uravu-kallu, urasaḷ,
 urasuka 665
 uri 648, 652, 653
 urikka, uriccal 652
 urippu 652, 717
 uriyan 654
 uriy-aṭuka, uriy-aṭṭam 648
 uriyuka 652, 665
 uru 657, 659
 urukuka, urukkam, urukku,
 urukkuka 661
 uruṇṇuka, urummuka 665
 uruṭṭan, uruṭṭu, uruṭṭuka,
 uruṇṭa 664

uruppam 656
 uruvam 657
 uruvu 657, 659
 uruvuka 663
 urusuka 665, 667
 uruḷ, uruḷa, uruḷi, uruḷuka,
 uruḷcca 664
 urekka 648, 665
 ura 720, 722, 723
 urakka 761
 urakkam, urakku, urakkuka,
 uraṇṇuka 707
 urakke, urappikka, urappu,
 urayuka 721
 uraccal 720
 urayuka, uravu 710
 urava, uravu 761
 uri 655, 708
 uriṇṇuka 709
 uru 711
 uruka 710, 721
 urukku 714
 uruṭi 721
 uruttuka 715
 uruppa 716
 uruppu 710, 717
 urumpal, urumpuka 718
 urumpu 864
 urekka 721, 761
 urra, urru 710
 urraḷ, urrikka, urru 761
 ula 2857
 ulakka 672
 ulakkam, ulaṇṇuka 1003
 ulakkuka 671
 ulaccal, ulayuka, ulavu 671,
 1003
 ulaṇṭu 673
 ulappam 996
 ulampuka 996, 998
 ularuka, ularkkuka, ularcca,
 ularuttuka 674
 ulasuka 1003
 ulaṭṭuka, ulavuka 2693
 ulukkuka, uluttuka, ulekku-
 ka 1003
 ullam 676
 uvakka 558, 559
 uvaṭṭuka 678
 uvappu, uvavi 558
 uvar, uvari 2674
 uṣir 645
 ul 697
 ul 701, 702
 ulappu, ulaykkuka, ulaṅka
 760
 ulayuka 1016, 2702
 ulavu 697
 uli 699
 uliyam 857
 uliyuka 1015, 1016
 ulu 700
 ulukka 703
 ulukkam, ulukkaḷ, ulukku
 2702
 ulukkuka 700, 2702
 uluppu 700, 703

ulumpu 700
 ulḷa, ulḷavan 697
 ulḷakam, ulḷam, ulḷu 698
 ulḷi 704, 705
 ura 684
 urakka, urappu 680
 urakku 681
 urantuka, urappu 678
 urappuka, urampuka 682
 urama 688
 ura-mān 694
 urayuka 680
 uraruka, uraru, uraruka,
 uralikka, uraluka, uralca
 2698
 urala, ura-vatil 683
 uraḷ-mān 694
 uravan, uravu 688
 uru 684, 5431
 uricciḷ 686
 uruṇṇa 685
 uruṇṇal 2698
 uruṇṇaḷ, uruvu 686
 uruyuka 686, 687
 uruka, urukuka, urutuka 688
 urunnu 690
 uruva 693
 urekka 678, 680

ukka 562
 ukkan, ukkam, ukku 729
 uccu, uccuka 733
 uccal, uccalu, uccal 731
 uḷa 738
 uḷ-aṭuka, uḷe 737
 uḷu 737, 2736
 uḷṭu, uḷṭuka, uḷṭukar, uḷ
 600
 utuka, uttu 741
 utta 756
 un 728
 unnaḷ, unnu, unnuka, unnu-
 kḷ 763
 uppu 728
 uram 746, 747
 urupuka 2621
 uraḷ 731
 ur 752
 uran, uraḷ 749
 uruka 652, 749, 750
 urkkuka 751
 urppu 654
 uraḷ, uru, uruka, urri eṭukka,
 urru, urruka 761
 uruka, urram 763
 uraḷ iṭuka, uru 755
 ura 756
 uran, uray iṭuka, uru 760
 uravu 759
 uran 758
 uram, uru 2736
 uraḷ 756
 uraḷ iṭuka 755
 uruyam 758
 urukkaran 2736

e 5151
 ekattuka, ekaram, ekaruka,
 ekarttuka 3730
 ekaruka 915
 ekiru 554
 ekka, ekkaḷ 770
 ekkaccakkam, ekkaccakku
 767
 ekkalikka, ekkilṭa, ekkil 772
 ekkalikkuka, ekkalippu 774
 ekkuka 765, 766, 774
 eṇṇaṇe, eṇṇanum, eṇṇu, eṇ-
 ṇum 5151
 eṇṇuka 774
 eccam, ecci, eccil 780
 eccu 807
 eṇcuka 780
 eṭa 434, 445, 448
 eṭam 434, 449
 eṭayan 450
 eṭayi 445
 eṭala 436
 eṭukka, eṭuppikka, eṭuppu
 851
 eṭṭi 782
 eṭṭu 784
 eṇ, eṇṇam, eṇṇikka, eṇṇuka
 793
 eṇuṇku 2315
 eṇṇa 854
 eṇ-puru 784, 3729
 eṇpatu 784, 3918
 eṇmar 784
 eṭir, eṭirikka, eṭirppu 795
 eṭtam, eṭtal, eṭtikka, eṭtu,
 eṭtuka 809
 eṭtira, eṭra, entu, ennu, en-
 num, ennekkum, eppuram,
 eppurum, e-ppol 5151
 eṭtuka, eṭtuvāḷi 797
 enaccal, enayuka 532
 ennuka 868
 eyil 807
 eytuka 809
 eyttu, eyyikka, eyyuka 805
 eyyan, eyyam-panni 2776
 erakkam 473
 eraccil, erappu, erampam
 489
 erattu 2419
 eri, erikka, ericcal, erippu
 811
 erikku 814
 erinṇi, erinṇi 496
 erintu 900
 erima 816
 eriyuka, erivu 811
 eru, erukuka 813
 erutu 815
 eruttam 2419
 eruntu 900
 eruma 816
 eruva 818, 819
 eruvu 811
 eri, erikka, eriyuka, erru,
 eruka 859
 erikka, erippu 861

ericciḷ 866
 erumpu 864
 el 829
 elakku 497
 eli 833, 834
 eluka 846
 eluṇku 839
 elumicca 836
 elumpu, eluvu, elpu, ellu
 839
 ella 829, 846
 ellam, ellavum, ellirum 844
 el, ellu, ell enna 854
 elanta, elunta 854A
 eli, elima 856
 elutu, eluppam 855, 856
 erini 850
 eril 848
 erili 849
 eru, eruka 851
 eru, eruku 852
 erutikka, erutuka, eruttan,
 eruttu 853
 eru-nṇuru 910, 3729
 erupatu 910, 3918
 eruma, erumpuka 851
 eruvu 910
 e 5151
 ekal 909
 ekuka 872, 909
 ekkam 878, 2804
 ekkal 2804
 ekku 765
 ekkuka, ecuka 899
 eṇṇal, eṇṇuka 2804
 eccu 880, 899
 eṭakam 882, 884
 eṭam 434
 eṭakutṭam 883
 eṭu 884
 eṇam 887
 eṇu 886, 887
 eṭam 889
 eṭalar, eṭil 890
 eṭu, eṇ 5151
 eṭtam 894, 916
 eṭtakkaḷ 870
 eṭtuka 894
 eṇam 918
 eṇtuka 870, 894
 eṇpikka, eṇpu 899
 eṇal, eṇaḷi, eṇaḷṭam, eṇaḷ-
 ruka, eṇaḷi 898
 eṇpakkam, eṇpal, eṇpaḷam,
 eṇpila 897
 eya 911
 eyuka 508
 er 2815
 eral 900
 eri 554, 901, 902, 904
 era, eruka, eram, erru, er-
 ruka, erikka 916
 eran 917
 eru 859, 917
 erpa 905
 el, eluka, elikka, elpaṭu, el-

pikka, elpeṭuka, elpeṭukka,
 elpeṭuttuka 905
 elatt-ari, elam 907
 elikka, elpikka 906
 eva, evam, evar, eval 5151
 eval, evalan 909
 evu, evuka 805
 evuka 899
 eṣani, eṣanikka 880
 eṣa 911
 eṣil 5156
 eṣu 910
 eṣuka 851
 ai, aiy-aṇcu, aiy-aṇṭu, aiy-
 ayiram, aivar 2826
 aiyavi 921
 aila 191
 aivanam 922
 okka 990
 okkaḷ 927
 okkiliyan 925
 okkil, okku 564
 okkuka 924, 926, 927, 990,
 3780
 occa 1036
 occam 939
 oṭa 594
 oṭappu 946
 oṭil 947, 948, 957
 oṭikka 946, 957
 oṭikkuka, oṭiyam 957
 oṭi-kkuru 950
 oṭicil, oṭiṣil 949
 oṭicil, oṭiyuka 946
 oṭu 966
 -oṭu 945
 oṭuka, oṭukkam, oṭuṇṇuka
 954
 oṭuku 947, 951
 oṭukkuka 952, 954
 oṭuvu 950, 954
 oṭṭam 958, 959
 oṭṭal 958, 1043
 oṭṭalar, oṭṭikka, oṭṭu 958
 oṭṭaram 963
 oṭṭi 956
 oṭṭiyam 957
 oṭṭuka 946, 958, 960
 oṭṭukku 951
 oṇṭu 697
 oṇṭya 968
 oṇma 697, 1016
 oṭappa 607
 oṭappuka 608
 oṭi 614
 otukkam, otukku, otukkuka,
 otuṇṇuka 973
 otta 924
 ottanam, ottal 1021
 ottasa 972
 ottuka 974
 onnalan, onn-aka, onnikka,
 onnu, onnuka 990
 oppanam, oppantam, oppam,
 opparam, oppati, oppayam,

oppāran, oppāri, oppārit-
tam, oppikka, oppu 924
oppuka App. 19
omatukka 678
omal 635
ompatu 1025, 3918
orappuka 648
oru, orukkuka, oruttan,
orutti, oruma, orumikka,
oruvan, oruvaḷ 990
orukkam, orukkuka 992
oruññuka 991, 992
orayuva 720
oruppu 1019
orū 956, 990
orū-ttāli 1020, 1023
orūtan, orūikka, orūtu, orū-
kāran 1022
orūal 1007
orūal, orūil 762
orūi 1020
orūikkuka 761
orūuka 761, 973
olayuka, olaṣal 1003
oli, olikka 996
olikka, olippu, oliyuka, olivu,
olu 999
oliyal 1005
oluñku 1002
olumpuka 998, 1003
olkuka, ollāti 1004
olla 1008
ollal, olla, ollatta, olluka
1006
olli, ollyal 1005
onvuka 924
oli, oljika, olikka, olippikka,
olivu 1015
oli, oljima, olivu 1016
olla, ollama 697
orikka, orippu, oriyuka, ori-
vu 1009, 1010
oriccal, orippikka 1009
orukal, orukuka, orukkuka
1010
orukkam, orukku 1010, 1011
oruñku, oruññuka 1011
oku 1027
okkānam, okkānikka 1029
okkuka 1071
oññal, oññuka 1033
occar App. 18
ocuka 1033
oṭa 1043, 1045
oṭa, oṭikka 1041
oṭam, oṭāyi, oṭi 1039
oṭu 1042
-oṭu 945
oṭuka 1041
oṭta 946
oṭtam, oṭti, oṭtuka 1041
oṭtikka 1042
oṇi 1046
oṭam 1047
oṭi 1049, 1050
oṭikka, oṭuka, oṭtu 1052

oṭimam 1050
oṭti 1027
o-nāy 1026
oṇtu 1053
oṇi 558
ōppam, ōppu App. 19
ōppuka 1033
ōmana, ōmanikka, ōmpuka
1056
ōmam 1054
ōmal 1055, 1056
ōyuka, ōyvu 1057
ōr 990, 2674
ōra 1030
ōram 1060
ōri 1061
ōruvu 1059
ōronnu, ōrō. ōrōnnu, ōrōrō
990
ōrka, ōrkkal, ōrcca, ōrpik-
kuka, ōrppu, ōrmikkuka,
ōrmma 1059
ōla 999, 1070
ōlam 996, 1069
ōli 996, 999
ōluka 999, 5367
ōlōkkam, ōlōkku 2857
ōlōlan, ōlōlam 1069
ōvi 558
ōvu 1027
ōśa 1036
ōḷi 760
ōṭuka 1010
kakka 1423
kakkata 1076
kakkikka 1079
kakkuka 1079, 1372
kaññal, kaññuka 1278
kacca App. 20
kaccān 1094
kacci 1088
kaccu 1098
kañcal 1088
kaññi 1107
kaṭa 1109, 1141, 1142
kaṭakam App. 21
kaṭakka 1109
kaṭaccal, kaṭaccil 1141
kaṭacci 1123, 1535
kaṭaccilu 1135
kaṭattu, kaṭattuka 1109
kaṭan 1113
kaṭanta, kaṭantal, kaṭannal
1117
kaṭappu 1109, 1113
kaṭappukkāran, kaṭam, kaṭa-
ma 1113
kaṭamān 1114
kaṭampa 1109
kaṭampan 1115
kaṭampu 1116
kaṭayuka 1135, 1141
kaṭal 1118
kaṭala 1120
kaṭalāti 1119
kaṭavātil 5370
kaṭavu, kaṭaśi, kaṭāyi, kaṭa-
vuka 1109
kaṭali 1121
kaṭa 1123
kaṭāram App. 22
kaṭi 1124, 1125
kaṭika 1130
kaṭikka 1124
kaṭi-ñān, kaṭi-ñānam 1133
kaṭiññil 1136
kaṭimpu 1138
kaṭiyuka 1124, 1125
kaṭi-vāru, kaṭivaḷam 1133
kaṭu, kaṭukaṭuppu, kaṭukam,
kaṭukuka, kaṭukka 1135
kaṭuku 1137
kaṭukka, kaṭu-kkāyi 1134
kaṭukkan 1138
kaṭunnal 1117
kaṭuppam, kaṭuppu, kaṭuma
1135
kaṭumpilla 1136
kaṭuvan 1140
kaṭta, kaṭti 1148
kaṭṭayan 1151
kaṭṭala, kaṭṭila, kaṭṭila 1146
kaṭṭayam, kaṭṭayma 1157
kaṭṭikkāran, kaṭṭiyam 1144
kaṭṭil 1145
kaṭṭu 1147
kaṇ 1159, 1160
kaṇa 1166, 1167, 1168
kaṇakkal 1160, 1166
kaṇakkai 1160
kaṇaṅkal, kaṇaṅkai 1160,
1166
kaṇayam 1166
kaṇavan 1173
kaṇavā 1163
kaṇavīram 1164
kaṇavu 1160
kaṇi, kaṇikka 1183
kaṇicci 1166
kaṇippu, kaṇu 1160
kaṇkotti 1169
kaṇta, kaṇtal 1171
kaṇtan 1173
kaṇti 1148, 1176
kaṇṇata, kaṇṇāti 1182
kaṇṇi 1183, 1185
kaṇ nīr, kaṇṇu 1159
kaṇṇu, kaṇṇu 1160
kaṭaku, kaṭavu 1187
kaṭam, kaṭarppu 1186
kaṭampa 2087
kaṭaykkuka 1186, 1188
kaṭaruka 1189
kaṭir 1193, 1194, 1195
kaṭiram, kaṭiravan, kaṭirmma
1193
kaṭirka 1193, 1194
kaṭirppu 1194
kattal, kattikka, kattuka
1207
katti 1204
kadartu 1188
kanakka, kanam 1404

kanappu 1405
kanal, kanaluka, kaniyuka
1406
kaṇāvu, kaṇavuka, kaṇavik-
kuka 1407
kani, kanikaram, kanikkuka,
kaniyuka, kanivu 1408
kanekka 1405, 1406, 1409
kanepu 1409
kaṇṭāyam, kaṇṭāyam 1209
kantu 1210
kannaṭam 1284
kannam 1412, 1413
kannal 1414
kannān 1402
kannu 1411
kannuka 1410
kappam 1218
kappal 1219
kappi 1220
kappu 1249, 1325
kappuka 1221, 1222
kaḷaḷam, kaḷaḷikka 1222
kaṇarka, kaṇarppu 1231
kaṇikka, kaṇiṇṇuka, kaṇiṇṇi-
tuka, kaṇuttuka 1335
kaṇiccal, kaṇiyuka 1221
kaṇuku, kaṇuñṇu 1233
kaṇukkam 1248
kaṇpa 1240, 1244
kaṇpam, kaṇ-ari, kaṇpu
1242
kaṇpi 1241
kaṇmaṭṭam, kaṇmiṭṭam
1236
kaṇmaḷ(u) 1245
kaṇmuka 1221, 1222, 1246
kaya 1093
kayakka 1089, 1459
kayakkuka 1087
kayaccal, kayampam 1089
kayam 1250, 1251
kayarkka, kayarppu 1089
kayaru 1254
kayaṇuka, kayaṇṇam, kayaṇ-
ruka 1255
kayal 1252, 1254, 1353
kayavan 1250
kayivu 1357
kayyan 1250, 1252
kayyal, kayyi, kayyu 2023
kayvil 1257
kayy-oppu 924
kara 1293, 1294
karakkuka 1292
karacil 1291
karaṭi 1263
karaṭu 1265, 1280
karaṇa 1266
karaṇṭa 1269
karaṇṭi 1267
karaṇṭuka 1268
karappan 1272
karappu 1258
karayan 1293
karayuka 1291
karal 1293

karal 1274
karala 1275
karaluka 1291, 1474
karalca 1291
kari 1285, 1290
kari, karikka, karikkal 1278
karikku 1265, 1281
kariññali 1282
karipp-atti, karimpu 1288
karippu, karimpu, karima,
kariyuka 1278
kari-matal, kari-mul 1265
karivi 1285, 1290
karivu, kariṣal, karu 1278
kariḷ 1274
karu 1279, 1280, 1287,
1290
karukarukka 1265, 1466
karukkal, karukkuka 1278
karukku 1265
karukku-pani 1280
karutal, karutuka 1283
karuttan, karuttu 1283, 1287
karuntala 1279
karuma 1265, 1278, 1287
karuman, karumana 1287
karumaram 1282
karuvi 1285, 1290
karuḷ 1274
kara 1385, 1395
karakka, karaṇa 1385
karaṇṇuka 1387
karampuka 1390
karavu 1385, 1396
kari 1391
karu 1265, 1287, 1395
karuka 1397
karukarukka 1396
karukar 1386, 1396
karukka 1395, 1396
karuppu 1265, 1395
karumpuka 1390
karra 1400, 1411
karraṇar 1297
karu 1385
kal 1298
kala 1297, 1312, 1313
kalakkam, kalakku, kalak-
kuka, kalaññal, kalaññuka,
kalacuka 1303
kalañ-kompu 1312
kalappa 1304
kalappu 1299
kalam 1305
kalampal, kalampu, kalam-
puka, kalaṣal, kalāpam
1303
kalayikka, kalayuka 1311
kalaruka, kalarcca, kalarppu,
kalaval 1299
kalikka 1478
kaluñku 1309
kalikka 1297
kalla, kallan, kallu 1298
kalluka 1319
kava, kavaṭta 1325
kavaṭi 1321, 1325
kavan, kavana 1322
kavaṭi 1323
kavanam, kavanikka 1328
kavar 1325, 1334
kavarām, kavarikkuka 1325
kavarām, kavari 1327
kavaruka, kavarcca 1326
kavaṇa 1330
kavaru 1329
kavala 1325, 1328
kavalikkuka 1328
kavalam, kavajuka 1222
kaviccil, kaviyan, kaviyuka
1221
kavina 1322
kaviñi 1323
kaviḷ 1337
kaviṇṇuka, kaviṇṇuka 1335
kavunṇu 1233
kavekka 1325
kavva 1328
kaṣakaṣa, kaṣakka 1249
kaṣakka 1087
kaṣavan 1250
kaṣukuṣu 1638
kaṣaṇṇuka 1087
kaḷ 1374
kala, kalayuka 1373
kalakala 1302
kalañciyam 1375
kaḷam 1376
kaḷar 1359
kaḷari 1376
kaḷavan, kaḷavu 1372
kaḷavu 1377
kaḷi 1374, 1378
kaḷikka, kaḷippu, kaḷimpam,
kaḷiru 1374
kaḷi-ppakku 1378
kaḷi-mannu 1381
kaḷimpu 1586
kaḷiy-aṭakka 1378
kaḷiy-aṭaykka 1380
kaḷikkuka, kaḷattaram, kaḷ-
latti, kaḷlan, kaḷlam 1372
kaḷli 1372, 1376, 1383
kaḷlu 1374
kaḷa 1370
kaḷakam 1345
kaḷacci, kaḷaṇci 1347
kaḷaṇcu, kaḷaṇṇu 1348
kaḷani 1355
kaḷam 1251
kaḷampu 1491
kaḷarri 1347
kaḷaruka 1349, 1350
kaḷal 1351, 1352
kaḷala 1350
kaḷaluka 1349
kaḷi 1359, 1370
kaḷikka 1349, 1356
kaḷiccal, kaḷippu 1356
kaḷiyuka 1349, 1356, 1357
kaḷu, kaḷuku 1361, 1362
kaḷukan 1362
kaḷukuka 1369
kaḷuñṇu 1233

kurukku 1791
 kuruṭan, kuruṭi, kuruṭicci,
 kuruṭu 1787
 kuruṭṭuka 1852
 kuruti 1788
 kurutti 1779
 kuruttu 1791
 kurunnu 1789, 1791
 kuruppu 1780, 1791
 kurumpa 1791, 1792
 kuruvi 1793
 kuruḷ 1794
 kurekka 1796
 kurkku 1852
 kuṛa, kuṛaccal 1851
 kuṛaku 1840
 kuṛaṭu 1842
 kuṛaṭṭa 2069
 kuṛaya, kuṛayuka, kuṛaḷ 1851
 kuṛavan 1844
 kuṛavu 1840, 1851
 kuṛaḷa 1846
 kuṛalan 1851
 kuṛi, kuṛikka, kuṛippu 1847
 kuṛicci 1844, 1847, 1848
 kuṛicciyan 1844
 kuṛiṇṇi 1849, 2170
 kuṛiyatu, kuṛuka, kuṛukkan,
 kuṛukku, kuṛukkuka 1851
 kuṛu 1851, 1864
 kuṛukurukka, kuṛukkuka,
 kuṛuṇṇuka, kuṛuṭṭuka
 1852
 kuṛuṇṇi 1710
 kuṛutu, kuṛu nari, kuṛup-
 pam 1851
 kuṛuppu 1844
 kuṛumpān 1844, 1856
 kuṛumpu 1851, 1856
 kuṛumuka 1852, 1923
 kuṛuva 1858
 kuṛuḷ 1794
 kuṛekka 1851, 1859
 kuṛe, kuṛam, kuṛi 1851
 kula 1810, 1812, 2132
 kulayuka, kulavu 1806
 kulakula 1811
 kulavuka 1804
 kulukka 1805
 kulukkam, kulukku, kuluk-
 kuka, kulunṇuka 1806
 kulekka 1806, 1810, 1812
 kuva 1816
 kuvatu 2049
 kuvaḷa 1894, 2106, 2143
 kuvika, kuvikka 1741
 kuṣalikka, kuṣukusukka 1638
 kuṣavan, kuṣavi 1762
 kuṣumpal, kuṣumpu 1822
 kuṣam 1828
 kuṣampu 1829
 kuṣaruka 1831
 kuṣavi 1830
 kuṣi, kuṣikka 1832
 kuṣiṛ, kuṣiṛuka, kuṣiṛppikka,
 kuṣiṛppu, kuṣirma, kuṣu-
 kuṣu, kuṣunṇam, kuṣiṛ

kūśal 1876
 kūlan 1839
 kūlam 1916
 kūli 1918
 kūṛ, kūṛa 1822
 kūṛ, kūṛam 1911
 kecca App. 31
 keṇcuka 1515, 1939
 keṭu 1109
 keṭu, keṭuka, keṭukka, keṭu-
 ti, keṭumpikka, keṭumpu,
 keṭṭa 1942
 keṭṭakam, keṭṭikka, keṭṭu,
 keṭṭuka 1147
 kepi, kenikka 1183
 keṇippu 1946
 keṇṭa 1148, 1947
 kenni 1989
 kempu 1931
 keṇukka, keṇuvu 1596
 kelpar, kelpu 1570
 keṭan, keṭu 1942
 kepi 1998
 kēmam 2003
 keḷi, keḷikka, keḷipikka, keḷi-
 2017
 kai 2023
 kai-kkūli 1905
 kaikka, kaippu 1249
 kaita 2026
 kaita-cakka 2275
 kokka, kokkara 2032
 kokkan 2125
 kokkikka, kokkuka 2031
 kokku 2031, 2034, 2125
 koṇka, koṇkacci, koṇkicci
 2038
 koṇṇan, koṇṇu 2037
 koṇṇā 1645
 kocca 2125
 koccan, kocci, koccu, koṇ-
 cam 2041
 koṇcan 2044
 koṇcal, koṇcuka, koṇṇa, koṇ-
 ṇan, koṇṇuka 2043
 koṇcu 1639, 2044
 koṇṇu 2041
 koṭaku 1649
 koṭanna 2046
 koṭi 2049, 2050
 koṭiṇṇa 2051
 koṭiyan 2055
 koṭil 2052
 koṭu, koṭuṅkai 2055
 koṭukka 2053, 2063, 2064
 koṭuṅ-kai, koṭu-val 2054
 koṭuppam, koṭumā 2055
 koṭupikka 2053
 koṭu-veṛi, koṭu-veḷi 2057
 koṭṭa 2060, 2069
 koṭṭanam 2063
 koṭṭi 2061, 2063
 koṭṭil 2058
 koṭṭiḷi 2062
 koṭṭu 2049, 2063
 koṭṭuka 2063, 2064, 2065
 koṭṭa 2081

koṭṭal 2078
 koṭ-ṭuka 2151
 koṭṭi 2079, 2151
 koṭampa 2087
 koti, kotikka, kotiyān 2084
 kotu, kotuku 2086
 kotumpil, kotumpu 2087
 kotta 2094
 kottalam 2090
 kotti, kottuka 2091
 kottu 2091, 2092
 kottalam 2090
 konna 2175
 konni 1989
 koppam 2103
 koppara 2104, 2105
 koppu 2111
 koppul 2106
 koppulikka 2107
 kompan, kompikka, kompu
 2115
 komma 2117
 koyil, koyka, koyttu, koyyal
 2119
 kora 2122
 koṛi 2165
 koṛikka 2164
 koṛṇan, koṛṇi 2170
 koṛṇam, koṛṇavan 2169
 koṛṇu 2171
 kolu 2151
 kollan 2133
 kolli 2132, 2137, 2139
 kollikka, kolluka 2132
 kovitu 1977
 koḷakam 1827
 koḷuttu, koḷuttuka, koḷḷa
 2151
 koḷuttuka, koḷḷi 2158
 koḷka, koḷikka 2151, 2152
 koḷḷu 2153
 koḷi 2144
 koḷikka 1825, 2144
 koḷiṇṇil 2145
 koḷiyuka 1825
 koṛu 2146, 2147
 koṛukka, koṛuppu 2146
 koṛuntu, koṛunnu 2149
 kō 2177
 kōkka, kōccil 2176
 kōṅku 2185
 kōccal, kōccuka 2187
 kōṭa 2203
 kōṭaṅki 2206
 kōṭali, kōṭali App. 32
 kōṭi 2054, 2198
 kōṭu 2049, 2054, 2207
 kōṭuka 2054, 2056
 kōṭṭa 2207, 2208
 kōṭṭam 2054, 2056
 kōṭṭal, kōṭṭuka 2054
 kōṭṭavi 2172
 kōṭṭi 2205, 2206
 kōṇ, kōṇuka 2209
 kōṇam 2209, App. 34
 kōṇi 2209, App. 33
 kōṇaṇṭam 2213

kōṭu, kōṭuka 2148
 kōṇ, kōṇma 2177
 kōppu 2176, 2219
 kōṇmaṭṭi 2220
 kōṇmān 2177
 kōṇmālam, kōṇmāḷi 2222
 kōmpu 2176, 2224
 kōyil, kōyilakam, kōyma
 2177
 kōṛa 2235
 kōṛal, kōṛika, kōṛu-vala 2231
 kōṛuka 2231, 2233
 kōṛkka, kōṛmpal, kōṛva
 2176
 kōṛa 2255
 kōṛu, kōṛuka 2232, 2257
 kōḷ 2237
 kōḷam 2238, 2240
 kōḷan, kōḷa-mīn, kōḷi 2241
 kōḷuka 2243
 kōva 2176, 2247
 kōvanam App. 34
 kōvil 2177
 kōḷ 2151, 2152
 kōḷi 2254
 kōṛa 2204, 2250
 kōṇi 2248
 kauṇpi 1323
 kau-muḷ 1365
 kaur 1334
 kavvuka 1222

gaḍu 1109
 guḷuḷu 1837
 guḷiḷi 2206
 guḷi 1338

cakati 2266
 cakari 1254
 cakka 2275, 2276
 cakki 2830
 cakkiliyan, cakkilicci 2272
 caṅku 2282
 caṭa App. 35
 caṭa-caṭa 2296
 caṭattuka 2838
 caṭekka 2301
 caṭṭa 2310, 2838
 caṭṭacci, caṭṭan 2838
 caṭṭam 2304, 2305
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2837, 2838
 caṭṭukam 2309
 caṭṭuvam 2303, 2309
 caṇṭa 2318
 caṇṭi, caṇṭu 2317
 caṇṇa 2320
 cata 3016
 cata, catayuka, catukku, ca-
 tukkuka, catuṇṇuka 2322
 cati, catikka 2323
 catir 2324
 catuppu 2326
 caturam 2327
 catekka 2322
 catta 2426

cana, canaccam, canekka
 2592
 cantam 2328
 cappaṭa 2331
 cappaiṭṭa 2337
 cappu 2673
 cappuka 2334
 camayam, camayikka, cama-
 yuka, camekka 2342
 campa 2348
 campakam 2321
 campam 2344
 campā 2346
 campu 2332
 cammaṭṭi-kūṭam 2349
 cammaṇam 2350
 cara-kkallu, caral 2354
 carakku 2353
 caraṭu 2356
 cariku 2361
 carikka, cariccal, carippikka,
 cariyuka, carivu, carukka
 2360
 caru 2360, 2361
 calacala 2366
 calikka, calippu 2371
 calikka, calṭa 2370
 callaṭam 2379
 calla-ppetti 2787
 callam 2380, 2787
 calli 2381, 2382
 cava, cavaccal 2334
 cavaṭi 2385, 2387
 cavaṭi 2343
 cavar, cavarikka 2386
 cavar, cavaru, cavar-ila 2395
 cavala 2392
 cavali 2394
 cavali 2393
 caviṭṭikka, caviṭṭu, caviṭṭuka
 2387
 cavekka 2334
 cavvu 2400
 cali 2409, 2412
 calikka 2406, 2407
 caluṇṇuka 2407
 calumpu 2412
 calla 2412
 callakkan, callattam 2414
 callu 2414, 2415
 calluka 2413
 cāka, cakku 2426
 cakki, cakkīyār, cakyaṛ 2432
 cāccal 2456
 cāṭa 2392, 2442
 cāṭikka, cāṭṭam 2440
 cāṭuka, cāṭṭu 2439, 2440
 cāṭṭa 2443
 cāṭṭuka 2439
 cāṇ 2444
 cāṇan 2446
 cāṇṭu 2447
 cāṇṭuka 2439
 cāṇṭu 2448
 cāṇṇan 2446
 cāppa 2452
 cāmpal, cāmpuka 2453

cāmpu 2433
 cāy, cāyam, cāyal 2457
 cāyal, cāyippu, cāyka, cāy-
 ka, cāyvu 2456
 cāra, cāral, cārikka, cāruka,
 cācca, cārttikka, cārttu,
 cārttuka, cārnnavar 2460
 cāraṇa 2462
 cāral, cāruka, cāṛṇal, cāṛṇu
 maṇa 2482
 cāru 2484
 cāṛruka 2482, 2486
 cāl 2471
 cāla 2470
 cāliyan 2475
 cāval 2818
 cāvi 2392
 cāvu 2426
 cāla-mīn 2479
 cālika 2477
 cāṇi 2392
 cikayuka 1564
 cikkanē 2499
 cikkarukki, cikkarukkuka
 2497
 cikkinī 2495
 cikku 2498
 cikku 1564, 2497
 cikku-ennu 2499
 ciṇṇan, ciṇṇa-ppaṇam, ciṇ-
 ṇa-vāṇa 2501
 ciṇa App. 35
 ciṇar 1546, 2524
 ciṇarikka, ciṇaruka 1546
 cinakku, cinampu 2594
 cital, citāl 1548
 cina 2592, 2717
 cinakkuka 2521
 cinahṇuka 1600, 2520, 2521
 cinam, cinikka, cinippikka,
 cinippu 1600
 cinekka 2592
 cintu 2530
 cintuka, cinnikka, cinnuka
 1546
 cinna, cinnan 2594
 cinnikka 1547
 cippam 2534
 cippi 2535
 cippu 2331
 cima 2545
 cimaṇci 2595
 cimiṭṭan, cimiṭṭu 2543
 cimili 2541
 cimiṇ 2542
 cimpu 2546
 cimpuka, cimmuka 2545
 cira, cirakuka, cirantuka,
 cirampan, cirayan, cirava
 1564
 ciraṇṇu 1560
 ciraṭṭa, ciraṭṭi 2550
 ciri 1591
 ciri, cirikka 1562
 cirekka, cireppu 1564
 ciṛa 1591, 1980
 ciṛaku 2591

ciṛakka 2589
 ciṛaku 2710
 ciṛi 1591
 ciṛṇal, ciṛu 1594
 cil 1577
 cila 1571, 1574, 2571
 cilanni 2562, 2563
 cilappu, cilampu, cilampuka
 1574
 cilampam, cilampi 2564
 cilukan, ciluku 2567
 cilukku 2568
 cilekka, cileppu 1574
 cilla 2587
 cillaṇa, cillanān 2574
 cilli-kkuttu 2575
 cillu 1577
 cilvanam 2574
 civiṇṇi 2579
 cil 2638
 ciḷikka 2585
 ciḷ-viṭu 2588
 ciḷuka 1588
 ci 1606, 2603
 cika 1606, 1610, 2600,
 2601
 cikka, cikku, ciccal 1606
 cikka-kkayī 2607
 ciṭa 2612
 ciṭu 2588
 ciṇṭuka 2540, 2545
 ciṭṭa 2616
 ciṭṭu 2491
 ciṇi 2641
 ciṇṭu 1547
 ciṇṭuka 1547, 1610, 2491,
 2618
 cippi 1610
 cippu 2622
 ciṇpal, ciṇpuka 2545
 ciya-kkayī 2607
 ciyal 1606
 ciṛ, ciṛkka, ciṛppikka 2624
 ciṛ 1617
 ciṛppu 1610, 2622
 ciṛikka, ciṛuka, ciṛṇam, ciṛṇu
 2639
 ciṛu 2624
 ciṛṇa 2618, 2639
 ciṛa 2629, 2632
 ciṛal 2637
 ciṛiṭu 2588
 ciṛuka 2600
 ciḷ 1622, 2638
 cūkku, cūkkuka, cūṇṇuka
 2687
 cuṭar, cuṭala, cuṭuka, cuṭu-
 vikka 2654
 cuṭṭi 2656, 2657
 cuṭṭu 2657, 2658
 cuṇa, cuṇaṇṇu, cuṇekka
 2659
 cuṇṭa 2665
 cuṇṭan, cuṇṭu 2664
 cuṇṭan-viral 2658
 cuṇṭu-viḷu 2663
 cuṇṭ-eli 2661

cuppi 2666
 cutti, cuttika 2668
 cuna, cunekka 2717
 cuma 1964, 2677
 cumakka, cumatala, cumat-
 tuka 2677
 cumatu 2677, 2695
 cumar 1975
 cumal 2696
 cumekka 1964
 cumma 2678
 cummal, cummaṭu, cum-
 muka 2677
 cura 2690, 2883
 curakuka, curantuka 1564
 curakka, curattuka 2883
 curannal 1962, 2883
 curam 2683
 curi 2685
 curiyal 2684, 2691
 curukuka 2853
 curukku, curuk-
 kuka, curuṇṇuka 2687
 curuṭtu, curuṭtuka, curuḷ,
 curuḷuka 2684
 cuṛa, curappu, cuṛayuka,
 cuṛekka, cuṛṛam, cuṛru,
 cuṛruka 2715
 cuṛa 2710
 cuṛukkan, cuṛukku, cuṛu-
 cuṛuppu 2713
 cuva 2396
 cuvakka, cuvappu 1931
 cuvaṭu, cuvaṭtuka 2695
 cuvannal 2697
 cuvar 1975
 cuvekkā 2396
 cuḷa 2704
 cuḷikka, cuḷiccuḷu, cuḷippu,
 cuḷiyuka, cuḷivu 2700
 cuḷukku 2700, 2702
 cuḷukkuka, cuḷuṇṇuka 2702
 cuḷuculukka, cuḷuculṣ 2699
 cuḷla 2709
 cuḷal 2706
 cuḷi 2706, 2707
 cuṛarcca, cuṛaruka 2738
 cuṛarri, cuṛarikkā, cuṛarru,
 cuṛaruka, cuṛal, cuṛali,
 cuṛaluka, cuṛalca, cuṛi,
 cuṛikka, cuṛippu, cuṛiyuka,
 cuṛivu 2698
 cuṭal, cuṭikka, cuṭuka, cuṭ-
 ṭuka 2721
 cuṭu, cuṭṭa 2654
 cuṭṭu 2654, 2721, 2723
 cuṭṭa 3379
 cuṭṭal 2658, 3379
 cuṭṭuka 2658, 3380
 cuṭtu 2724
 cū 2725, 2726
 cūal 2727
 cūruka 2645
 cūl 2599, 2733
 cūluka 2734
 cūla 2709, 2739, 2741
 cūlacci, cūlan 2741

cūlal, cūluka 2687
 cūli 2740
 cūṭ 2738
 cūṭa, cūṭavē, cūṭi, cūṭuka
 2698
 cūṭika 2737
 ce- 1931
 cekari 1254
 cekitu 1977
 cekila 1989
 cekkal, cekki-ppu, ceṇṇuka
 1931
 ceṇṇarinir 1307
 cecca 1931, 2754
 cecci-ppu 1931
 ceta App. 35
 ceti 1941, 2760
 cetikka 2760
 cetippu 2757
 ceṇṇa 2767
 ceṇṇu 2766
 cetāl 1548
 cetukkikka, cetukku 2769
 cetumpal, cetumpu, cettal
 2768
 cetta 2770
 cettal, cettu, cettuka 1953
 cetti-ppu, cen-nayī 1931
 cennam, cenni 1989
 ceppi 1977, 1989
 ceppu 2272
 ceppuka 1955
 cem-, cemakkuva, cemappu,
 cempikka, cemma 1931
 cempakam 2321
 cempu 2775
 cemmu, cemme 2747
 ceyal, ceyka, ceyti, ceyyikka
 1957
 ceyi 1958
 cerannal 1962
 cerippu 1963
 ceru 1961
 cerutuka 2778
 cerunnal 1962
 ceriyuka, cerukkuka 1980
 ceru, cerukuka, cerukkan,
 cerukki, ceruppam, ceru-
 ma, ceruman, cerumi, cer-
 ru 1594
 ceṛra 2770
 celavan, celavi, celavu, celut-
 tuka, celka, cellikka 2781
 celucela 2784
 cellam 2786, 2787
 celluka 2855
 cevi, cevikka, ceviṭan, ceviṭi,
 ceviṭu, cevi-ppi, ceviyan
 1977
 cevva 1931, 2747
 cevva 2747
 celi, cella 2412
 cellukka, cella 1989
 cellu 2792
 cerikka, cerippu, ceru 2789
 cēkal, cēkuka, cēkka, cēkku,
 cēkkuka 1990

cēti 2806
 cēn 2807
 cēna 2022
 cēmpa, cēmpu 2004
 cēya 1931
 cēyal 1990
 cēr 2005
 cēra 2011
 cēra, cērikka, cēruka, cēru-
 mānam, cērkka, cērcca,
 cērppikka, cērppu, cērvva
 2814
 cēraṭṭa 2797
 cēri 1254, 2007
 cēru 2020
 cēruka 2019
 cēval 2818
 cēvala 2813
 cēla 1989
 cōkkan, cōkki 2830
 cōkkam 2829
 cōṇku 2687, 2829
 cōṭi 3296
 cōṭṭa 2839
 cōṭṭa-cēṇ 2834
 cōṭṭikka, cōṭṭu, cōṭṭuka
 2836
 cōṭṭa 2843, 2864
 cōṭṭi-kai 2838
 cōna, cōnekka 1931
 coriccal, coriyikka, coriyuka
 2883
 corukuka 2778, 2853
 corukku, corukkuka 2853
 corunnal 1962, 2883
 coṛi, coriccuḷu, coriyuka,
 corukuka 2865
 coṛṭa 2864
 col, collikka, colluka 2855
 covva 1931
 covvu 2747
 coḷḷu 2864
 cōku 2870
 cōṭu 2677, 2695
 cōppu 1931
 cōra, cōri, cōrkka, cōrcca
 2883
 cōruka 2883, 2884
 cōru 2897
 cōla 2891
 cōlam 2896

jaṭa App. 35
 juṭṭu 2655

ṇaṇṇal 5154
 ṇaṇṇuka, ṇaṇukkuka, ṇa-
 ṇuṇṇuka 2927
 ṇaṇṇu 2901
 ṇamunṇuka, ṇamuṇṇuka
 2926
 ṇarakkam, ṇaraṇṇuka 2904
 ṇarampu 2903
 ṇalukka, ṇaluṇṇuka, ṇalu-
 pam, ṇaluppu 2905
 ṇaṇṇana 2909
 ṇaṇṇal 5154

ṇaṇṇuḷ, ṇaṇṇuḷ 2906
 ṇaṇ 2908
 ṇaṇal 2909
 ṇaṇ 5160
 ṇaṇnu 2920
 ṇayaru, ṇayiru 2910
 ṇāra 2911
 ṇāral 2917
 ṇāru 2910, 2919
 ṇālam 2913
 ṇāli, ṇāluka 2912
 ṇāval 2914
 ṇāral 2915
 ṇēkkuka, ṇēṇṇuka 2927
 ṇēṭa, ṇēṭuka 2936
 ṇēṭṭi, ṇēṭṭu 2925
 ṇeravu 2903
 ṇeri, ṇerippu 2929
 ṇerikka, ṇerical, ṇeriyuka,
 ṇerukkam, ṇerukkuka, ṇe-
 ruṇṇuka 2927
 ṇeruṇṇuḷ 2928
 ṇēri 2934, 2935
 ṇeriyuka 2935
 ṇēviṇṇuka 2926
 ṇējikka, ṇējiyuka, ṇējivu
 2933
 ṇēllu 2932
 ṇēṇṇōl 2907
 ṇēṭṭam, ṇēṭṭuka 2912
 ṇēral 2917
 ṇēṛram, ṇēṛruka, ṇēṛuka
 2912
 ṇōṭi, ṇōṭṭa 2936
 ṇōḷa 2937

ṭaṇkam 2940
 ṭamānam 2949

ḍhamānam 2949

taka 3016
 takaṭu 2995
 taka taka 2997
 tak-appan 3005
 takara 3003
 takaran 3000
 takaram 3001, 3002
 takaruka, takarkka, takarcca,
 takarppu 2999
 takiṭa, takitu 2995
 taku, takkam, takkavan 3005
 takka 3005, 3012
 takkaḷi 3009
 takkiṭi App. 41, App. 42
 takkuka 3014, 3089
 taṇka, taṇkacci 3015
 taṇkam 3013
 taṇṇal, taṇṇikka, taṇṇuka
 3014
 taṇṇal 3162
 taca 3016
 taṇcam, taṇcu 3005
 taṇcam, taṇcuka 3014
 taṭa 3020

taṭa, taṭa-kūṭuka, taṭaṇṇal,
 taṭaccal, taṭayuka, taṭavu,
 taṭassu 3031
 taṭaval, taṭavaruka, taṭavuka
 3025
 taṭi 3030
 taṭi, taṭikkuka, taṭiccavan,
 taṭicci, taṭippikka, taṭippu,
 taṭimpal, taṭiyan 3020
 taṭiyuka 3029
 taṭukku 3036
 taṭukkuka, taṭekka 3031
 taṭutata 3023
 taṭuppu 3032
 taṭṭa 3042
 taṭṭam 3035
 taṭṭaṭṭi, taṭṭan, taṭṭaran, taṭ-
 ṭikka, taṭṭippu 3039
 taṭṭi 3036, 3038
 taṭṭu 3035, 3039
 taṭṭuka 3031, 3039
 taṭṭumuṭṭu 3041
 taṇ, taṇal, taṇikka, taṇiyuka,
 taṇukka, taṇupppikka, ta-
 nuppu, taṇuvu 3045
 taṇakku 3046
 taṇṭa 3048, 3059
 taṇṭal 3049
 taṇṭi 3020, 3057
 taṇṭu 3055, 3056, 3058
 taṇṭuka 3054
 taṇṇi, taṇṇir, taṇma 3045
 taṭṭa 3063
 taṭṭaram 3061
 taṭṭikka, taṭṭuka 3062
 tana 3147
 tani, tanikku, taniccu, ta-
 nima 3196
 tanta 3067
 tantināṭi 3066
 tappal, tappikka, tappuka
 3071, 3072
 tappiṭṭa 3082
 tappu 3071
 tam-appan 156, 3162
 tamayan 196
 tamar 3078, 3162
 tamaratta 3079
 tamir 3080
 tamukkam 3081
 tampaṇ, tampi 3085
 tammiṭṭam 3082
 tayir 3088
 taykkuka 3089
 tarakan, taraku 3090
 tarakkuka 3099
 taram 3142
 tari, tariṣu, tarutare 3097
 tarika, taruka, taruvikka
 3098
 taritaṇam 3117
 tara, tarayuka, taruka, tarek-
 ka 3142
 tari, tarikka 3140
 tala, talakkam, talappu, ta-
 laṭi, talāṭu 3103
 tallu, tallikka, talluka 3105

tava 3016
 tavana 3108
 tavalā 3110
 taviṭu 3111
 taviṭuka, taviṭṭa 3113
 taviṭuka 3109
 talā 3137
 talāruka, talarkka, talarcca,
 talarttuka 3127
 tali, talikka 3435
 talir, talirikka, talirppu, ta-
 liramma 3131
 talekka, taleppu 3133
 tallā, tallā-viral 3136
 tallal, tallu, talluka 3135
 tara, tarappikka, tarappu
 3119
 tarakkam, tarakkuka, tara-
 yuka 3114
 tarampikka, tarampiccavan,
 tarampu 3118
 tarukuka 3116
 taruṭaṇam 3117
 taruṭu 3179
 tarekka 3114, 3119
 takka 3178
 takkuka 3150, 3178
 takkura, takkoḷ 3179
 taṇṇal 3162
 taṇṇal, taṇṇikka, taṇṇu, taṇ-
 ṇuka 3153
 taṭṭuka, taṭṭuka 3158
 taṇma, taṭṭuka 3178
 taṭṭan 3160
 tān, tānum, tāṇē 3196
 tānni 3198
 tappu 3161
 tam 3162
 tamara 3163
 tāyi 364
 tar 3165
 tāra 3172
 taram 3168
 tarāvu 3169
 tarikka, taruka 3191
 taru 3142, 3190
 taruka 3191, 3192
 tarumaru 3194
 tāli 3175
 tavaṭam 3184
 tāvi 3176
 tāvu 3179
 tāvuka 3177
 tāl 3185
 tāli 3187
 tālikka 3186
 tāṭ 3179
 tāra, taruka, tāre, tarikka,
 tārca, tārttu, tārttuka, tār-
 ma, tār-vāram 3178
 tāri 3182
 tārkura 3179
 tāvaṭam 3184
 tika, tikaccal, tikayuka, tika-
 vu 3405
 tikakka, tikattuka 3203
 tikaṭṭuka 3451

tikaruka 3200
tikekka 3405
tikkane 3209
tikkal 3208, 3222
tikku 3210
tikkuka 3210, 3222
tikkuṇṇuṭṭu 3208
tiṅkal, tiṅṅal 3213
tiṅṅuka 3222
tiṅar, tiṅṅam, tiṅṅukku, tiṅṅu-
tiṅ 3216
tiṅṅa, tiṅṅu 3221
tiṅ, tiṅar, tiṅarkka, tiṅṅikka,
tiṅṅam, tiṅṅa 3222
tiṅa, tiṅṅa 3227
tiṅṅu 3221, 3224
tiṅṅippu, tiṅṅu 3268
tiṅa 3265
tiṅṅi, tiṅṅuka 3263
tiṅṅa 3267
tiṅṅali 3228
timir 3235
timiruka, timirikka, timirppu
3233
timila 3237
tira 3244, 3245
tirakku 3243
tirakkuka 3242, 3243
tiraccal 3242, 3244
tiraṭṭu, tiraṭṭuka, tirappam
3245
tiraṭṭi 3249
tirappu 3244
tirayikka 3242
tirayuka 3242, 3245
tiraḷ, tiraḷuka 3245
tiri, tirike, tiriccal, tirippu,
tirippuka, tiriyē, tirukuka,
tirukkal, tirukku, tiruk-
kuka 3246
tirikka, tiriyuka, tirivu 3246,
3419
tiriṅṅa 3250
tiraṭṭali 3187
tiruttam, tiruttu, tiruttuka
3251
tirumpuka 3246
tirekkuka 3244, 3245
tira 3441
tiram, tiravu 3260
tirampuka 3261
tivaruka 3405
tiḷa, tiḷappikka, tiḷekka, tiḷep-
pu 3257
tiḷakkam, tiḷaṅṅuka 3360
ti 3266, 3267
tiṭṭam, tiṭṭal, tiṭṭikka, tiṅ-
ṅuka 3274
tiṅ, tiṅi 3263
tiṅa, tiṅatu 3267
tiyatti, tiyan, tivan 3277
tira, tiru, tiruka, tirumān-
am, tirikka, tircca, tirppik-
ka, tirppu, tirmma 3278
tira, tiruka 3263
tuka 3476
tugaruka, tugarcca 3351

tukal 3559
tukil 3285
tuṅcuka 3291
tuṅa 3302, 3480
tuṅaku 3292
tuṅakkam, tuṅaṅṅikka, tu-
ṅaṅṅuka 3481
tuṅam 3292, 3491
tuṅar, tuṅara, tuṅaruka, tu-
ṅarcca, tuṅal 3480
tuṅari 3293
tuṅaruka 3481
tuṅi 3297, 3298
tuṅikka 3294
tuṅippu 3299
tulekka, tuṅeppam, tuṅep-
pikka, tuṅeppu 3301
tuṅṅu 3303
tuṅa, tuṅavan 3308
tupi 3307
tuṅi, tuṅiyuka 3305
tuṅekka 3308
tuṅṅa 3312
tuṅṅam, tuṅṅikka 3310
tuṅṅari 3316
tuṅṅi 2668
tuṅiyuka, tuṅivu 3306
tunpam 3372
tunpu 3333
tuppai, tuppai, tuppuka 3323
tumeikka 3336
tumpa 3334
tumpi 3328
tumpi-kkai 3330
tumpu 3333
tumpuka, tummu 3336
tumbam App. 43
tuyar, tuyaram, tuyaruka,
tuyarka 3513
tuyil 3285
tuyil, tuyiluka 3291
tuyama, tuyya 3338
tura, turakka, turappam,
turappan 3339
turattuka 3340
turavu 3339, 3341
turaḷa 3342
turiṅ, turuvu 3343
turutti 3344
turumpu 3343, 3345, 3346
tura 3370
turakka, turakku, turappu,
turavu 3259
turaṭṭu 3366
turaṭṭu 2710
turikka, turippikka 3369
turu, turuka, turuku, turu-
ṅa, turuttuka 3367
tulaccal, tulayuka, tulekka
3519
tulayuka 3359
tuva 3373
tuvara 3353
tuvaruka 3351, 3390
tuvarcca, tuvaruttuka 3351
tuveikka 3336, 3355
tula, tulayuka 3528

tulakkam, tulaṅṅuka 3359,
3360
tulakkuka 3360
tulasi 3357
tuli, tulikka 3361
tulir, tulirikka 3362
tulur, tuluvan 3363
tulumpuka 3359
tulekka 3528
tullal, tullal, tullikka, tul-
luka 3364
tulli 3361
tura, turayuka 3356
tu 3338
tukuka, tukkuka 3394
tukkam, tukkal, tukkikka,
tukku, tukkuka, tuṅṅal,
tuṅṅuka 3376
tun App. 44
tuta 3385
tutavalam 3384
tuppu 3396
tuma 3338
tumpu 3389
turuka, turikka 3390
turuka 3400
tural 3398
turuka 3397, 3402
turukuka 3396
tuval 3393
tavanam, tavuka 3394
tul, tuluka 3283
tuli 2740, 3283
tekiṭṭu 3451
tekkam, tekku 3449
teṅṅaṅ-kayī, teṅṅu 3408
tecci 3410
teṅṅal, teṅṅi 3412
teṅṅuka 3054, 3412
ten, tennal 3449
temmaṭṭi 3417
terika 3420
terikkuka, teriyuka, terivu
3419
teru 3422
terukkuka 2778
teruluka 3245
teri, terippikka 3438
terikka 3437, 3438
terukka 3428
terra, terral 3445
terikka, terru, terruka 3438,
3445
teluṅṅu 3426
teṅa 3016
telakkam, telaṅṅuka 3360
teli, teliyikka, teliyippikka,
teliyuka, telivu 3433
telikka 3432
telal, telli, telluka 3435
teṅuku, teṅuka 3119
tekuka 3468
tekkam, tekkuka 3451
tekku 3452
tekkuka, teccal 3458
teṅṅa, teṅṅa 3408
teṅṅuka 3451

teṅikka, teṅuka, teṅṅam 3456
teṅṅuka 3451
ten 3268
teppikka, teppu, teṅṅam,
teyuka 3458
tempuka 3457
ter 3459
tera 3431A, 3462
teraṭṭa 2797
teri 3461
teruka 3419, 3472
tercca 3419
teral, teruka, terram, terra-
maram, terruka 3471
terra 3448
teva 3469
tevaṅṅam, tevaṅṅu 3467
tevuka 3468
tel 3470
tai 3474
taikka 3089, 3473
taital, taippu 3473
taiyal 3473, 3475
tokuka 3476
tokku 3520, 3559
toṅṅuka, toṅṅal 3478
toṅṅam 2982
total, toṅṅuvikka 3480
toṅṅi 3549
toṅṅuka, toṅṅuka 3480, 3481
toṅṅi 3484, 3485, 3486
toṅṅi 3486
toṅṅu 3480, 3481
toṅṅa 3498
toṅṅam 3516
toṅṅi 3499, 3516
toṅṅu 3496, 3497
toṅṅa 2664
toṅṅu 3522, 3729
toṅṅu 3487, 3488
tontaram 3506
tonti 3507
toppa, toppal 3393
toppan 3509
torala 3342
toli, tolikka 3559
tolla 3521
tolla 2664, 3528, 3531
toli-ayiram 3532, App. 11
toli 3361
toṅṅikka, toṅṅiyuka 3522
toṅṅi 3524
toṅṅu, toṅṅuttu 3526
toṅṅuka 3525
toṅa 3538
toṅṅuka 2990
toṅa 3545
toṅṅu 3543, 3544
toṅṅakkam, toṅṅam 3549
toṅṅi, toṅṅicci 3546
toṅṅi, toṅṅuka 3547
toṅṅi, toṅṅuka 3549
toṅa 3509
toṅṅal, toṅṅikka, toṅṅuka
3566
toṅṅu 3551
toṅṅuka 3555, 3556

toṅṅuka 3555
toruka, torcca 3351
torum, torram, torruka
3566
tol 2673, 3559
toli, tolika, tolipikka 3558
tol 3564
toram, toram, torama, tori
3563
daṇḍam, daṇḍikka, daṇḍip-
pu 3051
daṇḍa, daṇḍappu 3016
duru 3397
doṭṭi 3485
donna App. 45
doṇa 3542
dhuli, dhuli, dhulikka, dhu-
luka 3283
nakar 3568
nakara 3614
nakekka 3569
nakki, nakkuka 3570
naṅṅu 3572
naṅṅa 3015, 3573
naṅṅappilla, naṅṅiyar 3015
naṅṅu, naṅṅam, naṅṅu 3580
naṅṅa, naṅṅakka, naṅṅa, naṅṅa-
tuka, naṅṅappu, naṅṅam, naṅṅa
3582
naṅṅal, naṅṅiccal, naṅṅiyikka,
naṅṅi, naṅṅuka, naṅṅuval, naṅṅu-
vikka, naṅṅi 3583
naṅṅu 3583, 3584
naṅṅukkam, naṅṅukkuka, na-
ṅṅuṅṅal, naṅṅuṅṅuka 3585
naṅṅu 2901
naṅṅuka 3588
naṅṅa 3591
nattu 3592
nattuka 3593
nana, nanaccal, nanappu,
nanayuka, nanavu, nanek-
ka 3630
nannam, nannikka 2918
nannanṅu, nannalu 3655
nanni, nannu, nanma 3610
nappu 2918
nampi, nampicci, nampiyar,
nampiyar 3085
nampikka, nampuka 3600
nampu 3649
nampūtiri, nampūri 3601
naya 3603
nayam 3602
nara 3609
narakkam, naraṅṅuka 2904
naranta 3604
narappikka 3609
narampu 2904
nari 3606
naricci, naricci 3607
narekka 3609
naru 2918
narukku, narukkuka 3625

naruvuri 3627
nal, nalam 3610
nalkuka, nalpu, nalma, nalla,
nallatu, nallan, nallam,
nallavan, nallar 3610
navara, navira, naviri 3614
naṅṅu 2905
naṅṅu 3633
naku 3634
nakku pampu 2906
naṅṅu 3655
naṅṅu 2906
naṅṅu, naṅṅar 3638
naṅṅuka, naṅṅam 3637
naṅṅa, naṅṅi, naṅṅuka 3583
naṅṅam, naṅṅikka, naṅṅippikka,
naṅṅuka 3639
naṅṅuvam 3641
naṅṅu 3644
naṅṅu 3655
naṅṅu 3655, 3729
naṅṅuka 3630
naṅṅu 3647
naṅṅu 3649
naṅṅu 3650
naṅṅu 3651
naṅṅu 2911
naṅṅam 3653
naṅṅuka 2918, 2919
naṅṅam, naṅṅikka, naṅṅuka
2918
naṅṅu, naṅṅar, naṅṅam, naṅṅu,
naṅṅu, naṅṅalika, naṅṅalika,
naṅṅu 3655
naṅṅu 3655, 3918
naṅṅu 3633
naṅṅuka 3769
naṅṅu, naṅṅa 3656
nikakka 3658, 3730
nikattuka, nikappu, nikart-
tuka, nikaluka, nikaruka,
nikarttuka 3658
nikar 3660
nikalam, nikalikka, nigalam,
nigalikka 3662
niṅṅal 3688
niṅṅu, niṅṅu, niṅṅupam, niṅṅu-
ṅal, niṅṅal, niṅṅal 3738
niṅṅu-ena 3739
niṅṅu 2921
ninayuka, ninavu, ninekka,
nineppavar 3683
nira, nirakka 3673
nirakkam, nirakkuka, niraṅ-
ṅal, niraṅṅuka 3749
nirattu, nirattuka, niravuka
3672
nirattuka, nirappu, niravu
3673
nira, nirappu, nirayuka, ni-
ravu, nirekka 3682
nirakka, niram 3680
nirukka, niruttikka, niruttu,
niruttuka, nira, niraṅṅa,
niravu, nirekka, niraṅṅu, ni-
pikka, nirpu 3675
niram 3676

nīla, nīlavu 3754
nīvaru 3677
nīviruka, nīvirikka, nīvircca,
nīvirttikka, nīvirttuka, nī-
virppikka 2922
nīral, nīralikka 3679
nī 3684
nīkkam, nīkki, nīkkikka,
nīkkuka, nīñhikka, nīñ-
huka 3685
nītu, nītuka, nīttam, nīttal,
nīttikka, nīttu, nīttuka
3692
nīntam, nīntal, nīntikka,
nīntuka 3687
nīr 3690
nīruka, nīrka 2922
nīr nāy 3690
nīrvaḷam 3776
nīral, nīruka, nīrruka 3693
nīru 3693, 4906
nīl, nīla, nīlam, nīlal,
nīlavē, nīluka, nīlē, nīl
3692
nukam 3694
nukaruka, nukarcca 3695
nuccu 3728
nupa, nupayan, nupukka
3703, 3791
nupaccal, nupacci, nupayuka
3791
nupattam 3703
nupil 3701
nupma 3700
nutal 3705
nuni 3719
nuppatu 3918, 5052
nuppam 3700
numpu 3743
nura, nurayuka, nurekka
3710
nuri, nurikka 3708, 3710
nurippikka 3708
nurumpu, nurumpuka 3709
nurukku, nurukkuka, nu-
ruññu, nuruññuka 3728
nulayuka 3713
nuśu 3779
nullal, nullu, nulluka 3717
nulli 2706
nuḷampu 3715
nuḷayuka, nuḷa-vātil 3714
nuḷṭa 3714
nūr- 2922
nūru, nūruka 3728
nūru, nūrravar, nūrr-āṇṭu,
nūrrivar 3729
nūl, nūluka 3726
nūluka, nūruka 3714
neñcar, neñcu, neññu 3736
neṭu, neṭukkam, neṭuñkan,
neṭupam, neṭuppu, ne-
ṭuma, neṭuman, neṭumā-
nam, neṭumpam, neṭumpu,
neṭṭan, neṭṭāyan 3738
neṇṇuka 3588
ney 3746

neyka, neyttu, neypu, neyyal
3745
neytal 3747
nera, nerakkuva 3609
nerippu 2929
neriyuka 2927
neṇi 2934
neṇivu 2934, 2935
neruka, neṇi 3759
neḷ 3753
neḷi 3755
neññil 2907
neṭuka, neṭṭam 3766
neñtra-vāṭa 3767
neṇpuka 3769
nēr 3770, 3771, 3772
nērattu, nēram 3774
nēralar, nēr-iṭuka, nērvu
3770
nēriya, nērppikka, nērppu,
nēmma 3771
nēruka, nērka, nērcca 3770,
3771
nērē 3772
nērvaḷam 3776
nēri 3772
neśan 3602
naital 3575
naintra-vāṭa 3767
nokkuka 3714
noññu 3698
nocci 3781
noccu 3779
noṭi, noṭikka, noṭippu, noṭṭa
2936
noṭikka, noṭiyuka 3784
noṭṭi, noṭṭikka, noṭṭuka
3786
nompam, nompalam, noyi
3793
noy, noyi 3779
nōka 3793
nōkkam, nōkkal, nōkku,
nōkkuka, nōṭṭam 3794
noṭṭuka 3795
nōṇpu, nōmpu, nōikka, nōl-
pikka 3800
nōyi, nōvikka, nōvu, nōvuka
3793
nōḷa 2937
paka, pakaṭu, pakappu, pa-
kayan, pakayuka 3808
pakaram, pakaruka, pakark-
ka, pakarcca, pakarppu
3803
pakal, pakalavan, pakalōn
3805
pakala 3827
pakaṇi 3806
pakuka, pakukka, pakuti,
pakuppu, pakekka, pañ-
kan, pañku 3808
pakunna 3807
paca 3821, 3827
pacaḷa 3824
pacu, pacca 3821

paccila 3832
pañca 3834
pañcam, paññam 3825
pañcarikka 3835
paññi 3836
pata 3852, 3860
paṭaku 3838
paṭakkam 3841
paṭaṇṇu 3839
paṭapaṭa 3841
paṭappu 3844, 3852, 3853
paṭam 3843, App. 47
paṭaruka, paṭarcca, paṭart-
tuka, paṭarppu, paṭal 3844
paṭarri 3847
paṭal 3845
paṭala 3845, 3846
paṭalam 3844
paṭavu 3838, 3852
paṭi 3849, 3850
paṭikka, paṭiyuka, paṭivu
3848
paṭiññaru 3852
paṭu 3853, 3856
paṭuka, paṭukka 3852, 3853
paṭuppu 3852
paṭuvan 3859
paṭccka 3853
paṭṭa 3875, 3876, 3877
paṭṭaṇṇu 3853
paṭṭa-pakal 3867
paṭṭi 3868, 3869
paṭṭi, paṭṭicci 3870
paṭṭiṇi, paṭṭiṇi 3872
paṇa 3891
paṇi, paṇikkan, paṇiyan
3884
paṇikka 3887
paṇiyuka 3884, 3888
paṇiam, paṇi 3898
paṇika 3899
paṇṭu 3999
paṇnikka, paṇnuka 3884
pata, patapata, patappu
3910
patam 3905, 3907
patama, patarṇma 3905
pataṇikka, pataṇuka 3910
pati, paṭiyuka 3911, 3912
patikka 3911
patinmar 3918
patir, patirikka 3908
pativu 3911
patukka 3905
patukkam, patukkuka, pa-
tuññuka 3912
patupata 3910
patupattu, pattu 3918
patuppikka, patuppu, pa-
tuma 3905
patekka 3910
pana 4037
panayan 4038
pani, panikka, paṇi-nīr,
panekka 4035
panicci 4036
pantam 3920

pantayam 3921
pantal, pantalikka 3922
pantu 3925
pannakam 4040
pannata 4041
panni 4039
pappatam 3928
pamparam 3930
paya 3821, 3827
payar, payaru 3941
payarikka, payarṇu, payar-
ruka 3942
payala 3827
payi, payikka, payikkam,
payippu 3825
payiñña 3821
payimpa 4450
payir 3821
payiluka 3942, 3943
payya 3945
payyatti 3946
payyavan 3825
payyāna, payyāni 3947
parakka 3949
paraṇ, parana 3953
paraṇi 3954
paraṇṭa 4174
paraṇṭuka 4023
paratuka 3956
paratti 3957
parattuka, paranna, parappu,
parampu 3949
parantu 3977
param 3958
paral 3959
parava 3949, 3960
paravan 3957
paravuka 3949
pari 3963, 3968
parikka 3951
parikku 3962
pariññal 3962, 3965
pariññikka 3966
pariññuka 3962, 3966
parica 3958
paricu 3968
pariññu 3969
parippu 3978
parimaram 3979
pariyam 3970
parivu 3964
paru 3972, 3974
parukuka 3975
parukka 3972
parukku 3962, 3973
parukkuva 3973
parutti 3976
paruntu 3977
parupara, paruparukka, pa-
ruparuppu 3973
paruma 3972
para 4032
para, parakka 4020
paraccal 4031
paracci 4032
paraṭṭa-cēira, paraṇ-tala 4022
paraṭṭu 4020

paraṇpu 4026
paraṇan, paraṇi 4032
parayuka 4031
paraṇa 4020
pari, parikka, pariṇpu, pari-
yuka 4027
paru, paru-tala 4022
paruparē 4024
parri, parikka, parṇu, par-
ruka 4034
pal, pallan, pallu 3986
pala 3987
paliśa 4550
palli 3994
pavarām, pavirām 3998
paśa 3827
paśa, paśima 3821
paśakan, paśuññal 3939
paśala 3824
palapala 4012, 4013
paḷuññuka 4012, 4015
palla, pallam 4016
pallayam 4017
palli 4018
para, parama, paraya, para-
van 3999
parakuka, parakkam, parak-
kuka 4000
paraṇ, parukka, paruppikka,
paruppu 4004
pari, parikka 4002
parutu 4559
paruvam 4006
pā, pākuka 4088
pākan 4046
pakkanaṇ 4047
paku 4048, 4049, 4088
pakkuka 4088
pakkuvēṭṭi 4048
pañku, paññan, paññu 4053
paccal, paccuka 4087
pacci 4058
patakam, paṭi 4064
paṭam 4061, 4062
paṭi, paṭuka, paṭṭu 4065
paṭu 3852, 3853
paṭṭan 4066
paṭṭi 3870, 4066
paṇan 4068
paṇu 4116
paṭi 4074
paṭiri 4075
patti 4078
pāna, pāni 4124
pantam 4081
pantāl 4082
pappatti 4083, 4091
pappan, pappini 4091
pāmpu 4085
pāmpuvāri, pāmpuri 4086
pāy 4088
payal, payi, payil 3821
payuka, payukkuka 4087
pār 3949
para 4093, 4094
paraṭṭuka 4092
parkka, parppavar 4091

parppu 4091, 4095
pāra 4121
pāral, pāru 4020, 4120
pāruka, pārūka 4030
pārā 4083, 4123
pāl 4096, 4097
pāla 4100
palam 4099
pava 4107
pavatta 4103
pavan 4046
paval 4045
pavu 4046, 4088
paśar, paśi 3821
pāla 4116
palam 4114
palamam 4117
pāl 4115
pār, paṇan 4110
pikkuka 4129
piccakam, picci 4139
piccan, piccu 4142
piccuka 4171
piṇcu 4145
piṭa 4395
piṭari, pitāli 4146
piṭaruka 4152, 4386
piṭartuka 4152
piṭi 4148, 4149
piṭikka, piṭiccu, piṭittam,
piṭippikka, piṭippu 4148
piṭukku 4151
piṭuññuka 4152
piṭṭam 5395
piṭṭal 4250, 4491
piña, piñakkam, piñakku,
piñakkuka, piñaññuka,
piñaccal, piñayuka 4160
piṇam 4157
piṇar 4150, 4158
piṇarkka, piṇarppu, piṇupine
4158
pini 4159
piñekka 4160
piṇi 4183
piṭar 4132
piṭaruka, pitukkuka, pituñ-
huka 4165
pittalaṭṭam 4166
pin, pinne, pimpu 4205
pinnal, pinnuka 4207
piyar 4410
piraku 4413
pirati 4146
pirattan, piratti, pirattu,
pirattuka, pirāluka, pirālca
4285
piranṭa, piranṭi 4174
pirannuka 4421
piran 4411
piri 4177
pirikka 4176, 4177
piriccal, piriya 4176, 4177,
4421
piriyan, pirivu 4177
piṭa, piṭakka, piṭappu, piṭa-
vi 4422

piṛaku 4205
 piṛan 4333
 piṛavu 4334
 piṛukku 4203
 piṛu 4205
 piṛatti 4181
 piṛavu 3988
 piṣiṭu 4135
 piṣukkan 4144
 piṣukku 4135, 4144
 piṣakka, piṣappu, piṣaruka,
 piṣarkka, piṣarcca, piṣarp-
 pu, piṣukkuka 4194
 piṣa 4198
 piṣa 4187
 piṣappu 4186, 4187
 piṣiyuka 4183
 piṣuka 4212
 piṣukuka, piṣukkuka 4187
 piṣukka 4185
 piṣekka, piṣeppikka, piṣeppu
 4186, 4187
 pi 4210
 picca, piccan, piccañ-katti
 4214
 piccakam, picci 4224
 piccuka 4171, 4215
 piṛa 4222, 4224
 piṛakam, piṛam 4224
 piṛu 4230
 piṛi 4216, 4226, 4227
 piṛa 4143
 puka, pukayuka 4240
 pukar 4232
 pukaluka 4233
 pukar, pukaruka, pukarcca,
 pukarṭtuka 4235
 pukuka, pukukka, pukikika
 4238
 pukekka 4240
 puṇkan 4244
 puṇṇu 4341, 4342
 puṇca, puṇca-kkaṇṭam 4337
 puṭa 4255
 puṭa, puṭava 4256
 puṭṭa 4261
 puṭṭal 4250
 puṭṭil 4263, 4491
 puṇ 4268
 puṇa, puṇar, puṇari, puṇa-
 ruka, puṇarcca, puṇarvu
 4160
 puṇal 4338
 puta, putappu, putayuka,
 putekka 4509
 putu, putukuka, putukkam,
 putuma, puttān, puttari
 4275
 putukkuka 4165, 4275
 puṇa-kkaṇṭam, puṇam 4337
 puṇaccal 4160
 puṇampu 4175
 puṇayuka 4160, 4340
 puṇal 4338
 puṇna 4343
 pura 4294
 puraṭṭuka, puraṭṭikka, pura-

luka 4285
 purampu 4175
 puri, puriyuka 4177
 pura, purattu 4333
 puram 4205, 4333
 puru 4335, 4336
 pul 4300
 pula, pulacci, pulayan 4547
 pulam 4303, 4344
 pulampal, pulampuka 4304
 pular, pularuka, pularcca,
 pularttuka 4305
 puli 4307
 pulkuka, pulluka 4308
 pulla 4310
 pulla-marutu 4306
 pul 4319
 pulakka, pulappu, pularuka
 4560
 pulappu, pulayikka, pula-
 yuka, pulekka 4320
 puli, pulikka, pulippu 4322
 pulicci 4323
 puliyan 4322, 4323
 puli 4327
 puṇa 4317, 4318
 puṇu, puṇuka 4313
 puṇu, puṇukka 4312
 puṇukuka, puṇukkam, pu-
 ṇukkuka, puṇukkuka, puṇu-
 ṇuka 4315
 puṇuti 4316
 pu, puṅkal 4345
 puṅkika, puṅkuka 4238
 puṅka 4345, 4346, 4357
 puṅcal, puṅcuka, puṅcu 4352
 puṅca 4355
 puṅci 4353, 4354
 puṅta 4358
 puṭṭuka, puṭṭu, puṇu-nal,
 puṇṇal, puṇṇu 4361
 puṇa 4454
 puṇuka 4361, 4376
 puṭi 4316
 puṭtu, puṭtuka, puṇtuka
 4376
 puṇṇikka 4345
 puṇṇu 4345, 4357
 puṇyal 4351
 puṇi 4316
 puṇika 4368
 puṇam, puṇu 4379
 puṇattam 4348
 puṇan 4372, 4373
 puṇana, puṇam 4348
 puṇanti 4370
 puṇal 4371, 4505
 puṇu 4345
 puṇuka 4352
 puṇ, puṇuka 4377
 puṇa 4322, 4378
 puṇi 4316
 puṇuka 4376
 puṇa 4395
 puṇuka, puṇukka 3852, 3853
 puṇta 4387, 4395
 puṇṭakam, puṇṭi 4388

peṭṭu 3853
 peṭṭ-ennu 4393
 pen, peṇṭi, peṇṇan 4395
 peṇṇuka 4436
 peyar 4410
 peyṭtu, peyyikka, peyyuka
 4407
 perampu 4175
 periccati 4416
 perippam, periva, peru, peru-
 kuka, perukka, perukkam,
 perunṇuka 4411
 peruku, peruvila 4413
 perukkuka 4411, 4415
 peruka 4422
 perukki, perukkuka 4423
 perṇa-kkanu, perṇan 4425
 peṣaku 4131
 peli, pelika, peṭikka 4194
 pe 4438
 peṇcuka, peṇcu 4430
 pecci 4438
 peṭa, peṭi, peṭikka 4434
 peṭu 4435
 peṇam, peṇuka 4436
 peṇ 4449
 peṇa, pe-nayi, peyi 4438
 per 4410, 4411
 peruka, perikka, percca, perṭ-
 tu 4409
 perppu 3803, 4409
 peru, perṇi 4422
 peru, peruka 4446
 per, peru 4443
 peṭa 4442, 4443
 pai 3821, 3825, 4450
 paṇ 3821
 paikka, paikkam 3825
 paṭal 3939
 pokana, pokina 4454
 pokitu 4455
 pokkanam 4458
 pokkam 4469
 pokkar 4459
 pokkil, pokkuṭ 4460
 pokkila, pokkula, pokku-
 likka 4455
 pokkuka, poṇṇaccam, poṇ-
 ṇal, poṇṇikka 4469
 poṇṇolam 4472
 poṇṇu 4471
 poṇṇuka 4469, 4471
 pocca, pocci 4476
 poti 4481
 poṭikka, poṭiyuka 4481,
 4482
 poṭippu 4482
 poṭukkane, poṭukkannu, po-
 ṭunnana, poṭunṇanave, po-
 ṭunṇane 4483
 poṭṭakkannan 4495
 poṭṭan 4487
 poṭṭal, poṭṭikka 4490
 poṭi 4487, 4496
 poṭṭu 4490, 4491, 4492
 poṭṭuka 4490
 poṇṇan, poṇṇi 4487

poti, potikka, potiyuka 4509
 potiruka 4504
 potirukka 4505
 potu 4507
 pottu 4452
 poṭṭuka 4509
 pon 4570
 ponta 4509
 ponti, pontika, pontiya 4521
 pontikka, pontu, pontuka
 4522
 poy 4531
 poyka 4533
 poyṭtu, poyyuka 4534
 pori, poriccal 4537
 porippu, poriyān 4539
 porikka, poriyuka 4537,
 4539
 poruka, porutuka 4540
 poruṭtu 4544
 poruttam, poruttal, porut-
 tuka 4541
 poruttu, porunnuka 4538,
 4541
 porunnikka 4538
 porupore 4542
 poruvuka 4540
 poruṭ, poruṭikka 4544
 porayma, porukka, poruti,
 poruppikka, poruma 4565
 por 4564
 porṇa 4567
 porṇu 4492
 poli, polima, poliṣa, polu
 4550
 polikka, policcal, polippu,
 poliyuka, polivu 4550,
 4571
 polla, pollata, pollappu 4547
 pollikka, polluka 4554
 poli 4560, 4562
 polikka, poliyuka, polṇa 4560
 polukam, polukuka, polṇa,
 pollal, polikka, polṇu,
 polṇuka 4563
 pollan, polṇu, polṇu-kayi 4562
 poṇ 4556, 4557
 poṇikka, poriccal, poṇippu,
 poṇiyuka 4556
 poṇil 4558
 poṇutu 4559
 poka, pokal, pokkam, pok-
 kal, pokku, pokkuka 4572
 pokkanam 4573
 pokkan 4106
 pokkiri 4574
 poṇṇa 4577
 poṇu 4460
 poṇuka, poṇṭuka 4581
 poṇa 4454
 poṇika 4585
 poṇu 4452, 4559
 poṇtu 4586
 poṇta 4518
 poṇṇavan 4595
 poṇ 4540, 4591
 poṇa, poṇaykka, poṇayma,

poṇuka, poṇuma 4594
 poṇ-ṭuka, poṇ-ṭṭam 4540
 poṇṭukkuka 4590
 poṇa 4603
 poṇu 4565
 poṇri, poṇruka 4605
 poṇ, poṇa, poṇuka, poṇe 4597
 poṇ 4559
 poṇa 4455
 poṇvu 4334
 platti 4181
 plā-kkayi, plāvu 3988
 bomma 4530
 bōy App. 51
 bhūti 4316
 makan 4616
 makiruka 4618
 makil-maram 4619
 makkam 4624
 makkaṭ 4616
 maṇka, maṇkacci 4625
 maṇku, maṇṇiram, maṇṇuka,
 maṇṇul 4750
 maccakam 4631
 maccam 4629
 macci 5102
 maccinan, maccunan, mac-
 cunnicci App. 53
 maccu 4631, 4633
 maṇcati 4636
 maṇci 4638
 maṇcika 4640
 maṇṇa, maṇṇal, maṇṇaṭikka
 4635
 maṇṇu 4641
 maṇa 4659
 maṇakkam, maṇakku, maṇak-
 kuka, maṇaṇṇippikka, ma-
 ṇaṇṇu, maṇaṇṇuka, maṇa-
 yuka 4645
 maṇanta, maṇam, maṇayan,
 maṇava, maṇavi 4647
 maṇampu 4649
 maṇal 4663
 maṇi 4645
 maṇikka, maṇiyan, maṇivu,
 maṇukka, maṇuppu 4652
 maṇippu, maṇiyuka 4645,
 4652
 maṇu 4658, 4662
 maṇṭa 4660, 4663, 5058
 maṇṭataram, maṇṭi 4647
 maṇṭam 4660, 4661
 maṇṭal 4663
 maṇṭu 4660, 4662, 4676
 maṇ 4666
 maṇakka, maṇappikka 4668
 maṇaṇṇu 4670
 maṇaṇṇuka 4645
 maṇam 4667, 4668
 maṇal 4666
 maṇavāṇ, maṇaṭṭi, maṇaṇ
 4667
 maṇi, maṇikka 4672

maṇikkam, maṇikkeṭṭu
 4673
 maṇiyakāran, maṇiyam 4674
 maṇṭa 4679, 4682
 maṇṭikka 4681
 maṇṭuka 4677, 4681
 maṇṇa 4686
 maṇṇan 4684
 maṇṇu 4666
 maṇi 4691
 maṇi 4692
 maṇti 4696
 maṇam, maṇaṭṭikka, maṇikka
 4687
 mana 4776
 manayuka, maniyuka 4685
 maṇṭaram, maṇṭaram 4697
 maṇti 4698
 maṇtiri, maṇtiriya 4699
 manna 4779
 mannan, mannavan 4774
 mannam, mannu 4777
 mayakkam, mayakkuka 4706
 mayakku, mayanṇuka, mayal
 4627, 4706
 mayimpu 4627
 mayir 4707
 mayir-kṭicu 1876, 4707
 mayil 4642
 mayyal 4627, 4706
 marakkal, maram 4711
 maravi 4714
 mara-maram 4713
 marṇuka 4723
 marukkam, marukkuka, ma-
 ruṇṇikka, maruṇṇuka 4722
 maruṇṇu 4717, 4722
 marutu 4718
 maruttan, marunnu 4719
 marumakattayam, maru-
 makan 4715
 maruvalar, maruvuka 4722
 maruṭ 4723
 maṇa, maṇakka, maṇati, ma-
 ṇappikka, maṇappu, maṇa-
 yuka, maṇavi, maṇavu 4760
 maṇam, maṇal, maṇavar 4763
 maṇi 4761, 4764
 maṇikka, maṇippu 4761,
 4765
 maṇiccal, maṇiyuka, maṇivu
 4761
 maṇu 4766, 4767
 maṇuku 4770
 maṇukka 4761
 maṇukka, maṇukkal, maṇup-
 pu 4765
 maṇu-nal, maṇṇavan, maṇṇa-
 val, maṇu 4766
 maṇekka, maṇeppu 4760
 maṇal 3656
 mala 4742
 malakkam 4740
 malaṭi 4738
 malai, malacca 4739
 malaruka, malarttuka 4739,
 4740

malika, malekka, malka 4729
malekka, maleppu 4736
malla, mallam, mallika 4744
mallan 4730
mallu 4730, 4759
maṭa 4753
maṭakkuka 4751, 4752
maṭu 4749
maṭunnaṇē āka 4750
maṭuppu 4752
ma 4782, 4783, 4785, 4786, 4787
mañña 4782
maṇcu, maṇcu 4783, 4792
maṇccal 4794, 4814
maṇccil 4794
maṭa 4799
maṭam 4796, 4832
maṭampu 4646
maṭu 4798, 5058
maṭuka 4797
maṭṭam 4797, 4800
maṭṭu 4800
maṭṭuka 4800, 4802
mañi 4805
maṇpu 4803
maṭaṭam 4808, 4809
mañ 4780
mañam 5381
mañti, māntu, māntuka 4812
mañan 4813
maṇyuka, maṇyuka 4814
maṇ, maṇvu, maṇu 4818
mañi 4819
maṇu, maṇuka, maṇṇam, maṇṇal, maṇṇi, maṇṇu, maṇṇuka 4834
mañ 4781, 4822, 4823
mañla 4781, 4827
mañli 4823
mañlu 4822
mañvu 4782, 4783, 4784
mañam 4822
mañka 4796
mañkal, mañkata, mañkuka, mañca 4830
mikakka, mikavu, mikuka, mikukka, mikuti, mikekka, mikka 4838
mikkuka 4886, 5383
mica 4841
miccam, miñcal, miñcikka, miñcippu, miñcuka 4838
miñci 4844
miṭaccal, miṭappu, miṭayuka, miṭala 4853
miṭantuka, miṭaṇṇuka 4857
miṭama, miṭaman 4846
miṭaṇu 4847
miṭavu 4651
miṭi, miṭikka, miṭippu 4848
miṭi, miṭil 4851
miṭila 4847
miṭukkan, miṭukkam, miṭuku, miṭukkuka 4846
miṭṭal 5058
miṇumipukka, miṇṭaṭṭam,

miṇṭaṭe, miṇṭuka 4856
mina 5445
mini-ñannu 2920, 5020
minukka, minukkam, minuk-
kuka, minunṇuka, minup-
pu, minnal, minni, min-
nikka, minnu, minnuka 4876
mirattal, miraluka 5075
mira 4875
miram 5016
miraku 4867
miraku 4989
miravu 4651, 4989
miri, mirikka 5429
miruñṇikka, miruñṇuka 4866
miṭṭuka 4848
miṇṭuka 4857
miṭil, miṭu, miṭtal, miṭṭ-āka, miṭṭu 4841
miñ 4876, 4885
miru 4906
miruka 4884
miśa 4879
miluka, milcca 4883
mukakka, mukaruka 4886
mukaṭu, mukaḷ 4888
mukana, mukappu, mukam, mukaru, mukaruka 4889
mukil 4892
mukij 4893
mukkam, mukkal 4896
mukkalam 5011
mukkaṭu 5034
mukkilikka 4894
mukku 4898
mukukka 4896, 4993
mukkuvar, muñṇikka, muñ-
ṇuka 4993
mucci 5031
mucukka 5032
muñña 4918
muñṇi 5031
muṭa 4920, 4921
muṭakalam, muṭakka, muṭan-
tan, muṭanti, muṭam, mu-
ṭavan, muṭavi 4919
muṭakkam, muṭakku, mu-
ṭaṇṇuka 4919, 4933
muṭakkuka 4933
muṭayuka 4920
muṭi 4921
muṭikka, muṭippu, muṭiyuka 4921, 4922
muṭiyan, muṭivu 4922
muṭuku 4926
muṭukuka 4849
muṭukku 4919
muṭukkuka 4925
muṭu 4939
muṭan 4929, 4930
muṭam 4930
muṭaṭṭu 5034
muṭi-ṭu 4938
muṭṭal, muṭṭalan 4929
muṭi 4930, 4931, 4932
muṭikka 4932, 4933

muṭṭu 4932, 4933, 4935, 4936
muṭṭuka 4932, 4933, 4934
muṭṭu-ṭu 4936
muṇemuna 4856
muṇṭatti, muṇṭan, muṇṭi 4938
muṇṭu 4938, 4947
muta 4954
mutakkuka, mutappu 4841
mutanma, mutal, mutali, mutalvan 4950
mutala 4952
mutira 4953
mutiruka, mutirtuka 4950
mutiruka, mutirecca, mutirp-
pu, mutu, mutuma, mutu-
matt-appan 4954
mutu, mutuku 4955
mutukkan 4954, 4961
mutaṭi 4957
muttan, mutt-appan 4954
muttam 4960
mutṭacci 4961
mutṭaram 4958
mutti 4954, 4960
muttu 4959, 4960
muttuka 4960
mun, muna, munakka, mu-
nampu, munti, muntiyatu, muntuka, munnam, mun-
name, munnar, munnal, munnai, munnil 5020
muni, muniyuka 5021
muni-ñannu 2920, 5020
muntiri 4963, 4964
mu-nṇu 3729, 5052
munne, munneyavan, mun-
nevan 5020
muppatu 3918, 5052
munpan, munipinal, mum-
pil, mumpu, mumpu 5020
mu-nunnu 5052
muyal 4968
muyiñṇu 5007
muracu, murajam 4973
muraṭan, muraṭu, murap, muram 4971
muraṭuka 4971, 4972
mural-min 4974
mural 5006
murali 4973
muraluka 4972, 4973
murikku 4981
muriñña 4982
muru 4959
murukan 4978
muruṭuka 4977
muruttu 4955
muruppu 4971
muruluṭa 4973
muṇa 5013, 5015
muram 5005
murama 5015
muraḷ 5006
muri, murikka, muriccal, murippikka, muriyan, murivu 5008

muriccu-kutti, muriccu-
kuttuka, murukal, muruk-
kal, murukku, murukkuka 5012
muri-ppettatu 5010
muriyuka 5008, 5009
murukuka 5011, 5012
murumurukka 5013
muruvē 5014
murra, murru 5017
murram, murri 5016
murruka 5017, 5018
mura 4985
mulla 4987
muṣaṭan 4912
muṣumuṣukka 4913
muṣikka, muṣiccal, muṣip-
pikka, muṣiyuka 4903, 4991
muṣuñṇu 5007
muṣkan, muṣkaran, muṣ-
karam, muṣku 5011
muḷ 4995
muḷa 4997, 4998, 5000, 5001
mulaku 4867
mulam 4990
mulayuka 4994
mulavu, muleppu 4997
mulu, muliyuka 4996
mulekka 4994, 4997
mullukka 4993
mullañki 5004
mullan, mulli 4995
mura, murañṇu, murañṇu 4988
murakkam, murakkuka, murañṇuka 4989
murañ kal, murañ kai, mu-
ṭam 4990
muri 4991
muriñṇu 5007
murippu 4991, 5122
muru, murukku, murutu, murupikka, muruppu, muruvan, muruvāḷ 4992
murukikka, murukuka 4993
murukka 4992, 5046
murukka 4988
mukan 5027
mukka 4954
mukkan, mukku 5024
mukil 5028
muriñṇa 5027
muccu 5031
mūñci, mūñcuka 5032
mūṭa 5034, 5037
mūṭam 5033
mūṭal 5033, 5034
mūṭakku, mūṭi, mūṭikka 5034
mūṭu 5034, 5035
mūṭuka 5034
mūṭa 5038
mūṭam 5048
mūṭal 5037
mūṭuka 5037, 5048

mūtu, mūtta, mūttatu, mū-
tappan, mūttamma, mū-
tavan, mūttacci, mūttan, mūttor, mū-ṭeṭi, mūppan, mūppu 4954
mūnnan, mūnnam, mūnnu 5052
mūri 4977, 5041
mūri nivaruka 4977
mūruka 4975, 4977
mūrkkuka, mūrecca, mūre-
cikka, mūrppikka, mūrppu 5042
mūruka 5008
mūla 5044
mūllam 5043
mūvar, mūv-ṭu 5052
mūṣeṭṭa 5029
mūḷa 5051
mūḷal, mūḷuka 4896
mūḷi 5049
mūṭakku 5052
mūṭi 5047
meccam 4629, 4841
meccame 4841
meti, metikka, metiyuka 4861
metta 5068, 5069
mettuka 4841
menna 4779
mey 5073
merikkam, merukkuka, me-
ruñṇuka 4722
meruku 5490
meruḷ, meruḷuka 5075
mel, meliccal, meliyuka, melivu, mellikka, mellē 5078
melluka 5077, 5078
meṇu, meruku, meṇukuka, meṇukku 5082
meṇukka, meṇupikka, me-
ṇuppu 4872
me, meñkai 5086
meccal 5093, 5532
meccil 5093
meññal 5097, 5532
meṭa 4796
meṭu 5058
meṭ-ṭonni 3565
meñ, meñavan, meñma 5086
meñi 5099
meyka, meypikka 5093, 5532
meykka 5093
meṭṭu 5086
meḷ 5086, 5099
melan, melavan, meḷe 5086
meval, mevavar, mevuka 5096
meṇi 5097
mai 5073, 5101, 5102
maintan App. 53
moñña 4626
mocca 4626, 4910, 5110
moñi 5031
moṭṭa 4939, 5115
moṭṭu 5113
motikkuka 4861
mottam 5119
motti 5031
mottuka 4960
monta 4965
morampuka 4973
moriyava 4980
molḷa, molḷu, molḷuka 644
moṇi, moṇiyuka 4989
mōkuka 5127
mōñcuka 5032
mōṭi 5132, 5133
mōṭṭu 5135
mōṭa, mōṭuka 5117
mōñ 4616
mōnta 4965, 5031
mōntuka, mōyikka, mōval 5127
mōr 4889, 4902
mōḷ 4616
mōṭa 5114, 5135
yā, yātu, yār, yāvan, yāvar, yāval 5151
yāṇi 5158
raṇṭ-āka, raṇṭam, raṇṭikka, raṇṭu 474
ra 2552
rākuka 228
rāgi 812
rāñ 527
ṛayi 812
lanta 475
lavu 3754
loṭṭa 5194
vaka, vakacal, vakayikka, vakayuka, vakukka, vakup-
pu 5202
vakka 5209
vakkaḷ 5208
vakku 5208, 5209
vakkuka 5207, 5288
vañki 5211
vañku 5212
vañṇuka 5207
vañci 4638, 5216
vañṇi 5216
vaṭa, vaṭakkan, vaṭakku 5218
vaṭam 5220
vaṭi 5221, 5222, 5224
vaṭikka 5224, 5295
vaṭippikka 5224
vaṭiyuka 5221, 5222
vaṭivu 5221, 5223
vaṭu 5222, 5227
vaṭa 5235
vaṭi 5231, 5232
vaṭṭuvam 5234
vaṇakkam, vaṇakkuka, va-
ṇaṇṇuka 5236
vaṇṭaru, vaṇṭikkaran 5237
vaṇṭaran-kor 5238
vaṇṭi, vaṇṭil App. 50

vaṇṭu 5239
vaṇṇa 4686, 5249, 5347
vaṇṇattān, vaṇṇātti, vaṇṇān
5241
vaṇṇam, vaṇṇikka 5304
vatakkam, vataṇṇuka 5242
vaṇṇi 5330
vaṇṇiyan 5331
vaṇṇu, vaṇṇipikka 5276
vaṇṇu 5253
vayakkuka 5255
vayam 5254
vayampu 5213
vayara 3824
vayaraṇ; vayari, vayarū 5259
vayal 5258
vayyam 5549
vara 5261, 5263
varaku 5260
varaccal 5263, 5273
varaṭi 5321
varaṭu 5320
varaṭṭuka 5320, 5325
varaṇṇi, varaṇṇuka 5362
varampu 5261
varayuka 5263, 5273
varavara, varavu 5270
varaluka 5320, 5325
varal 5262
vari 5263, 5265, 5266
varika 5270
varikka 5268
varikka-ppilavu 5271
variya 5263, 5264
varu 5261
varuka, varuttikka, varuttu,
varuttuka, varuvikka 5270
varukuka 5261
varuttam 5272
varekka 5263
vare 5261
vara, varal 5325
varaṭi, varaṭu, varam, vara-
luka, varalca, varuti, var-
ṇal, varṇikka, varṇuka 5320
varaṭṭuka, varavu, varukka
5320, 5325
varaṇṇi 5321
varu 5320, 5313
vaṇṇu 5287
val, valaṇ-kai 5276
vala 5288
valaccal 5281
valappam 4014
valam 5276
valam-piri 5279
valayacci, valayan 5288
valayuka 5281, 5286
vali, valikka, valippikka,
valippu, valiyyuka 5282
valippam, valima, valiya,
valiya, valu, vallabham 5276
valekka 5281
valka 5288
vallam 5315
valla 1006
valluka 5276

vavvayi, vavvāli 5291
vavvāl 5370
vaṣala 3824
vaḷ 5305
vaḷa 5309, 5313
vaḷaccal, vaḷappu, vaḷayuka
5313, 5314
vaḷam, vaḷara, vaḷaruka,
vaḷare, vaḷarkka, vaḷarcca,
vaḷarttal, vaḷarttuka, vaḷarp-
pu 5304
vaḷayal 5313
vaḷar 5304, 5309
vaḷavaḷa 5310
vaḷavu 5314
vaḷi 5312
vaḷutam 5298
vaḷekka 5313, 5314
vaḷaiyam 5313
vaḷlam 5315
vaḷlal 5304
vaḷli 5316
vaḷlu 5305
vaḷluvan 5318
vaḷḷuram 5317
vaḷakkam 5236
vaḷakku 5292
vaḷaṇṇuka 5236, 5292
vaḷala 5294
vaḷi 5297
vaḷikka, vaḷiccal, vaḷiyuka
5296
vaḷukka 5300
vaḷukkal, vaḷukkuka, vaḷu-
tal, vaḷutuka 5298
vaḷukku 5299
vaḷutina, vaḷutini 5301
vaḷuttuka 5372
vaḷunn-ennu, vaḷuvare 5298
vaḷuppu 5298, 5299
vā 5352
vāka 5333
vāṇṇal, vāṇṇikka, vāṇṇuka
5335, 5336
vāṇṇippikka 5336
vācci 5339
vāccuka 5340
vāṭa 5218, 5343
vāṭikka, vāṭuka, vāṭṭuka 5342
vāṭtam 5342, 5344
vāṭil 5354, 5370
vān, vānam 5381
vāy 5352
vāyippa 5355
vāyikka 5350, 5351
vāy-kkal 1480
vāyppa 5355
vāyppu 5350
vār 5269, 5363
vārakam 5359
vāram 5359, 5363
vāri 5361
vāruka 5356, 5357, 5362,
5363
vārka, vārcca, vārppu 5356
vāruka 5357, 5363
vārū, vārūka 5367

vāl 5364, 5367, App. 57
vālayma 5364
vāluka 5367
vāval 5370
vāl, vālan 5376
vālam 4114
vāla-mīn 5379
vāla 5378
vāḡ, vāḡi, vāḡikka, vāḡu, vāḡu-
ka, vāḡca, vāḡittikka, vāḡi-
tuka, vāḡvu 5372
vāḡa 5373
vikkam, vikku, vikkuka 5383
viṇṇuka 5382
viṭa 5393
viṭakku 5390
viṭar, viṭaruka, viṭarkka, vi-
tarcca, viṭarppu, viṭavikka,
viṭavu 5473
viṭala 5392
viṭuka, viṭukka, viṭutal, viṭu-
tal, viṭuti, viṭuttuka, viṭu-
vikka 5393
viṭu-ver 5431
viṭtam 5395
viṭṭil 4850
viṭṭi-ḡu 5393
viṇṇavar, viṇṇu 5396
vita, vitar 5401
vitampuka 5398
viṭaruka 5400
vitukkuka, vitumpuka 5399
vitekka, vittu 5401
vina 5445
vinavuka 5516
vimmiṭtam, vimmiṭṭam, vim-
muka 5402
viyam 5404
viyarka, viyarppu 5486
vira 5418
virakuka, virakkuka 5407
viraṭṭal, viraṭṭuka 5489
virayuka, viravu 5417
viral 5409
viralī, viraluka 5489
virāl 5262
virālī 5410A
viri 5412
viri, virikka, viriccal, virit-
tuka, virippu, viriyuka,
virivu 5411
viriyān 5413
viriṣu 5408
viruku 5490
virutan, virutu 5414
virunnaṇ, virunnu 5415
viruppu, virumpuka 5416
vira, virakka, viranna, virek-
ka 5439
virakkam 5439, 5512
viruku 5440
vil 5422
vila 5421
vilakkam 5423, 5424
vilakku, vilakkuka, vilaṇṇa,
vilaṇṇal, vilaṇṇu, vilaṇṇuka
5423

vilavu 5425
vilka, vilpana, vilpikka 5421
villāṇkam 5426
villan, villi, villu 5422
viṣa, viṣari, viṣaru, viṣaruka
5450
viṣakka, viṣappu 5384
viḷa, viḷaccal 5437
vilakkam, vilakku, viḷaṇṇuka
5496
vilakkuka 5496, 5497
viḷappikka, viḷampan, viḷa-
mpikka 5434
vilamparam 5433
vilampuka 5433, 5434
viḷay-ḡuka, viḷay-ḡṭtam,
viḷay-ḡṭtu 5438
vilayikka, viḷayuka, viḷavu
5437
vilarkka, viḷarccu, viḷarppik-
ka, viḷarppu, viḷaruka 5496
vilā 5509
vilakam 5435
vili, vilikka 5423
vilimpu, vilumpu 5436
viluruka, vilurkka, vilḷal, vilḷu,
vilḷuka 5432
vira 5427
viṭal 5428
viḷukka 5430
viḷuṇṇuka 4866
viḷutu 5299, 5431
vikam 4211
vikkam, viṇṇuka 5448
vikku, vikkuka 5447
vicuka, vīcci, vīccu 5450
viṭakam, viṭan, viṭaram, viṭu
5393
viṭuka, viṭṭuka 5453
viṭṭi 483
vinattaram, viṇan, viṇvāyan
5454
viṇṭu 4883
vīmal, vīmpu 5448
viyal, viyala, viyikka, viyu-
ka 5450
vīr, vīr-iṭuka 5458
vīranam 5456
virkuka, virpikka 5448
virkkuka, virppu 645
vīru 5462
viṭuka 4884, 5462
viṣa 4879

viṣam 5449
viṣala, viṣikka, viṣuka, viṣeri
5450
viḷuka, viḷca 4883
viṭikka, viṭuka, viṭikka, viṭca,
viṭṭuka, viṭpu 5430
vekuḷi, vekulikka 5464
vekka 5517, 5549
vekkam 5500
vekkuka 5517
veṇ-kallu 5496
veṇṇuka 5517
veṭi 5473
veṭikka 5473, 5475
veṭiccal 5476
veṭippu 5472, 5475
veṭiyuka 5473, 5476
veṭta, veṭṭam, veṭṭa-velivu
5475
veṭṭi 5477
veṭṭil 4850
veṭṭu, veṭṭuka 5478
veṇ, veṇma 5496
veṇṭ-elpu 5480
veṇṇa 5496
vetuppu, vetuppuka, vetu-
mpikka, vetumpuka, vetu-
veta 5517
ventayam 5072
venni 5493
ven-nīr, veppan, vempal,
vempuka, vemma, veyil
5517
veppu 5517, 5549
veruku 5490
veruluka 5489
veṇi, veṇiyan 5511
veṇu, veṇuṭe, veṇuma, veṇ-
ṇan 5513
veṇukka, veṇuppikka, veṇup-
pu 5512
veṇṇi 5493
veṇṇi-ila 5515
vellam 5494
velluka 5493
vevvēṇe 5548
veli, veliccam 5496, 5498
velivu, velukka, veluppikka,
veluppu, veluveḷa 5496
veluti, velumpu 5436
velka 5496, 5500
velḷa, velḷan 5496
velḷa-nāva 3599, 5510

vellam 5503
vellari 5504
vellarṭṭi 5506
vellayma, vellālar 5507
vellī 5496
vellila 5508
veka 5517
veṇṇa 5520, 5521
veccu 5524
veṭan, veṭṭa 5527
veṭu 5431, 5525
veṇ, veṇam, veṇṭa, veṇṭikka,
veṇṭu, veṇṭuka, veṇṭum
5528
veṭu, veṇal 5517
veṇṭan, veṇṭu 5529
vempu 5531
veṇ 5486, 5535
veṇ-aka, veṇ-akkuka, veṇu,
veṇu-pāṭu, veṇe 5548
veḷ 5536
vela, velakkāran 5540
vela-maram 5537
veli 5538
velikka 5517
vevu 5517, 5533
veḷ 5528
veḷa 5546, 5547
veḷi, veḷvi 5528, 5544
veḷkka, veḷppikka 5544
veḷam 5541, 5542
veḷampan, veḷampar 5543
veḷca 5528
veḷvi 5544
vaikikka, vaikuka, vaiku-
neram, vaineram 5554
vaikkam 5549, 5554
vai-kkōl 5553
vaiyakam 5549
vail 5528
viral 5262
śara 2355
śilapam 2369
śila 2629, 2632
śekharam, śekharikka 2801
śravu 2710
sarappali 2358
salāpam 2369
sari 2464
seṭikka 2757

IRUḷA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *a ā; i ī; u ū; e ē; o ō; t ṭ; r ṛ; l ḷ*.

amme 183
iruga 592
i-pi 533
i-ralu, i-rvo 546
uddya 621
ubbe 656
uruga 592
uli 999
ūri-ni-ru 656
ebbukaṭṭe 1154
e-lamara 382
opdal 969
kaṇucu 1366
ka-du 1438
ka-du 1448
kucune 2086
kunni 1867
ku-ḍag 2196
kē-ḷe, ko-ḷe, kō-ḷe 2016

ko-ṇe 2212
cikkeḍu 2495
coppu 2847
ḍepisu 432
tukḍe 3377
tumba 3389
thumba 3331
daḍḍa 3024
da-ru 5151
deṅgi 2901
nakulu 2906
nagaṭṭu, nā-ṭṭu 3758
pammu, pa-mu 4004
paḷḷa 4016
poroḷi 4569
bāri 5264
bugari, bugiriya 4239
maṇi 4671
maḷḷu 644

munna 4968
mu-ṇga 5028
megaru, meguru, moyiru 4707
mēkku 5082
monna 4968
raṇḍu 474
ra-podu, ra-vu, ra-ve-podu 2552
ra-yi 812
ruṭṭu, ruḷḷu 664
re- 228
reṇḍu 474
roṅgu 707
rombu 3672
raṅgu, ra-ṅgu 516
la-ru 245
le- 240
viḷa 5427

PĀLU KURUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i-pi 533
oli 999
ka-ḍu 1438

ka-du 1448
kunni 1867

bugiri 4239
mēkku 5082

ĀLU KURUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i-pi 533
i-ruvu 546
uri 656
ebbukaṭṭe 1154
oli 999

kaṭṭe 1154
keḷi 1977
kē-yi 2016
tu-ḍe 3377

poroṇḍi 4569
bāri 5264
buguri 4239
mēkku 5082

BETṬA KURUBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *i* added (order uncertain); *ḷ* follows *l*.

alke 672
aḷe 308
uyge 947
ebbi 226
kadli 1548
kadvaṇa 1199
kidli 1722
kibbi 1793
kili 1257

tarkili 3424
ticci 1514
tokki 2996
tovli 2673
nicci 3782
nṭṭi 2908
pitti 4335
penpi 4035
poṭṭi 4395

poḍe 4482
potte 4517
pōke 1224
būli 5460
belki 5433
mīrpu 5122
muymbe 4649
mūṅgi 4898

KOTA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; l ḷ; n ṇ; ṛ; r ṛ; t ṭ*.

a, a- 1
ac 47
ac, acgaṛ, acmog 72
ad, adejn 1
ad, ad ad 83
adeyḷm, adi-ḷm 103
adm 104
ad mug- 83, 5123
ag- 282
agalm 8
agi 282
aj App. 6
aj- 285
aj av, aj avp 50
ajn 1
ak 397
akl 282
akm 281
akn 23
aky 215
al, ala-, ald 1
ala-, ala-d, ala-tme-ḷ, ala-vo-r 234
alg- 240
algalv 253
ali-k, alk 1
alk- 240
alo-ḷ, alo-n, alo-r 1
alv- 236, 240
alvi 236
al 294, 308
aḷc- 277
aḷk a-r-, aḷkaṭ, aḷk a-ṭ- 294
aḷv, aḷv- 295
aḷyv 277
am(b) 178
am bi-v 4229

amc-, amg-, amk, amk- 169
amn, amna-c, amno-r 183
amne-r 1, 3758
anana-, ana-, ana-n, and 1
anj 2826
anj-, anjalk, anjrc- 55
anm, anmu-ṭ, anmu-ṭo-n, ano-ḷ, ano-n, ano-r, antal, anta-, antk 1
anv 328
aṇ 122, 131
aṇa-r 123
aṇd-, andc- 120
aṇdy 130
aṇg, aṇg val 114
aṇga-dy 35
aṇga-ḷ 7
aṇga-v- 34
aṇ gey- 1
aṇgla-pm 31
ap- 157
ap gal 155, 1305
apṭ/lyk ipṭ/lyk 4002
ar 229, 321
arb 232
arc 201
arcn 220
arg- 221
argal 378
ark- 221, 223
arkl 3605
arkym 314
arl 214, 276
arḷ 227
arm 228
arman 201
armbar- 315
arp 404

art- 2362
artm, artym 4027
arv 314
arv- 228, 315, 404
arvanga-r, arvay 315
arvat 2485, 3918
aṛ- 76, 79
aṛc- 276
ard- 4003
ardary 77
ardn marm, ardn vaṇ 92
aṛg- 63, 80, 282
aṛ gal 86
aṛk-, aṛkm 63, 80
aṛkaṭm 63
aṛky 88
aṛv- 83
aṛy 72
aṛymuṛy gey- 77, 4922
at- 4034
atervi- 1
aty 144
aṭ- 4034
aṭ, aṭa-k, aṭe-, aṭe-m, aṭlṭr 1
aṭ 101
aṭ- 97
aṭṭ 93
av 273
av- 11, 2391
avn, avḷ, avr 1
avr 264
ay 1, 2826
aya- 196
ayd, ayk 1
ayḷ, ayḷ ba-vn 2410
ayḷ mog 301
ayp 196
ayo-ḷ, ayo-n, ayo-r 1

ayr 212
ayr- 214, 314
ayr- 77
aytr 1
ayv- 2334
ayvat 2826, 3918

a-da-ry 3170, 4087
a-g- 333
a-k, a-(k) ka-r 336
a-k-, a-ko- 333
a-ke-r va-y 5352
a-l 382
a-l 399, 4110
a-l-a-r 405
a-lm 396
a-m 5154
a-mand 360
a-mi-r girv 361
a-n 5160, 5161
a-n- 8
a-ngal 355
a-n- 5157
a-ny App. 10
a-p 340
a-pa-ty 1
a-r 405, 2485, 5151
a-r- 367, 373, 404, 407
a-ro- 404
a-rgal 378
a-ryek, a-ryeka-rn 377
a-r 5152, 5153
a-r-, a-ro- 347
a-t- 404
a-t-, a-t-, a-tl-, a-tm 347
a-v 334
a-v- 5149
a-vaj 392
a-vm 391
a-y- 363
a-yv 393

baga-l 3940
bagbagn, bagn 3802
bandv 3902
bar bar 5230
barva- meyn, barvn meyn
5222
ba-l, ba-l- 5293
bet, betd amn 5474
betn 4392
bodbodn 4511
bo-kva-y ara-t 4576
bo-l, bo-l i- meyn, bo-l-
mandn, bo-lmanj, bo-ln,
bo-ly 4600
bo-r 4604
bo-t 4599
br..., brbrn, brn 4329
bugi-r 4239
bul, buln, buly 4310
burakn, burburn, burk(n),
burn, bur-n 4329
bu-jn 4373

cac, cac- 2322
cadm 2352

cady 2322
cak, cakn, caky 2268
cal- 2781
calalm 2379
calc- 2781
calg 2365
calv 2781
cal 2414
calm 2379
cam- 2343
cap 2337
cap- 2334
capat 2335
capi-ly 2337
carat 2352
car cur in-, cari-l, carn
2355
card 2356
cark 2353
carpeylg 2358
cat 2304
ca-a-r in-, ca-a-r po-a-r in-,
ca-tr potr in- 2296
catm 2304
caty go-l 2309
cavr- 2390
cayv 2396
ca-g- 2470
ca-g-, ca-gc- 2430
ca-k-, ca-kn 2427
ca-km, ca-ko-, ca-ky 2470
ca-l 2471
ca-lm 2472
ca-r- 2486
ca-rm 2032
ca-ry 2460
ca-t- 2450
ca-v 2426
ca-vm App. 11
ca-yv 2457
ceb 2536
cek 2748, 2792
celv 2781
cel 2790
cepd 2766
cer 1980
cerngl 2796
cet-, cet- ceyr, ceyr 2760
ce-d- 2814
ce-l 2996
ce-r 2020
ce-r-, ce-rek a-l, ce-reka-c,
ce-t- 2814
cid mul 2665
cig 2500
cik-, cikc- 2498
cikn 2495
cil, cil kav 2587
cilik it- 2569
cilt, cilt de-va-dy 2574
ciltv- 2566
cinm 2596
cirv- 1597
civk 2581
ci-l 2680
ci-l 1622
ci-p, ci-p- 2621

ci-r 2625
ci-rl 2640
ci-rm 2632
cok, cok- 2853
col 2855
colalm 2379
cop 2673
cor cor in-, cork cork in-
2355
corng 2865
corly 2687
corv- 2883
cot, cot gay, cotga-j, cot
ga-l 2838
cot-, cot-, cotl 2835
co-l- 3558
co-lgn 2891
co-lm 2379
co-ma-ry, co-mbe-ry 2882
co-r 2885
co-t 2834
co-v- 2884, 3558
cudy 2322
cug 3687
cuf... 2642
culk 2706
culy 2703
culy 2698
cund- 2662, 2663
cur cur in-, cur in- 2688,
2714
cürcum 2714
curg- 2687
curi-l 2355
curk 2713
curk- 2687
curp-, curt- 2684
cu-ga-r 2654
cut- 2715
cuyg 2698
cu-l 2741
cu-r 2654

dab- 3116
dabakn, daba-l, daba-l in-,
daba-ln, daba-r in-, daba-
rn 3069
dabal, dabar 3070
da-a-l, da-a 3022
dag dag in-, dagdagn 2998
-dan 3196
danak in- 3045
dand- 3054
dap dop in- 3069
dapm 3070
dardarn 3093
darv 3024
daf 3020
da-r 5151
da-t- 3158
de-r 2821, 3459
didakn 3216
did did in- 3217
dig dig in- 3204
digi-l in- 3202
di-rkm 3278

doba-r daba-r in-, daba-r
in-, daba-rn, dobn 3069
dod, dod- 3491
don 3502
dopakn, dop dap in-, dop
in-, dopn 3069
dund 3311
du- 3375
du-dy 3383

da-a-r in-, dab dab in-, dab
dob in- 2947
dam dam in-, dam dum in-
2949

e, e- 5151
ec, ec- 4411
ec- 779
e calg 910
eci 780
ed 827
ed, edn 5151
edk- 895
edkuy 799
ed ma-r 827
edyr 795
ejn 5151
ek- 765
ekat-, ekm, ekmu-r-, eku-t-
769
el 497, 844
el, eid 5151
elk 672
elka-l, elka-l kal 2857
elm 844
elmic 836
elo-l, elo-n, elo-r 5151
elv 839
el 506, 513
elc-, elg-, elk- 509
eld- 853
el(l) 855
elp, elt 853
elit 855
elv-, elvl 504
elvat 910, 3918
embat 784, 3918
en, ena-, end, end endkm,
enena-, enm, enmu-r,
ennm, enta-, ental, entgo-,
entk 5151
en 854, 4395
enj ge-v- 5151
e pa-ny 910
er 490
erg, erg-, erk- 516
er uk- 903
erv- 811
er 448, 449, 474, 851
erc- 791
erk 433
erm 434
erv- 851
et 815
et- 796, 859, 5156
etervi- 5151
etor-, etorc- 851

et, etakd, eta-k 5151
et 784
et-, ete-r- 783
evl, evn, evr, ey 5151
ey- 805
eyakd, eyd 5151
eyd 474
eyj 833
eyk, eyo-l, eyo-n, eyo-r
5151
eyr-, eyrl 859
eytr 5151

e-c pa-c 4431
e-d 5151
e-d- 893
e-g 910
e-gu-r-, e-gu-t- 899
e-kalc- 879
e-katm 878
e-l- 905
e-llk 5151
e-lv, e-lvga-rn 909
e-ma-n-, e-ma-r-, e-ma-t-,
e-ma-tl 898
e-m(b) 5155
e-ndl 2315
e-ner 886
e-ng- 878
e-p 899, 5149
e-paj 3994
e-pa-ty 5151
e-r 917, 2815, 5159
e-r e-r-, e-re-r 916
e-r it va-y 4112
e-rp 859
e-rpart-, e-rpa-r- 905
e-rr, e-t-, e-tl 916
e-r 1043
e-t an 122, 916, 5159
e-y 910

gabakn 1320
gad 1355
gad- 1188
gadv 1109
gagc- 1291
gajva-y 1089
gal gal in- 1302
gal gu-r- 1299, 1303
gangam in-, gaml 1247
gamn 1248
ganjuguy, ganjgu-ly 1234
gand 1173
garl 1389, 1394
garin, garum gu-rum in- 1110
gav 1328
gayr 1109
ga- 2444
gej App. 31
gel, gel-, gelc- 1972
gel id- 1574
gend 1148, 1949
gend-payn 1148
gevd 1941
gey- 1957
gicg- 1570

gilgil, gilgiln, gil, giln 1575
gily 1572
ginj- 1510
gin 1606
girk 1593
girn 1980
girv 1941
givdy gal 1322
godn, gody 2074
gon 2081
gor gor in- 1659
gorl 1818
gotga-rn 2093
go... in- 2252
go-b 1818
go-l, go-lm, go-lo- 2252
go-n 2209
go-r 2207
grn 1980
gub, gubl 1741
gubakn 1320
guc guc, gucgucn 1638
gud, gud- 1850
gugr, gugr... 1930
gugrcety 1930, 2763
gum 1741
gumn 1871
gund gal, gund gal 1695
gurykat 1786
guryv 1847
gur-, gur-, gur- gur in-
1659
gurakn 1658
gury 1655
gutl 1676
gu-c-, gu-cl 1877
gu-ly 1917
gu-r, gu-r-rm 1883
ha-l 4110
i, i- 410
ib 486
ic-, icv- 805
id 410
ida-r 5151
idejn 410
id- 442, 443
ig-, igc- 411, 480
ijn 410
ikat 524
ikl 444
il- 2559
ila- 410
ilma-rm 2552
ily- 504
ily, ilyd, ilyo-l, ilyo-n, ilyo-r
410
im 816
in- 868
in, ina-, ina-k, ina-n, ind,
inde-l, indo-r, indy, inina-
410
inj 429
inm, inmu-r, ino-l, ino-n,
ino-r, inta-, intal, intk
410

ind-, inde- 4183
inu-r 474, 3729
io-l, io-n, io-r 410
ir 474
irb 864
irg 826
irg-, irk- 524
irl 2552
irp 480
irp- 751
irpga-rn 480
irrv-a-d 474
irva-d 474, 3918
irymury gey- 478
ir- 507
iry- 432, 438
iry1 443
iryv 432
itervi-, it, ita-k, itlitr 410
iv- 504
ivat od 474, 3918
ivl, ivn, ivr 410
iy- 805

i-, i-d, i-k 410
i-c- 469
i-n- 555
i-p 533
i-pa-ty 410
i-r 474
i-r o-k 474, 681
i-ruv 546
i-r 442, 443
i-tr 410
i-t may 555
i-y- 430, 469

jag- 2281, 2360, 2392
jalv- 2392
jang-, jan- 2283
jarv- 2360
ja-r 2442
ja-t 2443
jetk 1574, 2572
jerv- App. 35
jir 2556
jiv jiv in- 2578
jol 2862
joyk 2871
jo- jo- 2869
jo-r- 2883

kab 1288
kabaln 1238
kac 1089
kac- 1249
kac av- 2391
kac1 1120
kacp-, kacpl 1088
kacv App. 20
kac va-y 1249
kad af-, kad ayr- 1443
kadn, kadpi- 1151
kag 1085
kagutn 1278
kaj 1106
kaj ni-r 1107

kak- 1079
kakc 1079, 1349
kakadg 1077
kako-t 1265, 2064
kal 1298, 1695
kal-, kalc- 1297
kal a-r 1312
kalg-, kalk-, kalk- 1303
kalm 1305
kaln 1414
kalv, kalv- 1299
kalyv 1297
kal 1350, 1373, 1374
kalç-, kalçc- 1359
kal cinm, kal ga(n) po-t- 1372
kald 1364
kalm 1376
kalm 1372
kalv- 1372, 1373
kalv a-1 1369
kalyv 1297
kambu- 4358
kan, kanc- 1406
kana-r 1356
kancn 1407
kandi-g 1209
kanv- 1409
kan 1159, 1160
kan- 1443
kana-n(d)-, kana-nm 3639
kando-l, kando-n 1172
kandy 1176
ka(n) ni-r 1159
kapk 1165
kapkeyt, kapki-t 1166, 1204
kapk-ka-l, kapk-po-t 1175
kanga-c 1443
kap1 1216
kar 1278, 1293, 1395
kardy 1263
karg 1397
karg-, kark- 1292
kar1 1274
karnd- 1283
karp 1265
karp, karpn, karpty 1395
karpo-y 1385, 4112
kart 1283
karv 1279
karv- 1291, 1385, 1399
karyp 1395
kar, karç, karça-c 1109
karç 1148
karç kurl, karç na-g 1123
karç ulv 1141
karç 1137, 1148
karç 1138
kart 1364
kart- 1109, 1350, 1369
kartl 1366
karv, karv- 1109
karv- 1141, 1350
karva-lm 1133
karvn 1140
kat- 1207
katal(g) 1278

katc- 1207
kati-r- 1204, 3140
katy 1204
ka1 1147, 1154
ka1- 1147, 1149
katan-, katar-, katma-nm 1147
ka1-ka-vl 1148
ka1 1145
ka1o-1 1146
ka1y 1148
kav 1325
kavakn 1320
kava-1 1376, 5354
kava-lm 1222
kavc- 1221, 1333, 1356
kavc go-1 1325
kavdy 1324
kavi-r 1274, 5259
kav1 1343
kav1 1325
kay 2023
kay1 1372
kay1-, kay1kc- 1359
kayn 1184
kay pa-r 4122
kayr 1278
kayr- 1392
kay1, kay1-, kay1 1124
ka...-, ka...- ka...- 1425
ka-c 1431
ka-c- 1458
ka-dl 1491
ka-k 1425
ka-ko-1 1458
ka-1 1479, 1484
ka-n-, ka-nky 1443
ka-ng 1458
ka-pa-r-, ka-pa-t- 1416
ka-r 1278
ka-r- 1477
ka-rm 1466
ka-r may, ka-rngal 1278
ka-r, ka-ro-n 1438
ka-r vi-v 4229
ka-t 1481
ka-t- 1443
ka-v 1454
ka-v-, ka-vl 1416
ka-y 1459
ka-y- 1458
ka-yk 1425
ka-yv 1490
keb gal 1931
keb gindy, keby 2775
kecl 1962
ked 1938
kej- 1542
kek 1957
kek(a)rv- 1564
keky 1931, 1957
kelv- 1319
kel 2018
keimpn, kempy, ken, kc na-y 1931
kenj- 1939
kep, kepn, kepy 1931

kepak 1224
ker 1980, 1982
kerç 1966
kerçl, kerçgl 1983
kerv- 1796
ke1 1663
ker-, kerç- 1942
ke1v- 1662
ket- 1953
ke1 2069
kev, kevr-, kevrn-, kevy-, keyv 1977
kevr 1963
key- 1957
keygl, keyg vap girv 2184
keyn 1989
ke-d- 2012
ke- katy 1931
ke-1-, ke-lyv 2017
ke-n, ke-ny 2021
ke-n(o-r) a-v, ke-n(o-r) im 1123
ke-r 2007, 2020
ke-r- 2019
ke-r va-b 2011
ke-ry 2007
ke-r 1942, 2203
ke-t 1931
ke-v 1123
ke-y 2016
kiev-, kieva-yv 1510
kid- 1546
kid 1602
kidg 1366
kig- 1581
kik 1629
kilc- 1574
kil ga1- 1571
kiln(b) 1586
kily vaky 1584
kime-r 5159
kindy 1541
kip, ki(p) pa-c 1731
kipc 1747
kir 1594
kirbn 1599
kird 1596
kiry, kirv- 1590
kit-, kiv 1606
kit-, kiv- 1581
kit 4666
ki-- 1619
ki-c- 1612
ki-l App. 26
ki-n 1893
ki-r 1616, 1617, 1623
ki-r, ki-r- 1624
ki-r-na-p 1254
ki-rm 1619
kob 2115
koc 2050
kocakn 1086
kod- 2144
kodc- 2084
kok-, koky 2032
kol, kol gal, kolga-rn 2132
kole-1 2133

kolv- 1806
kol 1818, 2151, 2155
kol- 2146, 2151, 2152
kola-y 1818
kol gal, kol geyl 1372, 2151
kol 1829
kolv- 1822
kombn, komby 2115
kon 1851
kon- 2151, 2152
konç- 1863
konç 2081
konç-a-r- 2151
konv 1851
konv- 1863
kong, kong may 2037
konk 2032
kopayrv, kopi-rv 3961
kor 2123, 2168
kor, korç- 1851
korg 1769, 1840
kor kor in- 2122
kornj-, korç- 1851
kor1 1818
korly 2163
korv, korv- 1851, 2168
korv- 1859
kory a-1 2165
kor 1663, 2052
kor- 2053
ko1m 1651
ko1n 1652
ko1y 2049, 2050, 2054
kot, kot- 2091
kot, koty 2174
kot 2049
kotk- 2063, 2064
kov 2147
koy- 2119
koyed 1876, 2250
koyk 2121
koy1 2119, 2163
koy1, koy1t a-1 2158
ko-b 1822
ko-d 2176
ko-g 2179
ko-j 2195
ko-j- 2187
ko- ka-1 1484, 1762
ko-1 2237
ko-1 2251
ko-ma-ly 2222
ko- mog 1762
ko-na-r, ko-na-to-n, ko-na-to-r 2177
ko-nd, ko-ni gi-r 2054
ko-n1 2201
ko-ryk 2232
ko-r 2200
ko-rn 2196
ko-ty 1762
ko-t 2207
ko-ta-c, ko-t a-1 1882
ko-ty gal 2205
ko-v 1762
ko-v- 2176

ko-y 2248
kubaln App. 28
kub-ir- 1750
kuck 1651
kuda-y 1722
kud-id- 1709
kudyr 1711
kud 1866
kud 1842
kud1 1655
kuki-r- 1628
kulg-, kulk- 1806
kul 1839
kulak in-, kulakul in- 1834
kul(n), kuly 1839
kum- 1850
kum-ite- 1750
kun, kunj 1646
kun1, kun1-, kun1n, kun1y 1688
kupy 1867
kup 1736
kup, kupn, kupy 1818
kur 1847
kur- 1850
kurç, kurçn, kurçy 1787
kurç-, kurç- 1851
kutj 1782
kur1 1791
kurv- 1796
kur1, kur1, kur1n(b) 1655
kurv- 1654
kut 1850
kut, kut-, kut1 1719
kut- 1720
kut 2049
kut, kutn, kuty 1688
kut- 1671
kuy 1818
ku- 1911
ku-g 1767
ku-j, ku-j a-1, ku-jga-rn, ku-lyka-rn 1905
ku-kn 1913
ku-n- 1927
ku-r 1924
ku-r, ku-rn, ku-ry 1851
ku-r 1884
ku-r, ku-rn, ku-ry 1787
ku-r- 1882
ku-ry 1487
ku-t, ku-tm 1882
ku-v- 1822
ku-yk 1913

mac 4645
macin App. 53
mad 4719
mad1 4689
madv 4694
mag- 4750
mag1 4717
mak, mak-, mak1 4750
makalç-, maki-r- 4617
mal 4742
malay1 2410
maln 4990

maļv 4749
mañ devr 4776
mandi-r(g) 4699
mandm, mand 4777
manj 4630, 4641
mantanm 4776
maņ 4666
maņ- 4748
maņd 4682
maņd- 4657
maņ(y)e-ga-rn, maņ(y)e-v 4674
maņl 4666
maņg- 4750
maņgt 4666
mar 4766, 5083
mar, marc- 4760
marg, mark mad 4722
marl 4723
marm 4711
marņ-, mart- 4761
marv- 4760
mark- 4645
mart 4749
mart-, marty go-l 4617
marv 4658
marv- 4648
mat 4632
mať et 4799
maťm 4660, 4661
mavņ-, mavi- 4617
may 4753, 5073, 5102
mayņ 4672
mayņ- 4671
may paťy 4829
mayr 4764
mayr- 4761
mayt, mayv 4829
ma-c 4783, 4792
ma-daļ ga-y, ma-daļm 4808
ma-k, ma-km 4746
ma-mn 4813
ma-nj- 4814
ma-nt 4834
ma-n co-r 2885
ma-ngma-ngn 4781
ma-r, ma-rap 4818
ma-r-, ma-raťm 4834
ma-r 4798
ma-r- 4797
ma-t-, ma-ta-v 4834
ma-t- 4801
ma-ťm 4797
ma-v 4780
ma-ym 4813, 4814
mec- 4722
med 5068, 5069
medl 5062
med 5114
med, medn, međy 5135
mek 5077
mek, mek- 5082
mel 4985
melg-, melk- 5078
melg 4867
met-, metc- 5066
meť, meť- 5057

mejn 5073
me- 5086
me-c- 5093
me-kaťc-, me-ki- 1109, 5086
me-m 4813
me-n gan 5086
me-y 5097
me-y- 5093
mick- 4839
micm, mik-, mikc- 4838
mily 4868
milyp 4995
minc- 4876
mind, mind-, mindal 5020
mine-r 3758, 5020
mipd- 4846
mindn 4858
ming, ming- 4866
miť 4847
miťb 4649
miťk 4932
miťl 4850
mi-c 4879
mi-l 4642
mi-l 5051
mi-n 4876, 4885
mi-n-, mi-nd-, mi-ņ- 4883
mi-r 4707, 4884
mi-t- 4883
mocal 4952
moer 4902
mođ 4938
mog 4616
moga-l, mogay, mogi- 4990
mol 4985
molm 4968
mol 644, 4998
moln 4990
mon 5020
moņ 4938
moņa-mbrl 4374
monđy 5114
mordn 4971
morm 5005
mort, mortanm 4971
morv- 5013
mordir 5112
mořv 4989
mořv, mořvn, mořvy 4919
motm 5120
moť 4939
move- 4893
moy 5121
moyl 4888
moyr 5013, 5015
mo-l 4616
mo-nd 5031
mo-ta-c 4616
mu, mu- 5020, 5052
muat 3918, 5052
muc-, mucap 4915
mucl 5031
mud, mudk, mudkn, mudky 4954
muk, muk- 4896
muku- 4909

muļ 4995
mulg-, mulk- 4993
mun-, mund, mund-, mun- dal, mundy 5020
muniv- 2922, 4977
munu-r 3729, 5052
muņd 4947
muņd- 4971
muņdn 4858
mundy 4936
muņg 4886
munga-r 5020
mupa-d 3918, 5052
murg- 5013
murk- 5011
mury, mury- 4975
muřc- 4922
muřg-, muřk, muřk- 4925
muřmuņ 4928
muřy, muřy a-l 4921
muřy- 4923
mut 4959
mut- 4954, 5017, 5018
mutl 4954
muť- 4932, 4934
muťa- muřmuņ 4928
muť et- 5017
muťga-rn 4937
muťm 4941
mu- 5052
mu-g 4887
mu-g-, mu-k- 4993
mu-k, mu-kn, mu-ky 5024
mu-l 5044
mu-lm 5043
mu-nd, mu-nu-nd, mu-nu-r 5052
mu-nj- 4977
mu-ng, mu-ngn 5026
mu-r kamatr aya- 5052
mu-ry 5041
mu-r 5122
mu-t- 4886
mu-t 5037
mu-v- 4887, 4893
mu-yng 5026
nac-, nacł 3576
nacak in- 3574
nag-, naga-, nak 2927
nak- 3570
nakarg 1397
nalva-yn 3610
namb-, nambyk 3600
nan 3631
nanj 3736
nanjrk 3581
nant-, nanv- 3630
napi-g 2921
nany 3588
nanky 3656
na pal 3610
nar 3609
narb 2903
narkn, nark nark in- 3623
nař- 97, 3583
nařg-, nařgl, nařkl 3585

nařk, nařt-, nařty, nařv-, nařvařky 3582
nařv, nařy ke-r, nařa- nařv 3584
nav- 3617
nay 3746
nayl-, naylk 3612
nayl(n) 2901
nayr 3606
na- 3655
na-ckm 3639
na-g 3634
na-lat, na-lvat 3655, 3918
na-lg 3633
na-l, na-la-l 3656
na-na-ng 3655
na-n-, na-nc- 3630
na-n, na-ng, na-nu-r 3655, 3729
na-nd- 3639
na-r 3651, 3655
na-r-, na-rl 2918
na-r pa-d 3655, 3918
na-r 3638
na-t 2919
na-t- 3630
na-tu-ny 3644
na-ťm 2918
na-ťy 3583
na-v 3633
na-y 3650
nec 3759
nec- 3745
neg 2928
neg-, negc- 3733, 3745
nel 3675, 3753
nel aky 215, 3753
nel ban 3755
nelm 3676
nenc-, neny- 3683
nep 2929
nerk- 2927
nerl 3679
nerrn 3680
nert-, nerv- 3673, 3682
nerve-l- 3682
nerpern 3738
neta-l 3676
netr 3748
neťe-l, neťe-n 3739
neyj 2930
ne-lg 2907
ne-n- 2912
ne-r 3758, 3770
ne-rl 2917
nil-, nilc-, nin-, ninc- 3675
niv- 3691
ni- 3684
ni-cid- 3687
ni-g-, ni-gc- 3685
ni-m 3688
ni-nj- 3687
ni-p- 3692
ni-r 3690
ni-r-, ni-t- 3692
nocarc- 2936
noca-k 3779

nođy 3792
nonđ-, nonđy 3786
nor 3710
noť, noť in-, noťva-c, noť- va-yn 2936
no-m(b) 3800
no-ť, no-ť-, no-ťm 3794
no-v 3793
nuc, nug-, nugc- 3728
nuly- 3717
nunk- 3700
nung- 3697
nurb- 3726
nu-l 3726
nu-n 3694
nu-r 3729
o 990
o- 616, 4572
obi- 990
ocg- 953
ock 4275
od, od- 616
odg-, odk-, odyv 609
ođ 990
ođ 697, 965
ođ- 962, 969
og- 558
oj 990, 996
ok- 927, 1010
oka-c, oka-a-l 558
okl 925, 927
ola-d, ola-pm 1006
ol- 697
olgl, olk 698
olk 681
olka-l, olka-l kal, olkeyk, olki-k 651
oly, olyd 1017
on(n), ony 4570
onba-d 1025, 3918
onca-k 3779
ond- 990
ong-, onk- 601
onťgyn 971
ong-, ongc- 990
op, op-, opc- 924
or 723, 990
or- 4565
orba-, orba-d 1025, 3918
org-, ork 707
orj- 665
orp- 649, 650
orrvi- 990
orv- 665
or 946, 947
orč- 946, 957
orč-, ork- 954
orč- 1012
or kat 947
orl 586
orť 4559
orv- 946
oryn 593
ot, ot- 609
ot- 973, 990, 1021
otal, otalg- 990

ota-c 972
oť- 958
ov- 616
oy- 4407, 4534
oyl 999
oyl, oyl- 1015
oyťm 593
o-d- 1052
o-g- 4572
o-garv- 1032, 1258
o-j 1036
o-k- 1033
o-kc- 4572
o-l 1070
o-l a-ť- 996
o-l a-r-, o-l a-ť 760
o-r 990
o-r ak 397, 990
o-ra-ľc 990
o-rid- 1059
o-ry 1060
o-ť 1042, 1043
o-ť- 1041
-o-ť 945
o-t 1052
o-ť 946, 1041
o-yn-a-r 405, 4572
pa- 3999
pac 3827
pac, paca-l 3821
pace-k 3829
pad 3977
pad- 3918
padm 3906, 3907
padn 3913
padn- 3918
padding- 3912
pađ 4019
paj 4039
pajm 3825
pak 4007
pal 3986
pala-v 3988
palc 3993
palma-rm 3805
palc- 4002
palg- 4000
pal im 4016
palk-, palkm 4000
paly 4002
pan- 3918
pandi-gm 3921
panđ, pan onđ 990, 3918
pany- 4035
pan 3891, 4004
pan, panc, panyn 3884
pan pan in- 3904
par, parc 4032
paran 4020
parc- 3951
pard- 3949
park, parkc, parkn, parky 3950
parkym 3951
parl 3959

parn 4032
 parn- 4020
 par par in- 3980
 part- 3949
 pary 3962
 par- 3853
 par-, par- 3852
 pard- 4003
 parv- 4004
 pary 3849
 parykat 3850
 pat- 4034
 pat, patat 3918
 pati-r- 3808
 patrmba-d 1025, 3918
 paty 4034
 pat, pat-, patl 4034
 pat 3871, 3873, 3878, 4559
 patakn 3842
 paťa-r in- 3867
 paťa-rn, pat in- 3841
 patm 3878
 patpatn 4001
 paťu-py 3872
 paťy 3868
 pay 3948
 pay-, payd 3999
 paya-c 4002
 paykm 4003
 payl 3939
 paym 3945
 payp 4035
 payr, payr- 4027
 payrv 3961
 payr 3849
 pa- 4110
 pa-b 4085
 pa-c 4055, 4088
 pa-c- 4003, 4059
 pa-cand, pa-cañ, pa-caña-c
 App. 46
 pa-dy 4074
 pa-l 4096
 pa-lm 4097, 4099
 pa-l marm 4100
 pa-l 4118
 pa-ny 4124
 pa-r 4093, 4122
 pa-rvn, pa-rvty 4091
 pa-r 3853
 pa-řm 4062
 pa-řv- 4065
 pa-t-, pa-tveyř 4088
 pa-ty 3821
 pa-t 4065
 pa-řy 4067
 pa-y 4088, 4110
 pa-ym, pa-yma-ym, pa-ym
 ba-ym 3945
 pe- 4395, 4411
 peb 4411
 pebi- 4205
 peck 4131
 peda-ry 4411
 ped 4395
 peg 4240
 pegap 4411

pekařl 1366, 4172
 pemog 4395, 4616
 pen 4271, 4395
 pen ga-l ov- 4160
 penm 4157
 pep 4421
 per 4565
 per, perp, perv- 4422
 pern-, perř- 4201, 4285
 perř- 4430
 perřtal 4146
 pet- 4421
 peř 4389
 peřakn, peře-n 4393
 pev- 4421
 pey 4318
 peyl, peyl 4172
 peyv-e-r 4318, 5159
 pe-c- 4408, 4430
 pe-n 4449
 pe-n, pe-nm 4438
 pe-r 4410, 4448
 pe-rn 4446
 pe-v- 4408
 pe-y 4438
 pibal, piba-r 4205
 pic 4148
 picg-, pick-, picpicn 4135
 pid 4273
 piga-r 4205
 pil 4317, 4319
 pilly 4181
 pin, pind- 4205
 pirc, pirc- 4176
 pirk 4205
 piryv, piry- 4176
 piry- 4177
 pirc-, piry 4148
 pily ma-v 4149
 pite-l, pitl 4205
 pitla-řm 4166
 pi- 4210
 pi-c 4355
 pi- du-r 4229
 pi-g-, pi-k- 4213
 pi-l(n), pi-ly 4228
 pi-n-, pi-nd- 4160
 pi-nř- 4194
 pi-r- 4230
 pi-ř 4220
 pi-ř- 4194
 pi-v 4229
 po-, pod- 3918
 podn 4510
 pog 4240
 pog, pogl 4463
 pog- 4469
 pogl, poglc- 4455
 poj 4476
 pokva-yn 4452
 polg 4553
 polng- 4000
 pon 4570
 pon- 3918
 pong-, pongc- 4469
 por 4283, 4333
 por- 4565

poranj 4333
 pord- 4541
 pord 4285
 porř 4544
 porla-r- 4565
 porp-, porpř, porř- 4285
 port-, porv- 4541
 porv- 4565
 por 4484
 porř- 4252
 porř 4559
 porv 4256
 porv- 4556
 poř 4509, 4517
 pot- 4517, 4541
 potrmba-d 1025, 3918
 poř 4487, 4491
 poř- 4490, 4495, 4496
 potakn 4483
 pořl 4496
 pořn, pořy 4487
 pořy 4265A
 poy 4531
 poy-, poyb 4534
 poyr, poyr- 4537
 poyř 4481
 po- 4240
 po-k- 4572
 po-kry 4574
 po-l 3805
 po-n- 4285
 po-r, po-r a-ř(m) 4540
 po-ry, po-ry ma-v 4593
 po-t 4588
 po-ř- 4285
 pr- 4329
 puc 4142
 pud 4275
 pug- 4376
 puj 4307
 puku- 4460
 pul 4300
 pul 4317, 4319
 pulc 4326
 pulc- 4322
 pulg, pulgn, pulgy 4324
 puly 4181, 4327
 puly, puly- 4322
 pup 4268
 pur- 4177
 purpurn 4329
 pury- 4177
 purv- 4376
 pu- 4312, 4345
 pu-c 4356
 pu-dy 4316
 pu-ř-, pu-ř- 4361
 pu-v- 4346
 rek 2591
 tabařk 3082
 ta biř 3045
 tac 3030
 tac- 3089
 tař 3056
 tag- 3178
 tagarm 3001

ta gu- 3045
 tak 3096, 3116
 takc- 3008, 3098, 3116
 takl 3005
 tal, talp 3103
 tař- 3135
 tařa-r- 3127
 tařm 3118
 tamř 2677
 tan, tanç-, tan in-, tapi-r
 3045
 tand 3056
 tand- 3054
 tan tan in-, taptap in-
 3125
 tang- 3014
 tap, tap-, tapc- 3071
 targ 3090, 3192
 tarv- 3141, 3145
 tary 3140
 tar, tarv, tarv- 3031
 tark-, tarmbař- 3025
 tarv- 3028
 tarva-t- 3025
 tat, tatpotn 3062
 tař 3027
 tař-, tař a-ř- 3039
 tav- 3078
 tav-, tavi-r- 3068
 tava-ry 3101
 tavr- 3071
 tavř 3112
 tayl 3131
 tayp- 3045
 tayr, tayr-, tayrgo-ř 3140
 tayrgan 3201
 tayř 3030
 ta- 3068
 ta-d nay 2470
 ta-k- 3150
 ta-ka-l 3178
 ta-ko-l(g) 3179
 ta-l 3185
 ta-ř- 3188
 ta-řy 3175
 ta-m 3162
 ta-n 3196
 ta-ng- 3153
 ta-r- 3098
 ta-r na-ř-, ta-r na-řo-n
 2470
 ta-v 3068
 ta-yv 3176
 tegy 3408
 tek 3116
 tekva-yn 3210
 telg-, telk- 3519
 tel-, telc- 3435
 telc- 3433
 telj-(g) 3528
 ten 3265
 ten ka-y 3408
 tepn 3439
 ter 3245
 ter- 3441
 terp- 3245, 3419
 terř- 3245

terv- 3245, 3259
 tervi- 3422
 terř- 3273
 teř- 3438, 3439
 tev- 3005, 3407
 teyl- 3433, 3435
 teyr- 3419
 te-kl 3451
 te-l, te-l uk-, te-l ul, te-l
 ul pay 2891
 te-n 3268
 te-r-, te-rc- 3471
 te-r, te-rka-rn, te-rka-rc
 3459
 te-v, te-vn, te-vy, te-y-
 3458
 tib 3328
 tic 1514
 tidg 3226
 tigl 3213
 tik 2498
 tikarg 1397
 tin- 3263
 tinva-l, tin 3227
 tingl 3213
 tip 3229
 tire-, tirg-, tirgan, tirk, tirk-,
 tiry- 3246
 tirđ, tirđn, tirđy 3250
 tire-r 917
 tirt- 3251
 tiř 3221
 ti-c- 3266
 ti-m ik- 3276
 ti-n 3263
 ti-nd- 3274
 ti-ř-, ti-rc-, ti-rma-nm, ti-
 rp 3278
 ti-ř 3274
 ti-ř- 3263, 3273
 ti-va-p 3276
 ti-y- 3266
 tod- 3315
 tody 3504
 tod 3498
 tolg-, tolk- 3519
 tol vi-r 3516
 tol 3528
 toř- 3522
 tolg- 3361
 tombat 3522, 3918
 ton 3504
 tondarv, tonda-rm 3506
 tong-, tongc- 3478
 torl pi- 3400, 4210
 torv-, tot 3480
 tot- 3365
 tořl te-l 3481
 tovk- 3350
 toyl 2704
 toyl, toyl- 3528
 toyr, toyr-, toyrv 2865
 toyr- 2883
 to-d 3550
 to-d- 3549
 to-g- 3566
 to-krl 1389, 3559

to-l 3559
 to-l 3564
 to-r- 3566
 to-t- 3539
 to-ř- 3555
 to-řm 3549
 to-y 3526
 to-y- 3555
 tub- 3336
 tub-, tubc- 3331
 tuc 3296
 tugu-ř- 3291
 tumn 3331
 tupđ 3310
 tupy 3307
 turg-, turk- 3367
 tuř- 2654
 tu-g, tu-gm 3376
 tu-j 3283
 tu-k-, tu-ktu-ky 3376
 tu-n- 3337
 tu-nd- 3380
 tu-r 3401
 tu-ř marm 3377
 tu-ř- 3400
 ub- 666, 2621
 uba-cm 632
 ubc- 666
 uc, uc-, ucl 696
 ucg-, uck- 577
 ucr 645
 ud- 625
 udm 621
 ug- 688, 4238
 ug a-ř- 689
 uj- 665
 uk 564, 661
 uk- 903, 4238
 ukl 688
 ul 698
 ulpar- 698
 ul pot 4491
 ulu-v 687
 uly 699, 705
 uny-, uny-, unyp, unypga-rn
 727
 un-, unkc- 600
 unđ, unđy 664
 upy 604
 up 2674
 urc 656
 urkl mo-r 655
 urn- 664
 urp 657
 urř- 664
 urv 657
 urv- 721
 ury 708
 ury- 656
 ut- 617
 uř, uř-, uřc- 4264
 u- 728
 u-c- 562
 u-d- 741, 763
 u-g-, u-j-, u-k- 503

u•gan 683
 u•l, u•n, u•r 557
 u•nj- 736
 u•p 600
 u•n, u•nd- 763
 u•r 561, 752
 u•r- 5463
 u•r-gan 561
 u•r vi•v 4229
 u•r 737
 u•t- 763
 u•t-, u•tm 600
 u•v 688
 u•v- 763
 u•ym 637

vac 5552
 vadk, vadk- 5372
 vad, vad mog 3902
 vag- 5335, 5372
 vak- 5335
 vakc- 5270, 5335, 5372
 val 5288
 val, valc, valc-, val kay, valn,
 valy 5276
 vala•ry 5410A
 valm 5315
 val, valc- 5313
 valc-, valkm 5292
 valm 5315
 vandy App. 50
 var 5261, 5263
 varb- 5356, 5362
 varjn, vardy 5320
 varj- 5264
 varl 5320, 5380
 varla•r 5270
 vart vir- 5475
 varv 5270
 varv- 5263, 5320, 5380
 vary 5266
 varđan 5301
 varv, varvn, varvn meyn
 5222
 vat- 5320
 vatm App. 56
 vav, vav vav 5290
 vav- 5363
 vavrn, vavry 5219
 vay-, vayety 5549

vayl 5550
 vayr 5264, 5267
 vayr 5219
 va•c- 5372
 va•cr 5338
 va•g 5373
 va•g- 5335
 va•gl 5354
 va•k- 5334
 va•l 5354, 5365
 va•lm App. 57
 va•lmanj, va•lman, va•ln
 5365
 va•l 5376
 va•l-, va•ln 5372
 va•nm, va•nt u•r 5381
 va•p 5350
 va•r- 5270
 va•rc- 5380
 va•ry 5356
 va•r- 5342, 5345
 va•t- 5362
 va•v-, va•vl 5350
 va•y 5352
 va•yv 4112
 va•y van 5373
 vec 5450
 vedyr 5485
 vek 5517
 vekar-, vekarkc- 5465
 vekm 5500
 veky 5501
 vel 5421
 vel 5437
 vel, velg- velk, velk-, veln,
 velp, velv, velv- 5496
 vit, vit-, vitan 5401
 ven 5488
 ve(n) ni•r 5517
 vent- 5516
 ven 5496
 ver, vera•c, ver a•l, verd,
 ver gi•m, ver im, verma-
 (•)ntamn 5513
 verg 5440
 verg-, verk- 5444
 verk 5443
 verl 5409
 verp-, vert- 5489
 veruk 5513

verv- 5439, 5512
 vet- 5517
 vetl 5515
 veřa• ver 5513
 vet 4392, 5478, App. 61
 veřm 5474
 vey-, veyc- 5517
 veyl 5496
 veyr 5473
 ve•ci•g 5517
 ve•dy, ve•dyga•rn 5528
 ve•j 5538
 ve•j- 5532, 5533
 ve•k- 5450
 ve•k me•k in- 5550
 ve•ko• 5528
 ve•l 4444
 ve•p el, ve•p marm, ve•(p)
 pan 5531
 ve•r 5535, 5548
 ve•r-, ve•ro•, ve•řa• 5528
 ve•řu, ve•ř, ve•ř a•ř- 5527
 ve•řl 5526
 vic 5448
 vicm 5450
 vid- 5400
 vida•c, vid a•l 5415
 vig- 5430
 vigm, vigv- 5382
 vij 5389
 viky 5419
 vilk-, vilv- 5461
 vil vilk in- 5424
 vil 5422
 viry 5412
 vir-, virc- 5393
 vit, vit-, vitan 5401
 viřy 5477
 vi•c, vi•c- 5450
 vi•k- 5430
 vi•l 5517
 vi•l 5430
 vi•r 5259
 vi•r- 5463
 vi•ra•ny vanm 5457
 vi•r 5393
 vi•řa•c 5259
 vi•v 5455
 vo•l 3805

al l
 alk-, alx- 240
 alogy 234
 ař-, alt- 295
 -ař 4112
 a mun, a mun no•r 1
 ařil 2315
 ar 229
 arb 232
 ark- 212
 ark-, arkm 221
 arkym 3951
 arkyn 281
 arl 209
 arman 201
 ar nřn 230, 3668
 ars 201
 arsn 220
 arř- 228
 arx- 221
 ary- 214
 arybeř- 314
 ar 321
 ar- 404
 ar, aroř 2485, 3918
 arř- 315
 arn, arp, arř- 404
 arř- 314
 arynbeř- 314
 arř- 83
 arřin, arřit ir 79
 ař 276
 ař in-, ařn 1
 ařp- 246
 ařky 215
 at, atatk, atfok, atk, atks,
 ato•f, ař, ařik, ařgn, ař,
 ařřd 1
 atton, 1, 3196
 ax, axexo•rn, axo•rn 3808
 ay 1

a•for- 367
 a•t- 404
 a•my 5155
 a•n 5161
 a•na•r, a•nk 1
 a•r 405
 a•toř 1, 3040

e- 5151
 eboř 2826, 3918
 ec- 4411
 ed 5151
 ef- 805
 efir 264
 eg- 774
 egan 4411
 e(g) řis, e(g) řisem, egy
 5151
 e go•ř 1274
 el, elm, elom 844
 ely 846
 el, elk 513
 elal 855
 eř 839
 eř-, eřp 504

ely 848
 em 5154
 er- 811, 3673
 erč, erl, erř, erřč 2552
 ermoln 2552, 4666
 erxy 812
 er 869
 er- 866
 erk 516
 erř- 515
 erř- 859
 eř 497, 831
 eř in-, eřn 5151
 eřt 815
 et, etřin, etfok, etk, etkř,
 eto•f, eř, eřik, eřm, eřsn
 5151
 ety 796
 eř- 916
 -eř- 859
 etal 727
 e(t) řeřk 815
 eřy 827
 eya•, eyi• 196
 ez 430

e•, e•-, e•d 5151
 e•d 474
 e•f 811
 e•f- 905
 e•faxm 5151
 e•fil, e•fil o•ř, e•f o•ř 909
 e•l 5151
 e•ly 911
 e•mir 361
 e•mo•t- 898
 e•na•r, e•nk 5151
 e•nboř 1025, 3918
 e•r 2815
 e•r 917
 e•sy/e•řřd- 4431
 e•ř, e•řřd, e•řřdm, e•y
 5151
 e•y 899

i, i- 410, 474
 ic- 809, 4411
 icil 780
 idk 4205
 idy 2559
 idc- 442
 idy- 4148
 ikot 524
 il 410
 iř-, iloř 2559
 i mun no•r 410
 in 196, 5151
 in 4395
 iř- 859
 iřk- 516
 iřn 410
 iřy 833
 iř ti•rm 410, 2632
 iřřa•ř 2552
 iř, iřik, iřsn, iř, iři•, iřřd
 410

i• 5151
 i•gl 2906
 i•k- 502
 i•ř 2552
 i•n- 555
 i•na•r, i•nk 410
 i•p 547
 i•nm 551, 1606
 i•ny 410
 i•py 533
 i•r 474, 554
 i•rm 3690
 i•rk 859
 i•řf- 504, 542
 i•řk 480
 i•toř 410, 3040
 i•ř, i•ř, i•ř e•p iř, i•ř
 o•y- 555
 i•řy 474
 i•ř- 542
 i•x- 502

i 816
 iř 486
 ic- 809
 id 410
 id- 437, 442, 443
 iloř 474, 3918
 i(g) řis 410
 im, imu 474
 in 410
 in- 868
 ine•r 3758
 ini 643
 inm 410
 inu•r 474, 3729
 in, inřřw 4157
 iř 816
 iř- 480
 iřb 864
 iř 859
 iř kwa•y 448, 2225
 iřn 434
 iřy 438
 iřy- 432, 438
 iř in-, iřym 410
 iřk, iřt- 480
 iřkur řař- 772
 iř, iřfok, iřřik, iřk, iřks,
 iřto•f 410
 iř wid- 4411
 iřy 410
 iř- 503
 iř-, iřř- 411
 iřy- 504
 iřy- 806
 iř 643
 i•řtyu• 474

ka 1278
 kab 1288
 kabřn 1278
 kad, kad-, kadč, kadř, kad
 řo•y, kad xo•l mox 1109
 kařonm 1133
 kaf 1328
 kafř 1343

TODA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: c (= ts) č; d d d; i ř; l ř ř ř; n n; o ř; r ř ř; s ř ř ř; t ř ř ř; u ř; z (= dz, at end of alphabet).

a, a-, ad l
 ad- řl
 ařky 88

ařy 130
 ař, ařuf 273
 ař- 2391

ařeff 253
 a(g) řis 1
 ak 397

kafotm App. 56
 kafy 1325
 kaga·rf 1278, 1395
 kak- 1079
 kakakoy 2121
 kakax 1397
 kakaθx 1077
 kaka- 1079, 1349
 kal 1298
 kalc-, kalfy 1297
 kalir 1298
 kalk-, kalx- 1303
 kal- 1297
 kał 1377
 kap koty 1166, 1204
 kap ob 178, 1166
 kap 1395
 ka-pic 1278, 4139
 kapoty 1288
 kar 1293
 kar- 1258
 kar-, kark 1291
 kark-, karx- 1292
 kar nar- 1258
 kary-, kary- 1278
 kary- 1466
 karyn 1277
 kar 1385, 1395, 1396
 kar- 1385, 1399
 karf- 1395, 1399
 karf ir 1385
 kar·no·t 1284
 karx 1397
 kary-, kary- 1393
 kary- 1392
 kar 1123
 kar- 1141
 karf- 1109
 karθaš 1136
 kasp-, kaspil 1088
 kaš 1298
 kašf- 1299
 kašk 1303
 kaštal, katal 1278
 kaš-tu·r 1287, 3401
 katy 1364
 kał 1154
 kax, kaxt 1278
 ka·g 1428
 ka·k, ka·n- 1425
 ka·l- 1349
 ka·r muł 1475
 ka·r 1395, 1506
 ka·r, ka·rik wiđ 1263
 ka·i- 1349
 ka·w 1370
 ka·y(e) mađ 1278, 1494
 kec 1965
 ked- 1980
 kef ir, kef nil- 1279
 kek 1957
 kek, ke(k) Kisad, kekš in- 1933
 kelc 1970
 kelc- 1972
 keloč, kel o·t 1570, 1579
 keł 2018
 ken 1404, 1987
 kenf- 1409
 ke no·y 1931
 kenp ört- 1409
 kenl·r 1159
 kerf 1963
 kerf- 1564
 keř 1982
 keř, kerf- 1980
 keřk 1392
 keřn 1597
 keřs 1962
 keθ 1938
 kezal 1548
 ke·t-, ke·f-, ke·oşy 2017
 ke·r (fo·b) 2011
 ke·ry 2007
 kie, kič 1514
 kij, kij fal, kij řdad, kijil fal, kijwir fal App. 31
 kilk- 1574
 kily 1584
 kily- 1588, 1589
 kin 1603
 kiřc- 1590
 kiřy 1528
 kiskwil-, kiskwil- 1516
 kiš- 1574
 kiř- 1538
 kižil fal App. 31
 ki- 1619
 ki·c- 1610, 1612
 ki·koy 1619
 ki·lik- 1574
 ki·p 2599
 ki·ry 1617
 ki·r- 1624
 ki·s App. 26
 kiđ- 1546
 kiđ 1602
 kiđ- 1538
 kiđf 1941
 kiđy 1948
 kiřy 1977
 kim App. 28
 kimf- 1850
 kinm 1543
 kip 1731
 kiř 1594, 1597
 kiřk 1596, 1597
 kiřmē·n 1599
 kiř- 1570
 kiřf 1571
 kiřf- 1581
 kiřil 1606
 kiř-ef 839, 1594
 kiřir 1711
 kiřy- 1957
 ki·p 2444
 ki·x 1871
 koc- 1097
 koc, koč App. 20
 kod 1210
 kodb 1116
 kodc- 1356
 kodds 1117
 kodf 1109
 kodn 1173
 kody 1177
 kody- 1356
 koř- 1335
 kofc-, kofy- 1221
 kofoy 1731
 kog foty, kog ir 2146
 koj 1106, 1107
 koł-, koln, koły 1372
 koł 1373
 kořag, kořem 1370
 kořn 1376
 komkwir 1234
 konodyč, konodyn 1284
 konof 1407
 kon 1159, 1160, 2155
 koř et- 862
 kopody 1182
 kopy 1443
 kopan 1216
 kopin 1224
 kopol 1219
 koř 1411
 koř ko·y 1134
 kořt 1362
 kořn 1113
 koř ot- 1369
 kořx 1137
 kořy 1109
 kořy- 1124
 kořf 1088
 kořn 2132
 koř fir- 1278, 5475
 kořk 1215
 koř 1207
 koř, koř-, kořas, kořy 1147
 koř- 1148, 1149
 kořyxo·rn 1144
 koy 2023
 koy- 1249
 koy-kuřy 1674
 koyl 1353
 koy-upm 924
 ko·c- 1458
 ko·d 1438, 1619, 5153
 ko·f 1454
 ko·f-, ko·fil 1416
 ko·fo·y 1480
 ko·l 1484
 ko·l, ko·lk ir- 1479
 ko·ly 1353
 ko·t 1274
 ko·n- 1477
 ko·n-, ko·nky 1443
 ko·ny 1444
 ko·r 1278
 ko·rm 1466
 ko·r 1438
 ko·s 1431
 ko·s řöty(k) 1458, 5475
 ko·s 1479
 ko·řf- 1491
 ko·t 1481
 ko·t- 1443
 ko·w 1361
 ko·y, ko·y- 1459
 ko·y- 1458

ko·z 1478
 kö- 1931
 köb 2775
 köd- 1542
 ködc- 1942
 ködm 1950
 ködöl 1942
 köfy- 1333
 kök 1957
 kök- 1564
 köks in- 1933
 kökwily 1905
 kömo·s 1931
 köp in-, köpgöp in-, köpil in- 1545
 köř-, köřc- 1942
 köř- 1953
 köw 2146
 kö·d 1942
 kö·f 1975
 kö·g 2016
 kö·r- 2012
 kö·r 2020
 kö·r- 2019
 kö·r o·x- 1942
 kö·řt- 2012
 kub 1747, 1748, 2115
 kub- 1868
 kub id- 1750
 kubil 1741
 kubil ko·y App. 28
 kud, kud- 1850
 kuđ 1866
 kudy, kudy- 1660
 kuđ 1842
 kuđir... 1659
 kuđs 1655, 1659
 kuđt- 1654
 kuđx- 1659
 kuł-, kum- 1850
 kup 1736
 kupo·ry 373, 1736
 kupy 1741
 kurb, kurbč, kurč 1844
 kuř-eš, kuřk-, kuř- 1851
 kuřp 1847
 kuřy 1847, 2165
 kuřk 1658
 kuřky 1651
 kuřy 1655
 kuřt- 1720
 kuř 1655, 1818
 kut, kut- 1719
 kuř 1670, 1673, 1688
 kuř- 1671
 kuřur řti... 1667, 2763
 kuřy 1674, 1676
 ku· 1911, 2147
 ku·d 1883
 ku·d- 1750, 1882
 ku·f App. 26
 ku·ly 1917
 ku·n 1927
 ku·n- 1868
 ku·r 1924
 ku·r 1831, 1884
 ku·r- 1882
 ku·s-, ku·sil 1877
 ku·t 1890
 ku·t 1818
 ku·t-, ku·tm 1882
 ku·θwi·r 1911
 ku·θy 1888
 ku·x 1873
 ku·x ir 1767
 ku·x- 1868
 küds, küd-xaš 1864
 kwad- 1822
 kwał- 1803, 1806
 kwala- 12133
 kwalf- 1806
 kwaly, kwalyxo·rn 2132
 kwalp 2146
 kwar 2123
 kwar- 2168
 kwarf- 1796
 kwarg 1769
 kwar 1841, 1851, 2168
 kwar- 1851, 2168
 kwarčil 1851
 kwarf- 1859
 kwarřas 1851
 kwar 1663, 2053
 kwařt 2144
 kwařy 2170
 kwa·gil 2184
 kwa·r 2003
 kwa·t 2207
 kwa·t-a·s 1883
 kwa·w 1822, 1827, 2146
 kwa·x 1827
 kwa·y 2225
 kwe·t 1818
 kwic- 1859, 2144
 kwič 2041
 kwidy, kwidb, kwidbıl 1655
 kwidy 2081
 kwidz- 1863
 kwig 2037
 kwiky 2032
 kwil- 1835, 2152
 kwil-, kwily 2151
 kwilx 1829
 kwily 2158
 kwiln 1810
 kwir 1652
 kwir- 2053
 kwir fo·t, kwir magoy 2054
 kwir 2050
 kwir- 1662
 kwis, kwis 1639
 kwis 1655
 kwit 1721
 kwit 2049
 kwit fil, kwitk- 2063
 kwitn, kwity 1670
 kwitř 2086
 kwitřil 1702
 kwitřk- 2091
 kwitřkyet-, kwitřy-, kwitřyeyt- 2084
 kwixy- 1902
 kwiy- 2084, 2119
 kwiz 2149

kwiz-, kwizil 2043
 kwid- 2248
 kwil- 1762
 kwil·g 2179
 kwil- ko·l 1484, 1762
 kwil·p App. 34
 kwil·r 2255
 kwil·r 2054, 2200
 kwil·rn 2196
 kwil·s 2237
 kwil·sy 2245
 kwil·s 2201
 kwil·ty 1762
 kwil·ty 2054, 2201
 kwil·y 2248
 kyu·d 1977
 kyu·n 1893
 mad 4719
 madty 4647
 mađ 4682
 mađil 4717
 magoy 4990
 makol 4766
 mak θot- 4750
 mal 4742
 malf- 4825
 man 4776
 maril o·x- 4723
 mař, mař-, mařf; mařp 4760
 mař, mařč 4766
 mařy 4764
 mařy- 4761
 mař, mařn 4729
 mař o·r 4742
 mařt 4632, 4767
 mařtir 4753
 max 4717
 maw 4753
 ma·f 4829
 ma·k 397, 5052
 ma·mox 4829
 ma·r 4717
 ma·r 4798
 meli..., mely 5078
 meřk 5077
 meř 4645
 meřk, meřx- 5078
 meřf 4694
 me·l, me·lpa·w 5086
 me·p, 4711
 me·p go·s 1479
 me·r- 4882
 me·tal, me·tip 5086
 mic, mic- 4876
 mičm 4838
 midy 5068, 5069
 mik- 4838
 -mil 5086
 -mil-muty 4932
 mimimy, mimy 4813
 misk-, mix- 4839
 mix-, mixc- 4838
 mi·c- 5093
 mi·gmu· 4099
 mi·n 4876, 4885
 mi·r 4707

mi-r- 4884
 mi-r- 4882
 mi-s 4841, 4879
 mi-s 4642
 mi-y- 4878, 5093
 midb 4649
 mił 4985
 mił, mił 4997
 mił 4989
 min, minp 5020
 min, mint 4706
 miř 5015
 miř 83, 4847
 miř 4985
 miř 4951
 miř 4889
 miřil 4838
 miř 5073
 mi-d- 5075
 mociny App. 53
 modery 4699
 mod 4777
 mod-, modf ir 4657
 modk- 4645
 modx- 4644
 mok 5128
 mokery 4620
 moņ 4666
 mopy 4672
 moņyx- 4674
 mořk-, mořk-, mořx-, mořy,
 mořy- 4645
 mořt 4749
 moř 4660
 mořil 4950
 mořp 5101
 mořy 927
 mox, mox0ař 4616
 moy 5073, 5102
 moy, moy- 5101
 moz 4630, 4641
 mo-d- 4797
 mo-f 4780
 mo-fin bum, mo-fin me-n
 4782
 mo-l, mo-lm 4978
 mo-mn, mo-my 4813
 mo-r 4902
 mo-r, mo-r 4818
 mo-f-, mo-fy, mo-t, mo-t,
 mo-t, mo-t, mo-tof 4834
 mo-řt- 4706
 mo-t fił 4198, 4616
 mo-t- 4801
 mo-tořm 4800
 mo-řyxn 4810
 mo-y 5142
 mo-z- 4814
 mořx 4867
 mořk-, mořk 5082
 mořy 5072
 mořt, mořt- 5057
 mořx 5031
 mu 5052
 mubo-y řař, muda-l, mudk
 5020
 muddy 4921

mud 4947
 mud(k) kiy- 4925
 muddy 5114
 mul- 4991
 mugulm ir- 5003
 muk 4898, 5128
 muk- 4896
 mul, mul ody, mul 4995
 mulk-, mulx- 4993
 mumum, mun 4813
 mumu mox 5052
 mun, mun go-řtk 5020
 mune-r 3758, 5020
 mupoř 3918, 5052
 murx 4979
 muř-, muřk- 5011
 muřk- 5013
 muřn 5005
 muřx-, muřy 5013
 muřy 4921, 4990
 muřy eřf 4990
 muřk 4898
 mut 4959, 5120
 mut- 4954, 5017
 muř 4937, 4941
 muř- 4932, 4934
 muř eřf 4935
 muřn 4850
 muřy 4939
 muř, muřy 4954
 mux- 4891, 4893
 muxul 4888
 mu- 4887
 mu-, mu-d 5052
 mu-f- 4954
 mu-k 5024
 mu-k- 4993
 mu-kur- 5024
 mu-ku-r-, mu-ku-t- 1882,
 5024
 mu-ly 5044
 mu-n, mu-nör 5031
 mu-n eř-, mu-neř 862, 5031
 mu-p 4991
 mu-řtyu- 5052
 mu-t, mu-t- 4886
 mu-t, mu-tk 4954
 mu-ty 5037
 mu-x, mu-xc- 4993
 müc-, mücxu- 4915
 müty 4995
 müty- 4996
 müry- 4975
 müry fury- 4977
 müřuf 5031
 mü-ř 4968
 nađ-, nađc-, nađt- 3582
 nařpoř 3655, 3918
 nan 3631
 nar 3609
 narb 2903
 nary 3606
 nařk 1397
 nař, nař-, nařt- 3582
 nař, nařo-n, nař0 3610
 na-ř- 3612
 neln 3676
 nelp 3675
 nen-, nenf-, nenp 3683
 nep 2929, 3683
 ner, ner-, nern 3673
 neř-, neřf, neřf-, neřty, neř
 no-t 3682
 neřn 3681
 neřy 2935
 nes- 3745
 neř 3753
 neřiřky 215, 3753
 neřn 3676
 neřof 3754
 neřof- 79, 3676
 neřt 3748
 nex 2928
 ne-l kal, ne-l pořy, ne-ř
 3679
 ne-n 2912
 ne-r 2910
 ne-řk 3612
 ne-řwi-k- 3376, 3679
 ne-řwi-r- 3566, 3679
 nic- 3745
 nilc- 3675
 nilf- 2932
 niřf-, niř koņ, niř kwi-l
 2930
 niř ko-y 3755
 niřy 2930
 niřy 3759
 ni- 3684
 ni-d- 3687
 ni-f- 3691
 ni-k- 3685
 ni-l- 3692
 ni-r, ni- pa-w 3690
 ni- pikwily 3690, 4455
 ni-r- 3692
 ni-s- 3687
 ni-řf- 2927
 ni-t- 3692
 ni-ř- 3745
 ni-x- 3685
 ni-xoy- 1458, 3690
 ni-z- 3687
 nil- 3675
 nim 3688
 niř 3668
 niř 3671
 niř, niř- 3675
 niř muxulm 3675, 4892
 niřy- 2923
 niřy 3746
 niř 3736
 nob-, nobky, noby 3600
 nođx- 3585
 nok- 3570
 nořf 3584
 noř 3588
 noz 3580
 no-f 3633
 no-l- 3630
 no-t 3656
 no-ng, no-nu-r, no-xwa-w
 3655

no-n, no-n- 3639
 no-r 3651
 no-r 3638
 no-řky 3639
 no-tař 3633
 no-t- 3680
 no-tořořym 3656
 no-ty 0c-dt, no-ty 0e-l-
 3471, 3587
 no-x 3634
 no-y 3650
 nölğ 2933
 nör-, nörk-, nörx- 3738
 nölř 3748
 nów 3616
 nō-b 3772
 nō-l-, nō-n 2908
 nō-r 2910
 nō-řf- 3772
 nug- 3697
 nu- 3793
 nu-r 3728, 3729
 nu-s, nu-řf- 3726
 nüc 3728
 nwidy 3792
 nwi-t, nwi-t- 3794
 o 990
 ob 178
 obely 174
 oc 57
 od 83
 odđn 92
 odğ- 63, 80
 odkm 63
 odty, od0 83
 ody 3845
 ody- 277, 1009
 odyk 84
 odyo-lm 89
 -of 334
 ofil 2391
 ofody 990
 ofy 393
 ofy- 267
 ogm App. 2
 ogody 35
 oj App. 6
 ojky 55
 ojurt- 55, 710
 okn, okok 23
 oky 4007
 ol 114
 olb 308
 olğ far 284
 -ofy 4018
 om 5154
 omk-, omg-, omx- 169
 onk- 4035
 ony 122
 on, onon 131
 onc 120
 or- 76, 282
 ořk- 63, 80
 ořy 72
 osř, osf- 3825
 osx 36

oř 990
 ořy 144
 oř 101
 oř- 97
 ořm 93
 oř oxol 3867
 ořy 3868
 ox eř-, ox in- 8
 oxy- 2265
 oy 2826
 oz-, ozk 55
 ozm 3825
 o- 4110
 o-d 4062, 5152
 o-d-, o-dc- 347
 o-dy 356
 o-f 4085
 o-f- 396
 o-fil 394
 o-foj, o-fy 393
 o-k- 333
 o-l 399
 o-l- 5157
 o-lm 396
 o-l 399
 o-l-a-r 405
 o-mulğ 360
 o-n 5160
 o-ny App. 10
 o-ořy 396
 o-poř-, o-pořc- 7
 o-püly- 392
 o-r- 404, 4540
 o-rc- 404
 o-rfn 4091
 o-ry 5151
 o-r 405, 2485, 4604
 o-r- 404
 o-řc- 404, 4020
 o-r 5153
 o-ř0, o-ř0i 396
 o-řf- 367
 o-t- 404
 o-t- 347
 o-řy 609
 o-x- 333, 1032
 o-xare- 407
 o-y 4112
 o-, o- o-, o-řo- 333
 öd-, ödo0 851
 ök- 765
 ökm 769
 öm-, öm 793
 öo0 851
 öř 449
 öřf-, öřt- 851
 öřt- 4003, 4430
 öřk 283
 öřt- 4034
 öřt 784
 öřfo0 784, 3918
 öřir 795
 öřk- 895
 öřkwily 799
 öw 910

öwfo0 910, 3918
 ö-fil 909
 ö-ku-r-, ö-ku-t- 899
 ö-kwa-x 910
 ö-l- 916
 ö-n 4438
 ö-r-, ö-řc- 916
 ö-x-, ö-xm 879
 padym 3921
 padřf 5298
 pal 5288
 paly-, palym 5276
 pal 5313
 palğ, paly 5314
 pal 4016
 pal, palř-, pal ir 5313
 palř- 5314
 pan 4004
 par 3984, 5261, 5263
 par, par o-r 5274
 par- 3949, 5263
 parř 5270
 parřy 3961
 parğ ary- 4031, 5204
 paridy 5320
 par me-n 3972
 par par 3984
 part- 3951
 pary 5264
 pary- 3963
 par 4032, 4565
 parc 3993
 parř- 5325
 parř, parř-, parn 5320
 pary, pary- 4027
 pary- 3853, 4028, 5324
 par 3860
 pař 3986
 pař 3986
 pař, pař koy 5276
 pařof 3998
 pařo-r 5410A
 pařy 3994
 pařt 3821
 pařty 3976
 pařk 5372
 pař- 4034
 pař 3977
 pařs 3909
 pax 4240
 pax-, paxy 3808
 pa- 3999
 pa-dy 5320
 pa-f 4087
 pa-fn 3999
 pa-g- 5335
 pa-g-, pa-k 4000
 pa-k- 4002
 pa-t 4444, 5377
 pa-ng 3655, 3918
 pa-n 4052, 4068
 pa-p 4089
 pa-r 4093
 pa-r 2485, 3918
 pa-r 4110, 5320
 pa-ř 4100

pa• top 3069, 4318
 pa•f 4123
 pa•w 910, 3918, 3999,
 4318, 5373
 pa•ym 4003
 pe- 4411
 ped 4422
 pek in- 5465
 pef- 5320
 pef, pef, pef- 5437
 pef xo•f- 4198
 pem 4026, 4205, 4411, 5488
 pen 5496
 pep 4421
 pern, perfern 5417
 per wid 4411
 per 4422
 per, per fił, per fo•s, perisy,
 per me•n, per o•t 5513
 per- 4422, 5439
 perf- 4421
 perk- 4423
 perne•r 4205
 perp 4422
 perx 5440
 per 4217
 pes 3987
 pešf- 4421
 peš tō•n 4411, 4412
 pešk 5490
 petil es 5515
 pex- 4411
 pe•dy 4388, 4442
 pe•f 4187
 pe•f, pe•fız-, pe•f o•k-
 5533
 pe•j App. 59
 pe•k 5528
 pe•ly 5538
 pe•l- 5489
 pe•ız- 5533
 pe•t 5409
 pe•r, pe•rf, pe•rf- 4422
 pe•ry 4421
 pe•soxy 5517
 pe•sy, pe•sy ır 5538
 pe•t 5527
 pe•t- 5489
 pe•y- 5532
 piku• 4460
 pilogm 5426
 pily, pilyxo•m 4181
 pilō 4198
 pily 5496
 pily- 5433
 pint- 5516
 pir- 5444
 pir- 4204
 pisk, pisk in- 4132
 pit ır 4165, 4183
 piŷyk 5477
 pi•k-, pi•kiŷe•r 4531
 pi•t 4377
 pi•r bonm 5457
 pi•r 5259
 pi•r- 5463
 pi•rfor- 5272
 pi•s, pi•s- 5450
 pi•so•y, pi•s 5517
 pi•šk-, pi•šk 5430
 pi•x id- 4354
 piđ-esp 839, 4205
 piđ- 5430
 piđy- 4273
 piđz- 5393
 piđ 4229
 piđ 4455, 4462
 piđ- 4455, 4469
 pik- 5383
 pil 5421
 pil 4317
 pil 4317, 4319
 pilmoz 4375
 pin 4205, 4570
 pin- 4207
 pinm 5328
 pin 4160, 4271
 piry- 4176, 5411
 pir-, pirf- 4565
 piŷk id-, piŷn bi•x- 4205
 piŷmun, piŷ no•t 4333
 piŷy 4481
 piŷy- 5444
 piŷ-, piŷ- 5393
 piŷc-, piŷy- 4152, 4482
 piŷ 5422
 piŷx 4553
 piŷt 4559
 piŷky 5419
 piŷ a•s 4290
 piŷ u•t- 664, 4290
 pit, pit- 5401
 piŷy ır 4507
 pit, pitn 4487
 pit- 4490, 4496
 piō 4510
 piōk-, piōx- 4165
 piŷc-, piŷy- 5382
 piŷid 4151
 piŷy- 4408, 4534
 pi•- 4572
 pi•l- 4285
 pi•r 4540, 4604
 pi•r e•r 4540
 pi•t 4588
 pi•t- 4285
 pi•x- 4572
 poč 3821
 počišky 3829
 pody, pody 4039
 pod 5239
 pod mox 3902
 pod-, podθ- 5372
 podfin mox 5222
 pody App. 50
 pody- 5295
 poj 3836
 pok 4559
 pokin 5297
 polc- 5292, 5372
 polm 5315
 polp 5292, 5372
 poly 5297
 polf 5305
 polky 5501
 pol o•t 4112
 poly 4018
 pon- 3918
 pony, pony- 4035
 pont, pont- 3887
 poŷy 3884
 pop 3974
 por- 3852, 3853
 port ud- 5295
 poŷy 3849, 3852, 3999, 4312
 poŷi- 4004
 poŷt 4559
 pot 3918
 potk 4559
 potm App. 56
 pot 3878, 4559
 poŷy 4388
 poθ, poθil 3907
 poθan 5301
 poθk, poθk- 5372
 poθn 3913
 poθx 5242
 poθol 3805, 5354
 poy- 5549
 poy o•t 3948
 poz 3825
 po• 4110, 5352
 po•b 4085
 po•c- 4059
 po•ca•n App. 46
 po•d 3853
 po•dč 5339
 po•f, po•f- 5350
 po•k- 5334
 po•l fe•t, po•l fi•r 4096
 po•lm 4097, 4099
 po•t 4118, 5376
 po•n 5381
 po•ny 4124
 po•n- 4600
 po•r 5363
 po•r- 5270, 5272
 po•ry 5356
 po•r 4122
 po•r- 4020
 po•r- 4065
 po•s 4096
 po•s, po•s-a•r 405, 5354
 po•sm App. 57
 po•s tu•t, po•s tüpy 4112
 po•sf- 4004
 po•st- 5362
 po•t- 4088
 po•t- 4020
 po•t, po•t- 4065
 po•θ- 4233
 po•θy 3821, 4074
 po•w 4112
 po•wfeŷ 4103
 po•x, po•x- 5234
 po•x- 4087
 po•y 4110, 5352
 pōky 5517
 pōlko•m, pōl, pōlč, pōlf-,
 pōlk, pōlk-, pōlp, pōlx-
 5496

pōt in- 5517
 pōt 5474
 pōy- 5517
 pō•d-, pō•dyxo•m 5528
 pō•n 4449
 pō•r 4410, 5535
 pō•r 4448
 pō•r 5527
 pō•sf- 4410
 puf 4312
 pul 4300
 pum 4004
 pupup 4365
 pur, purf- 4252
 pušk- 4315
 puŷ 4265
 puŷ- 4264
 puŷy 4265A
 puθ, puθn 4275
 puθf 4507
 pux- 4238
 puxury 4239
 pu•c- 4361
 pu•č 4356
 pu•f 4345
 pu•f- 4345, 4361
 pu•j 2826, 3918
 pu•ly 4228
 pu•l- 4361
 pu•nboθ 1025, 3918
 pu•txufy 4361
 pu•t 784, 3918
 pu•t- 4361
 pu•θ 4376
 pu•θy 4316
 pūc 4142
 pūda•l, pūgo•l 4205
 pūlc 4326
 pūly, pūly- 4322
 pūrc-, pūry- 4176
 pūŷy 4307
 pū•t 4292, 5517
 pyu•k 5297

sal-, salf 2781
 sed 2766
 sefk 3116
 ser 1980
 se•fer App. 11
 sic, Sici•z 3268
 sidy 2760
 sig 2500
 sik 2498
 silfo•m silo•r, sily 2574
 sin 2596
 sinm 1600
 siry 1562
 siŷik 1594
 sixb 2491
 si•ly 2629
 si•r 2640
 si•x 2607
 sol 2414
 somoty 2349
 sonp 2716
 sop- 2334
 soty 4797
 soy-, so•f 2426
 so•fer App. 11
 so•k 2470
 so•k- 2427
 so•l 2471
 so•lm 2472
 so•py 2452
 so•ry 2460
 sōr 2020
 sō- 2814
 sō•r- 2012
 sō•r-, sō•rc-, sō•t- 2814
 sup 2673
 suŷm 2656
 su•ry 2744
 su•t 2684
 swa•l, swa•lgm 2891
 swiŷ, swiŷ- 2835
 swi•l- 3558
 swi•lm 2896
 tadam, tada(m) ma•r 3162,
 4717
 tadgil 3031
 taŷit 3112
 tal, talp 3103
 talc- 2781
 tam 3162
 tar-, tarf- 3142, 3145
 tar mad 3145
 tar, tarf- 3031
 taŷ, taŷm, taŷt, taŷ-tiŷ 3103
 taŷ 3026, 3027
 taxf 3005
 ta•f 3176
 teb 2775
 tef 2330
 teg- 2778
 tegy 3408
 teŷ- 3142, 3441
 telk 3116
 terf- 3244
 tergy 2796, 3424
 ter 1980, 2821, 3441
 ter-, ter ır 3259
 tern 3439
 teŷamf- 162, 3103
 teŷor- 79, 3142
 teŷk 3244
 teŷkwil- 3116
 teŷ 3245, 3438
 teŷ- 3439
 te•l- 3471
 te•t- 3446
 tic, Tici•z, ticil, tic in-
 3268
 tiŷiny 1322
 tiŷiry 3353
 tiŷsn 2499
 tik- 2498, 2702
 tingony 2596, App. 33
 tiŷik 1594
 tixiny 2996
 ti•t 3213
 ti•m 3276
 ti•ny 3263
 ti•r 2625

ti•r-, ti•rc-, ti•rmo•nm 3278
 ti•rm 2632
 ti•t 3274
 ti•y- 3266
 tib 3334
 tibak aŷy- 3433
 tid- 3251
 tidx 3226
 tig 2499
 tigil 3213
 tin- 3263
 tin, tinp 3227
 tiŷb-, tiŷk, tiŷr-, tiŷr-,
 tiŷy 3246
 tiŷc-, tiŷy- 3246, 3419
 tiŷp 3259
 tiŷ a•r 405, 3259
 tiŷt- 3251
 tit 1514
 tit 3221
 tiŷ-, tiŷf- 3207
 tiŷp 3208
 ti•k- 3245
 ti•r 3377
 tobe•ry 3101
 tobił 3080
 tobk wađ- 3082, 4252
 toc- 2322, 3089
 todonm 2448
 tođ 3055, 3056
 tođ- 3054
 todwi•g 2897, 3045
 tof- 3109
 tof in- 3106
 tofir 2395, 2400
 tog- 3178
 tok 3096
 tok- 3014
 to(k) kiŷ-, tok o•x- 3178
 tokoθ 3005
 tol- 3135
 tolb-, toly- 3361
 tolc 3133
 tomk wađ- 3082, 4252
 to moz, toŷc-, to(n) neŷof,
 toŷn, toŷ in-, toŷy- 3045
 -ton 3196
 top 3161
 top, top-, topc-, tops- 3071
 topy 3322
 toŷ- 3039
 toŷp 3032
 toŷy 3030
 toŷy- 3028
 toŷt 3179
 toŷ- 3138
 toŷ 3490
 toŷ, toŷ-, toŷk in-, toŷty,
 toŷ(i)n, toŷxity 3039
 toθk-, toθx- 2322
 toy- 2458
 toz 3014
 tozmoz 3504, 4616
 to•dbor- 3025
 to•g 3153
 to•k- 3150
 to•ly 3175

to-! 3185
to-n 3068, 3196
to-r- 3098
to-rm 3167
to-*r*, to-*ro*-*r*, to-*r*θaš 2470
to-*st* na-*s*- 3178
to-*t* 3549
to-*t*- 3158, 3480
to-*ty*foy mox 3480
to-*θ* 3159
to-*w* 3179
to-*x*- 3192
to-*y* 364
to-*y*- 3178
tö(b) biŋy 2775
tög 3408
tö! 2792
törk- 3456
töwfiŋy 4198
tö-k- 3451
tö-n 3268
tö-r o-*d*- 3459
tö-r- 3471
tö-*st*- 3178
tö-*t*- 3471
tub 2673
tudpy 2715
tudy- 3397
tudi 3310
tudy- 2698
tur- 2654
tušk 2684
tu-*f*- 3394
tu-*fo*-*s* 3526
tu-*fy* 2393
tu-k, tu-k mar, tu-k- 3376
tu-! 3354
tu-!- 2684, 2687
tu-r 2684
tu-r 3401
tu-r- 2687
tu-s- 3291
tu-*t* 2721
tu-*t*- 2684
tu-x- 3376
tüb- 3336
tüby 3328
tūf in- 3323
tūlc-, tūly- 3433
tūly 2698, 3361, 3433, 3528
tūly- 2739, 3528
tūpy 3307
tūf, tūt-, tūt mutm, tūt xwif 2715
tūy, tūy- 3512
tū-*l* goŋy, tū-*l* me-*p*, tū-*s* 2698
tū-*s* 3291
twad-, twadf- 3480
twal-, twalf-, twalk-, twalx- 3519
twar, twar- 2883
twar fil 2885
twar- 3365
twary 2865
twar 3302

twa-lozn 2562
twa-nf- 3396
twa-*s* 2891
twidy 3485
twilg 3359
twirf-, twirk-, twit 3480
twiök-, twiöx- 3350
twi- 3526
twi-*l*- 3566
twi-*lc*-, twi-*l*- 3558
twi-*lf*ody 3564
twi-*i* 2897
twi-*r*- 3566
twi-*r*- 3549
twi-*s* 3559
twi-*i*- 3566
twi-*im* 3549
twi-*θ* 3550
twi-*y*- 3555

ub 639
ub- 666
ubosm 632
ud- 625, 665
udp 587
udx 592
udy, udy öwi-*i* 664
uf 657
uf- 562, 656
ufc- 924
ugorm 572
ul 4300
ulpor-, ul 698
uly 699
uny-, unyp 727
up- 600
up 2674
up-, upc- 924
uporty, upum 666
urp 657
urf- 710
usir 645
usk-, usx- 577
uŋky 579
uŋt- 652, 657
uŋtin-ir 649
uŋf- 688
uŋin-ir, ut-ir, ut-mox 649
uŋ, uŋ- 4264
uŋ- 664
uöur 606
ux- 562

u- 4312, 4377
u-c- 562, 696
u-f 657
u-f- 647
u-k- 503
u-*l*, u-*l*- 664
u-*ly* 705
u-n e-*r* 763
u-n 600, 649
u-r 752
u-r for-, u-r foy- 656
u-r- 647
u-*r*-, u-*ry* 763
u-*r*-, u-*l*- 761

u-*t*- 664
u-*tm* 4361
u-*θ* 647
u-x- 503
üf in- 633
üj 2826
üly 4307
ürc 656
ürp- 751
üry 656
üş- 1006
üşmič, üšmišky, üšmüč 836
üš 424
üy 645
üy- 984
üz, 2826

ü-r 561, 645
ü-ruf 546
ü-r- xon 561
wad- 3082, 4252
wak 681
wal-, walo(θ) 1006
warf- 665
warp- 650
war-, war-, war-, warx- 707
war-, war ady 946
warf- 946, 1010, 5221
was 2857
waŋf-, waŋy 999
waŋk 672
waŋy 990
wax- 927
wa-*l* 1070
wa-*l* piŋ 999, 4317
wa-*i*-, wa-*t* miŋ 1043
wa-x o-x- 4053
we-*t* 2937
wid-, widi-, widy 990
widinar 990, 3582
widy 4481
widg- 954
widy- 1009
wik- 927
wikil 925
wil 4562
wid- 697
wily-, wilit 1017
wiŋy- 1015
win 4570
winar 990, 3582
winbo nu-*r*-, winbo 1025
wing-, wing id-, wipk- wipx- 601
wirxity 7
wir- 4565
wiroc fö-*r* 4333
-wir 945
wirk- 954, 1012
wiŋ 586
wirim 593
wiry-, wiry- 957
wiry- 946
wiŋoŋy, wiŋ o-*t* 4018
wit-mop, wit-xudy 4335

witoš 972
wiŋ 4491
wiŋk 945
wiθ- 615
wiθfy, wiθk-, wiθx- 609
wiθx- 973

wi-č 1053
wi-d- 1041
wi-k 1033
wi-r 990
wi-r- 4540
wi-rid- 1059

wi-ry 1062
wi-r 1042
wi-t, wi-θ- 1052
wi-t-, wi-t 1041
yu-k 645

KANNADA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r l v*
ś ś s h l r.

a- 1
amha 175
aḥ 332
akace 5
akataḥ, akataḥ App. 1
akala, akala-cakala, akala-sakala 2274
ako 1
akka 23
akkaja 20, 276
akkaḥ, akkaḥ App. 1
akkaḥ, akkaḥ, akkaḥ 281
akkaḥ 21
akkasa 281
akkalike 774, 2274
akkaliḥ 774, 3008
akkale 22
akki 215
akkisu 284
akku 63
akkudisu 252
akkuliḥ 25, 774
akke 282
akh 332
agacat(a)lu, agacat(a)le, aga-caṭu, agacu 2
agace 5
agadu 4
agani App. 9
agape 6
agaru 42
agal 9, 14
agal(a), agalike, agalcu 8
agalte 11
agasa, agasiga 36
agase 3, 5
agalu 270
agai, agarata, agar(a)te 11
agari App. 9
agi 11, 12, 2265
agil 13
agise 5
agu 333
agucu, agusu 2
agunti, agundale 8
agurbu, agurvisu, agurv 12
agulu 14
aguli 9
agulu 270

aguḥ 11, 167
aguḥ App. 9
aguḥcu 167
age 11, 15
ago 1
agga, aggarane App. 2
aggarane App. 17
aggaliḥ, aggaḥ, aggalike, aggaliku, aggaḥ App. 4
aggarike App. 9
agra App. 3
aḥka 29
aḥkana 28
aḥkavani 32
aḥke 340, 408
aḥkoni 32
aḥga 27
aḥgaḥ 35
aḥgal, aḥgalacu, aḥgalapu, aḥgalarcu 31
aḥgavadi 32
aḥgaḥ, aḥgaḥ, aḥgaḥ, aḥgaḥ, aḥgaḥ, aḥgaḥ 33
angata 34
aḥ-gal, aḥ-gey 7
aḥgu 3820
acci 50
accike, accu 216
accu 46 (accu), 47, 48
ajara-nili, ajura-nili 44
ajja 53
ajja, ajji 50
ajju 285
aḥcu 57, 4385, 4596
aḥce 1, 54
aḥjike, aḥjisu, aḥju 55
ata, atu 1
aḥil 82
aḥta 93
aḥtiḥ, aḥtu, aḥt-uppu, aḥtum-bala 76
aḥtu 1, 78, 79, 96
aḥtu, aḥtuḥ 84
aḥte 98, 99, 100
aḥlu 82
ada 83, 86, 88
ada ada 70
adaka, adaku 63
adakuḥ, adaku 80

adake, adakottu, adagatti, adagartti 88
adagallu 86
adagu 60, 63, 78
adangu 63
adacu 63, 77
adane 83
adapa 64
adapu 79
adabala 60
adabe 3869
adayala 89
adar 84
adar(u) 77
adar, adarcu 79
adaru, adiri 67
adalu 74, 82, 276
adavu 78, 83
adavu, adasu 79
adavuḥ 71
adi 72, 77, 82, 86
adi, adike 76
adika-bare-gida, adike-kasa 62
adikil 80
adike 88
adigallu 86
adige, adu, aduge 76
adigera 75
adime, adiya 72
aduku 80
adumbu-balli 65
adusu 82
ade 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
adegal 86
adke-biruballi 90
adka 84, 104
adka, addagisu, addana, addana, addane, adday(i)su, adday(i)suha, addal, addavisu, adda, addi, adde 83
addatidda, addatiddi, addadiddi, addaduddi 94
addike, addige 95
adlu 82
ana 110, 131
anaka, anakisu, anakisuvike 111

āpaka, āpaku, āpakuve, āpa-
 gu, āpaku 112
 āpabe, ānambe 300
 ānal 114
 ānal, ānil 2315
 ānasu, āni, āniyara 120
 āni 116, 117
 ānige App. 49
 ānile 119
 āpuga, ānugi 113
 ānugu 120
 ānuṅku, ānuṅgu 112
 āne 77, 120, 121, 122, 124,
 3896
 ānke, ānṭaru, ānṭu 96
 ānṭarīke, ānṭarīke 2607
 ānṭarīsu 76
 ānṭavāla 2607
 ānṭīsu, ānṭu, ānṭīsu, ānṭu
 120
 ānṭige 127
 ānṭu 129
 ānṭe 120, 123, 130
 ānṭa, ānṭāṭige, ānṭe 110
 ānṭa, ānṭi 131
 ānṭu 132
 ānṭita, ānṭu 330
 ānṭu 96
 ānṭu 399
 āṭala 135
 āṭiku 145
 āṭu, āṭa, āṭal 1
 āṭuku 145
 āṭala 135
 āṭi 144
 āṭi, āṭtike, āṭtīge, āṭtē 142
 āṭtu 1
 āṭakīsu, āṭaku, āṭapu, āṭa-
 mu, āṭimu 133
 āṭata, āṭaṭatana, āṭaṭu 140
 āṭatu, āṭapu, āṭarīsu, āṭaru,
 āṭalīsu, āṭalu, āṭir, āṭirpu
 137
 āṭaru 42
 āṭu 1
 āṭuku 145
 āṭugīsu, āṭugu, āṭupu, āṭu-
 bu, āṭumīsu, āṭumu 123
 āṭuru 42, 192, 2325 (āṭirī)
 āṭ(u)ru 137
 āṭuhu 139
 āṭṭe, āṭṭu 1
 āṭṭayīsu, āṭṭike, āṭṭu, āṭ-
 ṭuge 285
 āṇ 868
 āṇa 1
 āṇalu 327
 āṇavu, āṇu, āṇuvu 328
 āṇasu, āṇīsu 868
 āṇaha, āṇitu, āṇitum, āṇittu,
 āṇibar, āṇā, āṇu, āṇṭā 1
 āṇṭa 2328
 āṇṭi, āṇṭi-huṇa 150
 āṇṭipunāru-mara 128
 āṇṭu 149
 āṇṭu, āṇṭa, āṇṭe 1
 āṇṭugu 151

annīsu, annu, annuvike 86
 āpa 156
 āparāṇṭi 152
 āpige 157
 āpa 156
 āpa, āpacci 155
 āpaṭe 2331
 āpaṭa, āpaṭa 3928
 āpaṭe, āpaṭarīsu, āpaṭarīsu,
 āpige, āpuge 157
 āpappā, āpā, āpāṭa, āpū
 156
 āpapp(i)su, āpū, āpuge 158
 ābukāra 176
 ābbāra, ābbārisu 367, 381
 ābbāraṇe 367
 ābbi 226
 ābbe 273
 āma, āmama 183
 āmakīre, āmaṅgura 168
 āmakāla 166
 āmaṇṭa 360
 āmar 162, 169
 āmarīke, āmarke, āmarcu 162
 āmarīsu 160, 162
 āmare 264
 āmiku, āmuku, āmugu, āmu-
 cu 169
 āmE 171
 āmpaka 329
 āmba 183
 āmbakāla, āmbali 174
 āmbaga 177
 āmbagālu 180
 āmbala 173
 āmbā 175
 āmbār-unnī, āmbāre 176
 āmbālu 180
 āmbi, āmbiga, āmbigāra, ām-
 buga 177
 āmbila, āmbuli 174
 āmbu 178
 āmbuṅgu, āmbuṅgu 180
 āmbu, āmma, āmmamma 183
 āmbetpu 172
 āmbē, āmbya 175
 āmmannī 181
 āmmāle 182
 āmmi 181, 184
 āmmu 330
 āmli 174
 āy, āyidu 2826
 āya 196
 āyil 39
 āyīsu 1
 āykil 324
 āy-tar, āydu 809
 āydu, āybaru 2826
 āy-nūru 2826, 3729
 āyb 190
 āyya, āyyayyē, āyyayyō,
 āyyō 196
 āyṭu 39
 āyvatṭu 2826, 3918
 āyvar 2826
 āyṣu 1
 āra 228, 229

araka 213
 arake 229
 aragu 199, 222, 316
 araccu 228
 arāṇa 203
 arāṇe 204
 arata 228
 aradu 221
 arappu 228
 ara-mane 201
 arame 229, 381
 arayīsu 228
 aral, aral-uni 247
 aralu 3605
 arava, aravagitti, araviti, ara-
 vu 313
 arasa, arasati, arasi, arasu 201
 arasina, arasina 220
 arase 202
 aral 247, 3605
 arala 3605
 arali 202
 arale 202, 211
 ari 212, 213, 218, 228
 arigu 222
 aridu 221
 arivāṇa 3971
 arivāṭi 212
 arisina, arisina 220
 arisu 212, 228
 arise 202
 arugu 222
 arudu 221
 arume 381
 arumbu 224
 arulu, arulu 3605
 aruvāṭi 212
 aruvu 313
 are 228, 229, 3605
 arebar 229
 are-biri, are-viri 229, 5411
 aremarīke, aremare 3605
 arke 282
 argala, argale, argala, arga-
 ṭike, argaṭe App. 9
 argala App. 4
 arcu 319
 arti 281
 arna 228
 arpu 158
 arpī, arpīe 213
 arbi 226
 arbisu, arbu 367
 arla 312
 arlu 247, 312, 3605
 arva 313
 arvattu 2485, 3918
 arvi 226
 arsiṇa 220
 ar 404
 ara 311, 318, 404
 araka, arake 315
 arake 314
 aracu 319
 arabu 404
 arabe, arame, arambe 316
 aral 312

aravattu 2485, 3918
 aravu, arīke 404
 aravu, arasu, arī, arīke, arita,
 aripu, arīme 314
 arave 316, 318
 aricu 319
 ariyamike 314
 aril 312
 arivu, arisu, arīha 314
 arivc 316, 318
 aru 311, 315, 404
 arucu 319
 aru-nūru 2485, 3729
 arupu 314
 arubu 404
 arulu 312
 aruvattu 2485, 3918
 aruvār 2485
 aruvu 314
 aruve 318
 are 320, 321
 al 1
 ala 236
 alaku, alagisu, alagu, alacu
 240
 alagu 237
 alapaṭe, alapu 236
 alabu 244, 246
 alamar 257
 alampu 248
 alambu 246
 alar, alarīke, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596

avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande
 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleta 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avadu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargal, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu
 169
 avuṭ(a)la, avuṇṭa 360
 avuṭu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇṭu 3596
 avusu 271
 avdu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 asa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaṭa, asaṭi, asaṭu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu,
 asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN,
 asiyaṭ, asiyaṭ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 al 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṇṭu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alaru, alar, alarīsu 306
 alaru 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alaru, alar, alarīsu, alar-
 uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaru 245
 alavīke, alavu, alasaṭe, ala-
 sike,

ape 6
 ābal 362
 ām 5154
 āma App. 12
 āmaṇḍa 360
 āme 5155
 āy, āyi 363
 āya 7
 āya, āyakaṭṭugāra, āyagārti,
 āyagāra, āyata, āyatta 366
 āyi 364
 āy(i)kuḷi 363
 āyuga 342
 ār 367, 368, 2460, 2815,
 5151
 āra 368
 āraḍi, āravāra 367
 āray, āray(i)ke, āray(i)su,
 ārayu, ārayyu, ārisu 377
 āri-kal, āri-varal 378
 ārike 379
 āru 368
 ārubu, āruha 367
 āre 372
 āre, ārekaṇa 377
 āre-kal 378
 ārcu, ārpu, ārbāṭa, ārbaṭisu,
 ārbu 367
 ārpu 407
 ārvuru 2485
 ārse 343
 ār 404, 407
 āṭa 402
 ārike 404
 ārisu 404, 4020
 āru 404, 407, 2485
 ā 382, 386
 āla 362, 382
 ālay(i)su, ālisu 383
 āli 400
 āli-kal, āli-nīr, āle-kallu 384
 āluha 386
 āle 382, 387
 ālve 5155
 āva, āvaṇ 5151
 āvaḍe 389
 āvari 393
 āvarike 391
 āvare 264
 āval 362
 āvaḷ 5151
 āvi, āviḡe, āvuge App. 12
 āvi, āviri 393
 āvu 334
 āvudu, āvuṇu, āve 5151
 āve 5155
 āsar 39
 āsu 1, 343, 4088
 āḷ, āḷike 399, 5157
 ālambe 300
 āli 400
 āḷindaki 2315
 āḷisu, āḷke 5157
 āḷ(u)ṭana, āḷma 399, 5157
 āḷ, āra, āru, āṛdu, āṛvar 396
 āṛakku 397
 āṛi 396, 398

i, ikṣ 410
 ikkaṭṭu 524
 ikkaṇa, ikkuḡ, ikkuṇa 444
 ikkisū, ikku, ikkuva, ikkuha
 492
 ikku 416, 514, 524
 ikke 480
 ikkṣ 410
 ikṛa 444
 igaru 430, 554, 2489
 igṣ 410
 iglu 2552
 iṅke, iṅgisu 430
 iṅgu 416, 430
 ijjalu, iḷu 2552
 ita, iṭu 410
 iṭaku, iṭuku, iṭṭana, iṭṭanisu,
 iṭṭaḷa, iṭṭalisu, iṭṭu 445
 iṭṭaṅgi, iṭṭi, iṭṭe 782
 iḍaku 443, 444, 445
 iḍaṅku 445
 iḍaru 435
 iḍaru 437
 iḍi 440, 443
 iḍi, iḍisu, iḍupu 432
 iḍiku, iḍuka, iḍuku, iḍugu
 445
 iḍige, iḍisu, iḍuge, iḍuvike
 442
 iḍu 442, 443
 iḍ(u)ru 435
 iḍuvu 440
 iḍe 434
 iḍḍali, iḍḍalige, iḍḍalige 455
 iṇaci 2315
 iṇḍe 432, 458, 538
 iṭu, iṭṭa, iṭṭal, iṭṭu, iḍḍ, iḍu,
 iḍe, iḍṣ 410
 iḍaru, iḍir, iḍirisu, iḍircu,
 iḍuru 795
 iḍḍal 2552
 iṇ, iṇi, iṇidu, iṇe 530
 iṇiṭu, iṇiṭum, iṇiṭṭu, iṇibar,
 iṇisu, iṇu, iṇe, iṇṭā, iṇṭaha,
 iṇṭu, iṇṭuṭu, iṇṭhā, iṇdu,
 iṇṇam, iṇnu, iṇṇuṇ, iṇne
 410
 iṇṇuṛu 474, 3729
 iṇṇaṭṭu 474, 3918
 iṇṇe 485
 iḇ(b)āḍi 483
 iḇbanī 522
 iḇbar 474
 iḇbudḷu-baḷḷi 464
 iṇaru, iṇiru, iṇuru 430
 iṇe 2545
 iṇpu, iṇbane, iṇmane, iṇ-
 mu 530
 iṇba 467
 iṇbu 467, 530, 868
 iṇme, iṇ 474
 iṇ, iṇapu, iṇavu; iṇisu, iṇisuha
 480
 iṇacu, iṇasu, iṇicu 484
 iṇaṭṭu, iṇaṭṭu 2552
 iṇu 474
 iṇu, iṇuvike, iṇuha 480

irugundī 483
 irucu 484
 iruḷ 482, 2552
 irkaṭṭu 524
 irkisū, irku 492, 514, 524
 irke 480
 irci, ircu 484
 ircilu 522
 irpattu 474, 3918
 irpu, irme 530
 irbar, irme, irvar 474
 irvu, irve 864
 irḷu 2552
 irḷe 518
 ira, irakisū, iraku, iraṅku, iri,
 irikisū, iriku, iriṅku 524
 ira, iraku, irata, iri, irike,
 irita, iripu, iru 859
 irave, irive, irupe, irumpu,
 irumpe 864
 irisū, iru 523
 iru, irukisū, iruku, iruṅkisū,
 iruṅku, irube, irumbu 524
 iruvu, iruve 524, 864
 iḷa 2559
 iḷi 410, 833
 iḷici 475
 iḷimiṇci 836
 iḷuku 2702
 iḷuvu 839
 iḷla, iḷlam, iḷlada, iḷlade, iḷlavu,
 iḷlave 2559
 iḷḷaṇa 498
 iḷḷamallī 499
 iḷli, iḷa, iḷar, iḷargaḷ, iḷaḷ, iḷu,
 iḷṭu, iḷa 410
 is, issi 424
 isagele 421
 isu 805
 iḷage, iḷaṅge, iḷige 410
 iḷi, iḷisu 856
 iḷidu 512
 iḷ 504
 ira, irakisū, iraku, irata,
 irapu, iri, iriku, irike, irita,
 iripu, iriyuvike, iru, iruku,
 irupu 502
 irkuḷi 504
 irkuṇi 444
 i 555, 2598
 i, ike, iḡa, iḡaḍu, iḡal, iḡaḷ,
 iḡve 410
 iḡal 526, 2617
 iḡala, iḡale, iḡil 2617
 iḡu 4145, 4171
 iḡu, iḡcu 430
 iḡe 410
 iḡisu, iḡu 3687
 iḡaṅgi 782
 iḡu 410
 iḡi, iḡiga, iḡigitti 549
 iḡu 442, 504
 iḡu, iḡukāra, iḡugāra 538
 iṭa 410
 iḍuvike, iṇ 555
 iṇi 2625

iyisu 555, 2598
 iyu 555
 ir 474, 542, 2625
 ira 3690
 ir-anige 2625
 ire 4224
 iru 554
 iḷu 471
 isa 3687, 5449
 isu 410, 555, 2598, 3687
 iḷe 552
 iḷ 504
 u-557
 ukkaḍa 565, 570
 ukkanda, ukku, ukkuvike
 666
 ukkiva, ukkeva 566
 ukku 649, 661
 ukke 688, 1009
 uga, ugi 568
 ugarisu 569
 ugaṛ 636
 ugi 561, 568, 636, 2644
 ugisu, ugu 562
 uguni 560
 uḡur, uḡurisu 561
 uḡur, uḡurisu, uḡuruvike 636
 uge 568
 ugga 570
 uggaḍa, uggaḍape, uggaḍisu
 571
 uggi 680
 uggu 571, 1010
 uṅkisū 727
 uṅgara, uṅgura, uṅgra 572
 uccaṭa, uccike, uccē 696
 ucci 579, 580
 uccu 652, 663, 696
 ujjisu, uḷḷu 665
 utṭi 708
 utṭu 649, 664, 4264, 4265
 uḍa 592, 947
 uḍagisu 954
 uḍagu 953, 954
 uḍacu 950
 uḍapu 587
 uḍalu 947
 uḍi 587, 614, 946, 947, 950
 uḍike, uḍige 587
 uḍil 947
 uḍisu 587, 946
 uḍu 587, 592, 947
 uḍuka 587
 uḍukisū, uḍugisu 954
 uḍugu 953, 954
 uḍuge, uḍuṭa, uḍupu 587
 uḍucu 950
 uḍute 590
 uḍulu, uḍlu 947
 uḍe 587, 947
 uḍḍi 599
 uṇ, uṇi, uṇike, uṇisu 600
 unaci-miṇu 602
 upungu 604
 upṭu 697
 upṭu, upḍalige, upḍe 664

unpi, unpu 600
 unpi, unpe 604
 unmu 697, 4482
 utta 4335
 uttaṇḍa, uttaṇḍalu, uttara-
 giḡe 618
 uttatti, uttutte, uttotte 620
 uttarāṇi, uttarape, uttarēṇi
 619
 udaru, udarisu, udarcu, udir,
 uḍirisu, uḍircu, uḍur, uḍ-
 risu 615
 udu 557
 udda, uddi 621
 uddi, uddige 622
 uddu 621, 665, 690
 uni, unisu 726
 unitu, untu, undu, unne 557
 unnisu 727
 uppagaci, uppacci 421
 uppada, uppaliga 2674
 uppalige 627
 uppara, uppara, upparaṭi,
 upparaṭike 628
 uppi 629
 uppu 710, 2674
 uppegaci 421
 uph, uphi 633
 ub(b)alu 637
 ubiku, ubbaṭe, ubbaṭṭe, ub-
 baḍiga, ubbara, ubbariga
 666
 ubbaṇa 683
 ubbasa, ubbusa, ubbusu 632
 ubbaḷa, ubbaḷike, ubbaḷisu,
 ubbaḷisu 678
 ubbike, ubbisu, ubbu, ubbu-
 diga, ubbuvike 666
 ubbe 761
 umbaṛi, umbaṛige, umbuḡi,
 ummaṛi, ummaṛige App. 16
 umbu 600
 ummane 2678
 ummaḷu 632, 636
 ummaḷa, ummaḷike, umma-
 ḷisu 656
 ummi 637
 ummu 600, 2621
 ummuni 638
 ummulu 636
 ummuḡi, ummuḡige App. 16
 uy 984
 uy, uyyu 637
 uyyaḷ, uyyāḷu, uyyāḷe 731
 ura 648, 650
 uraṭa, uraṭu 649
 uraṭu, uraṇe, uraṇṭu 664
 urapu 656
 urabasa 632
 ural 655, 664
 uravaṇisu 650
 uravala, uri, urika, uripu,
 urisu 656
 uraḷi, uraḷu 664
 uricu 652
 uril 655
 uru 648, 650, 656
 urugu 656
 uruṭa 649
 uruṭu 649, 650, 664
 uruḍu 669
 uruṇṭu 664
 urupu 656
 urubu 751
 urul 655
 uruvaṇi 648, 650
 uruvaṇisu, uruvaṇe 650
 uruvāḷa, uruvu 656
 uruḷ 655, 664
 uruḷi, uruḷike, uruḷicu, uruḷi-
 su, uruḷu, uruḷcu 664
 urku 649, 661, 666
 urgu 751
 urcu 652, 663, 696
 urṭu 649, 664
 urdike 665
 urdu 665, 690
 urpu 656, 709
 urbara 666
 urbasa 632
 urbinam, urvinam, urvisu 711
 urbu 666, 751
 urmbu 652
 urlu 655, 656, 664
 urvu 666, 711
 urvḷu 683
 urḷi 664
 urḷu 655, 664
 urade 712
 uraḷi 711
 urī 708
 urita 709
 urisu 710, 715
 uru 710, 711
 urugu 707
 urubu 711, 719
 urube, urumike, uruvu 711
 ure 710, 711
 uraku 703, 2702
 uli, ulipa, ulipu, ulivu,
 uluvu 996
 ulimiri 675
 ul(u)ku 1003, 2702
 ulugu 687
 uluṭu 664
 ulaṅgi 704
 ulli, uva, uvar, uvaḷ, uvu
 557
 uv(v)ale 731
 us 573
 usaku, usabu, usige, usuku,
 usubu, usuvu 575
 usalu 645
 usir, usur(u) 645, 937
 uḷ 697, 698
 uḷi 699
 uḷi, uḷiga, uḷita 1015
 uḷ(u)ku 1003, 1016, 2702
 uḷḡu 687
 uḷuṭu 664
 uḷḡu 700
 uḷḷa 664, 697
 uḷḷatana 697
 uḷḷi 705, 1018

ullu, ulle 664
 uŕ, uŕata, uŕame, uŕal, uŕasu
 688
 uŕaki, uŕate, uŕave, uŕi, uŕiki,
 uŕike, uŕipu 1009
 uŕal 2698
 uŕike, uŕime, uŕisu, uŕuke,
 uŕuta, uŕume, uŕuvike,
 uŕusu 688
 uŕigu, uŕugu 691
 uŕke 688, 1009
 uŕgi 680
 uŕgu, uŕge 691

u, ũke 557
 ũta, ũdisu, ũdu 600
 ũte 761
 ũdu 686, 763
 ũdugu-ceŕŕu 739
 ũde 5431
 ũta 557, 763
 ũdare 740
 ũdalu, ũdike, ũdisu, ũdu 741
 ũdra 744
 ũpu, ũbu 741
 ũme 746
 ũr 752
 ũrisu 761
 ũru 710, 761, 763
 ũru-gŕu 763
 ũs 573
 ũsaravalli, ũsarulli 732
 ũl, ũlave, ũlu 760
 ũŕaga, ũŕiga, ũŕigatana, ũŕigi
 758

e, e- 5151
 ekka 814
 ekkaŕiga, ekkaŕe, ekkaŕa 768
 ekkaŕali, ekkarisu, ekkasak-
 ka, ekkasekka 767
 ekkala 766, 771
 ekkalu 766
 ekkike 765
 ekkidike 772
 ekkku 765, 766, 772, 813
 ekke 768, 814
 ekdu 772
 eksukya, egaciga, egataŕa,
 egataŕi 767
 egaci 421, 475
 egarike, egarisu, egaru, egā
 digā, egu 3730
 ege 826
 egga, eggu, egguli, egguli-
 tana 776
 eggala 768, 5467
 eŕkŕi 826
 eŕge 5151
 ecce 805
 eccar, eccara, eccarike, ec-
 carisu 851
 eccu 505, 4411
 eŕjal, eŕjalisu 780
 eŕakisu, eŕaku, eŕuku, eŕŕike
 783
 eŕtu 783, 859

eda 434, 448, 449
 edagu 437
 edacu 437, 449
 edatari 5391
 edati 448, 792
 edapu 437
 edaru, edar(u) 435
 edaru, edavu, edahu, eda-
 huha 437
 edala 436
 edi 78
 ede 434, 448
 edega 792
 edgu 437
 edda 848
 edda, eddatana, eddati, eddu,
 eddutana 792
 eddisu 791
 edru 435
 epa, ene 457
 epasu, epike, episu, enusu,
 epnike, epnisu; ennu 793
 epŕu 784, 794
 epdrakayi 2901
 epne 854
 epnattu 784, 3918
 epbar 784
 etta, ettam 5151
 etta, ettarsu, ettike, ettisu,
 ettuvike 796
 ettu 796, 815, 859
 edarayisu, edarisu, edaru,
 edir, edirayisu, edirisu,
 edur, edurayisu, edurisu
 795

ede, edegara, edde 827
 eddu 285, 815
 edru 4401
 en, enasu, enisu, enuha,
 ennike, ennisu, ennu, en-
 nuvike 868
 enitu, enittu, enisu, entā,
 entaha, entu, entutu, en-
 tum, enthā, endu, endum,
 enna, enne 5151
 eppattu 910, 3918
 ebaŕa, ebaŕi, ebrāsi 803
 ebbisu 851
 ebbu 843, 851
 emake, emike 839
 eme 2545
 empali 804
 embattu 784, 3918
 embu 868
 emme 816
 ey, eyyi, eyyu 2776
 ey-tar, eydu 809
 era 472, 475
 eraka 866
 era-kŕu 484
 eraŕu 474
 erapa 813
 erapu, eraval, eravu 472
 eral, eraŕ 810
 erale, eraŕe 476
 eraŕ 474
 erugu 864

erubu 813
 ere 472, 490, 817, 820, 822
 erke 814
 ercu 505, 866
 erdu 474
 erde 827
 erbu 851
 ermo 816
 eraka 516, 862, 866
 erakil, erake 528
 erake, eraŕke 2591
 eragisu, eragu, eraguha 516
 eracu 866
 erati 527
 erava 519
 eru 863
 eruka 862
 ere 527, 866
 ereya 527
 ela 497
 elage 831
 elaci 475
 elar, elal 810
 elarcu 832
 elava 495
 elā 831
 eli 833
 elu, elugu, elubu, eluvu 839
 ele 497
 elā, elā 831
 elci 475
 ella, ellarum 844
 elli 5151
 elle 846
 elvu 839
 eve 2545
 eŕŕu 5151
 esaka 471, 778
 esakam 870
 esagu 469, 471
 esage 805
 esaŕi 2901
 esaŕ(u) 777
 esaŕ, esaŕ 459
 esige, esu, esuge 805
 ese 470, 778, 805
 ehage, ehange, ehenge 5151
 ej 854
 el, ela, elaku, elatu, eladu, elā-
 nŕ, elc, eŕetana, eŕedu 513
 elakku 510
 elagu 509
 elaci 475
 eladu, elidu 509
 elar 858
 elasu 507
 ele 854A
 el-nŕu 910, 3729
 elpattu 910, 3918
 elŕu 854
 eŕ 851
 eŕa, eŕata, eŕasu, eŕisu 504
 eŕavu 504, 505
 eŕe 504, 506
 eŕcar, eŕbisu, eŕbu, eŕvisu
 851
 eŕtu 506, 815

ē, ē-, ēke, ēŕu 5151
 ētu 859
 ēdi 2901, 4434
 ēdisu 791
 ēdu 5153
 ēn(u) 886
 ēta 916
 ētake 5151
 ēdu 2776
 ēn 5151
 ēpi 896
 ēbrāsi 803
 ēme 5155
 ēy 805
 ēri 518, 901
 ēru 813, 2815
 ērpadiŕu, ērpadu, ērpāŕu,
 ērpādu 905
 ēr 905, 906, 914
 ēri, ērike, ērisu, ēruta,
 ēruvike 916
 ēru 859, 916
 ēl-akki 907
 ēlu 2912
 ēva, ēvaysu 908
 ēvu 5151
 ēve 5155
 ēsike 4431
 ēsu 805, 5151
 ēje 913
 ēl, ērige, ērisu, ēruvike,
 ēruha, ērge, ērvike 851
 ēru 851, 901
 ēŕ(u)-nŕu 910, 3729
 ērpattu 910, 3918
 ērbar, ērvaru 910

okkanike 927
 okkarisu 1029
 okkal, okkala, okkalagitti,
 okkalatana, okkaliga, ok-
 kaligiti, okkaliti 925
 okkal, okkike, okkisu, okku
 927
 okku, okki 926
 okkulisu, ogaŕdike, ogaŕdisu
 678
 ogaŕu, ogaŕe 932
 ogaŕi 560
 ogar 2674
 ogu 562, 4238.
 oge 559, 933
 oggarane, oggarisu App. 17
 oggu 990, 991
 oŕki 5210
 oŕgu 943
 occaya, occi, occiya, occeya
 942
 occu 984
 ojjara 761
 oŕcu 980
 oŕtāja 952
 oŕtaje, oŕtaysu, oŕtalu, oŕtike,
 oŕtil, oŕtiŕu 958
 oŕti 708
 oŕtu 958, 959

oŕte, oŕaka, oŕaku 946
 oŕa, oŕam, oŕan, oŕa-baŕike,
 oŕa-baŕu, oŕam-baŕu 945
 oŕagu 953
 oŕatana, oŕati, oŕame 593
 oŕambi, oŕambe, oŕal 586
 oŕar, oŕaricu, oŕarisu, oŕar-
 ciŕu, oŕarcu 944
 oŕi 946, 1009, 5225
 oŕi, oŕi-gattu 5221
 oŕisu, oŕe 946
 oŕiŕe, oŕicu 950
 oŕeŕali 594
 oŕe, oŕetana, oŕeya, oŕeya-
 tana 593
 oŕda 958, 959
 oŕdapa 958, 961, 963
 oŕdavāna 961
 oŕdi 599
 oŕdike, oŕdisu 962
 oŕdivāna 961
 oŕdu 958, 959, 962, 963,
 964, 965
 oŕduvike 962
 oŕvāna, oŕdvāna, oŕvāna
 961
 oŕa, oŕaka 601
 oŕaku 601, 5307
 oŕagilu, oŕagisu, oŕagu 601
 oŕar 603
 oŕike 672
 oŕe 827
 oŕti 968
 oŕti, oŕtiga, oŕtigitti 990
 oŕtu 970
 oŕdi 965
 oŕdu 5237
 ottaŕa, ottarisu, ottala, ot-
 taŕa, ottike, ottuha 1021
 ottase 972
 ottu 973, 975, 1021
 otte 1020
 odagisu 609
 odagu 605, 609
 odaŕu, odaru 606
 odaŕisu, odaŕu 613, 5244
 odaŕuvike 5244
 odavisu 609
 odavu, odugu 605, 609
 odaha, odi, ode 616
 oduŕu 606
 odde 1047
 onake, onike 672
 onali, onasu, onisu, one,
 onari 980
 onti 1053
 ontu 979
 ondike, ondige, ondisu, ondu
 990
 ondu 4541
 ondri 980
 oppa 924, App. 19
 oppanda, oppayisu, oppike,
 oppige, oppita, oppisu, op-
 pu, oppuvike 924
 obba, obbanu, obbar(u), ob-
 balu 990

obbaŕtu, obbaŕtu 983
 ombattu, ombhattu 1025,
 3918
 ombay-nŕu 1025, 3729
 ombu, ommu 924
 omme 990
 oy 984, 5549
 oykane 986
 oyyane 985
 or, orage 990
 oratu 649, 650
 oraŕtu, oraŕtutanam 650
 oraŕ, oraŕ 651
 orasu, orisu, ore-gal 665
 oraŕe 988
 ore 648, 652, 665, 990
 orgu 990
 orŕu 1014
 orŕu 649, 650
 orpu 649, 924
 orba, orme 990
 orlu 718
 orŕe 988
 orvan 990
 orsu 665
 orŕu 651
 oŕagu, oraŕgu 707
 oŕate, oŕale, oŕavu 761
 oŕal 710
 oŕal(u), oŕalu 718
 oŕa 723, 761
 ol 1006, 4597
 olake 672
 olapu, olahu 1003
 olavara, olavu 1006
 olase 5278
 oli 1006, 1070
 olime, olume 1006
 olu 4597
 ole 996, 997, 1003, 1006,
 2857
 oleta 1003
 ollanige, olli 1005
 ollane 985
 olle 988
 olage 558, 937, 984,
 osar 761
 ose 558
 ol 697, 698, 1017
 ola 698, 1016
 olagu, olavu 698, 1015
 olage 698
 olatu, olitu, olu 1017
 olapu 1016
 olaru 760
 olavu 698
 ol(u)pu, oluhu 697, 1017
 olŕana, olŕit(tu), olŕida, olŕe-
 tana 1017
 olŕi 664
 olŕu 651
 olŕe 1017, 1018
 olŕu 1010
 orgu 990
 o 558

okari, okarike, okarisu, okarisuha, okāla, ogaḍike, ogaḍisu 1029

okali, okuli 1028

oga 1033

ogate 932

ogara 1030

ogu 4572

ojayila, ojisu, oje 1038

ota 1041

ote 946, 1043

ote, ote-puli 1044

oda 1039

odike, odisu, odu, oḍukuli, oḍuvike 1041

odu, ode 1042

oni 1046

ota, otu, ōdike, ōdisu, odu, oḍuvike 1052

oti 1053

oda 1048

opadi 924

oma, omu 1054

oyi 1058

or 990

ora 1060, 1062

oragitti 7

orage, orapa, orige 990

oradi, ore 1062

oru 1059

ore, oreḡara 1074

ot 4597

otāta 1006

otādu 1006, 1068

otu 4597, 5369

ote 1070

ovu 1054, 1056

osuga, osugara, oskara 1034

ot 1071

ka- 1278

kampi 1249

kakalāte, kakulāte, kakujate, kakkalāte, kakkulate, kak-kulite 1075

kakkaḍe 1076

kakki, kakke 1081

kakkisu 1079

kakku 1079, 1265

kaggali 1282

kaggu 1405

kaṅkar, kaṅkuḡ, kaṅkuḡa 1234

kaṅki, kaṅku 1084

kaṅgu 1405

kacak, kacakkane, kacapici, cacik, kacuṅk, kaccane 1086

kaccike 1097

kaccu 1097, 1099, 1369

kacce App. 20

kajji, kajju 1104

kaṅci, kaṅculi 1108

kaṭa 1109

kaṭa, kaṭakaṭa App. 1

kaṭaka App. 21

kaṭakaṭa kaḍi, kaṭakaṭennu, kaṭakane, kaṭaku, kaṭakuṭa, kaṭikaṭi, kaṭuku, kaṭṭakaṭa kaḍi, kaṭṭane kaḍi 1110

kaṭaku 1138

kaṭeḷe 1153

kaṭṭa 1135

kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭana, kaṭṭal, kaṭṭuka, kaṭṭuvike, kaṭṭe, kaṭṭa 1147

kaṭṭu 1135, 1147, 1148, 1150

kaḍa 1109, 1113, 1125, 1141

kaḍakal 1109

kaḍaku 1138

kaḍaga App. 21

kaḍagu, kaḍaṅgu 1111, 1526

kaḍaja 1117

kaḍata 1124, 1125, App. 23

kaḍadu 1135

kaḍanduru, kaḍandurute 1117

kaḍaba, kaḍabe 1114

kaḍabu 1139

kaḍame 1109

kaḍamba 1116

kaḍayisu 1141

kaḍal 1118

kaḍale 1120

kaḍava 1114, 1116

kaḍavaḷ, kaḍavu, kaḍavoḍa 1116

kaḍavaṣa 1122

kaḍavaḷ 1109

kaḍavu, kaḍave, kaḍaha 1114

kaḍasu 1123

kaḍaha 1116, 1141

kaḍaya, kaḍayi App. 22

kaḍayisu 1109

kaḍāsu 1122

kaḍi 1124, 1125, 1128, 1135, 1141

kaḍita 1124, 1125, App. 23

kaḍitale 1125, 1127

kaḍiti 1114

kaḍidu, kaḍipu 1135

kaḍime 1109

kaḍiyāṇa, kaḍivāṇa 1133

kaḍiyisu, kaḍiyuvike, kaḍisu 1125

kaḍisa 1131

kaḍu 1135

kaḍuku 1125, 1138, 1152

kaḍugu 1111, 1148

kaḍupu, kaḍume, kaḍuhu 1135

kaḍubu, kaḍumbu 1139

kaḍe 1109, 1114 (kaḍE), 1141, 1524, App. 21

kaḍeta 1141

kaḍeya App. 21

kaḍda 1275

kaḍḍaya 1157

kaḍḍi 1263, App. 24

kaḍle 1120

kaṇ 1159, 1160

kaṇa 1162, 1166, 1167, 1376

kaṇakaṇa 1162

kaṇakāl 1166

kaṇagala, kaṇagil, kaṇagila, kaṇagile 1164

kaṇaja 1117, 1375

kaṇaju, kaṇāju 1348

kaṇame, kaṇave 1163

kaṇaya 1183

kaṇalige, kaṇigal, kaṇiginu, kaṇigil, kaṇigila, kaṇigili, kaṇigile 1164

kani 1161, 1168, 1183, 1443

kaṇike, kaṇuku 1165

kaṇime, kaṇive 1163

kaṇe 1166, 1167, 1168, 1183

kaṇegile 1164

kaṇṭa 1140

kaṇṭala, kaṇṭale, kaṇṭle 1174

kaṇṭike, kaṇḍike, kaṇḍu 1177

kaṇṭu 1405

kaṇḍa 1175

kaṇḍi 1176

kaṇḍike 1165

kaṇṇi 1184

kaṇ pīr 1159

kaṇṇe 1266

kati 1186

katta 1446

kattal, kattala, kattalisu, kattale 1278

katti 1204

kattisu 1207

kattu 1206, 1207, 1366

katte 1364

katte-kiraba 1599

kada 1187

kadaka 1200

kadaḍu, kadar, kadalu 1188

kadapu, kadampu 1199

kadaru 1188, 1193, 1195

kadale, kadali 1198

kadavu, kadahu 1187

kadi, kadiki 1200

kadikke 1192

kadir 1193, 1194, 1195

kaduku 1201

kadupu 1198

kadubu 1200, 1201

kaduru 1193, 1195

kade 1201

kana 1407

kanagu 1405

kanadaka, kanaḍi 1182

kanar, kanaru 1405

kanal, kanalke, kani 1406

kanavarisu, kanasa, kanasu 1407

kani, kanikara 1408

kaṇjeme 2545

kanta 1209

kanti 1411

kantisu 1211

kantu 1209, 1211

kante 1400

kanda 1411

kandaḷ 1415

kandi 1411

kandu 1279, 1410, 1411

kanna 1412, 1413

kannada, kannadiga 1284

kannaḍi, kannadisu 1182

kansu 1406

kapa, kappane 1222

kapaṭe, kappate, kappadi, kappade 1216

kappa 1218, 1223

kappal 1223

kappu 1218, 1221, 1223, 1395

kappe 1224

kaba, kabakkane, kabala, kabala, kabaliṣu 1222

kab(b)ate 1216

kabari 1327

kaboḷi 1226

kabbina 1278

kabbila, kabbiliga, kabbeya 1227

kabbu 1288

kamaṭu, kamuṭu 1334

kamara, kamarike, kamarige, kamaru 1230

kamari 1229

kampaṇa 1237

kampisu, kampu 1247

kambala 1238, 1239

kambi 1241

kambu 1242

kamma, kammage, kammane, kammitu, kammu 1247

kammaṭa, kammaṭi 1236

kammari 1229

kommu 1233

kay 1958, 2024

kaya 1251

kay(i), kayyi 1249, 2023

kaykaṭe, kayku, kayke, kay-pu, kaype 1249

kay-kūli 1905

kar-, karaku 1278

kara 1287

karakara 1386

karagisu, karagu, karaṅgu 1292

karaṇcaṭe, karaṇcu 1278

karaḍa 1275

karaḍi 1263, 1264

karaḍu 1265, 1275, 1292

karaḍe 1264

karaṇe 1266

karaṇḍe 1269, 1271

kara-tāla 1270

karasu, karaha 1291

karaju 1274

kari, kariku, karidu, karipu 1278

kari, karisu 1291

karigisu 1292

kari-jāṇa 2451

karimara 1282

karu 1283, 1287

karu, karuv-iḍu 1280

karuḷ 1274

kare 1258, 1278, 1291, 1293

kareyisu, kareyuvike, karesu 1291

karkaḍe 1076

karku 1265

kārki 1281

kargisu 1292

kargu 1278, 1292, 1494

karcu 1097, 1369

karnāṭa, karnāṭaka 1284

kārṇṭi, kartale 1278

karpu 1395

karba 1277

karba

kāgu 1428
 kāñke 1458
 kāci-hullu 1485
 kācu 1432
 kājavāra, kājivāra, kāñjira 1434
 kāñci 1433
 kāñciya-hullu 1485
 kāṭa 1438, 1492
 kāṭa, kāṭaka 1440
 kāṭu 1124
 kāṭe 1436
 kāḍa 1438
 kāḍatti 372
 kāḍike, kāḍiga 1440
 kāḍige 1437
 kāḍu 1438, 1440, 1494
 kāḍe 1436
 kāṇ, kāñike, kāñisu, kāṇu-vike, kāñke 1443
 kāñi 1444
 kāti 1186, 1446
 kaḍal, kaḍala, kaḍale, kaḍalme 1445
 kaḍu, kaḍuha 1447
 kānagu 1507
 kānu 1418
 kāpaḍu, kāpu 1416
 kāmañca, kāmañci 1485
 kāmu 1454
 kāy 1416, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāya, kāyi, kāyu 1459
 kāyi, kāyike, kāyisu, kāyu 1416
 kāyisu, kāypu 1458
 kār 1474
 kār, kāra-hullu 1278
 kāra 1466
 kāri 1278, 1471
 kāru 1473
 kāre 1475
 kār, kārike, kārisu, kāruha 1477
 kāru 1477, 1505
 kāl 1479, 1482
 kāl, kālive, kāluve, kālve 1480
 kālāl, kālu-naḍe 1479
 kāvañci 1485
 kāvaḍi 1417
 kāvaṇa 1486
 kāvara 1485
 kāval, kāvala, kāvalu 1416
 kāvali 1416, 1488
 kāvalige 1488
 kāvale 1480, 1488
 kāvala 1489
 kāvi 1490
 kāvu 1454
 kāvu, kāvura 1458
 kāvu kāvu 1425
 kāvuḷa 1489
 kāsara, kāsarka, kāsāraka, kāsra 1434
 kāsarike 1429, 1434
 kāsu 1436, 1458

kāhi, kāhu 1416
 kāhu 1458
 kaḷ 1493
 kāḷaga, kāḷega 1501
 kāḷāñji 1498
 kāḷime 1491
 kaḷ 1493, 1494
 kāḷime 1491
 kikkārisu, kikkinda, kikkiri 1509
 kiñkini beralu 1603
 kiñkleḍe 1234
 kica, kicak-annu, kicakica annu, kica-guṭṭu, kicikici annu, kici-guṭṭu, kicu 1515
 kicikil 1510
 kicili 1512
 kicecu 1514
 kiṭṭi, kiṭṭu, kiḍu 1538
 kiḍa, kiḍisu, kiḍu, kiḍuka 1942
 kidi 1528, 1942
 kiñi 1606
 kiñikini ennu, kiñi-guṭṭu 1545
 kiñi 1176
 kiṭṭaḍa 1511
 kiṭṭale, kiṭṭile 1512
 kiṭṭu 1581, 1594
 kinisu 1600
 kippari 1736
 kimi 1977
 kimuḡ, kimuḡcu 1556
 kiri 1562, 1564
 kiriku, kirisu 1562
 kire 1617
 kirgu 1619
 kirguṭṭu 1590
 kircu 1514, 1590
 kiñci 1565
 kirdu 1594
 kiḡ 1980
 kiḡa 1594
 kiḡa, kiḡaku 1593
 kiḡacu, kiḡacuvike 1590
 kiḡaba, kiḡabu 1599
 kiḡi, kiḡidu, kiḡiyam, kiḡiyar, kiḡiyal 1594
 kiḡiki 1593
 kiḡige 1592
 kiḡicu, kiḡuguṭṭu, kiḡucu 1590
 kiḡuku 1623
 kiḡuba 1599
 kiḡrane 1593
 kilakila, kilikili, kilibili 1575
 kilabu, kilibu, kilubu, kilumbu, kiluvu 1586
 kivaḍa, kivaḍi, kivaḍu, kivi, kivuḍa, kivuḍi, kivuḍu, kivuḡ 1977
 kiṣkinda 1509
 kiṣa, kiṣi, kiṣikisi nugu 1510
 kiṣu 1510, 1638, 1931
 kiṣur, kiṣur 1511
 kiṣgāra 1931
 kiḷir, kiḷir 1831, 2017

kiḷ, kirgu 1619
 ki 1606
 ki ki 1607
 kicu kicu 1515
 kiṭakatana, kiṭale, kiṭiki 1942
 kiṭu 1609
 kiṇa 1089
 kiṭu 1624
 kiṇu 1606
 kiri 1613
 kire 1617
 kiru 1590, 1597, 1623
 kiḷ, kiḷa, kiḷu App. 26
 kiḷa, kiḷu 1606
 kisu, kis-uli 1612
 kiḷ 1581, 1620
 kiḷ, kiḷa, kiḷatana 1619
 kukil 1764
 kukkaṭi 1627
 kukkarisu 1628
 kukki, kukke 1629
 kukku 1637, 1806, 2064, 2125
 kuggaṭe 1631
 kuggisu, kuggu, kuṇḡu 1767
 kuñke 1645
 kuṇ 1638
 kuccu, kuñca 1639
 kujje 1854
 kuñcu 1767
 kuñni 1646
 kuṇkisu 1658
 kuṇiku 1658, 2064
 kuṇumba 1655
 kuṭṭu 1671, 1672, 1676
 kuṭṭuvike, kuṭṭuha 1671
 kuṭṭe, kuṭṭe-huḡu 1675
 kuṭru 1667
 kuḍa 2054
 kuḍaka, kuḍata, kuḍika 1654
 kuḍate 1660
 kuḍi 1654, 2049, 2054
 kuḍike 1651
 kuḍita, kuḍiyuvike 1654
 kuḍite 1660
 kuḍiya 1655
 kuḍilu 2049
 kuḍisu, kuḍu 1654, 2053
 kuḍu 1655, 2054, 2063
 kuḍuku 1637, 2064
 kuḍute 1660
 kuḍudu 2055
 kuḍupu 1684
 kuḍḍa, kuḍḍi, kuḍḍu 1787
 kuḍpu 1653
 kuṇi 1818, 1863
 kuṇike 1818, 1824
 kuṇiyuvike, kuṇiha 1863
 kuṇil 1684
 kuṇṭa, kuṇṭanike, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭitana, kuṇṭisu 1688
 kuṇṭu 1670, 1688
 kuṇṭe 1689
 kuṇṭe, kuṇḍa 1669
 kuṇḍ(a)ru 1835
 kuṇḍige 1694

kuṇḍe 1693A
 kuṇṇe 1639
 kuṇṇe mari 1697
 kuṭakuta 2084
 kutta 1716, 1851
 kuttaṅguḷi 1850
 kuttar 1721
 kuttari 1724
 kutti 1640
 kuttige 1718
 kuttu 1850, 1851
 kuttuge, kuttuṅguḷi 1850
 kuttuḡ 1721
 kudakal, kudapal 2084
 kudaru 1700
 kudare, kudire 1711
 kudasu, kuḍige, kuḍiyisu, kudisu, kuḍiha 2084
 kudi 1706
 kudir 1710
 kudiru 1700
 kuduku 1705
 kuduguli 2084
 kuduru 1700, 1709
 kudure 1711
 kude 1713
 kudka 1851
 kudri 1709
 kuni, kunuṅgu 1927
 kuntu 1728
 kunda 1723
 kundaka 1851
 kundana, kundana 1725
 kundaṇi, kundaṇige, kundaṇige 1726
 kundu, kunduvike, kunduha 1851
 kunni 1646, 1865
 kunne 1865
 kuppaṭe, kuppadiḡe 1751
 kupparisu, kuppisu 1736
 kuppajisu 1731, 1736, 2106
 kuppu 1731, 1736, 1743
 kuppuḷu 1735
 kuppe 1731, 1737
 kuppe-giḍa 1737
 kubibi, kububu 1868
 kumari 1740
 kumuṭu 1739
 kumuḷe 1742
 kumpaṭe 1751
 kumbala App. 28
 kumbala-mara 1910
 kumb-ḍu, kumbu 1750
 kumbu 1753
 kumbuḍi 1742
 kumbe 2118
 kummaṭa, kummaṭe 1751
 kummari, kummari 1740
 kummasu, kummisu, kummu 1850
 kuy, kuyilu, kuyuvike 2119
 kuraḍa, kuraḍi, kuraḍu 1787
 kuraṇṭaka, kuriḡe 1849
 kural 1774
 kuru 1780
 kuruju 1786

kuruṭiga 1650
 kuruḍa, kuruḍi, kuruḍu 1787
 kuruṇṇe 1791
 kuruṇṭa(ka) 1849
 kurudi 1788
 kurube, kurumbe 1791
 kuruvu 1780
 kurul 1794
 kurulu 1787
 kurule 1791
 kure, kure kure 1796
 kurksu 1806
 kurgisu, kurgu 1767
 kurva, kurava 1860
 kurve 1779
 kurlu 1794
 kuraci, kuraḷ 1851
 kuṇi, kuṇitana 2165
 kuṇi, kuṇipu 1847
 kuṇike 1844
 kuṇu, kuṇukuli, kuṇucu 1851
 kuṇuku, kuṇuṅku 2164
 kuṇuke 1852
 kuṇuṇi 1851, 1855
 kuṇuḡe 1854
 kuṇupu 1847
 kuṇuba 1599, 1844, 1856
 kuṇumba 1844, 1857
 kuṇumbi, kuṇumbu 1856
 kuṇuva 1599, 1860
 kuṇuvu, kuṇuhu 1847
 kulakisu, kulaku, kulikisu, kuliku 1806
 kulame, kulime 2133
 kuli 2132
 kulike 2151
 kulukisu, kul(u)ku, kuluku-gati 1806
 kuluku 1923
 kul(u)me 2133
 kuvara 1762
 kuvi 1868
 kuvve 1872, 2184
 kusa, kusu 1638
 kusaku, kusiku, kusuṅku, kusubu, kusumu 1637
 kusi 1636
 kusuku 1636, 1637
 kusuri, kusuru 1880
 kuḷa 1827
 kuḷike 1824
 kuḷir 1834, 1835
 kulumpe 1818
 kuḷa 1839
 kuḷir 1835
 kuḷu 1835, 1839
 kuḷa 1817, 2147
 kuḷi 1818
 kuḷu 2147
 kuḷuḡ 1767
 ku, kakalu, kaku, kagu, kaguvike 1868
 kukaṇi, kugani 1855
 kugate 1631, 1855
 kugula 1764
 kuṭca 1878
 kuṭcu 1851, 1878
 kuṭa, kuḍa, kuḍal, kuḍasu, kuḍike, kuḍisu, kuḍu, kuḍudale, kuḍuvike, kuḍuha 1882
 kuḍ(a)ru 1835
 kuṭu 1688
 kuṭu 1728, 1890
 kuṭuru 1889
 kuḍal 1892
 kuṇ, kuṇa 1847, 1927
 kuṇi 1927, 1928
 kuṇu 1847, 1893, 1927
 kuṇtu 1927
 kuṇa 1897
 kuṇi 1898
 kuṇ 1897, 1898, 1900
 kuṇa 1913
 kuṇahu, kuṇike, kuṇit(t)u, kuṇida 1898
 kuṇisu 1882, 1900
 kuṇu 1882
 kuṇpa, kuṇpu, kuṇme 1897
 kuṇru 1898
 kuṇe 1926
 kuḷ 2239
 kuḷi, kuḷikara, kuḷigara 1905
 kuḷisu 1907
 kuḷu 1907, 1908
 kuve 1872
 kuṇu 1873
 kuḷi, kuḷe 1884
 kuḷe 1742, 1914
 kuḷ 1911, 1913
 kuḷa, kuḷa-nayi 1913
 kuḷe 1913, 1914
 ke-, kem-, kekkarisu, keṇka, keṇgal, keṇgalisu, keccane 1931
 keyyu 1936
 kekku 1992
 kekke 1989
 keccal 1962
 keccu 1596, 1931, 1965, 1985
 keṭca, keṭcage, keṭcane, keṇci 1931
 keṭṭa, keṭṭatana, keṭṭe, keḍaka, keḍakatana, keḍaki, keḍaku, keḍakutana, keḍika, keḍike, keḍisu, keḍu, keḍuka, keḍuki, keḍuku, keḍukutana, keḍuvike, keḍuha 1942
 kedapu, kedavu, kedahu, keḍivu, keḍe 1524
 keḍi 1528
 kenaku 1944
 keṇi 1183
 keṇḍa, keṇḍavisu 1950
 keṭtane, keṭtike, keṭtuge, keṭne 1985
 ketti 3413
 kettike, kettisu, kette 1953
 kettu 1953, 1954, 1985
 kedaku 1953
 kedār, kedari, kedarike, kedaru 1546

kene 1409, 1987
kendare, kenne 1989
kendu 1931, 1990, 2012
keppa, keppi, keppu 1977
keppaṭe, keppe 1989
keppe 1224
kebbe, kempu, kembāra,
kembāre 1931
kemi 1977
kemma 1964
key 1936, 1957, 1958,
2023, 2024
keyi 1958
key-gūli 1905
keyta 1250, 1957
keydaḷu 1250
keydi 2024
keydu, keydukāra 2027
keyme 1250, 1957
keyyi 1958
kera, keravu, kerahu 1963
kerakalu 1564
keraku 1560
keraṇṭu 1564
kerase 1966
keral 1960
keraḷ, keraḷcu 1597, 1961
keraḷu 1583
kere 1564
kerpu 1963
kerṣi 2019
keṛe 1980
kela, kelabar, kelavu 1571
kela, keladan 1969
kelasa, kelasi 1970
kelasi, kelasige, kelasya 1971
kele, keleta 1574
kellayisu, kelle 1577
kevala 1931
kevvane 1978
kesa, kesavu, kesu 2004
kesaru 1511
kesar, kesarige 2020
kesavu 1935
kelagu 1619
keladi, kele, keletana, keleya
2018
kelar 1583, 1831, 2017
keṛage 1619
keṛava, keṛiva 1579
ke 1990
kekarike, kekariṣu 1991
keku, keke, keṅu 1992
keḍi, keḍiga, keḍigatana,
keḍitana, keḍu, keḍuga
1942
keṇa 1089
keṇi 1998
keḍage, keḍige 2026
kene 2022
kepala 1931
keṃa 2003
keṛ 1975, 2005
keṛi 2007
keṛi 1564
keṛc 2011
keṛu 2019

kēl 2015
kevu 1990
kesave, kesu 2004
kesu 1931
keḷ, keḷike, keḷisu, keḷu,
keḷ(u)vike, keḷuha 2017
keḷa 2018
keṛi 1979
kaḷ 1957, 2024
kaidu 2027
kaivāram 2029
kokkari, kokki 2032
kokkarisu, kokkok ennu
2031
kokkare, kokku 1215
kokku 2034
kokke, kogga 2032
kokke-giḍa 2035
koggi, koggidi, koggili, kogge
2145
koggu 1855
koṅkar, koṅkara, koṅkuṅ
1234
koṅki, koṅkisu, koṅku, koṅ-
ga, koṅgari, koṅgu 2032
koṅga, koṅgu 2037
kocoike 1859
koccu 1639, 1859, 2043,
2128, 2144
kocce 1822
kojaṇṭi 2039
koṅca, koṅce 2041
koṅṇe 2043
koṭige, koṭige 2058
koṭta 2049, 2059, 2070
koṭṭa-kone 2049
koṭṭana 2063
koṭṭige 2058
koṭṭu 2049, 2079
koṭṭuha 2063
koṭṭe 2069
koḍa 1651, 2149
koḍaga, koḍagu 1649
koḍage 2053
koḍaci-giḍa 2070
koḍacu 1660
koḍata 1661, 2045, 2056
koḍati, koḍanti 2063
koḍapu, koḍavu 1662
koḍappu 2064
koḍame, koḍambe 2047
koḍali App. 32
koḍasige, koḍasigu 1650
koḍasu 1660
koḍi 2049
koḍige 1823
koḍige, koḍisu, koḍisuvike,
koḍu, koḍuvike, koḍuha
2053
koḍe 1660, 1663
koḍe, koḍeta 1661
koḍḍa 2124
koṇa 1828
koṇaku 1863
koṇagu 1829
koṇapi 2076
koṇasu 2149

koṇi, koṇippe 1863
koṇḍa 1669, 1864
koṇḍ-aḍu 2151
koṇḍi 2080, 2151
koṇḍisu, koṇḍe, koṇḍega,
koṇḍeya 2251
koṇḍe 2081, 3499
kotakota 2084
kottani, kottari 2092
kottala, kottala 2090
kottalige 2089
kotti 2170
kottu 2091, 2092
kodanṭi 1842
kodala, kod(a)lu, kodaḷ 1702
kodl, kodippaṭu 2084
kodihu 2085
konar(u) 1810
konimi 2133
kone 2174
kondale 1451
konde 2175
koppa 1732
koppaṭa 2156
koppara, kopparige 2104
koppal 1731, 1732
koppala 1732
koppu 2110, 2111, 2156
kob(b)ari 2105
kobaḷu, kobe 1731
kobbiga, kobbisu, kobbu
2146
kome 1752, 2115
kompe 1235, 1732
komba 2151
kombu, kombe 2115
komme 2117
koy, koyika, koyikatana, ko-
yita, koyilu, koyki, koyke
2119
kora, kora kora ennu 2122
koragu 1778
koraṅgi 1769
koraṇṭu, koraṇṭu 1778
koraḍu 2124
koraṇṭarigadde 2235
korapa 1771
kora-muṭṭu 2161
koraḷ, koraḷcu, koraḷ 1774
korisigu 1650
kore 2122
korcu 1859, 2043, 2128
korbu, korvu 2146
korle 2163
korṭu 1774
korakalu 1841
koraku 2164
koraca 1844
koraḍu 1842
korata 1859, 2168
korate, korante 1851
korama, korava, koravaṇṇi,
koravati, koraviti 1844
korale 2096, 2163
korṭi 1387, 2165
korṭi, korṭe, korṭeta 1859,
2168

koruku 2164
koṛe 1387, 1851, 1925
koreyuvike 1859
kol, kolisu, kolu, kolega
2132
kolike 2151
kolime, kolume, kolla 2133
kole 1918, 2132
kolli, kolle 2137
kollisu, kollu, kolluvike, kol-
su 2132
kosarike, kosaru 2232
koḷ 1774, 2151
koḷa 1828
koḷake 2154
koḷaga 1827, 1829
koḷagu 1829
koḷahe 1828
koḷi, kolike, kolisu, kolisu-
vike, kolu, koḷuha 2151
koḷku 1817
kolke 2154
kolpu 2156
koḷbu 1829
kolla 2157
kolli 2158
kollisu, kolluvike 2151
kolḷu 1774, 2151, 2233
kolḷe 2151, 2158
koḷ, koraku, korakutana,
koḷaci, koḷace, koḷe 1822
koramba, koṛe 1817
koḷal, koḷavi, koḷave, koḷayi,
koḷivi 1818
ko 2176
koḷile 2179
koḷiley ele, koḷile giḍa 2184
koḷcu 2186
koṭa 2056
koṭaliga, koṭ(a)le 2204
koṭe 2207
koḍaga 2196
koḍaṅgi 2206
koḍi 2197
koḍu 2049, 2053, 2056,
2200, 2250
koḍe 2203
koṇ 2209
koṇa 2209, 2212
koṇe 2209, 2211
koṇṭe 2207
koṭi 1769
kodanda 2213
koṇa 2209
koṇeri, koṇeru 2215
koṇaṭi, koṇaṭiga 2220
koṇale 1894
koṛinde 2234
koṛu, koṛike 2232
koṛi 2255
koṛu 1924, 2232
koṛe 2257
kol 2238, 2239
kol(u) 2237
kola 2240
koli 2242, 2245
kōva 1762

koṇa App. 34
koṇari 1340
koṇal 1894
kovi 1818
kōve 1816, 2247
koṣu 2186
koḷal 1894
koḷi 2151, 2251
koḷe 1894
koṛ 2200
koṛi 2248
koṛe 2249
kauṇḍu 1233
kauvare 1340
khāṭi 1186
gaggu 1405
gaṅkolu 1234
gajaga 1347
gajani 1103
gajar(u) 1089
gaj(j)iga, gajige, gaj(j)uga
1347
gajji 1104
gajje App. 31
gaṅjanike, gaṅjinike 1105
gaṅji 1107
gaṅṭi 1148
gaṅṭi, gaṅṭiga 1144
gaṅṭu, gaṅṭe 1147
gaḍa 1109, 1112
gaḍagaḍa ennu 1110
gaḍaṅga, gaḍaṅgu 1525
gaḍacu 1148
gaḍaba 1109
gaḍabada, gaḍabadi, gaḍa-
biḍi 1112
gaḍava 1140
gaḍavu, gaḍu, gaḍuba, gaḍu-
vu 1109
gaḍasu 1148
gaḍavane 1110
gaḍi 1109, 1112, 1370
gaḍibiḍi 1112
gaḍusu 1148
gaḍe 1370, 1538
gaḍḍa 1156
gaḍḍe 1148, 1171
gaṇa, gaṇakal 1166
gaṇa, gaṇagana, gaṇal 1162
gaṇaje 1114
gaṇalu, gaṇike 1160
gaṇigalu, gaṇigilu 1164
gaṇi 1162
gaṇṭala, gaṇṭ(a)lu 1366
gaṇṭu 1946
gaṇṭe 1148
gaṇḍa, gaṇḍasa, gaṇḍasu,
gaṇḍike, gaṇḍiga, gaṇḍu,
gaṇḍusa, gaṇḍusu 1173
gaṇḍi 1176
gaṇṇa 1355
gadarike, gadariṣu, gadaru,
gaddaru, gaddala, gad-
disu, gaddrisu 1189
gadū, gaduvu, gaddariṣu 1196

gadda 1156
gadde 1355
gane 1409
gantū 1212
gaṇṇaṇṭe 1164
gapa, gappa, gaba, gabak-
kane 1222
gappane 1320
gabbariṣu 1223
gabbilayi 1216
gabbu, gama, gamana, gam-
pu 1247
gamanisu 1328
gampe 1243
gambu 1223, 1332
garaku 1265
garagarike 1259
garaḍi, garudi 1262
garasu 1260, 1265
garase 1261
garṭa 2550
garuvali 5312
garusu 1260
garku 1265
garde 1355
garpu 1223
garbu 1247
gara, garagara 1387
gara, garagu, garugu 1386
garaku 1265
gari 1394
garṭa 1401
galagala 1302
galabali, galabali, galabe,
galibili 1310
gavana, gavanisu 1328
gavariga 1330
gavali 1334
gavasani, gavasanike, gava-
sanige, gavasaniṣu 1221
gavali 1338
gavi 1332
gavisu 1328
gavuji, gavuju 1341
gavulu, gavulu 1334
gavuli 1338
gaṣṭu, gasi 1088
galagala 1302
galage, galige 1375
galale 1350
gar, gara, garu, garuvu, gare
1370
garde 1355
gaṭa, gaṭu 1492
gaṇa 1495
gaṇpa, gaṇpu, gaṇpa, gaṇ-
pu 1456
gaḍari 1196
garu 1469
gare 1475
garu 1438, 1440
gali 1483
gavara, gavalu 1341
gavala 1489
gasi 1430
gal, gali 1499
gala 1495

gaḷaka 1496
 gija, gija gija, giji 1520
 gijaṭi 1519
 giji giji 1519, 1520
 giji biji 1515
 giṇṇu 1523
 giṭṭisu, giṭṭu 1538
 giṭṭe 1539
 gida, gidu 1941
 gidaga, gidiga, giduga 1527
 gidi 1529
 gidibidi, gidimiḍi 1534
 gidḍa, gidḍi, gidḍu 1670
 gidḍaṅgi 1525
 giṇi 1584
 giṇi, giṇigini 1545
 giṇṭa 1540
 giṇḍi, giṇṇal, giṇṇil 1541
 giṇḍu 1589
 giṇṇu 1946
 gidḍa, giddana, gidna, gira, girḍa 1553
 gimci 1556
 gir 1593
 girale 2797
 giṛ 1986
 giṛa, giṛaki, giṛake, giṛi, giṛike, giṛane 1595
 giṛaku 1593, 1980
 giṛiki, giṛu 1543, 1595
 giṛuku 1593
 giḷ, giḷa, giḷaku, giḷake, giḷike, giḷu, giḷuku, giḷke 1575
 gili 1572, 1575
 gisu 1638
 giḷi 1584
 giḷu, giḷu, giḷu, giḷu 1623
 giḷaga, giḷuga 1608
 giḷisu, giḷu 1538
 giḷu 1611
 giḷe 2797
 giḷu 1590, 1623
 giḷuḷi 1612
 giḷu 1622
 gukku 1853
 guggari, gugguri 1632, 1633
 guggu 1790, 1855
 gugri 1632
 guṇḡaḍa, guṇḡaḍi, guṇḡaṇi 1634A
 guṇḡu 1623, 1634A
 guccu, gujja 1851
 guja, guju 1638
 gujuru 1633
 gujiu 1851, 1878
 guṇṇu 1648, 2190
 guṭaku, guṭukisu, guṭuku, guṭukkane, guṭṭi 1658
 guṭṭa 1682
 guṭṭu 1673
 guṭṭe 1682
 guṭṭu 1667
 guḍalu, guḍasala, guḍasalu 1655
 guḍasu 1680, 1887
 guḍaṇa 1651

guḍāra, guḍāre 1881
 guḍi 1655, 1659, 1680, 2049
 guḍigu, guḍu, guḍugu, guḍu-guḍi, guḍuguḍisu, guḍu-guḍu 1659
 guḍil 1655
 guḍiyisu, guḍisu 1887
 guḍisalu 1655, 1887
 guḍuvana 1651
 guḍḍa 1670, 1682
 guḍḍi 1680
 guḍḍu 1670, 1680, 1682
 guḍḍe 1681, 1682
 guḍsu 1887
 guṇa, guṇu, guṇugu, guṇu-guṇu 1685
 guṇaku, guṇuku 1684
 guṇi 1818
 guṇḍa 1669, 1690, 1695
 guṇḍage 1695
 guṇḍāra 1881
 guṇḍi, guṇḍit(tu) 1669
 guṇḍi-kāyi 1693
 guṇḍige 1669, 1693
 guṇḍu 1695, 1821
 guṇḍuge 1695
 guṇṇu 1669, 1821
 gutta 1713
 gutti 1721, 2092
 guttu 1847
 gudi 1705, 1713, 2092
 gudige 1713, 1850
 gudiku 1705
 guduge, gudupu, guddi 1713
 guddaru, guddu, gudduvike 1850
 guddali, gudli 1722
 gunna 1646
 guṇṇu 1743
 guppe 1731
 gubaru, guburu 1741
 gubāru 1738, 1743
 gubu gubu ṛu 1738
 gubbacci, gubbil 1793
 gubbi 1743, 1793
 guma guma annu, guma-gumāyisu 1247
 gumi, gummi 1741
 gumpu 1669, 1733, 1741
 gumbu 1669
 gumma 1758, 1818 (gum-ma), 1871
 gummu 1741, 1850
 gumme 1741, 1818
 guru-gaṇṇi, guru-guṇṇi, guru-guṇṇe 1865
 gurugulu 1784
 guruḷe 1795
 gurta, gurtu, guratu, guṛi, guṛikāra, guruta, gurutu 1847
 gurdu 1850
 guṛake, guṛa guṛa, guṛu, guṛuku, guṛuguṭṭu, guṛu-guṛu, guṛu, guṛu-guṛu-guṛu-guṛu 1852

gullu 1813
 gusa, gusu 1638
 gulugulu 1837
 gule, gulya 1915
 guḷa 1838
 guḷli, guḷle 1795
 guṛa 2147
 guṛi 1818
 guṛu 1659, 2147
 guṛi, guṛe 1871
 guṛi 1880
 guḍa, guḍe 1884
 guḍāra 1881
 guḍisu 1887
 guḍu 1883
 guḍe 1891
 guṇa, guṇi, guṇu 1927
 guḷe 1871
 guṇu 1852, 1903
 guṇṇisu, guṇṇisu 1921
 guṇu 1922
 guṇa 1930
 guḷi 1917
 guḷe, guḷevu, guḷya 1915
 gejjalu 1548
 gejje 1938, App. 31
 gedde 1538
 gedde 1171
 geṇaṅgu 1578
 geṇati, geṇi, geṇitana, geṇi-ya, gene, geṇetana, geneya 2018
 geṇasu, geṇisu 1578
 geṇṭu 1945
 geṇḍa, geṇḍu 1173
 geṇḍe 1171 (geṇḍe), 1949
 geṇḍe-mīn 1947
 geṇṇu 1946
 gedā, geddali, geddalu 1548
 gedḍi 1972
 gedde 1355
 gebaṛu, gebbu 1976
 geṇ, geṇta, geṇme 1957
 gerate, gerate 2550
 gerase 1261, 1966
 gerise, gerese 1966
 gere 1564
 gel, gela, gelavu, geli, gelisu, gelu, geluge, geluvike, geluvu, geluha, gella, gellisu, gellu, gelluvike 1972
 gelḷu 2587
 gelati, gelate, geliya, gele, geletana, geleya 2018
 geṇasu 1578
 geṇ, geṇa, geṇu 2444
 geṇi 1999
 geṇu 3268
 geṇe 1957
 geṇ 2005
 geṇu 2019
 goṇke 1645
 goṇṇu 2040
 goṇcal, goṇci, goṇce 1639
 goṇ(a)ru 1660
 goṇṭa 2059, 2069
 goṇṭu 2066

godagu 1660
 godaci-gida 2070
 godave 2048
 godugu 1660
 godḍa 2073
 godḍi, godḍu 2074
 goṇa, goṇaga, goṇagu 1685
 goṇasu 2134
 goṇde 2081
 goṇnevuṛu 2083
 goṇṇu 1847
 goṇṇu, goṇṇuṛa 2093
 godda 2096
 gone 1810
 goṇṇu 1847
 gondana, gondani, gondanisu, gondala 2092
 gondala 2098
 gondi, gondu 2100
 goḷbe 2106
 gora 2122
 gorate 1849
 gorapa 1771
 goravaṇka, goravaṇke 1766
 goravi, goravu 2229
 gorasu, gorase, gorise, goru-su 1770
 gorke, gorake, gorike, goru-ku 1852
 gorate 2069
 golasu 2134
 gole 1810, 1812
 golli 2138
 goḷe 2252
 goḷle 2159
 goḷi 2183
 goḷu 2190
 goḷ-adike 2202
 goḷu 2054, 2201, 2202
 goḷe 2207
 goḷ 1645
 goḷi 560, 2254, App. 33
 goḷṇu 2054
 goṇu 560
 goṇde 2216
 goṇ, goṇi, goṇu, goṇe 2231
 goṇate, goṇṇa, goṇṇi, goṇṇe 1849
 goṇi-kāyi 2230
 goṇu 2257
 goṇṇu 2223
 goḷ 2252
 goḷi 2254
 goḷe 2143
 goḷ 1645, 2252
 ghāsi 1430
 kak(k)alaguḷi, cakkalaguḷi 2274
 cakkane 2499
 cakkanda 2269
 cakkala 2270, 2272
 cakkari 2271
 cakkē 2748
 cakli 2273
 cagace 3003

caṅgane, caṅgu 2285
 caṅgalave 1307
 caccara, caccariga 2352
 caccu 2322
 caje 2290
 caṅca, caṅciti, caṅcu 2291
 caṅcali 2292
 caṭ, caṭaku, caṭa-caṭa, caṭa-paṭa, caṭal, caṭil, caṭirane, caṭuku 2296
 caṭakkane 2295
 caṭ(t)ige 2306
 caṭṭa 2304, 2308, 2317
 caṭtane 2295
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2304, 2307, 2308
 caṭṭe 2308, 2310
 caḍḍi, caṇaka, caṇṇa 2379
 caṇḷa 2315
 caṇḍu 2766
 caṇḍe 2767
 cadaṛisu, cadaṛu 1546
 cadi 2323
 caduru 2327
 canda 2328
 canna, cannage, canni, can-niṅa, cannu, canne 2423
 cannaṅgi 2595
 capa 2330
 cap(p)aṭe, cappadi 2331
 cappage 2337
 cappate, capparisu, cappali, cappaliṣu, cappale 2335
 capparane, capparisu 2334
 cappe 2331, 2337, 2339
 campaka 2321
 cambige, cambu 2775
 cammaṭ(t)ige 2349
 caraṭa 2317
 caralu 2354
 caricali 2292
 calaka, calaṅku, calaṅgu 2384
 calaṇa 2379
 calame, calime, calume 2367
 cali 2408, 2560
 calu, calumi, caluvatana, calu-vati, caluvi, caluvike, calu-vu, caluve 2786
 calṇa, callana 2379
 calme 2367
 calla, callavāḍu, callāṭa 2378
 callisu, callu 2384
 calva, calvi, calvike, calvu 2786
 cavuḷu 2386
 caḷaka, caḷaya 2384
 caḷapaḷa, caḷamala 2405
 cali 2407, 2408
 caliya 2384, 2406, 2412
 caḷe, caḷeya 2384
 callu 2790
 cāga 2499
 cāci 2436
 cācu 2433
 cāṭi 2443
 cāṭu 2441
 cāṇa, cāṇa 2445
 cāpa 2452
 cāpu 2433
 cāpe 2452
 cāra 2481
 cāru 2484
 cikani 2488
 cikka, cikkatana, ciga 2495
 cikki, cikke 2646
 cigari, cigare 2504
 cigaru 2489
 cigali, ciguli 2490
 cigi 2285, 2489, 2548
 cigil 2488
 cigur 2489
 ciguru 2625
 cigla 2506
 ciṭa 2513
 ciṭaki 2507, 2511
 ciṭaku 2511
 ciṭa ciṭa 2509
 ciṭi 2513
 ciṭike 2507, 2511
 ciṭiṭi, ciṭil 2509
 ciṭi ciṭi hode 2508
 ciṭuku, ciṭuke, ciṭuṅkisu, ciṭuṅku 2511
 ciṭṭi 2512
 ciṭṭi-ili, ciṭṭu 2513
 ciṭṭe 2512, 3221
 ciṭṭisu 2510
 ciṇi, ciṇṇa, ciṇṇi, ciṇṇe 2594
 ciṭṭu 2560
 ciṭṭuḷi 1512
 cidaku, ciduku 2526
 cina, cinna 2594
 cinna 2596
 cinni 2597
 cippa-kasuvu 2533
 cippi, cippu 2535
 cibba, cibbu 2536
 cibbala, cibbalu, cibbil, cib-bul 2537
 cimakisuvu, cimaku, cimikisu, cimiku, cimukisu, cimuku 2548
 cimuvu 2540, 2545
 cimpi, cimpe 2535
 cimmaṇḍi, cimmaṇḍe 2541
 cimmisu, cimmu 2548
 ciricu 1562
 circa, circu, ciṛaca, ciṛate 2590
 cirṇṭelu 2687
 cilaka, ciluka 2561
 cilavān 2574
 cil 1574
 cilike 2586
 cilume 2367
 cilka 2561
 cilku cilku 2570
 cilkuniru 2569
 cilla, cillu 2560
 cillatana 2567
 cillara, cillare, cilre 2574
 cille 2577
 civaṭu 2545

taralu 3192
 tarale 3134, 3421
 tari 3097
 tarike 3096
 tarisu, taru 3098
 tarudu 3091
 tarupu 3144
 taruvali 3101, 3421
 taruvalitana, tarula 3421
 taruvasa 3003
 taruvike, taruha 3098
 targu 3178
 tarbu 3116
 tarlu 3192
 taragu 3192
 taraṭa 3145
 tarataṭa 3061
 tarabu 3143
 taral, tarale 3192
 tari 3140, 3141, 3142, 3198
 taru, tarupa, taru-vay 3142
 tarubu, tarumbu 3143
 tare 3140
 tala, tale 3103
 talapisu, talapu, talupu 3102
 talari 3129
 tallana, tallapisu, tallara 3104
 tavaga, tavaṅga 3081
 tavaḍu 3111
 tavar 3162
 tavara 3001
 tavalisu, tavar, tavil, tavisu,
 tavu, tavuge, tavuṅkal,
 tavuṅku 3068
 tavuṭe-gida 3112
 tavudu 3111
 tave 3068, 3106
 tavru 3113
 tal 3123, 3133
 talaku, talakkane, talataja,
 talatalane, talatalisu, talapa,
 talapu 3125
 talatalane, talapala, talapa-
 lane 3126
 talar, talarcu 3128
 talarpu 3125
 talal, talir 3131
 talavara, talara 3129
 talj 3131, 3433, 3435
 talisu 3130, 3435
 taluku 3025
 talupu 3125
 taluvu 3123
 tale 3114, 3133, 3188
 taluku 3125, 3132
 talpu, tal-poy 3123
 taljanha 3104
 talji 3133, 3134
 talju 3135, 3192
 talje 3137
 taratarane 3125
 tare 3119
 tarke, tarkeys 3116
 targu, tarpal 3178
 taku 3150
 tagu 3150, 3177, 3178
 taguḍi 63

tangu 3150, 3153
 taci 2436
 tati 3155
 tatu, taḍu 3156
 taṇṭu 3158
 taṇḍavala 3050
 tata 3160
 tan 3196
 tapal 3179
 tapu 3150
 tabelu, tambelu 5155
 tam 3162
 tamare 3163, 3164
 tay, tayi, taye 364
 tar 3098
 tara 3168
 tar, taradi, tariga 3192
 tari 3198
 taru 3188, 3192
 tarumaru 3194
 tare 3198
 tali 3175
 tavaḍa 3184
 tavare 3163
 tavu 3162
 tal, talike, talime, talu,
 talume, taldu, talme 3188
 talada, talida, talisu, talda,
 talju 3186
 tali 3175
 tar 3179, 3180, 3185
 tar(u), tar-vara 3178
 tare 3183
 tikkalu 3207, 3210
 tikkisu, tikku 3211
 tigade, tigudu, tigude 3199
 tigane, tiguṇe 2996
 tigari, tiguri 3201
 tigur 3201, 3234
 tiṅgal 3213
 tiṭṭa, tiṭṭe 3221
 tiṭṭane 3216
 tiṭṭu 3220, 3221
 tinaku, tini, tiniku, tipuku,
 tinna, tippu 3222
 tindi 3263
 tiddike, tiddu, tidduvike
 3251
 tin, tinasa, tinasu, tini, tinisu,
 tinu, tinna, tinnali, tinni,
 tinnisu, tinnu 3263
 tinE 3227
 tintini, tintipisu 3222
 tippali 3228
 tippur 3393
 tippe 3229
 tibbali 3433
 tibbu 3248
 timir 3234
 timbu 3331
 tiragani, tiragane, tiragisu,
 tiragu, tirapa, tiravu, tiri-
 ke, tirigi, tirigisu, tirigu,
 tiricu, tiripu, tirivu, tirihu,
 tirugani, tirugane, tirugu,
 tiruguni, tiruguvike, tirugu-
 ha, tirupu, tirumpu, tiruvu,

tiruhu 3246
 tiralu, tirul, tirule 3252
 tiri 3247
 tiru, tiruvu, tirpu, tirbu
 3248
 tirdu 3251
 tir(u) 3441
 tiri 3437, 3438
 tirrane 3216
 tillana 3255
 tivir 3234
 tilalu, tilju 3252
 tilavali, tilipu, tilivalike,
 tilivu, tilisu, tilisuvike, tilu-
 hu, tilupu, tiluvalike, tilu-
 hu 3433
 tilji 3429, 3433
 ti 3266
 tige 3269
 tiṭa 3274
 tiṭe 3263
 tidu 3273, 3274
 tinali, tini 3263
 tir, tira, tirame, tirike, tiri-
 su, tiru, tirukapi, tiru-
 mana, tiruvike, tirkane,
 tircu, tirpu, tirmana 3278
 tir 3263
 tivu 3405
 tukku 3343, 3367
 tuṅga, tuṅge 3287
 tuṭi 3296
 tuṭatudi 3314
 tuḍage 3482
 tuḍi, tuḍaga, tuḍugu 3483
 tudiku, tuḍu, tudukisu, tu-
 ḍuku, tuḍuṅku 3480
 tuḍige, tuḍiyisu, tuḍisu, tuḍu,
 tuḍuge 3482
 tuḍupu 3299
 tuḍubu 3297
 tunaka, tunaku 3305
 tunuku 3305, 3359
 tunṭa, tunṭatana, tunṭi, tun-
 ṭu, tuṇḍu, tuṇḍutana 3312
 tuṇḍisu, tuṇḍu 3310
 tunni, tunne 2666
 tut(t)uri, tuttari 3316
 tutta 3343
 tuttatudi, tudi 3314
 tuttu 3343, 3367
 tutte 3343
 tuntur, tunturi 3398
 tuppā 3282
 tuppāṭa, tuppāṭa, tuppāṭu,
 tuppū, tubaṭa 3393
 tubbu 3347
 tumaki, tunari, tumbāra,
 tumbari 3329
 tumba, tumbi App. 43
 tumbi 3328, 3334
 tumbike, tumbisu 3331
 tumbu 3331, 3389
 tumburu 3829
 tumbe 3328, 3334
 tuy 3555
 tuyi 3337

tuyyal 3282
 turi, turuvu 3339
 turuhu, tuṭu, turukāra, tuṭu-
 pu, turuvāla, tuṭuvalti,
 turuvāla 3534
 tuṭaku, tuṭagu, tuṭuku, tuṭu-
 ga, tuṭugal, tuṭugu, tu-
 ruṅgal, tuṭubu, tuṭumbu
 3367
 tuṭaci, tuṭi, tuṭike, tuṭike
 gida, tuṭice, tuṭita, tuṭisu,
 tuṭu, tuṭuci, tuṭuce 2865
 tulasi 3357
 tuvara 3352
 tulaku 3305, 3359, 3361
 tulava, tuḷu, tuḷuva 3363
 tuliku, tuluku, tuḷuṅku 3359
 tuluku, tulukuvike 3361
 tuḷlu 3364
 tuḷi 2698, 3522
 tuṭikal, tuṭisu, tuṭiha 3522
 tuṭil 3306, 3524, 3525
 tu 3323
 tuka, tūlike, tūku, tuḷike,
 tuḷisu, tuḷu, tuḷku 3376
 tupa 3354
 tutu, tutu 3399
 tuna App. 44
 tuntiri, tūpu 3323
 tūpare, tūbare 3329
 tūpaṭu 3398
 tubu, tūmbu 3389
 tūru 3400
 tuṭalu 3398
 tuṭisu 3399
 tuṭu 3398, 3399, 3402
 tuḷ, tuḷisu, tuḷu, tuḷdu 3395
 tuḷaga, tuḷu 3354
 tekku 3464
 tekke 3116
 tegade 3199
 tegal 2696
 tegale 3206
 tegar, tegarisu 3404
 tegl, tegu 3406, 3407
 tege 3406, 3407, 3458
 teṅka, teṅkal, teṅgali 3449
 teṅku 3449, 3464
 teṅḡy, teṅgu 3408
 teṇṭu 3435
 tetṭi 3413
 tettiga, tettū 3446
 tettisu 3441, 3446
 tenasu 3263
 tene 2592
 tene, tene-gida 3265
 teppa 3069, 3414
 teppage, teppane 3439
 teppar, tepparisu 3471
 temar 3234, 3239
 teme 170
 tembu 3449
 tera, teraṭu, teralu, teralke,
 teralcu 3245
 teraṇṭu 3441
 teraḷ, teralike, teralicu, teraḷ-
 ke, teralcu 3128

terale 3245, 3252
 tere 3244
 terpar 3471
 terpu 3439
 tera 3259, 3260, 3441
 teraṇ 3260
 terage, teravu 3441
 terapu, teravu 3259, 3260,
 3439
 terave 3259
 terahu 3259, 3439
 terige, terisu, teruvike, teṇ-
 ge 3441
 teṇe 3259, 3441
 telaga, telagu, teluga, telugu,
 teluṅga, teluṅgu 3426
 tevari, tevar(u) 3229
 tevaru 3234
 tevalu, tevalu 3431
 tevalu 3109
 tel, telu, teluppu, telulu,
 teluvu, telpu, tellage, tel-
 lāne, tellanna, tellāna, tel-
 lit(t)u, tellida 3434
 te 3458
 teku 3464
 teḷu, teḷu, teḷuvike 3451
 teḷa, teḷu, teḷgu 3452
 teṅki 3453
 teṅku 3464
 teṇṭa, teṇṭe 3471
 teṇu 3268
 tepe 3473
 teṇṭana, teṇ(u) 3458
 ter(u) 3459
 teṇu, ter(u)ḡade 3471
 tel, telisu, telu 3464
 teḷ 3470
 tokku 3477
 togaṭu, togaṭe 3544
 togari 3352, 3353
 togaru 3284
 togaru 3352
 togal 3559
 toge 3562
 toṅku, toṅgal, toṅgu, toṅge
 3478
 toṭakkane 2835
 toṭil 3565
 toṭṭage, toṭṭane 3022
 toṭṭalu, toṭṭil 3486
 toṭṭi 3484, 3485
 toṭṭu 2835, 3487, 3488
 toṭṭe 3489, 3490
 toṭṭene 3022
 toṭṭa, toṭṭu 3486
 toda 3482
 todaka 3301, 3480
 todakisu 3480
 todaku, todagu, toḍaṅku
 3480, 3481
 todagisu, todaguha 3481
 todage 3482
 todacu 3480
 toḍambe 3480, 3487
 toḍayisu 3301
 toḍar, toḍarcu, toḍarpu

3480
 toḍavu 3481, 3482
 toḍasu 3301, 3482
 toḍi 3296
 toḍige, toḍuge 3482
 toḍisu 3301, 3480, 3482
 toḍu 3480, 3481, 3482
 toḍe 3301, 3302
 toḍḍu 3091
 toḍru 3480
 toṇaci, toṇace 3495
 toṇe 3308
 toṇḍa 3483
 toṇḍar 3480
 toṇḍalu 3311
 toṇḍi 3499
 toṇḍu 3312, 3494
 toṇḍe 3499, 3501
 toṇḍla, toṇḍlu 3311
 toṇṇu 3527
 toṇṇe 3501
 toṭṭara 3522
 tottu 3367, 3524
 toda, todava 3504
 todal(u), todal, todul 3503
 tonaci, tonace, tonase 3495
 tondaru, tond(a)re 3506
 tonnu 3527
 toppane 3509
 toppala, toppalu 2673
 tombattu, tombhattu 3532,
 3918
 tombāra 3331
 tombe 3331, 3511
 toy, toyisu, toyiyisu, toyyu,
 toyuyuvike 3555
 toye 3562
 toraḍu 3091
 torasalu 3097
 torikke 2865
 tore 2883
 torsu 2865
 toraḍu 3366
 toralu, torale 3533
 toravi 3365
 toru 3534
 tore 3365, 3370, 3533
 tolagisu, tolagu, tolaṅgu, tole
 3519
 toli 3528
 tovara, tovaru 3352
 tovari 3353
 toval 2673, 3503, 3559
 tovaltu 2673
 toṇ(v)e 3562
 tolagu, tolapu 3360
 toḷaci, toḷace, toḷaṇce, toḷasi
 3357
 toḷayisu, toḷasu 3530
 toḷalu 3362
 toḷi 3522, 3530
 toḷe 2704, 3528, 3530
 toḷki 3359
 toḷlu, toḷle 3528
 toṭakal, toṭal, toṭali, toṭa-
 like, toḷalicu, toḷalisu, toṭa-
 luvike 2698

torasu 2698, 3356
toru 3524
toru 3522
tō, tōkuli 3555
tōku 3539
tōke 3538
tōcu 3566
tōta, tōtagara 3549
tōti 3480, 3546
tōtiga 3549
tōte 3544
tōda 3482
tōdu 3480, 3543, 3549
tōnta, tōntiga 3549
tōdu 3550
tōpu 3551
tōmpaṭa 2677, 3540
tōyisu, tōyu 3555
tōra, tōritu, tōrida 3557
tōrke, tōrpu, tōrpe, tōr,
tōrike, tōrisu, tōrisuvike,
tōru, tōruvike 3566
tōl(u) 3559
tōlu 3509
tōve 3562
tōl(u) 3564
tōla 3548
tyāpe 3473

dakkisu, dakku 3014
daggane 2998
daṭṭa, daṭṭage, daṭṭanis,
daṭṭane, daṭṭanna, daṭṭa-
y(i)su, daṭṭitu 3020
daṭṭi 3038
daṭṭisu 3037
daṭṭu 3020, 3445
daḍa, daḍadaḍane 3022
daḍa, daḍadaḍisu 3021
daḍani, daḍali, daḍumu,
daḍda 3020
daḍi, daḍigaN 3030
daḍisu 3037
daḍda 2313, 2314
daḍd-akkara 2313
daḍdi 3036, 3485
daḍdu 2314
daḍdu daḍdu 3023
dap, dana, daṇal 2944
daṇi, daṇivu, daṇisu 3045
daṇiba, daṇimba 3032
daṇṭu 3030
daṇṭu, daṇḍa 3056
daṇḍi 3020, 3030, 3060
daṇḍe 2313, 3060
daṇ-daṇa-dana 2944
daddala 3043
dap, dappane, daba, dabak-
kane, dabakku, dabbane
3069
dappa, dappāne, dappanna
3070
dabbu 3340
dabbe 3075, 3076
dambe 3076
daraku 3097
dara dara 3093

dāriki 3451
dasi, dasiku 3017
dal 3126
dali, dale, dallisu 3119
dale 3133
daṭṭisu, daṭṭu, daṭṭisu, daṭṭu
3158
dāpu 2433
dāra 3167
dāri 3170
dāru, dāva 5151
dāre-huli 3171
dikkane 3209
digalu, digil(u), digulu 3202
diggame 3209
dinku 2971
didḍa, didḍu 3221
didḍi, didḍe 3219
diṇḍa 3223
diṇḍu 3222, 3225
diṇḍu, diṇḍe 3224
dinpe, dinne 3227
dibba, dibbu 3229
dibbaṇa 3230, 3231
dim, dimi 3232
dimba, dimmi 3239
dinmu 3240
diṭṭu 3272
diṭṭu 3221
dukṭila, dugula 3285
duḍi 3297
duḍi, duḍita 3294, 3295
duḍime 3295
duḍuku 3294
duḍum, duḍhum, duḍhum
iri 3300
duḍdu 3303
duṇṭu 3381
duṇḍage, duṇḍāne, duṇ-
ḍanna, duṇḍige, duṇḍisu,
duṇḍu, duṇḍuge 3309
duṇḍigu 3313
duṇḍu 3311
duḍdu 3318
duṇḍu, duṇḍugāra 3320
duppi 694
dum, dumiku, dumikku,
dumuku 3326
duma-guṭṭu 3324
dumpa 3326A
dumbi, dumble 3328
dumbu 3332
dummikku 3326
duku, duki 3286, 3722
duṭṭu, duṭṭu 3381
duḍḍisu, duḍḍu 3380
duḍi 3383
duṇḍisu, duṇḍu 3397
dūle 3392
duḷ, duḷi, duḷu 3283
deṅgu 507
debbe 3075, 3076
deyi 3474
dogaru, doge 2990
doḍḍa, doḍḍatana, doḍḍit-
(t)u 3491
doḍḍi 3485

dodde 3304
doḍḍi 3493
done 2716
donḍe 2498 (dāṇḍe), 3499
donne 3502
dodde 3503, 3505
dondadi, donḍaṇa, donḍani,
donduli 3505
dondi, donde 3508
donne App. 45
dop, doppa, doppane 3069
doppa, doppane 3070
doppe 2986
dobbu 3340
dombi, dombigāra, dombe
3510
domme 3515
dorakis, doraku, dore 3535
doragu 3097
doḷḷu 586
dokari 2990
docu 3541
doṭi 3547
dome 2991
doru 2990
dovil, dohil 3566
dose 3542

dhigil 3202
dhum, dhummiḱku, dhum-
mene 3326
dhuli, dhuli 3283

nakku 3570
nakkili-hula 2906
nakke 3606
naka 3579
naga 3694
nagaḍi 3731
nagu, nage, nagegāra 3569
naccu 190, 3576
naggiḷu 2928
naggisu, naggu 2927
naṅḍilu 33
naccu 190, 3576
najugu, najju 3574
naṅcu, naṅju 3581
naṅju 3580
naṅjuli 2906
naṭ, naṭa, naṭaku, naṭak-
kane, naṭike, naṭige, naṭu-
ku 2936
naṭṭa, naṭṭa-nadu, naṭṭe 3584
naṭṭi 3583, 3739
naṭṭu 2936, 3587
naḍa, naḍaka, naḍagu 3585
naḍa, naḍavu, naḍave, naḍi,
naḍive, naḍu 3584
naḍage, naḍate, naḍapaḍike,
naḍapu, naḍayisu, naḍave,
naḍasu, naḍi 3582
naḍisu, naḍu 3583
naḍuka, naḍugisu, naḍugu,
naḍuguvike 3585
naḍuvu, naḍuve, naḍḍi 3584
naḍe 3582, 3583

naṭṭa, naṭṭatana, naṭṭartana,
naṭṭastike, naṭṭike, naṭṭu,
naṭṭu 3588
nattu 3593
nadipu 3590
nanasu, nanesu 3629
nanasu, nane, naneha 3630
nane 3631
nandisu, nandu 3590
nanni 3610
nannuṇu 3655, 3729
namalu 3595
name 3598
nambike, nambige, nambu
3600
nambuṇi 3601
naya 3602
nara 2903
naraku 2904, 2927
naraṭu 2904, 3608
naraḍu 3750
narati 3609
naral, naralisu, naraḷisu 2904
naravu 2903
nari 3606
naruku 2927
nare 3609
narcu 3576
narval 3624
naṇa 2918, 3623
naṇak, naṇaṇaṇe 3623
naṇavalu 3624
naṇige 2935
naṇu 2918
naṇuju 3626
naṇuval 3624
nal, nala, nalavu, nali, nali-
vu, naluvu, nalme, nalla,
ḷavu 3610
nalagisu, nalagu, nalavu,
nalugisu, nalugu, naluvu
3611
nali, naliyutt(e) 3612
nalvattu 3655, 3918
navani, navane 3712
navaru, naviru, navuru 3618
naval, navil, navila, navilu,
navulu 2902
navasiga 3598
navir(u) 3615
nave 3597, 3598
nasa 190
nasi, nasiku, nasu 3575
nasu-gunni 1865
nase 3597
nalanaḷake 3657
nali 2933, 3657
nali 2901
naliṇu 2909, 2931
nā 2918
nā, naku 3655
nācike, nācige, nācu, nā-
cike, nācu 3639
nāti, nāṭisu, nāṭu, nāṇṭu
3583
nāṭu, nāṭgi 2919
naḍadu, naḍid(d)u 3656

naḍadi, naḍiga, naḍu 3638
naṇ, nāncisu, nāncu 3639
naṇaṭe, nānu 3630
nāta, nātu 2918
nādani, nādini, nāduni 3644
naḍu 3630
nān 3630, 5160
nānal 2909
nānṭu 3655, 3729
nānta 2918
nāndu 3630
nāmba, nāmbu 3648
nāy(i), nāyitana 3650
nār, nāri 3651
nāriṇaṇa, nāruḷi 3653
nāru 2918, 3630
nālage, nālige 3633
nāl(u), nāl(u)ku, nālvar 3655
nāl-nūru 3655, 3729
nālvaṭṭu 3655, 3918
nāvu 3647
nāl, nālḍidu, nālḍiru, nālḍe
3656
nālḍi 3622
nikkuva 3663
nikkuḷisu 3662
niga, niga niga, nigi, nigi
nigi 3659
nigadi 3731
nigarike, nigarisu, nigaru,
nigiru, nigur(u), nigurisu,
nigul 2922
nigi 3658
niggedi 3664
niji 3741
niṭṭisu 3766
niṭṭu, niṭṭ-eluṇṇu, niḍidu, niḍu
3738
niḍi 3737
ninne 3758
nibbaṇa, nibbaṇiga 3230
nibberagu 3678
nimir, nimirke, nimiru 2922
nire 3773
nirate, niru, niruge 2934
niri, nirige 2934, 2935
nirisu 2934, 3675
niḷ, niḷa, niḷavu, niḷisu, niḷu,
niḷuvike, niḷuvu, niḷlisu,
niḷlisuvike, niḷlu, niḷuvike
3675
niḷ(u)ku, niḷki, niḷku 3662
nivarisu, nivaru 3691
niṇi 2932
niṇ 3684
nigisu, nigu 3685
niṇḡal 3688
niṭa, niṭu, niṭugāti, niṭugāra
3739
niṭa, niḍu 3692
niṇ(u) 3684
nim 3688
nir-aḍike, nir-aḍisu, nir-aṅke
109, 3690
nir(u), niru nāyi, nirki 3690
nirlu, niralu 2917
nira, nirate, nire 2934

nirige 2935
niru 3693
nivisu, niru 3691
nivu 3688
niḷ, niḷa, niḷitu, niḷpu 3692
nugicu, nugul, nuggisu, nuggu
3714
nugulu 3726
nuggi, nuge 4982
nuggu, nuccu 3728
nuṅgu, nuṅguvike, nuṅguha
3697
nuḍi, nuḍisu, nuḍiyisu, nuḍi-
suhā, nuḍiha 3784
nuṇ, nuṇupu, nuṇṇage, nuṇ-
ṇane, nuṇṇit(t)u, nuṇpu,
numpu 3700
nuṇacu, nuṇucu, nuṇcu, nuṇ-
gu 3714
nundisu, nundu 3590
nurgu, nurgu, nuri, nuriṣu,
nuruḷu 3728
nuruḷu 3718, 3728
nuruḷu 3626
nuli, nuliḱe, nuliḱe 3726
nusi 3699, 3779
nusi, nusul, nusulisu 3714
nuluḷu 3716
nuluḷu 3717
nuku, nugu 3722, 3728
nūke 3721
nūku 3722
nūcu 4886
nūvar, nūṇar, nūṇu, nu-
ṇar 3729
nūru 3711, 3728
nūl, nūlige, nūlisu 3726
nūl 3714
nekkare 3734
nekku 3781
nekkisu 3570
nekku 2927, 3570
negaḍi 3731
negapu, negavu, negasu 3730
negaru 3733
negar, negare 3732
negar, negarṇu, negarte 3659,
3661
nege 3659, 3730
neggali, neggalu, neggil(u),
neggulu 2928
neggu 2927, 3730
neccu 3576
neṇḡala 780
neṭṭike, neṭṭu 2936
neṭṭage, neṭṭāna, neṭṭāne,
neṭṭanna 3739
neṭṭi 2936, 3739
nedige, neḍisu, neḍu, neḍe
3583
neḍugu 3585
neṇa 2921
neṇE 3668
neṇṭa, neṇṭatana, neṇṭu,
neṇpu 3588
netta 3742
nettar(u), nettara, nettra 3748

netti 3759
nettu 3593
nedi 3741
nenapu, nenavi, nenavu,
nenaha, nenahu, neneysisu,
nempu 3683
nenasu 3629, 3630, 3683
nene 3630, 3668 (nene),
3683
nendu 3590
neppu 3683, 3770
nemaru 3595
nemali 2902
nembuge, nemmu 3600
nemmi 3744
ney 3746
ney(i), neyikāra, ney(i)ge,
neyekāra, neyyu, neysu
3745
neydal(u), neydale, neydil(u),
neydile 3747
nera, nerapu, nerayisu, nera-
vi, neravu, nerasu, nerahu
3770
nerake, nerike 3673
neral 3679
neralu 2904
nerligilu 2928
nere 3609, 3770
nerepu, nerevu, nerpu 3770
neṛa 3681
neṛate, neṛapu, neṛayisu,
neṛavanige, neṛavu 3682
neral 2912
neṛi 2912, 2934, 2935
nerige 2935
neṛu 3681
neṛe 2912, 2935, 3682
neṛeyuvike, neṛevanige 3682
nel, nellu 3753
nela 3676, 3715 (nela)
nelasu, nele 3675
nelahu 2912
nelli 3775
nevaru 3595
nese 3730
nela, nelavu 3715
nellu 2932, 3679
neral 2915, 3679
neṛil 2932
nergu 2927
nē, nekāra, nēge 3745
nēgal, nēgil, nēgila 2907
nēṭu 3739
nēn(u) 2908
nēpāla, nēpāla 3776
nēy 3746
nēy(i), neyikāra, nēy(i)ge,
nēyisu, nēyu 3745
nēr 3770, 3773
nēr, nera, nērit(t)u, nērida,
nēridal, nēridu, nēṛpu 3772
nēral, nērale, nēralu, nērale,
nēṛil, nēṛile 2917
nēṛu, nēl, nēlisu 2912
nēvaṇa, nēvaḷa 3778
nevarisu 3691

nēsar(u) 2910
nēṣal 2915
noga 3694
noṭṭi 3785
noṇa, noṇavu 3715
none 3702, 3791
node 4916
nondisu, nondu 3590
noy, noyisu, noyyu 3793
noraju, noraṇju 3715
nore 3710
noraju 3626
nosali 3705
nola, nolavu 3715
noḷale 2931
noṭe 3714
nō, nōta 3793
nōṭa, nōṭaka, nōḍisu, nōḍu,
nōḍuvike 3794
nōn, nōnisu, nōmpi, nōmpu
3800
nōyisu, nōyu, nōvu 3793
nōṛpu 3797
nōḷ 3799
nōḷi 2937
paṇ- 3821
paka, paka paka(ne) nagu,
pakkane 3813
pakke 3812, 4007
pagade 4453
pagadi, page, pagekāra 3808
pagal 3805
pagina, paginu, pagil 3827
pagela 3809
paṇga, paṇgaḍa 3818
paṇḡga, paṇḡ 3820
paca, pacakkane, paca paca
3822
pac(c)adi 3831
paci, pace, pacca, paccane
3821
paccari 3832
pacci, paṇcu 3936
paccu 3821, 3936, 4031,
4142
pacce 3821
pajje App. 6
paṇji, paṇjike 3836
paṇje, paṇjetana 3825
paṭa, paṭapaṭa, paṭarane,
paṭir 3841
paṭakaru 3864
paṭakkane 3842
patala 4250
paṭṭa 3868
paṭṭage 4034
paṭṭadi, paṭṭade 3865
paṭṭane 3841
paṭṭi 3868, 3875, 3877
paṭṭika 3875
paṭṭu 3873, 4034
paṭṭe 3875, 3876, 3877
paṭṭa 4250
paṭhil, paḍa, paḍa pada 3841
paḍagu, paḍaṅḡ 3838
paḍati 3840
padapu 3853, 3869
paḍal 3852, 3853
paḍala 4250
paḍaval 3852
padahu 3838
padi 3845, 3849, 3850,
3851
paḍu 3852, 3853, 3857
paḍu-nēsar, paḍuva, paḍuval,
paḍuvu 3852
paḍuvike, paḍeyuvike 3853
paḍe 3853, 3857, 3860
paḍeyila, paḍevaḷa, paḍevaḷla
3860
paḍḍe 3840, 3881
paṇ 4004
paṇa 3893
paṇi 3894, 3895
paṇige App. 49
paṇe 3891, 3892, 3893,
3894, 3896
paṇnika, paṇnige, paṇnuge
3884
paṇnu 3884, 4004
paṇneya, paṇya 3891
paṭṭi 3976
paṭṭige, paṭṭisu, paṭṭu, paṭ-
tuge 4034
paṭṭu, paṭṭ ombattu, paḍi-
paḍin-, paḍimbar 3918
pada, paḍanu 3907
paḍap(p)u, paḍaru 3910
paḍavu 4026
paḍir 4163
paḍugu 3912
paḍuḷa, paḍuḷiga, paḍuḷir,
paḍuḷisu 3907
paḍe 3828, 3910
paḍdu 3977
paḍṛa 3915
paṇavu 3887
paṇasa 3988
paṇi 4035
paṇiyāna, paṇivāra 3889
paṇe 4037
panta, paṇya 3921
pandar, pandara, pandal
3922
pandalir 3821
pandi 4039
pande 3927
pann- 3918
pannaṅga 4040
pannaḍe 4041
panni 4042
pannir 4035
panne 4042, 4043
pappaḍi, pappala 3928
papparike 3973
pappu 3978
pampa 3936
pambal, pambalisu 3931
payin- 3918
payir 3821
payne 3944
parakalisu 3949
parake 3951, 4415

paracu 4023
paraṇcu 4031
paraḍu 3949, 3952, 3956,
4023
parada, paradu, parapu, para-
yisu 3949
paral, paral 3959
paravi 3961
parasu 3951
paraliga 3964
pari 3963, 3968, 3981
parike, pariya, parivu 3963
parige 3958, 3973
parice, pariju, parije 3968
pariyāṇa, pariyāḷa, parivāṇa
3971
parisu 4031
pare 3980, 3981
pare, parepu 3949
parcu 4031
parndi 3949
parti 3976
partu 4034
pardu 3977
parparike 3973
parbu, parvu 3949
pariyāṇa 3971
paṭa, paṭane, paṭapaṭa 4024
paṭakalu 4033
paṭaku 4027
paṭate 4022
paṭame, paṭisu, paṭu 4020
paṭi 4020, 4027, 4028
paṭivu, paṭuku 4027
pare 4031, 4032, 4033
pal 3986
pala, palambar, palar, pa-
larine, palavar, palavu 3987
palasa, palasu 3988
palumbu 4304
palla 3986
palli 3994
pavanige, pavanisu 4584
pavaḷa 3998
pasa, pasavu 3828
pasandu App. 46
pasale, pasi, pasir, pasu 3821
pasi, pasivu 3825
pasu, pasuge 3936
pasuba, pasumba 3821
pasube, pasumbe 4450
pasur 3821
pasuḷa, pasuḷe, pasuḷetana
3939
pase 4088
pala, palapaḷa, palapaḷane
4001
palak 4013
palakane, palacane, palac-
cane, palaṇce 4012
palaṅku, palaṅcu, palaṅku
4011
palla 4016
pallaṅge 4012
palli, palliru 4018
paṭa, paṭatu, paṭasu, paṭe,
paṭeyam 3999

paṭa, paṭapaṭa, paṭapaṭane
4001
paṭaka, paṭakisu, paṭagisu,
paṭagu 4000
paṭi, paṭivu 4002
paṭu, paṭuva 4006
paṭke 4005, 4007
paṭṭi 3976
paṭa-naḍu jōgi 4047
paṅgu 4053
pāci 3821, 4058
paṭa 4065
paṭi 3852, 3853, 4067
paṭu 3852, 3853
paḍi 4064
paḍu 3853, 4065
pāna, pānbe 4068
paṭi 4078, 4079
pādara, pādariḡa 4076
pādari 4075, 4076
paḍi 4087
pāne 4124
pāpa 4095
pāpate-giḍa 4103
pāpe 4107
pāy 4044, 4087
pār, pāraysu, pārava, pārba,
pārbike, pārva, pārvike,
pārviti 4091
pāra 4095
pāru 4091, 4119
pāre 4093
pār, pārisu, pārūm-baṇi 4020
pāru 4020, 4120
pāl 4096, 4097
pāla 4099
pāle 4100, 4101
pāvaṭe 4103
pāvase, paṣi 3821
pāvu 4085
pāsage, pās-aṇe, pāsike, pāsu,
pāsuge 4088
pāla 4114
pāle 4116
pāleya, pālya, pālye 4117
pār, pārtana 4110
pāri 4113
pikalakki, pikkulike 4126
pikku 4213
pikke 4185
piṅgu 4205
piccu 4143
picce 4214
piṇcu 4205
piṇju 4145, 4171
piṭṭu 3084, 4156
piṭṭe 4185, 4394
pidaga, pidagu 4152
pidi, pidi-vandi 4149
pidi, pidite, pidipu, pidi-
yisu, pidisu, pidiha 4148
pidugu 4150, 4152
pinil 4158, 4160
pinḍu 4183
piṭṭa 4142
pittal, pittil 4205
pittalaṭa 4166
pin, pintil, pintu, pinte,
pinḍu, pinde, pinne, pim
4205
piri 4411
piri, piru 4202
piriki 4200
pire 4205
pilla 4198
pili 4180, 4227
pisaru 4136, 4143
pisuku 4135
pisuru 4143
piligu 4194
pil(u)ku 4314
pilla, pillāṇ-gōvi 4197
pilla, pille 4198
piri 4183
piṅke 4185
pi 4210
piku 4212
piṅku 4213
picu 4214, 4215
pir 4223
pili 4226
pukali, pukuli 4236
pukka, pukkala, pukkalu
4200
pukku 4200, 4236
pugal, pugil 4233
pugil, pugu 4238
puguḷ 4455
puggi 4315
puggu 4234
pucakkane 4245
pucci, pucce 4476
puccu 4142
puṇja, puṇju 4373
puṭa, puṭṭa, puṭṭi 4259
puṭṭi 4263, 4494
puṭṭige 4256
puṭṭisu, puṭṭu 4264
puṭṭu 4265
puḍi 4481
puḍike, puḍuke 4263
puḍuku, puḍuṅku 4251
puṇ 4268
puṇagu, puṇugu 4313
puṇaji 4337
puṇaje 4323
puṇija 4270
puṇise 4322
puṇumbu 4361
puṇḍa, puṇḍu, puṇḍutana
4272
puṇmu 4482
puṭa, puṭṭu 4335
puḍi 4274
puḍi, pudugu, pude 4509
pudur, puduvu 4507
puduru 4163
punagu, punugu 4313
punnike 4343
puy 4407
puy, puyal, puyyal 4534
puyalcu, puyyal, puyyalcu
4351
puri 4177, 4286, 4537

puruđi, puruđisu 4540
 puruđu 4290, 4540
 puruđ 4285, 4544
 puruđi 4540, 4544
 pure 4296
 purgu 4234
 purcu 4312
 puř 4329
 pul 4300
 pula 4313
 puli 4307
 puligil, puliŋgil 4341
 pulla 4322
 pulle 4300
 pul-vage 4301, 5205
 puvvu 4345
 pusi, pusiga 4531
 pułi, pułu, pułla 4322
 pułli, pułle 4328
 puřa, puřu 4312, 4313
 puři, puřicil, puřuku 4312
 puřil 4558
 puřgi, puřgu 4315
 pu 4345
 puku 4236
 puci 4353
 puđu, puđipu, puđke, puđ
 4361
 puđ 4361, 4376
 puđmbE, puđu 4345
 puđu 4352, 4354
 puđuvice 4352
 puđ(u) 4376
 pegal 4172
 pegga, peŋga 4381
 peggana, peccisu, peccu, pec-
 cuge 4411
 pecca, peccu 4142
 peje App. 6
 petal, petlu, pettal(u) 4386
 petta 4394
 petti, pettige, pettiya 4388
 pettu 4389, 4390, 4392
 pette 4394
 peda, pedadale, pedandale
 4146
 pedasu 4194, 4392
 peđe App. 47
 peđ 4395
 peđa 4157
 penagu, penasu, pepe 4160
 penče 4394
 penda, pendati, penditi, pen-
 di, pennu, peđtana 4395
 penđeya 4399
 pedda, peddi, pempu, per,
 percisu, percu, percuge,
 perme 4411
 peyya 3939
 perande 4174
 pere 4417
 per 4421, 4422
 peřa 4333
 peřa, peřagu 4205
 peře 4422
 pesar(u), pesarisu 4410
 pesar 3941

peřagu, peřar, peřarisu, peř-
 pařisu 4419
 peřavu 4194
 peřaku 4160
 peř 4210
 peř, peřkuni, peřkuli 4438
 peřca, peřcu 4429
 peđi 4434
 peđu 4437, 4438
 peň 4449
 peř 4411
 peđu 4446
 peł 4441
 peřike, peřu 4431
 peř, peřike, peřige, peřuvike
 4430
 pai 4451
 pokku 4469
 pokkuła, pokkuli 4283
 pokkuř 4460
 pogade 4453
 pogar 4232
 pogasu 4469
 pogar, pogarke, pogarte 4235
 pogu 4238
 poge 4240
 poŋga, poŋgam, poŋgalu,
 poŋgil, poŋgisu, poŋgu
 4469
 poŋgara 4468
 poŋcu 4596
 poŋta, poŋti 4487
 poŋtage 4490
 poŋtare, poŋte, poŋte 4599
 poŋtu 4487, 4491
 poŋte 4494
 poŋta 4250
 podar, podarpu 4252
 pode 4252, 4482, 4484,
 4494
 poņar, poņarke, poņarcu,
 pone 4160
 ponmu 4482
 poŋtar, poŋtare 4559
 potti 4515
 pottige, pottu 4517
 pottu 4559
 podake, podayisu, podar,
 podisu, poduŋku, pode,
 podeyisu 4509
 podar, podarke, podarpu
 4504
 poddu 4541
 pon 4570
 ponal 4338
 pondu 4541, 4571
 ponne 4343
 pompur 4469
 poy 4407
 poy, poyil, poylu 4534
 porake 4293, 4415
 poral 4285, 4544
 porali 4591
 pore 4283, 4295, 4296,
 4541
 pore, porey-ęu 4293
 porkuř 4460

portu 4559
 pordu, porduge 4541
 porpu 4539
 por, porige, pore 4565
 pora, poragu, porage, pora-
 biga 4333
 porasu 4334
 poi 4547, 4551, 4554, 4597
 pola 4303, 4344
 polati, polasu 4547
 polabu, polambu 4548
 polige, polge 4554
 pole, poleya, polla 4547
 posa, posatu, posamba 4275
 posayisu, posavisu 4474
 pose 4479
 polapu, polayisu, pole 4320
 polu 4560
 polu, polu-matu 4562
 poral 4555
 poře 4317, 4318
 portade, portar(e), portu
 4559
 pō, pōka, pōgu, pōguha 4572
 pōka, pōkari 4574
 pōcal 4407
 pōta 4434
 pōti 4583
 pōte, pōdu 4599
 pōnisu 4584
 pōta 4586
 pōpu 4572
 pōr 4540, 4604
 pōrkuli, pōrke, pōrta 4540
 pōra, pōri 4603
 pōl, pōlisu, pōlke, pōlve 4597
 pōli, pōlu 4572, 4574
 pōlitana, pōluga 4574
 pōr, pōral 4599
 prabbali 4175

bakka 5209, 5320
 bakkata 5320
 bakke, bakke-valasa 5271
 бага, бага бага, bagabagane
 3802
 bagatu 3818
 bagaru 5202, 5322
 bagasige, bagase 4577
 bagasu 5257
 bagalu, bagul(u) 5204
 bagi 5202
 bagiŋi 3944
 bage 5202, 5205
 baggade 5203
 baggane 5204
 baggane 3802
 baggari 3815
 baggiŋu, baggu 5204, 5335
 bagge, bagye 5205
 baŋku 5335
 baŋkudi 5211
 baŋke 3817
 baccali, baccalle, baccalle-
 balli 3824
 baccu 5215, 5320, 5549
 baccelu 5215

baji, baje 5213
 bařa, bařta 5233
 bařta-tale 4387
 bařti 5232
 bařtu 4492, 4493, 5233
 bařa, bařaga, bařagal, ba-
 řagu 5218
 bařa, bařaka, bařakalu, ba-
 řatana, bařava, bařavu,
 bařaha 5222
 bařapam 5221
 bařabada 5230
 bařaluvike 5293
 baři 5267
 baři, bařiike, bařiige, bařisu,
 bařukatana, baře 5224
 bařdi 3869
 bařdu 2883, 5320, 5513
 bařagu 5222
 bařabe, bařambe, bařave,
 bařive 3886
 bařa, bařdaga, bařdatana,
 bařdu 3902
 bařdalu 5237
 bařdi App. 50
 bařdu, bařdu-uni 5239
 bařdutana 3902
 bařde 3903
 bařta App. 56
 battalu, battale, battu, ba-
 tuge 5320
 battale 5513
 badaku, badikisu, badiku,
 badukisu, baduku, baduŋ-
 ku, baddu 5372
 badani, badane, bad(a)ne
 5301
 badi 5245, 5246, 5267
 banapu 3885
 banni 5330
 bampu 5299
 bambu 5253
 bay 5549, 5550, 5554
 bayake 5257, 5549
 bayal 3940
 bayal(u) 5258
 bayasu, bayasuvike 5257
 bayi, bayigal, bayigul 5550
 bayike 5257
 bayige 5554
 bayil 3940
 bayil(u) 5258
 bayisu, bayke 5257
 bayke, baycu 5549
 baygal, baygul 5550
 bayge 5554
 bay-tale 5202
 bayne 3944
 bayyu 5550
 baylu 3940, 5258
 bar 5270
 bara 5261
 baraki 5267
 baraga, baragu 5260
 barađu 5320, 5513
 barani 3954
 barapa, barasu, baraha, bara,

baravu, bari, barisu 5263
 barapu, baravike, baravu,
 baruvike 5270
 baralu 4415
 bari 5267
 bare 5261, 5263, 5274
 barepa, bareyisu, baresu 5263
 barkata 5320
 bargu 5204
 barcape, barcisu 5263
 barda 3972
 bardu 3972, 5324, 5372
 barduku 5298, 5372
 barduge 5324
 barduŋku 5372
 barha 5270
 bara, barađu, barapa, bara-
 hu, bare 5320, 5513
 baraři 5321
 barařa, baraři, baralu 5320
 bari, baride, baru 5513
 barrane 4329
 bai, bala, bala key/gey, bali-
 su, balu, balume, baluhu
 5276
 balam(m)uri 5279
 balavala, balola 5509
 bali 5276, 5284
 bale 5288
 balpu, balme, balla 5276
 balle 5289
 bavake, bavasu 5257
 bavara 3997
 basadu 5552
 basar(u), basari 5259
 basalc, basale 3824
 basi, basidu 5552
 basi, basu 5214
 basir, basur(u), basuri, basru
 5259
 base 5552
 basvali 5215
 balakisu, balaku 5307
 balaga 5308
 balaŋku 5314
 balapa 4014
 balabe 3886
 balayisu, balavi, balavige
 5304
 balasu 5313
 balaha, balapa 4014
 bali 5296
 baliku, balukisu, baluku
 5307
 balidu 5311
 baluku, baluŋku, balukisu
 5314
 balugu 5295
 baluvallike, baluvu, bale,
 baleyisu, balevige 5304
 bale 5313
 balku 5314
 balku, balukudi 5307
 balpe 5299
 balpala, balpalike 5304
 balla 5315
 balji 5305, 5316

balle 5319
 bal 5372
 barake 5292
 baracu 5295
 baral 5298
 baral(u), baralike, baralke
 5293
 barasu, barike 5292
 bari, barika 5297
 bari, baricu 5295
 baril, barilu 5298
 barisu 5292, 5295
 baru, barugare 5295
 barduŋku 5372
 ba 5350
 bakal, bagal, bagil 5354
 bakalu 4051
 bakuli 5257
 bagisu, baguvatana, baguha
 5335
 bagu 5334, 5335
 bage 5333
 baŋku 5337
 bacanige 5357
 baci 5339
 bacu 5357, 5362
 badisu, bađu 5342, 5345
 bapa 5381
 banat(t)i, bananti 5347
 banali, banale, banali 4069
 bani 4071
 ban 5327, 5381
 bana 4124, 5381
 banal 4070
 bani, banc 4124
 bam 5381
 bamba 5327
 bay(i) 5352
 bayu 5350
 bar 5269, 5270, 5356, 5358,
 5363
 bara 5363
 baru 5358
 barcu 5357, 5362
 barisu 5380
 bara 5374, App. 57
 bali 4105
 balval 5370
 balvali 4105, 5370
 bavu 5350
 bavuga 4106
 bavul 5370
 bavuli 4105, 5370
 bave 4109
 basarike, basarisu, basunde,
 basur, basura, basuri, ba-
 suru 5350
 basu 4056
 bahu 5350
 bal(u) 5376
 bara 5374
 balali, balle 4069
 bale 5379
 balku 5378
 bar, bari, barike, barive,
 baru, baruvike, barke,
 barre, barvike, barve 5372

baṛaka, baṛuka 4111
 baṛe 5373
 bikkalike, bikku, bikkuli,
 bikkulisu, bikkulu 5383
 bikku 5390
 bigi, bigita, bigipu, bigihu,
 biguvu, biguhu, biṅka 5382
 bigur, biguru 5465
 biṅku 4130
 biccata, biccariṅke, biccariṅsu,
 biccu 5411
 bijju 5389
 biṭṭa 5395
 biṭṭala 4155
 biṭṭ-eru, bida, biḍate, biḍadi,
 biḍavu, biḍara, biḍi, biḍi-
 ku, biḍike, biḍisu, biḍu,
 biḍuku, biḍuvike, biḍuvu,
 biḍuha, biḍuhu 5393
 biḍaya 4217, 5394
 bin, biṇite, biṇnitu, biṇpu,
 biṇmitu, biṇmida 5397
 bitta, bittane, bittige, bittu
 5401
 bidaru 5485
 bidar 4401
 bidir(u) 5400, 5484, 5485
 bidircu, bidur 5484
 bidru 5485
 biddana, biddana, biddina,
 biddu, bidduna 5415
 bimmaṅge, bimmanisi, bim-
 mane, bimmu 5397
 biyyaga 4211, App. 58
 biravu, biri, biriku, biruku,
 biruvu, biru 5411
 birida, biridu, biruda, birudu
 5414
 birdana, birdina, birdu 5415
 birasa, birisu, birusu 5439,
 5441
 biru 5443
 birut(u) 5489
 bil, bili 5421
 bil, billu 5422
 bisal, bisi, bisil 5517
 bisadu, bisaduvike, bisu,
 bisutu, bisudu, bisur, bi-
 sur 5450
 bisu, bisuge 5468
 bisu, bisupu, bisul 5517
 bila, bilapu, bili, bilidu, bilu,
 bilupu, bile, bilpu 5496
 bir, biricu, bircu 5430
 biril 5428
 biru 5401
 biṭ, bikal 5446
 biga 4211
 biga, bigatana, bigati App.
 58
 bigu 5446, 5448
 biṭana 4445
 biṭe 483
 biṭe, biḍi 5473
 biḍ-ṅu 5452

bidara, biḍike 5393
 biḍu 4217, 4219, 5393, 5473
 biḍe 5473
 biya App. 60
 bir, biriga, biru 5463
 bisanike, bisanige, bisadu,
 bisale, bisisu, bisu 5450
 bisara 5446
 biṭ 4219, 5430
 biṭal 5431
 biṭisu 5430
 biṭu 4219, 5460
 bugadi, bugudi 4237
 buguti, bugudu 4469
 buggi 4242
 bugge 4533
 buṭti, buṭṭe 4263
 buḍa, buḍakkane, buḍabu-
 dike, buḍu, buḍubuḍike
 4249
 buḍda 4460
 buḍḍi 4265A
 buḍḍe 4266
 buddanige, buddali, budda-
 like, budli 4279
 bura 4329
 buragalu, burugalu 4537
 burali, buruli, burli 4374
 burugu 4463
 burude 4291
 buṛa, buṛa buṛane, buṛu,
 buṛu, buṛane 4329
 buṛade, buṛude 4331, 4332
 buṛudi 4332
 bulla, bulli 4309
 buvva 4311
 bus, busu, bussu 4246
 buti 4353
 buṭu, buṭe 4357
 buṭa, butaka, buṭakatana,
 buṭata 4359
 butu 4363
 buta, buti, butu 4316
 butra, butraga, butuga, bu-
 ruge, butra 4366
 buṭte, buti, busu 4357
 bekkasa, begadu, begar, be-
 gar 5465
 bekku 5490
 beṅki, beṅke, beṅge, bec-
 cage, beccane, beccanna,
 beccige 5517
 beccalisu, beccisu 5489
 beccu 5468, 5489
 beṅce 5471
 beṭta 4392, 5474
 beṭṭane, beṭṭi, beṭṭit(t)u,
 beṭṭe 4392
 beṭṭu 4392, 4493, 5474,
 5478
 bedagi, bedagu, bedaṅgu
 5472
 beṇaci 5496
 bepe 4396
 beṇṭu 5322
 beṇḍu 5480
 beṇni 5321

beni, benne 5496
 bettale 5513
 beda 5398
 bedaku 5483
 bedarke, bedar(u), bedarane,
 bedarike, bedarisu, beda-
 risuvike 4401
 bede 5398, 5401
 ben, bennane, bennu 5488
 ben, ben-nir 5517
 beppala, beppu, bebbarisu,
 bebbala 5489
 bein 5488, 5517
 bemaṛ(u), bemaṛuvike, be-
 marcu 5486
 bemaṛi, bemaṛisu 5488
 beyisu, beyyu 5517
 berake 5407
 beragu 5417, 5489
 beṛaṅgu 5487
 beṛatu, beṛantu 5322
 beṛal, beṛal 5409
 beṛasu, beṛasuha, berike,
 berisu, bere 5407
 berku 5490
 bercisu, bercu 5489
 beṛagu 5443
 beṛaṭi, beṛani 5321
 bere 5439, 5462
 bele 5421
 bella 5494
 bevaru, bevi 5486
 besa, besana 5405
 besage, besavu 5468
 besada 4383
 besana, hesal, besale 5549
 besasu 5405
 besaṅge 5517
 besike, besige, besu, besuge
 5468
 bese 5450, 5468, 5555
 besta 4383
 beḷ, beḷa, beḷaku, beḷagisu,
 beḷagu, beḷaguvike, beḷa-
 tige, beḷantige, beḷar, be-
 larpu 5496
 beḷayisu 5437
 beḷala, beḷaval, beḷavala 5509
 beḷava 4420
 beḷavara 5498
 beḷasu, beḷe, beḷeyisu, beḷe-
 yuvike, beḷesu 5437
 beḷu, beḷ(u)pu, beḷlage 5496
 beḷuva 4420
 beḷkane, beḷkar 5500
 beḷ diṅgal 3213, 5496
 beḷpalisu 4419
 bella 5503
 beḷlavara, beḷlava 5505
 beḷli 5496
 be, beḷe 5517
 beku 5528
 beḷu 5533
 beḷga 5520
 beḷaru 5524
 beṭa, beḍike, beḍu, beḍu-
 vike, beḍuha, beṇṭa 5528

beṭe, beṭey adu, beḍu, beṇ-
 tige, beṇṭe 5527
 beḍa 4434, 5527, 5528
 bene, beyisu, beyu 5517
 ber, beruga 5535
 beru 4440, 5535
 beṛ(u), beṛe 5548
 bela 5509
 beli 5538
 beṛasa 5517
 beṛu 5531
 besaki, besage, besige, besu
 5517
 besar(u), besara, besarake,
 besariko, besarisu 5524
 beṭu 5533
 beḷ 4445, 5544
 beḷamba 5528, 5544
 beḷi 5546
 beḷuve 4445, 5544
 beḷe 4444, 5546
 beḷ, beḷku, beḷkum 5528
 bokka 4452, 5335
 bokkaṇa 4458
 bokku 4452
 bokke 4452, 4455
 bogasi, bogase 4577
 bogaḷu, boguḷu 5204
 bogga, boggi 4466
 boggisu, boggu, boṅkane
 5335
 boṅka, boṅke 3817
 boṅku 4459
 boccu 4477
 boḷju, boḷje 4478
 boḷṭu 4492, 4493
 boḍa 4249
 boḍi 5224, 5476
 boḍe 5224
 boḍḍi 3869
 boḍḍula 4502
 boda, bodabodane 4511
 boddi 4519
 bobbade 4524
 bobbiṭi 4526
 bobbuli 4525
 bobbe 4455, 4526
 bomp, bombalu 5299
 bombu 5253
 bombe 4530
 boyi 5550
 boralu 4415
 bolu 5276
 bos 4246
 bose 5214
 bolli 5305
 bolli 5204
 boṭi, boṭiyuvike, boṭisu 5295
 boḷi 4576
 boḍa, boḍu, boḍu-vay 4582
 boḍatara 4601
 boḍi 4582, 4600
 boḍige, boḍuge 4585
 boṇ(u) 4606
 boyi, boya App. 51
 boṛ(a)la, boṛ(a)lu 4592
 boṛe 4595

boṛa, boṛi, boṛisu, boṛu,
 boṛe 4600
 boṛatara 4601
 bhatta App. 56
 maka 4750
 makan 4616
 makkari, makri 4620
 makkaḷ, makkaḷir, maga,
 magavu, magal, magalma,
 magu, maguvu 4616
 makku 4623
 magacu, magucu, maguḷ(u),
 maguṛcu 4617
 magi, mage 4887
 magil 4888
 magga 4624
 maggal, maggil 4717
 maggaṛe 4669
 maggisu, maggu 4750
 maggu 4893
 maggul 4717
 maṅka(a)ri 4620
 maṅku, maṅkutana 4750
 maṅga 4626
 maṅgaṛe 4669
 maṅgaṛe-mullu 4716
 maṅgu 4625
 macca 4629, 4632
 maccike, maccisu 4722
 maccu 4629, 4631, 4706,
 4722, 4749
 maccu-katti 4749
 maccive 4638
 macce, maja 4632
 majjige 4630
 maṇcaṭige, maṇjaḍi 4636
 maṇjala 4635
 maṇji 4637, 4638
 maṇju 4641, 4750
 maṇjetti 4636
 maṭa, maṭta 4647, 4660
 maṭṭa 4661
 maṭṭasa 4660
 maṭṭu 4660, 4661
 maṭṭe 4663, 5037
 maḍa 4649, 4658, 4659
 maḍa-kal 4649
 maḍake 4651
 maḍagu, maḍaṅgu 4644
 maḍa-guṛ 4643
 maḍacu, maḍate, maḍapu,
 maḍalu 4645
 maḍadi 4647
 maḍamba 4646
 maḍal 4663
 maḍavayi 4659
 maḍavu 4658
 maḍasu 4645
 maḍaha 4649
 maḍi 4645, 4649, 4653,
 4654, 4655
 maḍike 4645, 4651, 4656
 maḍipu 4645, 4653
 maḍil, maḍisu 4645
 maḍivaḷa, maḍivaḷla, maḍi-
 vaḷagitti, maḍivaḷi 4654
 maḍihu 4653
 maḍu 4658, 4681, 4749
 maḍuvu 4658
 maḍuha 4681
 maḍuhisu 4653
 maḍuhu 4653, 4658
 maḍe 4659, 4853
 maḍḍa, maḍḍatana 4647
 maḍḍi 4647, 4665, 4676,
 4971
 maḍḍu 4676
 maḍḍu 4645
 maṇ, maṇal 4666
 maṇaka, maṇika 4747
 maṇagu, maṇi, maṇi-kal
 4645
 maṇi 4675
 maṇikaṭṭu 4673
 maṇiya, maṇiyagaṛa, maṇi-
 ha, maṇeya, maṇe, maṇe-
 gaṛa 4674
 maṇisu 4645
 maṇe 4675
 maṇṭi 4971
 maṇḍage 4682
 maṇḍi 4677
 maṇḍe 4682
 maṇṇi 4683
 maṇṇu 4666
 matta, mattam 4766
 mattar, mattalu 4771
 matti 4632, 4718
 mattina, mattu, matte 4766
 mada, madal, madaliga, ma-
 daligitti, madavaniga, ma-
 davanigitti, madavana, ma-
 davalige 4694
 madakka, madaga, madagu
 4688
 madadu 5118
 madalu 4950, 4951
 madi 4916
 madil 4692
 madive, maduve, madeval
 4694
 madgaṛe 4669
 maddi 4718
 maddu 4719, 4962, 5118
 manave, manuve 4775
 mane, manetana, maneta-
 nasta, mantana 4776
 mand(a)lige 4699
 mandi, mande 4700
 mandu 4777
 manneya 4774
 mabbiga, mabbu 4728
 mamma 4715
 mammala 4702, 4729
 mammu 4703
 may, mayi 5073
 mayana App. 52
 may(a)mu, mayme 4706
 may(i)da, maydana, may(i)-
 duna App. 53
 mayla, maylu 4642
 mara 4711

maragi, marage 4714
 maradi 4971
 maral 4666, 4739
 maral, maralcu, maral, mara-
 lisu, maralcu 4761
 marave, marasu, marali,
 marukuli 4723
 maraju 4769
 marige 4714
 marugu 4712
 maruva 4721
 maruvu, marul, marula, maru-
 li, marul(u)tana, marulcu
 4723
 mare 4724, 5015
 markal 4616
 marki 4727
 margili 4714
 marciisu 4722
 mafcu 4722, 4749
 mardu 4719
 marbu, marvu 4728
 marma 4834
 mara 4760, 4769, 5005
 maragu 4760, 4769
 marapu, marayisu, maravu,
 marave, marasu, marasuha,
 marahu, marisu 4760
 mari 4764
 maru 4766
 mafuka, marugu 4769
 mafukuli 4760
 mafumasal, mafumasala 4765
 mare, mareyuvike 4760
 mala 4732, 4968
 malaku 4733, 4734, 5077
 malagu, malangu 4735
 inalamala 4729
 malar 4739, 4761
 malar, malal 4666
 maluku 5077
 male 4729, 4741, 4742
 malepar 4742
 malepu 4741
 malya 4729
 malla 4730, 4744
 mallani, mallari 4734, 4736
 mallali 4729
 mallata, malladu, mallamalli
 4730
 mallike 4744
 mastu 4676
 masa 4628
 masaka, masakane, masaku,
 masage, masamasa 4627
 masaka, masagu 4627
 masaga, masagu 4628
 masaru 4902
 masal 4752
 masale 4952
 masi 5101
 masul, masulisu 4627
 mase 4628, 4687
 mal 4723
 malaka 4747
 malal 4666
 malige 4757

mallu 4645, 4723
 mara, maral, margisu, margu
 4750
 mare 4753
 mariti 4718
 ma 4782, 4786, 4787
 magisu, magu 4789
 maju, majisu, majju 4814
 mata 4796, 4797, 4800
 matagarti, matagata 4800
 mada 4796, 4832
 madi 4796
 madisu, maduvike, maduha
 4797
 mada 4797, 4832
 man 4804, 4831
 mani 4805
 mata, matali, matu, matuga,
 matugarti, matugara, ma-
 tugaratana, matugarike
 4834
 madara 5092
 madala, madala, madi 4808
 madiga 4810
 mandade, mandisu, mandu
 4811
 mam 4782
 mama 4813
 may 4814, 4815
 maya, mayisu 4814
 maypu 4794
 mar 4818
 marpu, marma, marali, ma-
 risu, maru, maruli 4834
 marapa, marape 4766
 mala 4824, 4825
 malisu, malu 4825
 male 4827
 mava 4813
 mavi 4783
 mavu 4782
 mavuliga 4790
 masadike 4792
 masara 4781
 masalu 4792
 masu 4781, 4783, 4792
 mal 4831
 mala, malige 4796
 mali 4832
 mar, marke 4797
 mikku, migate, migalu, mi-
 gil(u), migu, mige 4838
 minu 4866
 micari, miciri 4843
 micu 4844
 mincu 4838, 4844, 4876
 mitakisu, mitagarisu, mi-
 ti 4845
 mittane 4849
 mitu 5058
 mitte 4854, 5058
 mida 4849
 midate, midice, midite 4850
 midi 4649, 4848, 4849,
 4850, 4851, 4873
 midu-vil 4848
 midu, midugu 4849

miduku 4846, 4849, 4852
 miducu 4850
 midde 4676
 mipa, minaku, mipuku 4876
 mini 4868
 mince 4854
 minda 4846
 minda, mindagati, minda-
 gare, mindatana, mindi,
 mindu 4858
 minni 4874
 midu, midisu 4861
 midudu, midu 5062
 middisu 4861
 mini, minu, minugu 4876
 minuku 4856, 4876
 miru, mirugu, mirupu 5074
 misisu, misugu, misuni, misu-
 pa 4840
 misuku 4839
 mil, mila, mila mila no-
 du, milmilane 5429
 mili 4868
 mijir 4872
 mijir, mijircu, mijiri, mi-
 lisu 4871
 mijli 4874
 mi, mija 4878
 mi 4848
 mi, mi, mi 4846, 4850,
 4857
 min 4876, 4885
 miyisu, miyu 4878
 miru, miruha 4884
 misal 4841
 mise 4879
 miha 4878
 mu, muk 5052
 inukatu 5030
 mukali, mukuli 4236
 mukura 4895
 mukkaru, mukkiti 4896
 mukku 4897, 4899, 5011
 mukkuriku, inukkuru 5030
 mukku, mukkulisu, mukku-
 le 4897
 mukli 4236
 mugasu, mugu, mugiyuvike,
 mugisu, mugusu 4891
 mugalu, mugu, mugisu, mu-
 gu, mugul, mugulcu 4893
 mugil 4892
 mugule 4619
 muggalu, muggu 5007
 muggali, muggi, muggili,
 muggisi, mugguri, mugguli
 4900
 muggu 4866
 muggi, munge 4997
 mucca 4910
 muccaka, muccalu, muccala,
 muccike, muccige, muccisu,
 muccu, muccuvike, mucca
 4915
 muccal 5005
 muccuru 4903
 mujañti 4908

muju 4910
 muñca, muñcita, muñcu,
 muñce 5020
 muñja, muñji 4916
 muttavisu, muttal, muttale,
 muttave, muttil, muttisu,
 muttu 4934
 muttala, muttalu 4929
 muttu 4933, 4936, 4937
 muttavalu, muttuvike, mut-
 tuha, mutlu 4934
 mutte 5058
 mudu, mudipu 4921, 4922
 mudivala 4924, 5374
 mudisu, mudupu 4921
 muduku, mudugu, mudubu
 4919
 mudupu, muduhu 5122
 munagu, munigu, munugisu,
 mupugu 4993
 mupdi 4946
 mundige 4948
 mutta 4954, 4981
 muttaga, muttal, muttuka,
 muttuga, muttula 4981
 muttalu, muttiga, muttige
 5018
 muttu 4954, 4959, 4960,
 5018
 mutya 4959
 mudaka, mudaki, mudi, mu-
 diki, mudu, mudukatana,
 muduki, muduku, mudupa
 4954
 mudku 4960
 muddi, muddle 4962
 muddidu, muddu 4960
 mun, muntu, munda, mun-
 du, munna, munnam, mun-
 nal, munnu 5020
 muni, munipu, muniyisu,
 munisu, munisugata 5021
 munde 4965
 munnu 3729, 5052
 munne, mumbiga, mumbu
 5020
 muppu 4954
 muy, muyi, muyvu 5121
 muy, muyibu, muy(i)vu 5122
 mura 4979
 muratu 4972
 muri 5041
 muri, murike, murige, muri-
 pu, murivu, murucu, mu-
 rudisu 4977
 muru, murugu 4979
 murutu, murutuha, murup-
 tu 4972
 murudu 4971
 murutu 4980
 muruvu 4979
 muruhu 4977, 4979
 murul 4977
 mure 4973
 murku 5011
 murutu 4977
 muraka, muruka 5011

murava, muri, murige, mu-
 rivu, murisu, murukatana
 5008
 murikil 5007
 murigu, murukisu 5012
 muruku 5008, 5011, 5012
 muruyuvike, muruva 5008
 muluku 4896
 mullahgi 5004
 muskara 5011
 musti 4905
 musadi 5031
 musare, musirE 5029
 musu 4910
 musuku 4910, 4915, 5030
 musugu 5030
 musute 4911
 musudu 5031
 musundi, musunditana 4912
 musumbu 5030, 5031
 musur 5030
 musuva 4910
 musuli 5031
 mul, muli, muliyisu, mulisu
 4991
 mul, mulu, muluhu, mulja,
 mulju 4995
 mul-vyadi 5043
 mulE 5050
 muragu, muravu, murigu,
 murinku, muruku, muru-
 gisu, murugu, murugku,
 murungu, muruvu, murku
 4993
 murgu 5123
 muttaga, muttuga 4981
 mu 5052
 mu, muga, mugu, mugu 5024
 mukuti, muguti, mugute
 4895
 munga 5026
 mucu 4886
 munga 5032
 mutte, mudave, mude 5037
 mada, mudi, mudu 5035
 mudal 4940, 5035
 mudige 4948, 5034
 muti 5031
 mudalisu, mudale 5040
 mu-devi 4954
 mu-nuru 3729, 5052
 mume, murme, muru 5052
 muri 5007
 mulage, mulañgi 5004
 mulugu 4896
 mule 5044
 murvatu 3918, 5052
 murvar 5052
 mutsandi 4912
 mutsu 4886
 mule 5050
 muga 5049
 mug 5047, 5049
 meccike, meccige, meccisu
 4722
 meccu 4706, 4722
 mettige, mettisu, metla 5057

mettu 5056, 5057
 metre 4847
 medaru 4853
 medi 4851, 4853 (mEdi)
 mepasu 4867
 mettage, mettane, mettanna,
 mettige 5070
 metti 5069
 mettu, mettuvike 5066
 mette 5068
 medadu, medul 5062
 medu 5070
 mede 5065
 mente, menteya 5072
 mey, meyi 5073
 meri 4768
 merugu, merayisu, mera-
 vapi, meravap(i)ge, mera-
 su, merisu, mere 5074
 mere, mere-kolu 5083
 mercisu 4722
 mel, melaku, meli, melu,
 meluku, melku, mellu 5077
 mel, melu, melpu, mella,
 mellane, mellit(tu), melle
 5078
 mel 4723
 mele 4873
 mella, mellisu, melle 4871
 mefasu 4867
 me 5086, 5087, 5093
 mem, megana, megu, mege
 5086
 meke 5087
 me 5091, 5097
 medi 5090
 medu 5058
 me 5086
 mepa App. 52
 meni 5097
 meta 5093
 meda, medara 5092
 mepu, mey(u), meyisu 5093
 meruve 5094
 mel, mela, melu, meludu,
 mele 5086
 mevali, mevuvu, mesu, mehu
 5093
 melamba 5098
 mai 5073
 mokka 5105
 mokkala 5107
 moku 5123
 moga 4616, 4887, 4889
 mogacu, mogar 4617
 mogadu, mogalu 4888
 mogape 4887
 mogasu 4967, 5030
 mogu, moguvu 4616
 mogucu 4617
 moge 4887, 5030
 moggara 5107
 moggu, mogge 4893
 motaku, mota 4661
 motane 5115
 motu 4932
 motte 4663, 4939, 5037

modavi, modave 5112
 mode-nār 4920
 moṇa 4990
 moṇḍa, moṇḍu, moṇḍe 5114
 moṇḍu, moṇḍutana 4971
 motta 5119
 motta-modalu, moda-modalu, modaliga 4950
 modal 4950, 4951
 mode 4916, 4954
 moddu 4951, 4962, 5118
 mone, monegāra 5021
 mone, monne 5020
 mobbu 4728
 momma, mom-makkaḷu, mom-maga, mom-magaḷu 4715
 moraku, morahu, morku 4977
 mor(a)ḍi, moraḍu, moraḍe 4971
 moraha, morahu, moraḷ, more, morehu 4973
 moṛa 5005
 moṛaḷe, moṛappi, moṛaḷe, moṛave 5006
 moṛata, moṛe, moṛey-iḍu, moṛeyuvike, moṛō 5013
 moṛe 4760, 5015
 mola 4968
 mole 4985
 molle 4987
 mosagu 4687
 mosar(u) 4902
 mosale 4952
 moḷake, moḷasu, moḷike 4997
 moḷale 2931
 mole 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000
 moṛa, moṛa kāl, moṛa' key 4990
 moṛagu 4989
 moṛasu 4867
 moṛu 5123
 mōku 5128
 mōcu 5139
 mōta 5135
 mōta, mōtu 5114
 mōda 5033
 mōḍamōdi, mōdi 5133
 mōdi 5132, 5134
 mōṇṭa, mōṇṭi, mōṇṭu 5114
 mōti 5031
 mōte 5138
 mōdu 5117
 mōpu, mōr 5126
 mōre 4889
 mōhara, mōharisu 5107
 mōhaḷa 5144
 mōhisu, mōhu 5117
 mōḷe 4994
 yakka 814
 yakku 765
 yā, yā-, yāke, yātak(k)e, yār 5151
 yāne 5161
 yālak(k)i 907
 yāva, yāvanu, yāvaḷu 5151
 racce 319
 raḍḍi App. 54
 rampa, rambu, rambha 489
 rampige App. 55
 rambe 5170
 rāgi 812
 raḍe 518
 rāṇi, rāne 204
 rāyi 321
 rāvi 202
 ruddu, rubbu 665
 reṇje 496
 reḍḍi App. 54
 rembe 5170
 reḷḷu 5171
 reḷḷu 475, 916
 rēla 477
 roccu, rocce, rojju, rojje, rōte, rōsu 1019
 rakke, ratte 2591
 rappe 5169
 ravake, ravike 5163
 rekke, reṭte 2591
 reppu 859
 reppe 5169
 roppu 718
 lakki, lakkili 3781
 laḍḍu 5194
 labā, labō 5185
 lampate 236
 lampu 248
 lali 2901
 lavaḷa 3778
 lekki 3781
 letta 3742
 leṣu 5193
 lokki 3781
 logadi 2937
 loṭa, loda 5195
 loṭte 2936, 5196
 loṭte, loddu 5194
 lodale, lodadi, lodali, lodle 2937
 lotta 5197
 loḷ, loḷ loḷ 5198
 loṭi 3547
 loyi, loḷa, loḷi, loḷu, loḷe 2937
 vaṅki 5210, 5211
 vaṅkuḍi 5211
 vace, vaje 5213
 vajjara, vajjarakke 761
 vaṭa, vaṭara, vaṭi 5220
 vaṭavaṭa 5230
 vaḍi 5225
 vaṇḍu 5237
 vadavu 5391
 vanti, vantu 979
 vand(a)ri, vandare 980
 vay, vayyu 5551
 vayal 5258

vayina 5256
 varase, varise 5269
 vari, vare 5261
 valavara 1006
 valase, valise 5278
 valle 988
 vav, vavvau 5290
 vākarikc, vākarisu, vākaḷike, vākaḷisu 1029
 vakkil 5354
 vaṭa 5344
 vāḍike 5341
 vaḍe 1042
 vāda 1048
 vāma 1054
 vāme 5362
 vāyinte 5353
 vāra 5359, 5374
 vāra, vāradi, vāre 5360
 vaṛagitti 7
 vālu 5369
 vaḷuvike 5368, 5369
 vavili 5371
 vaḷa 5374
 vigurbane, vigurbisu, vigurvisu 5465
 vilaga 5426
 vili, vilivilisu 5424
 viṭara 5456
 viṣa 5449
 vekkaṣa 5466
 vekkaḷisu, veggala, veggaliṣu, veggale 5467
 veṭte 5479
 vey, veyyu, vai 5551
 veri 5511
 vesale 5549
 vemaṛu 898
 vol(u), vol 4597
 vōma 1054
 vyājya App. 59
 śilpu 2638
 samvarane 2342
 samvi 2396
 sakke 2748
 saṅge 2290
 saṅcu 2293
 saṭuka, saṭtu, saṭṭuga 2309
 satte, sade 2770
 sadaku, sadi, sade 2322
 saddi, saddu 2351
 sanne 2425
 sappage, sappane, sappe 2337
 sappala, sappuḷ 2333
 sappu, sabbige, sabbe 2673
 sama, samanisu, samantu, samaru, same 2342
 samayisu, samisu, same 2343
 sampage, sampige 2321
 sampu 2850
 sambe-nellu 2346
 say, saytu, saypu 2351, 2747
 sayta, sayte, sayda 2747
 saraku 2353, 2360
 sarakkane, sarasarane 2352

sarapani, sarapali 2358
 sara sara 2355
 sari, saruku 2360
 sarku 2353
 sarpaḷi 2358
 saragu, saraṅgu 2796
 saṛi 2360, 2418
 sal, sala, salapu, salavu, salahu, salahuvike, salike, salige, salisu, saluge, saluha, sale, sallisu 2781
 salave 2368
 savatu 2388
 savane 2996
 savati, savate 2399
 savanisu, savarane, savaru, savasu 2342
 savayisu, savar, savi 2343
 savarisu, savaru 2389, 2390
 savaḷu 2386
 savi, savigāra, savisu, saviha 2396
 savisu 2343
 savutu 2388
 savute, savunte 2399
 savuḷu 2386
 save 2342, 2343, 2396
 sasane, sasine 2351
 sasi 3474
 sasina, sasine 2747
 sali 2408
 sale 2791
 saḷke 2415
 sāḷisu 2427
 sāku 2427, 2428, 2470
 sāga, sāgavali, sāḷisu, sāguvali 2430
 sāgu 2430, 2433
 sāti 2438
 sādu, sandu 2448
 sāpe 2452
 sāy 2426
 sāra, sārap 2460
 sāra, sārave 2463
 sāri 2464
 sāre 2460, 2464, 2821
 sāre, sārcu 2460
 sārisu, sāru, sāruha 2486
 sāru 2484
 sāi 2470, 2471, 2472
 sāla, sālaṅguḷi 2472
 sāḷiga 2472, 2475
 sāliya 2475
 sālu 2470, 2472
 sāvagisu 2351, 2747
 sāvira, sāsir, sāsira App. 11
 sāvu 2426
 sāṣavi, sāṣave 921
 sā(u)va 2478
 sikkati, sikkatiḷe, sikkaniḷe 2497
 sikku, sigu 2498
 sigasu, sigi, sigisu, siguḷu 2491
 sigur(u) 2491, 2600
 siggali, sigu 2500
 siṅgaṇika, siṅgaḷika 2502

sittu 2639
 sidi 2758, 2761
 sidil 2758, 2759
 sidisu 2758
 siḍumbu, siḍumbe 1941
 side 2613
 siṇḍu 2523
 sinku 2520
 sindu 2526
 sippu 2535
 sippe 1610
 sibaṛu 2491, 2600
 sibba, sibbu, sibbe 2536
 simpaḍisu, simpini, simpisu, simbadisu 2548
 simpi, simpu, simpe 2535
 simbi, simbe 2677
 simmaḍisu 2548
 siyyane 3268
 siri 1562
 sirku, siriku 2498
 siluku 2498, 2567
 silku 2498, 2561, 2567
 silbu 2570
 sivaṅgi 2579
 sivaḍi, sivaḍu 2677
 sivaḷu 2491, 2600
 sivudi, sivudu 2677
 sivugu 2491, 2600, 2601
 sihi 3268
 silu 2638
 si 3266, 3268
 sīkari, sīku 3266
 siḷaḍi 2605
 siḷuḍi 2580, 2605
 siḷuri 2580
 siḷe 2607
 siṇṭi 3273
 siṭar 2615
 siṇ, siṇu 2618
 siṇu 2621
 siṇe 1610
 siṇu 2491
 siyaḷa, siyi 3268
 siṇ, siṇ-anige 2625
 siṇe 2629
 siṇ-pani, siṇu, siṇumbul 2640
 siṇu, siṇarisu, siṇarisu 2639
 siṇ 2638
 siṇ(u) 1622
 sukku 2684, 2687
 sugi 2644
 suggi 2647
 suggu 2643
 suṅku 2684, 2687, 2870
 suṭi 2656
 suṭtare 2715
 suṭtu, suṭṭumbe 2658
 suḍu, suḍuka, suḍu-gaḍu, suḍuvike, suḍuha, suṇṭage, suṇṭige 2654
 suṇḍa, suṇḍ-ili, suṇḍil-ili 2661
 suṇḍalu, suṇḍil, suṇḍila 3311
 suṇḍisu, suṇḍu 2662
 suṇḍe 2665
 sutta, sutta mutta, suttal, suttisu, suttu, suttuvike 2715
 suttige 2668
 sundu 3291
 summa, summage, summane 2678
 suy, suyi, suyil(u), suyilu 2680
 sura-honne 4343
 surali 2684
 suri 2685, 2883
 suri-muḷlu 2730
 suriyuvike, surivu, surisu 2883
 suruṭu, suruṇṭu 2684, 2687
 suruḷ, suruḷcu 2687
 suruḷi, suruḷe 2684
 surku 2684, 2687
 sur, suṛa, suri, suṛuku 2712
 suli, sulige, sulisu, sulihā 2856
 susil 3291
 sulji 3362
 suluvu 2703
 sulḷu 2708
 suri 2698, 3362
 suriṇu, suriṇu, suruvu, suru-hu 2698
 suṭi 2656
 suṭte 2654
 suḍaga, suḍiga App. 39
 suḍi 2723
 suḍu 2654, 2721, 2723
 suy 2680
 sur(u) 2729
 suruḷ 2738
 sure 2744
 suḷi 2733
 suḷu 2680
 suḷe 2741
 suṭ 2736
 sekku 2778
 sekke 2748, 2749, 2778
 seḷje 2290
 seḷaku, sedavu 2755
 seḷilu 2759
 seḷe 2613, 2755
 seḷḍu 2766
 sedage 2770
 sende 2526
 semilu 2774
 sey 2747
 seragu 2777
 sere 2821
 serku 2778
 seṛagu, seṛaṅgu 2796
 seṛapu 2589
 seṛe 1980
 seladi, selandi 2562
 selavu 2781
 sele 1574, 2785
 sele 2791
 sele, sellu 2790
 seḷu, seḷḍu 2812
 seḷe 2810
 seḷya 2811
 seṛ, seṛike, seṛisu, seṛuvike, seṛ(u)ve 2814

- sere 2821
 sēru 2639
 sokku 2684, 2687, 2853, 2870
 sokkuha 2853
 sogadu, soṅku, soṅkuvike 2870
 sogayisu, sogasa, sogasu 2829
 soṭaka 2309
 soṭṭa, soṭṭu 2838
 soḍa, soḍar(u), soḍalu 2654
 soṇc 2836
 soṇṭa 2840
 soṇḍalu, soṇḍilu, soṇḍlu 3311
 soṇḍ-ili, soṇḍil-ili 2661
 soṇḍe 2665
 sotta, sotti, sottu 2838
 sone 2717
 sonne 2425
 soppa, soppu, soppuḷa 2333
 soppisu 2882
 soppu 2673, 2882
 soppe 2847
 sompu 2850
 soragu, soratu 2687
 sore 2690, 2883
 sorku 2853
 sol, sollisu, sollu 2855
 sol(i)age, sol(i)ige 2365
 soli 2856
 soḷe 2704
 soḷḷe 2705, 2863
 so 2878
 soku 2870
 soḷe 2875
 soṭu 2388
 soḍar-atti, soḍar-atte 142
 soṇe 2899
 soṃari, soṃaritaṇa 2882
 soṛ 2884
 soṛ, soṛuvike, soṛuha 2883
 soṛe 2690
 soḷ, soḷa, soḷisu, soḷuvike, soḷuve, soḷme 3558
 soḷu 2884, 3558
 soḷe 2856
 soṃali, soṃa, soḷu 2878
 soṃu, soḷe 2892
 sautu 2388
 saute 2399
 saurane 2342
 saul 2862
- hakkaḷu 4423
 hakkale, hakku 3811
 hakke 4007
 hagaru 42
 hagar(u), hage 3808
 haggā App. 2
 haṅgu 3820
 haccu, hacci 46, 4034
 hāṇḷe App. 6
 haṅcu 4385
 hanjara 3808
 haḍaka, haḍiki, haḍuka 3869
 haḍaga, haḍagu 3838
- haḍapa 64
 haḍabe 3869
 haḍlu 82
 haṇi, haṇi-gombu 3894
 haṇi, haṇe 3896
 haṇige App. 49
 haṇisu 4035
 haḍanu 3907
 haḍi 3915
 haḍir 3908
 hani, haniku, hanisu 4035
 haṇuku 3888
 handu 3926
 happu 3929
 habbu 3949
 habbe 4175
 hambe 3933
 hammu 3934
 haykaḷu, hayda 3939
 harake, harike 3951
 haratu, haraṭe 4031
 haraḍi 3952
 haraḷu, haraḷenne 3959
 hari 3963, 3972, 4027
 harige 3958
 haritta 4027
 hariba 3972
 hariyaṇa, harivāṇa 3971
 harṅku 4023
 harta, harmibu, harata, harita 4027
 harive, harve 4029
 halaku 239, 3986
 haləbu, haləvəru, həlupu 3887
 halasandi, halasande 242
 halike, halive, halube, haluve 3986
 həlu 3989
 halubu 4304
 hallenne 3959
 hasa, hasana, hasanu 3907
 hasibe, hasube, hasumbe 4450
 hasuku 3826, 4057
 haḷacige 4012
 haḷi 4018
 haḷal, haḷala 4045
 haḷe, haḷḷe 1
 haḍi 4063
 haṭe 4123
 haḍara, haḍaragitti, haḍariga, haḍarigiti 4076
 haḍi 4087
 haṇe 4124
 haṇte 4083, 4123 (hāntE)
 haṇe 6
 haṇy 4088
 haraka, haraku 379
 haray(i)su, harayke, har(u)va 4091
 harisu 4020
 haḷe 4100
 haṃali 265
 haṃsu 4088
 haḷi, haḷe 4116
 haḷe 4107
- hikku 4143
 higgālisu, higgisu 4176
 higgsu 4176, 4411
 hidiku, hidigu 4151
 hinda 4183
 hittal, hittil(u), hittlu 4205
 hiduku 4165
 hippu 4170
 hippe 485, 4170
 him 4205
 him-madi 4649
 hiri 4176
 hisi 4135
 hisku 4134
 hiḷi, hiḷgu 4194
 hiḷe, hiḷḷe 410
 hiḷu 4145, 4171
 hiḷu 3687
 hiḷcu 4135
 hiri 546
 hiḷi, hire 4224
 hugi, huggu 4376
 hugu 4238
 huṭṭige, huṭṭuge 4256
 huṭṭisu 4264
 huṭṭu 4264, 4265
 huḍaku, huḍiku, huḍuku 4251
 huḍuga, huḍugi 4259
 huḍugu 953
 huṇi 4269
 huṇisi, huṇise 4322
 huṇḍi 4362
 hutta, huttu 4335
 hudilu 4505
 huy 637
 huri 4299
 hurup(p)u 4286
 huligali, huligilu, hulige, huli-
 vili 4341
 huliye 4306
 hulisu, hulusu 4550
 hus 573
 huḷi 4322
 huḷe 4362
 huṇ(u) 4376
 huṇi 4361
 huṇi 4369
 huṇsarul(i) 732
 huṇe 4365
 huṇ(u) 4376
 hekku 4423
 heggana 4411
 heggala 5467
 heggū 776
 heṇḡasu 4395
 heṇḡe 5151
 heccu 46, 4411
 heije App. 6
 heṇcu 4385
 heṭṭu 4390
 heṭṭuge 4395
 heḍaku 4146
 heḍḍa, heḍḍatana, heḍḍati, heḍḍu 792
 heṇa 4157
 heṇṭe, heṇḍe 4394

- heṇḍa 4397
 heṇṇiga, heṇṇuga 4395
 heḍaru, heḍar, heḍarike, heḍaru, heḍiri, heḍiri 4401
 hendu 3926
 heppu 4421
 hece, hecmaṇe 4417
 herku 4423
 heragu 4333
 he, hekuḷi, hega 4438
 heḷe, heṇḡe 5151
 heṭe, heḍi, heṇṭe 4434
 heḍe 4438
 heṇḍa 4411
 heva, hevarisu 908
 hesike, hesige, hesu 4431
 hokku 4455
 hogu 4238
 hoṇḡara 4468
 hoṇḡe 4341
 hoṇcu 4596
 hoṭṭa 4487
 hoṭṭi 4490
 hoḍi 4481
 hoḍe 4255
 hoḍḍu 4285
 hoṭṭu 4559
 hotte 4509
 hodaru 4452
 hodugu 4509
 hondu 4541
 honne, honneya mara 4343

- hoppala, hoppaḷisu 4455
 hommu 4482
 hoy(i)ge 4316
 horakuḷi 4283
 horaji, horaje 4284
 horaṭu, horaḍu 4566
 horike, horige 4295
 horji 4284
 hortu, horaccu, horaḍisu, horaḍu, horatu, horame 4333
 hoṇasu 4334
 holi 4554
 hosa, hosatu, hosadu, hosa-
 ba, hostu 4275
 hose 4479
 hoḷacu 4561
 hoḷu 4562
 hoḷḷe 1018
 hoḷu 4572
 hoṭa, hoṭu, hoṇtu 4586
 hoṃma 1054
 hoṇi 4493
 hoḷi 4597
 hoṃ 573
 hyaḡe, hyaṇḡe 5151
 hyaṭe 4434
- ḷol, ḷol ḷol 5198

Badaga

- be-je App. 59
 buguri 4239
 du-e 3375
 erande 817
 ettu 815
 gū- 2147
 haṇja 3825
 haṭṭi 3868
 haṭṭu 101
 ha-ḍa 4062
 ha-i 4112
 ha-ruva 4091
 ha-vu 4085
 hindega 4205
 hō- 4377
 huli 4307
 hurulu 4292
 hū- 4312
 kaṭṭe 1154
 kombe 1732
 konde 2081
 kō-i 2248
 ma-ḍ iya 4810
 mundu 4947
 soppu 2673
 so-le 2891
 taṭṭe 3026
 toḍe 3377
 tuṇḍu 3310
 tu-ḍe 3377

KOḌAGU

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; e ē; i ī; l ḷ; n ṇ ñ ṅ; t ṭ*. The superscript ⁿ indicates nasalisation of the whole of the preceding word or morpheme.

- acakkī, accē 1
 acci 47
 adi 1
 aḍa- 83
 aḍak- 80
 aḍak-, aḍaka 63
 aḍake 88
 aḍang- 80
 aḍḍa, aḍḍa bu-ḷ- 83
 aḍḍige 95
 aḍe- 83
 aḍi 72
 aḍi- 77
 aḍigekarati, aḍigeka-rē 76
 aḍi- 79
 aṇṅa 1
 age 15
 aije 50
 akka, akkale-, akkanne-, ak-
 katiṇji, akka-kape 1
 akkē 23
 akki 215
- ala-, alambali-, alas- 236
 ali- 250
 alla, alate 234
 allinji 1
 alu 238
 ala- 502
 ala-, alate 295
 ambi 178
 ambila 173
 ammati, ammē 183
 andī, annane, annata-ṇḡi,
 annatē, antē 1
 aṇḍa 120, 122
 aṇekotṭi 2315
 aṇi- 116
 aṇṇē 131
 aṇci 4385
 aṇjane, aṇji, aṇ-ṇu-rī 2826
 aṇḡaḍi 35
 aṇḡay, aṇḡa-li 7
 appara 1
 appē 156
- ara- 228, 315, 367, 404
 arali-mara 202
 aramane 201
 are 230
 ari- 213
 ari-, arivi, ariṇ- 314
 aruvadi 2485, 3918
 atta 334
 atti 144
 attinji, atti, attatṭi 1
 aṭṭa 93
 aṭṭe 98, 99
 ava, avēⁿ 1
 avl-akki 2391
 avu 1
 avvē 273
 ay- 37
 aymbadi 2826, 3918
 ayni 333
 ayyē, ayyak ēṭṭi, ayy-aṇji,
 ayy a-ṇḍi 2826
 ayyē 196

a • 1
a • ce 5157
a • d, a • dī 347
a • dī 5152
a • g- 333
a • ira, a • irē App. 11
a • k- 333
a • ka 336
a • ku 333
a • le 1
a • li, a • li-ka • y 384
a • li 1, 382
a • l- 5157
a • la 396
a • lī 399
a • me 5155
a • nangundī 1
a • ne 5161
a • nake mara, a • nak-ēnne 360
a • n a • lī 399
a • ndī 126
a • ndī 5153
a • nī App. 10
a • nī, a • nūññī 399
a • r- 404
a • rane 2485
a • ri-ka • y 378
a • rī 5151
a • rī, a • r-nu • rī 2485
a • taratī 1
a • t- 404, 407
a • ti 407
a • t- 347
a • valic- 392
a • y-, a • yv- 363
badik-, badikī 5372
baḍa 5222
baḍakī 5218
baḍavati, baḍavē 5222
baḍi- 5224
bagg- 5335
baggare 3815
bala, balate 5276
bale 5288
bali-, balip 5282
ballyē 5276
bale 5313
bali bud- 5312
ballī 5316
baṇḍatana, baṇḍati, baṇḍē 3902
baṇṇa 5304
bar- 5270
bara- 5325
baraj- 3956
barani 3954
barat-, baravi 5270
bare 5263, 5274
bare- 5325
bare mi • ni 5262
bari 5267, 5513
barikatī 5372
batt- 5320
baṭṭī 5231, 5232
bavṇḍ- 5314
bavtale 5202
bavṭ- 5314
bay- 5257
baygala 5550
baymbē 5254
bay po- 5297
bayṭi 5554
bayy- 5550
bayya, bayyañji 5297
ba • ce 5372
ba • d- 5342
ba • k- 5334
ba • ke ku • d- 5372
ba • lī App. 57
ba • l- 5372
ba • le 5373
ba • le mi • ni 5379
ba • lī 5372, 5376
ba • mane 5372
ba • na 5381
ba • ne 4071
ba • ng- 5335
ba • t- 5362
ba • tumbi 3330
ba • vali 5370
ba • y 5352
bede 5398
bedī, bekke 5517
bekkī 5490
bele 5421
bella 5494
bembara, bennī 5488
bera 5409
beria 5417
beṭṭa 5474
bevar-, bevari 5486
bey- 5517, 5549
be • ja • ra 5524
be • li 5538
be • lī 5258
be • le 4444
be • nī ka • la 5517
be • ng- 5522, 5555
be • rī 5535
be • y- 5517
billī 5422
bira • nī 5457
biri- 4177, 5411
bitt-, bittī 5401
bi • d- 5450
bi • ga 4211
bi • j- 5450
bi • r-, bi • t- 5484
bodi 4559, 5517
bodi 5473
boḷakī 5496
boḷat-, boḷe, boḷe- 5437
boḷi, boḷica, boḷi-, boḷipi, boḷitē, boḷli, boḷlige, boḷli mi • ni, boṇne, bongē kallī 5496
borad-, boraṭ-, bott- 5489
botṭī 4492
boṭ pilli 5496
bo • d- 5528
bo • jaka • rē, bo • jangundī, bo • j avvē, bo • ji 4579
bo • le 5547
bo • nda, bo • nḍu 5528
bo • re 5548
bo • te 5527
bo • tē 5526
buddu- 5430
bud-, budit- 5393
bus ku • t- 4246
buṭṭa 5395
bu • di 4316
bu • dī 5393
bu • k-, bu • l- 5430
bu • r-, bu • t- 5484
cadi- 2323
cakkē 2275
canne 2320
cappala 2673
cappayē-mara, cappayēm- pu • 2321
cappe 2337
caṭ 2396
caṭṭuva 2309
caveṇ- 2334
cavte 2399
cavṭ-, cavṭī 2387
cayēṇ-, caymp 2334
ca • c- 2433
ca • ce 2460
ca • k- 2427
ca • lī 2471
ca • l- 2426
ca • ndī 2448
ca • nī 2444
ca • ṇi-, ca • ṇjē 2433
ca • vu 2427
ca • y 2457
* ca • y- 2433
ca • ykarati, ca • yka • rē, ca • yli 2457
cedi 1528, 2757
cedi- 2511
cela 1606
cell- 2384
cellavē 2401
cellī 2792
cembī 2775
cenna 2594
ceṇḍī 2766
ceppī 2772
cerate 2550
ceryē 1594
ce • pu 2803
ce • ri 1254
cikk- 2498, 2503
cikk-aḍake 2495
cikkī 2503
cimm, cimm- 2545
cind-eli 2661
ciṇḍī 2523
cinni 2594
cingē ba • le 2501
cirate 2590
ci • le 2632
ci • p- 1610
ci • pe 2599
ci • pī 1610

ci • r- 2639
ci • ri 2625
codī 2757
cokk-, cokkī 2853
collī 2855
colle 2863
co • - 1931
co • l- 2884, 3558
co • mē, co • ndē, co • pī 1931
co • r-, co • re 2883
cuḍ-, cuḍī gaḷa 2654
cukk- 2853
culi 3362
culi payyu, culī 2659
cuṇḍē 2665
curiki 2713
cutt- 2715
cu • d- 2721
cu • le 2741
cu • tī 2834

dad, daḍa, daḍḍa 3023
daḍḍē, daḍḍē, daḍḍi 2314
daḍḍu • budḍu • 3023
dale 3133
daṇḍane, daṇḍī 474
da • rī 5151
da • t- 3158
de • t-, dē • t- 3472
dimini 3231
diṇḍī 3225
donne 3502
do • se 3542
do • t- 3472
duḍḍī 3303
duḍī 3297
dumb-, dumba 3331
duṇḍī 3311
du • d- 3380
du • lī 3283
du • rī 3397

eccakī 5151
eccara 851
eccē 5151
ecci 780
edike 795
ekka, ekkale •, ekkalu •, akka- tiñji, akka • kape, ekko • lu • 5151
elakanda 497
ele 2050
eli 833
elimbi 839
ella • 844
elli, ellinji 5151
emme 816
* enn- 868
ennane, ennangī, ennata • ngī, ennatē, enni, endī, endu •, entē 5151
enga 5154
eppandi 2776
eppara 5151
era- 472
eraci 529
erapaci, erapē 472

ere, ere puḷu 822
eri 812
eri-, erivī 811
ett- 809
ettatṭi, ettiñji, etti 5151

e •, e • dī 5151
e • l-akki, e • la (ti) male 907
e • le, e • nangundī 5151
e • ng- 879
e • ri 901
e • taratī 5151
e • va, e • vēn, e • vu 5151

ēdate 449
ēde 434
ēdī- 851
ēl-, ēlak-, ēlaka 509
ēlē 513
ēlid-, ēliti 853
ēll-ēnne, ēllī 854
ēlvadī 910, 3918
ēmbadī 784, 3918
ēne 457
ēpp- 793
ēppe 854
ēpp- 851
ērak- 516
ērakī 528
ērang- 516
ētti 815
ēṭ-ṇu • rī, ēṭṭane, ēṭṭi 784
ēvvē 910

ē • l- 851
ē • lane, ē • lī, ē • l-ṇu • rī 910
ē • r-, ē • ra 916

gaḷe 1370
gamana 1247
galle 1397
gavli 1338
ga • lī 1499
gejje App. 31
geil-, gēil- 1972
gēḍḍa 1156
gēnde, gēṭṭi 1148
gēṭṭigati, gēṭṭigē 1144
giḍa 1941
giṇi 1584
giṇṇi 1946
gi • c- 1623
gi • r- 1624
golle 2159
gotṭi 1847
go • lī 2252
go • t-aḍake 2202
guḍḍ- 1850
guḍḍali 1722
guḍḍē 1682
guri, gurti 1847
gutṭi 1673
gu • dī 1883
gu • lī 1917
gu • mi 1871
gu • ne, gu • ni 1927

heḍḍē 792
he • sige 4431

ibba 474
iccakī, iccē, idī, ienga 410
ikka, ikka • kape, ikkale •, ik- kanne •, ikkatīñji 410
illavēn 494
ille 2559
illi, illinji 410
imma 474
indi, innane, innata • ngī, in- natē 410
innu • ri 474, 3729
intē 410
iñji 429
iññi, iññu •, ippara 410
ir- 480
iri, irilī 2552
irimbī 486
iritṭi 2552
irme, iruvadī 474, 3918
ittatṭi 410
itti 460
ittinji, itti, iva, ivēn, ivu 410

i •, i • le, i • nangundī 410
i • raba, i • radi, i • rak etti,
i • randī, i • r a • nḍī 474
i • taratī 410

id- 442
iḍi 440
iḍi- 432
iḷ-, iḷip- 502

i • l- 504
i • le 5460
i • p- 502

jade App. 35
jalle 2383
jala-, jale 2790
ja • r-, ja • rike 2482
jeli- 2784
jibb-aḍake, jibbi 2538
jiṭṭi 2655
jonge 2832
jo • ke 2871
jo • la 2896
ju • k-, ju • ng- 3376

kabb- 1222
kacce App. 20
kadi 1194
kadikī 1138
kaḍa 1118
kaḍa- 1109
kaḍace kallī 1141
kaḍaga App. 21
kaḍake 1524
kaḍale 1120
kaḍamē 1114
kaḍandi 1117
kaḍangi 1526
kaḍat- 1109
kaḍa • ya App. 22

kaḍḍi App. 24
kaḍe-, kaḍev 1141
kaḍe, kaḍeki, kaḍe kuññi 1109
kaḍi, kaḍi- 1124
kaḍiki 1138
kaḍiḍi 1123
kaḍimbi, kaḍimbutti 1139
kaḍipa 1135
kaḍu 1137
kaḍi 1104
kakk- 1079
kakkuli 2274
kala 1305
kala-, kalap 1299
kalak, kalak-, kalang- 1303
kale 1313
kalli 1298
kaḷ- 1372
kala 1376
kala- 1588
kalavaḷa 1306
kale, kalap 1373
kaḷi 1374
kaḷi-adaḷe 1380
kaḷatana, kaḷḷe, kaḷḷi 1372
kaḷḷi 1383
kaḷḷi 1374
kambala 1238
kandi 1410
kannaḍi 1182
kaṇḍa 1175
kaṇḍava, kaṇḍavēn 1172
kaṇḍe 1171
kaṇḍe 1173
kaṇḍi 1176
kaṇṇi 1159
kaṇuveⁿ 1163
kañji 1107
kappe 1224
kar- 1292
kara- 1385, 1395
karaḍi 1263
karak, karak- 1292
karap, karapa 1385
karapī, karatē, kare 1395
karava 1273A
kare 1293
kari 1391
kari, kari- 1278
karin ge-re pa-mbī 2011
kari 1274
katt, katt- 1369
katt- 1207
katte 1364
katti 1204
kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭe 1147
kaṭṭi mo-ri 1148, 4902
kaṭṭi 1145
kaṭṭole 1146
kavin- 1335
kavṇki 1234
kay 2023
kay- 1249, 1349, 1356
kaybi 1288
kaype 1249
kayy- 1356, 1357

ka-- 1416, 1425
ka-c-, ka-ca 1458
ka-ḍi 1438
ka-k- 1992
ka-ke 1425
ka-li 1479
ka-li-giṇṇi 1946
ka-le 1502
ka-li 1493
ka-p- 1443
ka-pa-d- 1416
ka-r- 1477
ka-ra 1466
ka-re mara 1475
ka-ti 1481
ka-t- 1443
ka-ta 1440
ka-ti 1438
ka-y 1459
ka-y-, ka-yelā 1458
kede 1548
kela 1969
kelasa 1970
kem-, kem-butti 1931
kemm- 1964
kenaci 1407
kene 1409
ken-na-y, keñ-jeri, keñ-jo-pī 1931
kere 1980
kett- 1953, 1954
kette 1958
ketti 1953
kevaⁿ 1975
kevin 1977
key- 1957
ke-mbi 1455
ke-mē 2016
ke-re pa-mbī 2011
ke-ri 2007
ke-ri 1254
ke-t- 2814
kēd- 1942
kēdi 1528
kēḍit- 1942
kēni, kēni- 1183
kēṭt-, kēṭti 1147
kē-ḍi 1942
kē-kī 1081
kē-kī, kē-kiē 1619
kē-r- 2814
kē-l, kē-li, kē-ta- 2017
kinn- 1604
kiri 1591
kivḍ, kivḍe, kivḍi 1977
ki-jc pakki 1608
ki-li App. 26
ki-r- 1624
ki-ri 1613
ki-t-, ki-ti 1624
ki-y- 1606
kiḍuvē 1527
kikkirē 1619
kiṇḍi 1541
kiṇṇē 1603
kiṭṭupuni 1619, 4269
kirkē 1594

kiṭṭ- 1538
ki-., ki-da, ki-la-ṇḍi, ki-li 1619
kodi, kodi- 2084
koḍa-, kodak- 1662
koḍande 1046
koḍavati, koḍavē, koḍavi 1649
kode 1663
kodi 2049
koḍi-ele 2050
koḍi- 2053
kokk-, kokke 2032
kokki 2034
kola-, kole 1810
koll- 2132
kollē 2133
kolli 2137
kola 1818
kolaka 1827
kolit-, koll- 2151
kombi 2115
komme 2117
koṇḍa- 2151
koṇḍe 2081
koppumbi 2111
kora 1774
kora- 1796
korandī 2069
koratē, koravu 1851
kori 2165
kori- 2164
koru 1851
kott-, kotti para 2091
kotti 2174
koṭṭ- 2063
koṭṭi 2058
koṭṭi katti 2054
koy- 2119
koya- 2176
ko-ḍē 2196
ko-li 2237
ko-li 2248
ko-nda- 2151
ko-pī 2219
ko-re 2257
ko-t- 2231
ko-te 2207
kudire 1711
kudi- 1654, 1662
kudi, kudire 1655
kudike 1651
kulik-, kuliṅ- 1806
kuli-, kuḷi mane, kuḷip-, kuḷi-pekki, kuḷiyame 1832
kuḷi-, kuḷiri ka-la 1834
kuḷḷe, kuḷi 1839
kumbala App. 28
kumbi 1753
kumbiḷi 1742
kumm- 1850
kumme 1757
kummi 1742
kundī 1864
kuṇḍi, kuṇḍitere 1669
kuṇṇe 1697
kuṇi-, kuṇṭē, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭi 1688

kuñṇappē, kuñṇavvē, kuñṇi 1646
kuppi 1731
kuri, kuri- 1847
kurid-, kuridē, kuridi 1787
kurik- 2164
kurkē 1851
kuru 1781
kurubati, kurubē 1844
kutt- 1719, 1850
kutti 1717
kuṭṭ- 1671
kuṭṭe 1676
kuṭṭi 1670
kuṭṭi 1842
kuṭṭuva 1668
kuṭumba 1655
kuy-, kuy-, kuyli 1763
kuyⁿ-, kuynd- 1761
ku- 1868
ku-d- 1882
ku- kala, ku- kuḍike 1911
ku-ke 1796
ku-li 1905
ku-li, ku- padi 1911
ku-n 1927
ku-pade, ku-ti 1868
ku-t- 1898
ku-t-, ku-ta 1882
ku-te 1884
ku-ti 1882
ku-va 1909
loṭ, loṭṭo- 5195
macci 4631
maccinē, maccinī(cī) App. 53
maddi 4719
madema 4690
madi- 4687
maḍak-, maḍakī 4645
maḍi, maḍi batte, maḍiva-ḷati, maḍiva-ḷe 4654
makka 4616
mala- 4740
malanḡ- 4735
malat-, mala-ra 4740
male 4742
male- 4740
mallan go-li, mallē 4730
male 4753
maḷu 4867
mandi 4777
mane, maneka-rē 4776
maṇa 4666
maṇa-kay 4645
maṇa-paṭṭi 3878
maṇḍe 4682
maṇṇi 4666
maṇja 4635
mañji 4641
mara 4711
mara-, marandi, mare 4760
mari- 4761
marj 4766
masi 5101
mattiandi 4766

matti 4749
maṭṭa 4663
may 5073
mayli 4642
mayma, maymē App. 53
mayn 5073
ma-d- 4797
ma-ḍi 4796
ma-ḍi 4797
ma-j-, ma-ji 4792
ma-le 4827
ma-li 4832
ma-nd- 4812
ma-nge 4782
ma-nuñṇi 1646, 4780
ma-r- 4834
ma-ri 4818
ma-t- 4834
ma-ti 4783
ma-vēn, ma-viⁿ 4813
ma-yaⁿ 4814
mecc- 4722
melle 5078
meppuni 4269, 5086
mette 5068
mey- 4861
me-ci 5093
me-dē, me-di 5092
me-k- 4706
me-li 5099
me-ma-ḍi 5086
me-ng- 4706
me-n gay, me-n ga-li 5086
me-y 5093
minn- 4876
miñ- 4838
miñña 5020
mi-da, mi-di 4841
mi-nd- 3687
mi-ni 4885
mi-se 4879
mōda 4950
mole 4985
moḷa, moḷa kay 4990
moḷi 4989
mom-mo-vēn, mom-mo-va 4715
mona 4968
mone 5020
monia-ndi 2920, 5020
mone 4686
mora 5005
morad- 4973
moradi 4971
more 4973
mosale 4952
moṭṭi 5057
mo-ḍa 5033
mo-ri 4902
mo-va, mo-vēn 4616
mucc- 4915
muccē 4910
mucci 4915
mudi, mudikē, mudiki 4954
mudire 4953
muda, muḍavati, muḍavēn 4919
muḍi 4649, 4851
mugg- 4866
mukk- 5082
mukk-, mukkovē 4993
mulḷi 4995
mumba-ra, mumbi 5020
mummu-ndi, munnu-ri 5052
mund- 5020
munḍate, munḍate-nḡi 4928
munḍe 4995
munḍē 4858
munḍi 4947
munḍigarati, munḍiga-rē 4858
mun gay 5020
munḡ- 4993
muppoḍe 5020
mur- 5012
muri 4975
murik-, muriki 5012
mutta 4960
mutt-ajjē 50, 4954
mutta-y 4954
mutti 4959
mutt- 4932
mutte 4939
muyyak eṭṭi 5052
mu-- 4954
mu-a-ṇḍi 5052, 5153
mu-de-vi 4954
mu-di 5036
mu-di 5031
mu-ki 5024
mu-le 5044
mu-li 3715
mu-le 5050
mu-ma, mu-ndane, mu-ndi 5052
mu-nj- 5032
mu-r- 4884
mu-s- 4886
mu-vē 5052
naḍa-, naḍap, naḍat-, naḍate, naḍe, naḍea 3582
naḍi 3583
naḍu 3584
nakk, nakk- 3570
nali- 3612
nallē 3610
namb-, nambike 3600
nambi 3085
namme 3800
nanna-li 3655
nanga 5154
nari 3606
nayaⁿ 3602
na- 5160
na-ḍi 3638
na-li 3655
na-le, na-le-ki 3656
na-ni 5160
na-nu-ri 3655, 3729
na-padi 3655, 3918
na-r- 2918
na-ri 3651

na•t-, na•ta 2918
 na•ti 3583
 na•vë 3655
 na•vu 3633
 na•y 3650
 nekk- 2927
 nekkura 3730
 nela 3676
 nela- 3630
 nelaci, nelaci bolj 3754
 nelat-, nele- 3630
 nele 3675
 nellike 3755
 nellj 3753
 nellj kuru 1781
 nena, nenap 3630
 nena-, nenap 3683
 neñni 3736
 neyv 3745
 nera- 3682
 nerak- 2904
 nera mane 3770
 nerap 3672
 nere 3609, 3710
 nere, nere- 3682
 nerj- 2927
 netta ca•ñci 3748
 netti 3759
 ney 3746
 ne•le, ne•le ke•rj 2912
 ne•ngj 2907
 ne•r- 2912
 ne•ra, ne•rate 3774
 ne•re 3772
 nêru pagnu 2917
 ne•t- 2912
 ne•y- 3745
 nêla 3679
 nêttj- 3760
 nê•d- 3766
 nê•r- 2919
 nê•rj 3772
 nê•t- 2919
 nê•ta 3766
 niill- 3675
 ninna•ndj 2920, 3758
 ninga 3688
 nippj 3671
 ni- 3684
 ni•k- 3685
 ni•nj 3684
 ni•ng- 3685
 ni•rj 3690
 ni•ta, ni•d-, ni•la 3692
 ni•rj 3708
 ni•t- 3692
 no- 3793
 noga 3694
 nombala 3793
 no•t- 3794
 nucci 3728
 nugg- 3714
 nuli 3708
 nuppadi 3918, 5052
 nuri 3728
 nu•k- 3722
 nu•li 3726

nu•ri 3729

ñapdj, ñandrikë 2901
 ñavnd- 2926
 ña•na 3639
 neñni 3736

o- 924
 obba, obbë 990
 obbe 1010
 oda-, ode, ode-, odeve 946
 odevë, odevë 593
 odi katti 947
 odik- 953
 ogg- 2854
 okk- 927, 1010
 okka 925
 okka, okkace 990
 okki 927
 olamb- 998
 olañji 1002
 olap- 998
 ole 2857
 oli 996
 oli- 998, 1003
 olake 672
 oli- 1009, 1015
 olj 698
 olje pa•mbi 1018
 ombay nu•rj 1025
 omma 990
 onali 980
 ondj, onna•ndj 990
 onak-, onang- 601
 oppa•ra 924
 or- 707
 ora 651
 orad- 648, 650
 oraki 707
 ore 720, 723
 ori, orme 990
 ott- 1021
 otta- 924
 otta•ya 1021
 otthi 956
 oy 561
 oy- 1009
 oyandadi, oyandë 646
 oymbadi 1025

o•d- 1052
 o•di 1049
 o•d- 1041
 o•di 1042
 o•le 1070
 o•t- 1071
 o•ndi 1053
 o•ni 1046
 o•rabë, o•radi, o•rak ëtti,
 o•randj, o•r a•ndj 990
 o•re 1062
 o•tike-të 1053
 o•te 1043

pabb- 3949
 pacce 3821
 pada 3905

padđi 3977
 padi-, padin- 3918
 pad- 3852, 3853
 padala kayi 4250
 pada mande, padanetti 4146
 pađi 3845
 pađi-na•rj 2910, 3852
 pađi 3856
 pađi-bu•mi, pađit- 3852
 pađit- 3853
 page, pageyë 3808
 pajja 3939
 pakki 5370
 palaci 3988
 palambi 3949
 palli 3994
 pallj 3986
 palame 4002
 palan-jolli, paļayë, paļe 3999
 paļe- 4002
 pale•d- 3999
 paļi 4002
 paļe 4198
 paļi 4018
 paļuva 3998
 panda 3922
 pandi 4039
 pane-mara 4037
 pani, pann- 4035
 pannandi 990, 3918
 pannerañđi 474, 3918
 panni-maļe, panni•rj 4035
 pañđi 3959
 pañi 3884
 pañni 4004
 pappi id- 3929, 3936
 para 3959, 3984
 para- 3949
 parake 3951
 parambi 4026
 parat- 3949
 parati 3976
 pare 4032
 pare- 4031
 pari- 4027
 patt- 4034
 pattj, patt oymbadi 3918
 pattani 3872
 patthati, patthe 3877
 patthi 3878
 pavpatti 3918
 pavva 3998
 paytak(i) ëtti, payt a•ndj,
 paym batthi 3918
 pa•d- 4065
 pa•di 4064
 pa•kki 4049
 pa•kutti 1717, 4096
 pa•la 4099
 pa•li 4096
 pa•li ma•d- 4097
 pa•li 4110
 pa•mañji 3821
 pa•mbi 4085
 pa•ni 4124
 pa•pakki 5370
 pa•pili 4083

pa•r-, pa•ram-bekki 4020
 pa•re 4121
 pa•t- 4020
 pa•te 4123
 pa•ti 4065
 pa•y-, pa•yp, pa•yv 4087
 peda 4410
 per- 4422
 percali 4416
 pere 4421
 perië, peri(m)-, perija, perta
 4411
 pe•c a•d- 4429
 pe•nj 4449
 pilli 4300
 piri-, pipi 4177
 piri-, piri-, pipi-, 4176
 pitta 4142
 pittandi, pittie 4205
 pi•ce-katti 4214
 pi•li 4226
 poda- 4509
 podd- 4541
 podepi, podi- 4509
 pođa- 4252
 pođe 4256
 pođi 4481
 pođe 4240
 pokkala 4455
 pokki 4460
 pola- 4509, 4550
 pola-, polaca, polace 4305
 polat- 4305, 4550
 polati 4550
 pola•ka 4305
 pole, poleyë 4547
 poli- 4304, 4550
 poll- 4554
 pol- 4540
 pola- 4560
 pole 4318
 polj- 4560
 poljdi 4559
 polle-nelli, polli 4562
 pommakka 4395, 4616
 pond- 4522, 4541
 ponni 4570
 ponna•li, ponni, ponga
 4395
 pong- 4469
 porad- 4333, 4590
 porame 4333
 pore 4294, 4565
 pori- 4537, 4539
 porj-, porid- 4565
 porik- 4423
 pot- 4509
 poth- 4490
 pothi 4388
 pothi 4391
 poyy- 4407
 poyy-, poyti 4534
 po•- 4572
 po•di 4559
 po•de ko•li, po•di 4434
 po•ke 1224
 po•le 4597

po•li-na•y 4572
 po•li 3805
 po•lia 4442
 po•r- 4446, 4594
 po•ri 4593
 po•ti 4585
 pothu 4586
 pudume, pudiyë 4275
 puđi, puđi-, puđip 4148
 puđi- 4253
 pukk- 4315
 pukkile 4200
 puli, puliñje 4322
 puli 4328
 pulu 4312
 puñ- 4183
 puñđ 4271
 puñde 4183
 puñđë, puñđi 4272
 punni 4268
 puñg- 4312
 puriki 4203
 puttëri 4275
 puttj 4335
 putt- 4264
 puttj 3084
 pu• 4345
 pu• bekki 4313
 pu•l- 4376
 pu•li 4375
 pu•ne 4355
 pu•rj 4379
 pu•v 4345
 rampa 489
 ratte, rekke 2591
 reppe 5169
 sa•la 2472
 se•d- 2812
 se•r- 2814
 tabb- 3116
 tade- 3031
 tađi 3056
 tađi-, tađu 3031
 takka, takkë 3005
 talami, talami kaļe, tale
 3103
 talat- 3127
 tale 3133
 tale- 3127
 talj- 3435
 tambutti 3084
 tammanë 131, 3085
 tammayya• 196, 3085
 tandi 3098
 tanj-, tanj-, tanjipi, tanpane
 3045
 tanga 3162
 tange 3015
 tan-gu•li 3045
 tapp-, tappi 3071
 tar- 3098
 tari- 2360
 tari-, tarip 3140
 tañt-, tañtati 3039
 tatte 3035, 3042
 tattë 3039
 tavd- 3025
 tavdi 3111
 taye- 2456
 ta•k-, ta•k- 3153
 ta•li 3179, 3185
 ta•ni 3196
 ta•ng-, ta•ng- 3153
 ta•r-, ta•t- 3191
 ta•të 3160
 ta•vare 3163
 ta•yi 364
 tekki, tekkië 3449
 tenge, tengi mara 3408
 ter- 3441
 tera-, terak-, terang-, terc-
 3246
 terake 3424
 tere 3244
 teri- 3445
 tetti 3444
 te•l- 3464
 te•m-pulu 3268
 te•n-eri 518, 3268
 te•ni 3268
 te•y- 3458
 tedi, tedi minn- 2759
 tekki 3449
 teli 3436
 telj- 3433, 3436
 teljip- 3433
 tellane 3434
 tē•d- 3456
 tē•kili 3451
 tē•li 3470
 tē•r- 3471
 tidd- 3251
 tindj, tinn- 3263
 tinga 3213
 tir-, tiri 3246
 tiri- 3419
 tirig-, tirigani, tirik- 3246
 titi 1514
 ti•t- 3263
 ti•yatti, ti•yë 3277
 timm- 3336
 ti•nd- 3274
 ti•r- 3278
 ti•t- 3273
 ti•ta 3274
 to- 3525
 tod- 3480
 tode 3302
 todia 3485
 toli, tolip 3559
 tojasi 3357
 toli, toli-, tolip 3436
 tombadi 3532, 3918
 tombe 3515
 tondare 3506
 tonde 3498
 tope 3308
 toppi 2673
 toppi 3393
 tora- 2684, 3259
 tore 2684, 2690

tore- 2684
 tori- 2883
 toṭṭi 3484
 toṭṭi 3486
 to·d- 3549
 to·di 3543
 to·li 3559
 *to·nd-, to·ndici 3566
 to·r- 2883
 to·re pakki 2885
 to·ri be·le 3353
 to·ta 3549
 to·ti, to·tici 3546
 tuḷasi 3357
 tuḷi 3361
 tuḷi 3364
 tumbi 3328
 tumbi-kay 3330
 tummi- 3336
 tuṇḍ-, tuṇḍi 3310
 tuṇi 3307

tupp- 3323
 turid-, turit- 2684
 tuyⁿ-, tuyⁿ- 3512
 tu·di 2654
 tu·k-, tu·ng- 3376
 tu·r- 3400
 tu·ra 2727

ubba 683
 ucc-a·t-, ucce 696
 udd- 665
 udda, uddatē 621
 udi-, udiṭi 587
 udit-ale 257
 uḍumbi 592
 ukk- 666
 ukki 661
 ulik- 757
 ull- 697
 ulli 698
 umbala-mane, umbili 600

TULU

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *u* following *u*, *è* following *e*, and *!* at the end of the alphabet.

akka 23
 akkakka, akkoḷu 19
 akkare 281
 akki 215
 akku 316
 akkē 23
 agate 11
 agapāvuni, agapuni 8
 agary, agaly 11
 agase-nary 3
 agase-mara 5
 agily 13
 aguruni 12
 agela, agely 8
 agoli, agoli 9
 aggiyuni, agyuni 2265
 agge 15
 agra App. 3
 aṅka 29
 aṅkana 28
 aṅkole 32
 aṅgadi 35
 aṅgalappu, aṅgalāpa 31
 aṅgāry, aṅgai 7
 aṅgavuni, aṅguni 34
 aṅgidpini, aṅgipuni, aṅgy,
 aṅgele, aṅṇanyuni 31
 aṅgy 3820
 acci 47, 48
 ajakē 39
 ajapuni, ajappu 363
 ajara 44
 ajip(p)a 2485, 3918

ajirda karba 192
 ajē App. 6
 ajji, ajje 50
 aṅca, aṅcadē, aṅcane, aṅci,
 aṅcetti, aṅcene 1
 aṅcal, aṅcidāye 54
 aṅcuni 4596
 aṅjikē, aṅjigē, aṅjiyuni, aṅ-
 juni 55
 aṭaka, aṭakavu 83
 aṭara 84
 aṭta, aṭṭalu 93
 aṭti 84
 aṭṭily 76
 aṭṭuni 79, 97
 aṭṭē 86, 98
 aṭṭoligē 93
 aḍaka 283
 aḍaka, aḍakū 83
 aḍakuni 61
 aḍake-bāre 62
 aḍagy 3838
 aḍaṅ-gāyi 85
 aḍana 83
 aḍapa 64
 aḍapuni 688
 aḍabē 3869
 aḍaminu 68
 aḍaru 67
 aḍaruni 66
 aḍary 84
 aḍāvu 79
 aḍāvu 68

adi 76
 adi, adi kai 72
 adike-būru 90
 adikai 77
 adigūlu, adigē 76
 adipu, adipuni 73
 aḍumbu 65
 adyukajgy 283
 adypini 76
 adē, adegy 1
 adeka, adeṅgy 63
 adēṅguni, adepu, adekē 83
 adēpuni, adevuni 79, 83
 adēyuni, adevuni 63
 aḍka 283
 aḍkala 76
 aḍda, aḍḍakattē, aḍḍakaru,
 aḍḍana, aḍḍanē 83
 aḍḍa-katterī 88
 aḍḍagela 103
 aḍḍadiddi 94
 aḍḍi 83
 aḍḍyara 75
 aḍḍyē 87
 aṇaka 112
 aṇakasanaṇaka 111
 aṇary 96
 aṇasy 120
 aṇāvuni 110
 aṇi 116
 aṇily 2315
 aṇile-kāyi, aṇile-mara 119
 aṇepuni 77, 120

umi 637
 upp- 600
 uppi 2674
 ur- 661
 uri, uri- 656
 urik- 664
 urik- 661
 urip- 751
 uripe 716
 urit- 664
 urupi 864
 usiri 645
 utt- 617, 761
 uytī 984

u·k- 689
 u·l- 688
 u·r- 763
 u·ri 752
 u·t- 2621

va·ra 5359

aṇē 124, 3896
 aṇāvu 399
 aṇāvuni, aṇuni, aṇty, aṇ-
 tyapattu 96
 aṇḍi 126
 aṇḍināry, aṇḍipunāry 128
 aṇḍy 129
 aṇḍē 130
 aṇṇāvuni 110
 aṇṇē 131
 aṇya 118
 attasa 144
 attigē, attē 142
 adappuni 688
 adaruni, adarpuni, aduruni,
 adyāra, adyāvuni, ady-
 runi, adyupadury 137
 adiry, adyry 2325
 adeppuni 688
 adē 322
 addaḍipuni 137
 anutana 328
 ancpini, anepuni 120
 antuga 1
 anda, andacanda 2328
 anpini 868
 appa 155
 appa, appappa 156
 appada, appala 3928
 appaḍipuni 157
 appiyuni, appukai, appai 158
 appē 156
 abaḍy 262
 abadē, abarē 264
 abeccuni, abepuni, abeyuni
 2391
 abbara, abbarāṇē 367
 abbē 273
 amapi, amani 181
 amatypattuni, amarāvuni,
 amāruni, amepuni 169
 amapuni, amaruni 161, 169
 amarige, amar(i)yuni, amā-
 runi 162
 amē 171
 ambā 175
 ambarappu 172
 ambi 334, 4210
 ambigāre 177
 ambige, ambu 178
 anibila, ambela 173
 ambuli 174
 ambekāry 180
 ambē, ambo 175
 amma, ammayya, amme 183
 ay-, aykūlu 1
 ayirōl 482
 ayyayyō, ayye, ayyō 196
 ara 228
 araky 199
 arakē 229
 aragini 217, 367
 aragy 199, 316
 araṭuni 367, 3956
 aratē 4031
 araḍuni 228
 araṇē 204

aranṭuni, aranṭele, arantuni
 3956
 aratē, aradē 276
 arantadē 201
 arapu, arapuni, arapely 404
 arabāyi, arabai 367
 arabi 226
 aramane, arasu, arase 201
 aral-uni, araluni, araluni 247
 arava 313
 araly 229
 ari 215
 arike 314
 aripuni, aripe 213
 arivāna 3971
 aru, arugu 222
 arupu, aruhu 314
 arumbu 231
 aruve 225
 aruḷumarūlu 4723
 are, areke 229
 areggālo 276
 areṇcuni 228
 areḍuni 277
 areḍuni 319
 arepāvuni, arepini, arepu,
 arepuni, arepely, areyuni,
 arevuni 228
 arkaty 369
 arkame 281, 316
 arkaly, arkaly 369
 arkuni 221
 arke-būru 90
 argil(i)yuni, argule 323
 arti 144, 281, 381
 arḍuni 285
 arpata, arpini, arpele 282
 arpuni 277, 315
 arbi 226
 aryuni 3963
 arluni 276
 arve 318
 alagu, alaguni, alagy, alaṅka-
 vuni, alaṅkuni, alaṅguni,
 alacuni, alajāvuni 240
 alaṅky 2401
 alajuni 236, 240
 alatanḍē 242
 alamūni, alavu, alavuni 296
 alambu 300
 alambuni 240, 246
 alaruni 247
 alasanḍē 242
 alasuni 236, 240
 alaṣy 3999
 alipuni, aliyuni, alivu 277
 alimāry 257
 aliyuni 250
 aluguni 240
 aluṅguni 302
 alubaṅga, alymbe 236
 alumbuni 246
 aluṅgy 2931
 alymbuḍa, alymbuḍē 360
 alejāvuni, alej(i)yuni 240, 296
 alepāvuni, alepuni 236
 aleyuni, alevuni 236, 240

alē 2411
 alkuni, alky 306
 alde-kāyi 119
 albe 236
 allambra 241
 allāvuni 296
 alli, allige 256
 allē 294
 avady 262
 avadē, avarē 264
 avu, avuḷu 1
 avuṅkuni, avumpuni 169
 ah, aha 332
 ala, alaka, alakē, alātē, ala-
 puni 295
 alaṅky 2401
 alaṇṭuni 294
 alambu 300
 alavuni 296
 alikattiy, alipuni, aliyantara,
 aliyuni 277
 aliya 2410
 aluve 278
 aluṅgy 2931
 alē 2411
 alkuni 306
 alita, alty, alpa 1
 alṭē 294

ā, ākūlu 1
 āṅkē 340
 ājane, āji, ājipa, āpa 2485
 ājāvuni, ājiduni, ājiyuni,
 ājuni 404
 āṭa 347
 āṭaṅka, āṭaṅky 83
 āḍalōḍu, āḍasōge 346
 āḍal(i)te 5157
 āḍāvuni, āḍuni, āḍele, āḍē-
 vuni 347
 āḍē 400
 āṇa 278
 āṇi App. 10
 āṇy, āṇyōvu, āṇjāvu 399
 āṇē-kally 355
 āṭy, āni 1
 āṇipuni 408
 āṇē 5161
 āpaga, āpe, āpolē, āmbe 1
 āṇini 333
 āmbaly 362
 āya, āyakattiy, āyatta, āyi-
 katty 366
 āyāvuni, āyuni 363
 āye 1
 āryne 368
 āruni 368, 404
 āry 1, 5159
 ārēkti, āraikē, āraisuni 377
 āroly-miny 375
 ārkuni, ārbaṭa, ārbhaṭa, ā-
 bhaṭe 367
 ārsāvuni 403
 āla 495
 āli 291
 āli-kally, āli-parndy 384
 āle 387

alaisuni 383
 avadè 264
 avalu 392
 avu 333
 ave App. 12
 asaru 39
 asu 4088
 ala 396
 alikè, aluni, al(u)vike 5157
 alu 1
 alu, alimage 399
 ikkatu 524
 ikkavuni 514
 ikkuni 492
 ikkulu, ikkulu, ikkule 444
 igaruni, iguru, iguruni 2489
 igguni 504
 inguni 430
 iiji 2559
 incà, incane, inci, incene,
 incogu 410
 ittare, ittire 454
 itide 445
 ida, ide, idegy 410
 ida-katteri 88
 idi 440
 idumbulu 444
 idetara, idè 448
 idè 432, 434
 idpini 442
 ine, inè 457
 itary, itarra, ittaru, ittary,
 ittene, itte, ini, inda, indy,
 inne 410
 iddi 2559
 inpini 868
 ippi 533
 ipilli 3228
 ippuni 480
 ippe 485
 iplige 627
 ibbudlu 464
 imè 2545
 impu 530
 imbàl, imbe, imberg, im-
 boju 410
 imbu 467
 iyaruni, iyavuni 471
 iyyodu 5153
 ir- 474
 iri 502
 irippe 485
 iriyuni 502, 524
 iry 474
 iryntu 547
 irely 3679
 irè 497
 irkavuni, irkuni 514
 irky, irly 2552
 ir-nudu 474, 3729
 ir-portu 474, 4559
 irbadì, irveru, irvoju 474
 irbuliyuni 524
 irva 474, 3918
 irveri 488
 irly 2552

ili 833
 iliyuni 502
 ile 506
 illu 494
 isi, isy 424
 isyly 2610
 iljary, iliyuni 503, 2482
 ile 506
 i 410, 3684
 icily, incily 2617
 icuni, ijuni 3687
 iju, idy 442
 ity, ipe, imbe 410
 indy 2617
 ipuni 805
 irinti 547
 iruni 543
 iry 3688
 uk(k)aly 678
 ukkada, ukkuda 565
 ukkavuni, ukkuni 666
 ukki 568
 ugary 2674
 ugipu 562
 ugipuni 636
 uguru 561
 ugè 568
 uggi 5210
 ugguni 571
 ugguni, uggely 761, 1010
 ungha 572
 uccaly 731
 ucci, uccu 733
 uja, uje-pattuni 761
 ujide 583
 ujumbu, ujumbupa 709
 ujily 731
 ujuni 665
 ujery, ujery 583
 udaly 612
 udu 592
 uduku 589
 udustè 587
 udetelly, udepuni, udevuni
 946
 uddi 599
 upasy, upupini, upkely, up-
 pini, uppu 600
 upungu, upungely 601
 upungy 604
 upduluga, unde, upduluga 664
 uttarane 619
 uttutti 620
 udaruni, uduruni 615
 udaly 612
 udalè 2937
 ude 723
 udevuni 613
 udda 621
 udri 623
 untavuni, untuni 710
 undu, undekulu 557
 uppala, uppalligè 627
 uppady, uppary, uppu, up-
 puda, ubary 2674

uppuni, uppèruni 710
 ubary 559
 ubi 636
 uberuni, ubbara, ubbuni, ub-
 bèruni 666
 ubbasa, ubbesa 632
 ubbi, ubbina, ubbiyuni 636
 umani 181
 uuni, umni 637
 umily, umbli 638
 umpu 600
 umb-uru 600, 660
 umboli App. 16
 uyyaly 731
 ura, uraly 688
 uranè 689
 uraly 651
 uri 656
 uri-gejje 708
 uripuni 751
 uriyuni 656
 urudu 669
 urunty, urundulu 664
 urunde-buru 685
 urubu 711
 urumbu 652
 urumbuni 663
 uruvely, uruvolu, uruvolu 683
 ure-kallu, urepuni, uresuni
 665
 ure 694
 uro, uroly 683
 urkaruni, urkavuni, urkupe,
 urkuni 666
 urkily 656
 urku 714
 urguni 720
 ureata, urecuni 696
 urdata, urduni 669
 ura, urnde, urndely 664
 urdi 711
 urdu 690
 urduni 665
 urpuni 751
 urpely 666
 urbi, urbu 711
 urbuliyuni 720
 urlu 655
 urvane 689
 urve 658
 uliyuni 1003
 ule 694, 2857
 ulevuni 997
 ulku 2702
 ulli 705
 usuru, usulu 645
 usy, ussane 573
 ula, ulayi 698
 ulavu 1015
 uli 699
 ulyngy 591
 ule 694
 uli 1009
 ulku, ulkuni 2702
 ulc- 696
 ull- 697
 ulli 705

ujuni, uti 761
 uta 600
 udavuni, untuni, uta, udu,
 unduni 763
 uduni 688, 763
 uduni 741
 uyyaly 731
 uru 752
 uru-kolu, uruni 763
 uroly 683
 usy 4354
 usuni, usely 761
 uliga 758
 uliyuni 696

ekkacakka 767
 ekkade 772
 ekkam 769
 ekkamale, ekkamè 814
 ekkalu 22
 ekkale 22, 772
 ekkalyuni 766
 ekkasakka, ekkasakky 767
 ekkuni 516, 765
 ekkuy 809
 eguly, ege 2489
 eggely, eggè 826
 enkuly 5154
 eccarike, eccaripuni, eccari-
 suni 851
 enca, enci, encitti 5151
 enei 851
 ettaku 859
 ettavu, ettuy 783
 etti 517
 ettuni 437, 859
 eda 449
 edaankuni, edapuni, edupuni
 443
 edaaky 437, 449
 edaaky patera 433
 edavatty, edevatty 448, 792
 edenkily 445
 edenji 2901
 edde 848
 edpuni 443
 ena 4157
 enike, ene, epke, ennige,
 ennuni 793
 enuma 784
 enty 794
 enpe 4394
 enne 854
 enpa 784, 3918
 enma 784
 enme 854
 ettara, ettaruni, ettige, ettuni
 796
 ettaduni, ettavuni, ettuy 809
 edi 518
 edinke 2591
 eduru, edury 795
 ede 827
 edde, eddene, eddyana, ed-
 dyuni 800
 edroli 138
 endruni 868

ebulante 803
 emmalu 4395
 eyi panji 2776
 eyyuni 805
 eraka 866
 eraguni 516, 866
 eravu 472
 erale 476
 eri, eriyavuni, eriyuni 811
 eru 815, 822
 erka, erkavuni, erke, erkely,
 erpuni 851
 erkuni 851, 863
 erky, ertè 851, 916
 erpa 910, 3918
 erme 816
 ela 831
 eli 833
 elipuni, eliyuni, elpuni 250
 elu 839
 elè 497
 ellañji, elle 845
 elli, elly 856
 ellyaye 513
 esaguni 805
 esaly 459
 elañci 851
 elaty 513
 ele 506, 513
 elpa 910, 3918

ency 851
 edi 4434
 edy 5152
 ede 792
 etu 889
 ety, etolu, eni, epa, epo,
 erane 5151
 eny 5160
 epuni 905
 ene 5155
 eravuni, eruni 916
 eri 901, 902
 ery 5151
 ersavuni 906
 el-akki 907
 elavuni, eluni 250
 evuro 878
 esige 4431
 elane, ely, elvery 910
 elpa 910, 3918

ai, aikolu, ainane, ainu,
 aivery, aivery, aivolu 2826
 ai-nudu 2826, 3729
 airy 2351
 aiva 2826, 3918

okka 564
 okku 3780
 okkuni 926
 okkendi, okkely, okkeldi,
 okkelme 925
 ogaty 932
 ogaruni, ogary 2674
 oggada, oggapini 990
 oggarane App. 17

oggi 570, 5210
 ohka 5212
 ohkate 1029
 ohki 5210
 occipuni 665
 occiyuni 984
 occuni 665, 984
 ohci 5151
 ohjane, ohji, ohjene 990
 otty 958
 ottyuni 958, 1021
 otte 946
 oda 945
 odaky, odately 946
 odatana, odati, odaye, odave
 593
 odam-badikè, odam-badigè,
 odam-badipuni 945
 odaly 586
 odi 948, 950
 odipuni, odipyuni 946
 odu 592
 odunkely, odungeluni, odun-
 gely 954
 ode 5151
 odetaddy, ode 956
 odetana, odaye 593
 odepuni, odevuni, odka 946
 odka, odkely 954
 odka 5221
 oddavuni, odduni 962, 5221
 oddu 592, 966
 odde 964
 odpavuni 5221
 odpu, odpuni 946
 odyane, odyana 961
 onakatty, onakatte, onakely,
 onungely 601
 onasy 600
 onta 2840
 onti 968, 990
 ontige 990
 ottaya, ottavuni, ottu, ot-
 tuni, otte 1021
 otti 1020
 ottè 990
 ottony 924
 odagavuni 609
 odaguni 605, 609
 odd-ady 616
 oddika 990
 odde 1047
 onary 584
 onti, ontigè, ontu 979
 ondike, ondige, onduni 990
 oppa App. 19
 oppanda, oppavuni, oppige,
 oppiyavuni, oppiyuni, op-
 pu, ombu, ombuni 924
 obbanigè, obbanige, ommu-
 ta, ommavuni, ommè 990
 oyaluni 731
 oyipavuni, oyipuni, oyily
 984
 or, ora 990
 oraka 761
 oraguni, oragy 707

oraŋka 681
oraŋuni, oraŋtu, oraŋtuni,
oraŋtū, orađāta, orađāđuni
650
oraβēly 665
oralu, oralu 651, 688
orale 988
ori, oriye, oru 990
oripāvuni, oripuni, oripe,
oripely, oriyuni 1009
oru 657
orūhku 1014
ore 723
ore-kallu, orevuni, oresuni
665
orguni, orti 990
orhku 1014
orda, orduni 707
orpāvuni 1009
orportu, orpoltu 990, 4559
ormba 1025
orye 990
orva 707
olanigē 1005
olandala, olandale 1004
olapuni, olame, olipe, oli-
yuni, olume 1006
olapu, olampu 998, 1003
oli 1070
olipu 1000
olūhguni 1003
olepu 760
olpe 998
olli, olle 1005
olle 1018
ovu 5151
osage, osaya, osaye 937
osaruni, osary 761
ola, olaguŋtu 1015
ola, olavu 698
olaŋka 681
olavu 1015, 5314
oli 1016
olipu 1009
olepuni 760
olpa 5151
olle 1018
okaŋi, okuŋi 1028
okonuni, oŋonuni, oŋgeruni
1032
oŋkate, oŋkadē 1029
oŋta 1041
oŋe-puŋi 1044
ođa 1039
ođari, ođily, ođu 1042
ođuni 1041
oŋi 1046
oŋte 1043
oŋte-puŋi 1044
ođāvuni, ođige, ođu, ođuni
1052
oŋti 1053
opađi 924
opu App. 19
ope, opetayē 5151
oma 1054

ōmana 1056
ōyi 1058
ōyikkape 2852
ōrige 646, 1061
ōru 1074
ōre, ōrekōre 1062
ōle 1070
ōle 5151
auhkuni 169
kakkāta, kakkāvuni, kakkuni
1079
kakke 1081, 1425
kaŋkaripu, kaŋkaripuni, kaŋ-
kariyuni 1991
kaŋkuŋa 1234
kaŋgu 1233
kacakaca, kacakka, kacapici,
kacikuci 1086
kaccāta, kaccāđuni 1089
kaccāvuni 1099
kaccuni 1097, 1099
kacce App. 20
kajane, kajavu, kajily, kajely,
kajē 1088
kaje 1395
kajepuni 1390
kajipu 1391
kaŋci-kāyi, kaŋci-puŋi 1108
kaŋji 1411
kaŋyukuŋi 1110
kaŋta, kaŋtana, kaŋtalme, kaŋ-
tale, kaŋtāni, kaŋtāvuni
1147
kaŋtuni 1147, 1149
kaŋtū 1147, 1150
kađa 1113
kađaga App. 21
kađanigē, kađanda 1141
kađata 1122, App. 23
kađapa, kađapāvuni, kađapu,
kađapuduni, kađapuni,
kađapely, kađame 1109
kađama 1114
kađāyi App. 22
kađaly 1118
kađale 1120
kađavu 1141
kađi, kađiyuni 1125
kađito 1122
kađivāna 1133
kađiry 1136
kađu 1135
kađubu 1139
kađuve 1135, 1144
kađuŋta, kađupuni 1125
kađuŋme 1135
kađuŋmbu 1139
kađe 1109
kađeŋcuni 1141
kađeŋji 1347
kađeŋini 1124
kađeŋyuni, kađeŋvuni 1124,
1141
kađcily 1141
kađdi App. 24

kađdyana 1133
kađtale, kađāta, kađpuni
1125
kađdy, kađu 1135
kaŋaky 1165
kaŋaja 1375
kaŋajada puri 1117
kaŋape 1405
kaŋipuni 1406
kaŋime 1163
kaŋile 1353
kaŋe, kaŋely 1166
kaŋeŋgy 1586
kaŋepuni, kaŋery, kaŋtu,
kaŋtū 1405
kaŋte 1173
kaŋtely 1366
kaŋdani, kaŋdanye 1173
kaŋdi 1176
kaŋđu, kaŋđuni, kaŋđu,
kaŋdydi, kaŋdelu, kaŋdely,
kaŋdelytana, kaŋdele, kaŋ-
dōnuni 1372
kaŋde 1171
kaŋderiyuni 1176
kaŋdo 1355
kaŋpađi 1182
kaŋpi 1184
kaŋpy 1159, 1160
kaŋpy nŋr 1159
katōpu 1990
katta 1446
kattal(i)yuni, kattale 1278
katti, katte 1204
katte 1364
katte-kurbe 1599
kadaluni 1188
kadale 1190
kadipu, kadupu 1200
kadike 1192, 1397
kadiya 1191
kadiry 1194, 1195
kadury 1195
kade 1188, 1395
kadeponi, kadeyuni, kade-
vuni 1202
kadeluni, kadely 1188
kadpu 1194, 1200
kadry 1195
kana 1407
kanikara 1408
kanipuni, kani-mōri, kane-
puni, kaneyuni 1406
kanta, kantanē, kantuni,
kantely 1211
kanty 1209, 1211
kandaka, kandyka 1214
kandambi 1411
kandāya, kandāyo 1209
kanduni, kandy 1410
kandely 1415
kanna 1412
kannada 1284
kannadaka, kannadi 1182
kanno 1414
kappa 1218
kappađe 1217

kappanda 1322
kapparaŋtu 1222
kappary 1335
kappaly 1219
kappu 1223, 1325, 1395
kappuni 1222
kappē 1224
kaba, kabary, kabe 1325
kabari 1327
kabiyni 1221
kabb, kabya 1335
kamu 1233
kambi 1241
kambula, kambuŋa 1239
kammena, kamyana 1247
kaya 1251
kayipe 1249
kara 1305
karakara 1386
karagavuni 1292
karaguni 1292, 1387
karađi 1263
karađu, karađu 1265
karaŋdely 1271
karaŋde 1269, 1271
karatāla 1270
karapu 1474
karapuni, karavuni 1292
karampely, karampe 1273
karalē 1350
karavi 1280
karavē, karāya 1477
karaly 1274
kari 1370, 1374
kari, kariya 1278
karipuni, karipely, karipe
1356
kari-mara 1282
kariyuni 1356, 1357
karu 1280, 1362, 1370
karukuru 1386
kareponi 1393
kareyuni, karavuni 1291
karē 1293, 1294, 1370
karky 1281
kargavuni 1292
kargi, karguđi, karguđe 1278
kargōta 1265
karhka, karhkađuni, karhca-
vuni, karhčuni, karhčuni,
kardy 1278
karhcallu 1260
karcily 1141
karpe 1271
karpe-puŋi-mara 1269
kartale 1278
karnāta 1284
karpu 1223
karba 1278
kar-bulē, kar-bollē 4327
karmary 1282
kar-mukkē 1281
karmbu 1288
karmbuni 1291
karinbelu 1277
karly 1274
karvavuni 1278

kala 1376
kalakala 1302, 1346
kalaŋkuni, kalaŋky, kalam-
buni 1303
kalađavuni, kalađuni, kala-
puni, kalappu, kalaberakē,
kalamy 1299
kali 1374
kaleŋgy 1586
kalepini, kalepuni, kalcvuni
1356, 1373
kalē 1313
kalka 1299
kalkuni 1302
kalcorē 1314
kalpadi, kalpāvuni, kalpuni
1297
kalli 1317
kally 1298
kavapē 1322
kavudrasa, kavuŋdrasa 1337
kasa 1249
kasa, kasanty, kasary 1088
kasakka 1086
kaskāyi 1249
kalakala, kalapaŋa 1302
kalaŋkavuni, kalaŋkuni, ka-
laŋky 1303
kalale 1350
kalavaŋa 1306
kalavu, kalu, kalve, kalŋa,
kalŋanti, kalŋantiŋē 1372
kali 1374
kalu 1362
kaleŋji 1347
kaleyni, kalevuni 1349,
1356
kalu 1302
kali 1383
kalē 1384
kaka 1425
kaku, kaky 1424
kaŋkaripu, kaŋkariyuni 1991
kaŋgu 1428
kaŋci, kacu 1432
kaŋta, kaŋtake, kaŋtāle, kaŋtike,
kaŋtice 1440
kaŋtarti 372
kaŋti, kaŋty, kaŋte, kađa, kađu
1438
kađigē 1437
kađe 1441
kađuyni 1440
kaŋi 1444
kaŋike, kaŋigē, kaŋisāvuni,
kaŋysāvuni 1443
kaŋdely 1171
kaŋtōnuni 1416
kađata, kađāđuni, kađuni
1447
kāna 1418
kaŋpāta, kaŋpāđuni, kaŋpu,
kaŋpuni, kaŋpele, kaŋpu 1416
kamaŋgāyi 1934
kāyaly, kāyaly 1462
kāyavuni, kāyipuni, kāyuni
1458
kāyi, kāyuni 1459
kāyilē 1458
kāyeru 1434
kāyely 1459, 1462
kāypu 1099
kāra, kār-oppu 1466
kāra kaŋny 1160
kāra-kāyi 1470
kāravuni, kāruni 1477
kāri 1278, 1494
kāry 1278, 1479
kāre-kāyi 1470
kāre 1506
kārkāla, kār mugaly 1278
kalivē 1480
kaŋly 1479
kaŋku 1302
kāvadi 1417
kāvali 1488
kāvaly 1416
kāvi 1490
kāvu 1458
kāvē 1490
kavoli 1488
kāsy 1431
kālaŋa 1501
kāli, kālē 1494
kaŋly 1493
kigga 1594
kicikici 1515
kicci, kiccu, kicce 1514
kitta 1538
kidi 1528
kini 1183
kinikini, kinily 1545
kiŋkaŋa 1603
kiŋkuni 1589
kinpaly 1543
kittali, kittili, kitlē 1512
kittuni 1954
kitty 1514
kidamburē, kidumbrē, ki-
dymbrē 1557
kidykily, kidykelu, kidykyly,
kidkely 1551
kidē 1980
kinary, kinaly, kinury, kin-
kana 1603
kinkuni 1589
kinni, kinyappē, kinyamme,
kinyavu 1603
kippē 1731
kiranici 1565
kiranpi 1560
kiri, kiriye, kiru, kirtara,
kirdy 1594
kirikiri, kirky 1593
kiriŋi, kirige 1592
kiriŋci 1565
kireŋgy 1578
kirejuni, kiresy 1564
kireŋci 1565
kirē 1980
kirmbaruni, kirmbāta, kirm-
buni, kirmbelu 1560
kirmbil(i)y 1855
kila 1969

kilakila, kilikili 1575
kilumbu, kilubu, kilumu,
kilybu, kilumbu 1586
kile 1810
kilekuni 1581, 1588
kileñji 1573
kilepuni, kilēvuni 1574
kilembu, kilembu, kilbu 1586
kisišisi, kisi, kisy, kisyka
1510
kicukicu, kicukity, kicuni
1515
kiŋake, kiŋage, kiŋy 1619
kiŋy 1624
kipu 1610
kiruni 1623, 1624
kiŋy 1579, 1623, 1624
kirotuni 1590
kiŋy App. 26
kilē 1810
kiŋu 1606
kiŋmēly 1619
kisuji 1612
kiŋy 1619, App. 26
kukku 2033
kukkuli, kukkuliuni 2064
kukke 1629
kugguni 1767
kuñkuru 1628
kuñkē 2032
kuceaty 1851
kuceti 1639, 1640
kujanti 2039
kujary 2128
kujaly 1892
kujimbu, kujumbu 1859
kujely 2162
kuñca, kuñña 1639
kuñni 1646
kuŋumba 1655
kutti 1676
kuttu, kuttuni 1671
kuttē, kuttē-puri 1675
kutu 1667
kuḍapu 2063, 2064
kuḍari App. 32
kuḍicely, kuḍicele 1654
kuḍu 1680
kuḍupu 1653
kuḍuma 1655
kuḍy 2153
kuḍeñji-mara 1650
kuḍē 1660
kuḍka, kuḍki 1823
kuḍki, kuḍkē 1651
kuḍcuni, kuḍcely, kuḍcele
1654
kuḍpuni 1662
kuḍpoļu 2064
kuṇta, kuṇtavuni, kuṇtuni
1688
kuṇti, kuṇte 1670
kuṇtu 1681
kuṇtē 1689
kuṇḍa 1669
kuṇḍige 1694
kuṇni 1646

kuṇnē 1697
kutoṇu 1728
kutta 1716, 1851
kutt-aṭṭa, kutt-aṭṭē 93
kuttāṭa, kuttaruni, kuttu,
kuttuni 1719
kutti 1640, 1717
kuttiri 2170
kutturi 1779
kudaṇē, kudanē 3384
kudaṇṭi 1842
kudi 1706, 1709
kudike 1851
kudipuni, kudipēvuni 2084
kudupuni 1859
kudumbu 2087
kudumbulu 4374
kuduru 1700
kuduruni 1709
kudurē 1711
kudē 1859
kudke, kud(d)ya, kundāvuni,
kundu, kunduni, kundely,
kundri 1851
kudyuni 2084
kunda 1723
kundapa 1725
kundu 1646
kupulu, kup(u)lu 1735
kuppē, kubaly, kubē 1731
kumāya 1755
kumetely, kumevuni 1746
kumēry 1740
kumpu 1850
kumbava, kumbuḍa App.
28
kumbi 1749, 1752
kumbu 1753
kummāya 1755
kuyily 1764
kuyuluni 1761
kuraṅga 1769
kuraṇṭuni 1778
kuraḷy 1774
kuri 1780, 2165
kurikke 1818
kuripuni, kuriyuni 1822
kuru 1851
kuruji 1786
kuruḍa, kuruḍu, kuruḍe,
kurute 1787
kurunṭu, kurunṭuni 1778
kurudi 1788
kurube 1844
kurumbily 1794
kurulē 1791
kurepini, kurepuni 1818
kureyuni, kurevuni, kurē
1822
kurely 1774
kurkāvuni 1637, 1806
kurkily 1629
kurkuni 1806
kurci 1848
kurḍu, kurḍe 1787
kurtely, kurtele, kurtē 1822
kurti 1788

kurni 1780
kurpu 1898
kuruni, kurly 1778
kurlē 1791
kurvē 1779
kula, kulavu 1815
kulē 1918
kulligē App. 30
kuvē 1872, 1895
kušipuni, kušiyuni, kušipuni
1636
kusave 1762
kusukusu 1638
kusuri 2232
kusuruni 1636, 1876
kusuni 1636
kusri 1880, 2232
kuḷa 1828
kuḷi 1822
kuḷike 1818
kuḷipuni 1833
kuḷuṅkuni 1832
kuḷupu, kuḷuni 1835
kūkrū 1873
kūgu, kūguni 1868
kūñji 1880
kūñjely 1644
kūṭa, kūḍa, kūḍāvuni, kū-
ḍigē, kūḍisāvuni, kūḍisuni,
kūḍuni, kūṇṭuni 1882
kūṭu 1885
kūṭuni 1882, 1898
kūḍi 1888
kūṭutuni, kūmpuni 1850
kūra 1901
kūraṅgely, kūruni, kūrele
1902
kūri 1779, 1901
kūru 1911
kūruni 1876
kūru-nāyi 1913
kūli 1905
kūlu 1911
kūvē 1872, 1895
kūja 1913
kūju 1911
kekki, kekkily 1253
keñca, keñci 1931
keñjely 1962
keṭṭa, keḍa, keḍaky, keḍake,
keḍuku 1942
keḍaguni 1524, 1942
keḍi 1528
keṇ(a)kuni 1944
keṇi 1183
keṇḍa 1950
ketonpu 1990
ketti 3413
kettigē, kettuni 1953, 1985
kettē 1953
kedaṅkē, kedyṅkē 1983
kedaruni 1511, 1546
kedi 1983
kedu 1980
kedonuni 1990
kenakuni 1944
kenni, kennē, keppaḍē 1989

keppatana, keppi, keppu,
keppe, kebi, kebure 1977
keppe, kebbu 1989
kem-, kempu 1931
kemma 1964
keyi 1936
keṇāni 1560
keṇaṇṭuni, keṇēcuni, keṇe-
puni, keṇesy 1564
kerapavu 1990
kereṅy 1578
kerepē 1960
kerē 1980
kerci 1965
kerndely 1962
kerpa 2012
kerpināye, kerpini 1981
kerpu, kerpuḍuni, kerpuni,
kerbu 2012
kela, kelavu 1571
kelasa 1970
kelasi, kelesi, kelese 1971
kelekuni 1581
keleñji 1573
kelepuni 1574
kellu 1577
kelly 1969
kesary 2020
keleṅgu 1578
kekaripu, keṇkaripu, keṇkari-
yuni 1991
kekē 1992
keḍage, keḍiṅge, keḍu, keḍy
1942
keṇuni 2017
keḍāyi, kedai 2026
keḍy 2020
keṇē 2022
kepaḷē, kēpula, kēpuḷa 1931
keri 2007
kēre-kary, kere-meyi 1560
kerē 2011
kērie 1960
kely 1990
kai 2023
kaidu, kaidy 2027
kainē 1250
kaipuni 1099
kaipely, kaipē 1249
kai-pojavu 2028
kaiyy-opplē 924
kaily 1257
koipini, koily 2119
kokkaru-kullu 1628
kokkāyi, kokku 2034
kokke-kāyi 2035
kokkē, koṅkē, koṅy 2032
koṅga 2037
koccu 1859
koccuni 2043
kojaṇṭi 2039
kojapu 2162
kojapuni, kojalu, kojiluni,
kojepuni, kojeluni, kojel-
puni 1859
kojaly 2164
koñña, koññē 2043

kokakota 1851
kotta 2058
kottañji, kottay 2069
kottu 2049, 2064
kotte-mullu 2070
kottē 2069
kotya 2058
kotrē 2064
kodagu, kodage 1649
kodaṅy, kodaṅja, kodaṅji
2196
kodaṅgē 1823
kodaṅgye 2206
kodandely 1883
kodapāvuni 2063
kodapuni 2063, 2064
kodari App. 32
koḍi, koḍipu, koḍipuni,
koḍipely, koḍirē 2049
kodañji 2051
koḍē 1663
kopajē 2075
koṇi 1867
koṇuni, koṇḍ-aḍuni 2151
koṇṭa 2079
koṇḍa 1669
koṇḍi 1867, 2080, 2151,
3470
kopḍē 2059
koppini 2152
kottala, kottala 2090
kottalige, kottalige 2089
kottē 2094
kodaḍy, kodaṇṭi 1842
kodi, kodipāvuni, kodipuni,
kodipely, kodiyuni, kodu-
pely 2084
kodumbu 2087
koddely, koddely 2085
koddē 1702
konē 2174
konḍē 2175
kondra 2101
koppa 1732
koppara, koppari 2105
kopparigē 2104
koppalipuni 2107
koppu 2111
kob(b)ari 2105
kompa, kompē 1731
kombu, kombe, kombely
2115
kommē 2146
koyipini, koyily, koyyuni,
koyyely 2119
koyile 2138
kora 1851
koraguni 1778
korage, koraji, koraju 1844
koraḍy 1842
koraṇṭu 2069
korati, koratē 1851
korapaḷu 1844
korapuni 1796
korape, korapely, korapele
2122
korambē 1822

koraly 1774, 1775
koralu 1775
koraḷē 2168
koru 2053, 2147
korejuni 1796
korepini, korepuni 1796,
1818
korē 2149
kortalu 2167
korṅgi-mara, korṅgu-mara
1507
korṅgu 2125
korpaṭa, korpāvuni, korpini
2053
korpini 2063
kolake 2154
kolamē 2157
kolambē 1822
kolavē, kolaḷy 1818, 2151
kolikē, koltaḷē, koltilē, koltu-
lē 2151
koleji 2139
kolē 2132
kolpuni 2152
kolli 2137, 2158
kosary 2232
kolaky 1822
koḷake 2154
koḷaga 1827
koḷambē 1818, 1822, 1832
koḷaly, koḷavē 1818
koḷu 2053
kolpuni 2152
kolli 2158
koḷāyi 2034
koḷilē, koḷilē 1764
koḷṅṅany 2209
koḷca, koḷcē 2043
koḷalē 2204
koḷē 2207
koḷi 2054
koḷu, koḷy 2200
koḷē 929
koḷpa 2209
koḷpē 2209, 2211
koṇṭaṅgely, koṇṭāvuni, koṇ-
ṭuni 1688
koṇṭu 2054
koṭi 1769
koḍaṇḍa 2213
koḷpāro 2222
koḷpē 2176
koḷmaṭi, koḷmaṭige 2220
koḷmaṇa App. 34
koḷa 2204
koḷi 2231, 2248
koḷrikē, koḷigē, koḷuni 2232
koḷuni 2231, 2257
koḷo 2255
koḷa 2240
koḷu, koḷy 2237
koḷē 2143
koḷvaṇa App. 34
koḷvē 1816
koḷsu 2186
koḷi 2248
koḷē 2143

kauñca 1335
 kaunṭu, kaunṭuni, kaunṭy,
 kaunduni 1334
 kauṭu 1334, 1337
 kraṇi 1560

 khaṇḍi 1176
 khaṇḍa 1913

 gaggelyuni 1291
 gajani 1103
 gajaly 1088
 gajige 1347
 gajipuni 1099
 gajji 1104
 gajje App. 31
 gañjanige 1105
 gañji 1107
 gaṭṭi, gaṭṭige 1144
 gaṭṭi, gaṭṭe 1148
 gaḍagaḍa 1110
 gaḍaṅḡy 1525
 gaḍabadi, gaḍibidi 1112
 gaḍasy 1123
 gaḍi 1125
 gaḍu 1109
 gaḍyṣy 1144, 1148
 gaḍḍa 1156
 gaḍḍe 1171
 gapañḡy, gaṇily 1162
 gaṇasy 2134
 gaṇe 1166
 gaṇṭa-puccē, gaṇṭe 1173
 gaṇṭu, gaṇṭy 1946
 gaṇḍastana, gaṇḍu, gaṇḍusu,
 gaṇḍyḡy, gaṇḍystana
 1173
 gaṇḍi 1176
 gaṇṇa 1355
 gaḍary 1196, 1445
 gaḍ(u)kuni 1197
 gaddala 1189
 gaddāvuni, gaḍḍuni 1188
 ganna 1414
 gabagaba 1222
 gamāyisuni, gamagama,
 gamasuni, gamasy, gammy
 1247
 gayyaḷi 1250
 gara, garagara 1387
 garakena 1259
 garadi 1262
 gari 1394
 garine, garu 1265
 garu 1280, 1370
 garu 1387
 garē 1370
 garodi 1262
 gargay 1281
 gargāsy 1265
 garṇḍaly 1173
 garpuni, garpely 1223
 garranē 1387
 galagala, galuḡaly 1302
 galabu, galibili 1310
 galjuni 1303
 gava 1328

gavasaniḡe 1221
 gavi 1332
 galagala 1302
 galu 1370
 galp- 1223
 gaṭṭi, gaṭṭy 1492
 gaḍa, gaḍ(i)yuni, gaḍy 1440
 gaḷi 1483, 1499
 gāsi 1430
 gāla 1495
 gaḷi 1499
 giḷigiji 1515, 1519
 giḷily 1520
 giṭṭa 1538
 giṭṭe 1539
 giḍa 1941
 giḍaka, giḍky 1529
 giḍi 1527, 1529
 giḍiki, giḍike, giḍkē 1532
 giḍibidi 1534
 giḍḍa, giḍḍi, giḍḍu, giḍḍe,
 giḍḍele, giḍḍye, giḍḍyle
 1670
 giṇi 1584
 giṇigini, giṇily 1545
 giṇḍi, giṇḍya, giṇḍyē, giṇ-
 naly 1541
 giduruni, gidypuni, gidyruni,
 gidpu, gidruni 1616
 giri 1581
 girigi 1592
 girigiri 1593
 girigiti, giriyuni 1595
 girige 1563
 girpuni 1616
 gilki, gilky 1572
 giḷi 1581, 1584
 giḷcuni, giṭy, giṭru, giṭruni,
 giṭry 1623
 giṭsuni, giṭsuli 1612
 gugguri 1632
 gugguru 1634A
 guji, guju 1638
 gujji, gujju 1638, 1878
 gujṭiry 1633
 gujje 1854
 guṭuka, guṭuku 1658
 guṭṭu 1673
 guḍara 1881
 guḍi, guḍicily, guḍisaly,
 guḍisily 1655
 guḍigudi, guḍuguḍi, guḍu-
 guḍu 1659
 guḍumbu 1658, 1659
 guḍē 1660
 guḍke 1651, 2054
 guḍḍu 1670
 guḍḍē 1682
 guḍsily 1655
 guḍsu 1887
 guṇuḡuṭṭu, guṇuḡuṭṭuni,
 guṇuḡuṇu 1685
 guṇḍi 1669
 guṇḍigē, guṇḍe, guṇḍe-kāyi
 1693
 guṇḍu, guṇḍe 1695
 guttu 1705

gudigē, guddu, gudduni
 1850
 guddali, guddoli, guddoli-
 puni, guddoli 1722
 gunugunu 1685
 guppuni 562
 gupṭe 1731
 gubbi 1793
 gubbi, gubbē 1743
 gumugumu 1741
 gumuṭu, gumusu, gumusuni
 1850
 gumulu, gumuluni 1752
 gumpu 1669, 1741
 gumma 1748
 gummuni 1850
 gummē 1758, 1871
 guraḡuṭṭuni, guranē, gur(u)-
 kuṭṭuni, gurugutṭu, guru-
 guru, gurkay(i)suni, gur-
 ku, gurkugurku 1852
 guri 1818, 1847
 gurike, gurumpu, gurumbē,
 gurumpe, gurkē, gurmpē,
 gurmbē 1818
 gurubi 1793
 gurguṇji, gurguṇji 1865
 gurji 1786
 gurma 1847
 gurbi 1793
 gurrukotepuni 1852
 gulla, gullē 1795
 gullu 1813
 guvely 1909
 gusu 1638
 gussuni 1877
 guji 1818
 guḷuḡuḷu 1837
 guḷla, guḷla-baḍanē 1838
 guḷḷē 1795
 guḷḡe, guḷḡu 1871
 guṭcuni, guṭjuni 1877
 guṇji 1880
 guḍu 1883
 guḍē 1884
 guḍē 1891
 guṇu 1893
 guṇu, guṇē 1927
 guṇu 1903
 guṇuni 1921
 guṇuni 1877
 guṇē 1915
 geḷja, geḷje App. 31
 geṭṭi, geṭṭē 1148
 geṇe, geṇḡare 2018
 geṇḍa 1950
 gedipuni, gediyni, gedyn-
 guni 1980
 geṇḍa, gendi, gende 1931
 genduni 1972
 gebbu 1989
 geyipini 1957
 gerē 1623
 geḷavu, geḷipuni, geḷkayī, geḷ-
 pu, geḷpuni 1972
 geḷly 2587
 geṇa, geṇy 2444

geṇi 1999
 geṇy-kāyi, geṇe-kāyi 2005
 geḷo 1972
 gaipini 1957
 goṇḡa 2036
 goṇji 2040
 goṇci, goṇcily, goṇju 1639
 goṭṭu 2069
 goḍavē 2048
 goḍḍu 2074
 goṇasy 2134
 goṇḍē 2081
 goṭṭu, goṇṭu 1847
 gottē 2094
 godduni 2091
 godḍē 1702
 gonē 1810
 gobbata, gobbāvuni, gobbu,
 gobbuni 2108
 gobbuli 2106
 goṭṭu 2201, 2202
 goḍē 2207
 goṇi App. 33
 goṇe 2212
 goṇṭu 2202
 goṇu, goṇuni, goṇpē 2176
 goṇṭe, goṇṭē 1849
 goṇa-balē, goṇalē 2231
 goṇuni 2231, 2257
 goḷu, goḷu 2252
 goḷḍa 2254
 goḷē 2143
 gauji 1341
 gausaniḡe 1221
 gauḷi 1338

cacka 2499
 cakkano 2270
 cakkanda 2269
 cakkuli-mara 2273
 cakkū 2268, 2271
 cakkē 2748
 cakkē 2268
 cagule 2996
 caṇḡa, caṇḡanē, caṇḡamaṇḡa,
 caṇḡaimaṇḡai 2285
 caccara 2352
 caṭakka, caṭacaṭa, caṭapaṭa,
 caṭila, caṭyuka 2296
 caṭṭa 2304
 caṭṭane 2295
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2307
 caṭṭegare 2310
 caṭṭē, caṭṭē-kally 2308
 caḍayisuni, caḍi 2300
 caḍpu 2301
 caṇily 2315
 caṇḍi, caṇḍru 3045
 cadara, cadarāvuni, cadari-
 puni, cadaruni, cadary,
 cadary 1546
 cadi 2323
 cadupu 2327
 cade 2322
 canily 2315
 canda 2328

canna 2423
 canna, canna-nāyi 1931
 capacapa, cappariṇi 2334
 cappaty, cappē 2337
 cappali, cappaliṇi 2335
 camatiḡe 2349
 cammi 3045
 caraku, caraky 2353
 caratē 2354
 caru, caruva 2361
 calacala 2366
 cali 2408
 calipuni 2407
 callana, callāna 2379
 callapini 2415
 calli 2381, 2382
 calluni 2384
 cally, calle 2415
 cavuli 2408
 cavuli 2392, 2408
 cavulu, cavuly 2386
 calacala 2405
 cali 2408
 cally 2415
 cā 2455
 cācuni 2433, 2456
 cāṇḍuni 2439
 cāpanē 2454
 cāmbuni 2453, 2454
 cārage, cāre 3183
 cary 2484
 cikini, cikka, cikkelī, cikḡē
 2495
 ciguruni, cigyruni, cigyry
 2489
 ciṇḡlike 2502
 ciṭiki, ciṭyky, ciṭka 2507,
 2511
 ciṭiṭiṭi 2508, 2509, 2511
 ciṭṭi 2657
 ciṭṭē 2513, 3221
 ciṭṭupuli, ciṭṭurli, ciṭṭipuli
 1512
 cinē 3227
 cinna 2596
 cippi 2535
 cibbu 2536
 cimukuni 2540
 cimpu 1610, 2622
 cirteṇi 2590
 cilimē, cilimbi, cilmē 2367
 ciluvana 2574
 cil(y)ky 2561
 cilē 2790
 cilkuni 2585
 cillare, cilvana 2574
 cilli, cillē 2583
 cilly 1577
 cilleḷi 2568
 ci, ciṭi 2603
 cikuru 544
 ciṇcuni, cintuni 3266
 ciṇṭuni 3273
 cipu 1610, 2622
 cipē 3268
 cimpi, cimpu 2622
 ciyata ney 3268

cīravu 2632
 cīry 2625
 ciḷy 1622
 cu 2718
 cuguli 2740
 cuṇḡuḍi 2649
 cuccuni 2778
 cuṇyicuṇyī 2642
 cuṭi 2656
 cuṭṭa 2715
 cuṭṭi 2834
 cunnai 2659
 curuku 2713
 curucuru 2714
 culaka 2703
 culli 2707
 cu 2718
 cuṭi 2658, 2735
 cuṭu 2735
 cuṭē 2654
 cūda, cūḡaga App. 39
 cuḍi 2723
 cuḍu 2654
 cūli 2740
 cekki, cekḡē 2748
 cekky 2268
 ceṇḡḡuni 1542
 ceṇḍy 2766
 ceṇḍē 2767
 ceṇṭe 2748
 cembu 2775
 ceraḍu 1977
 celuvikē, celuve 2786
 cellaṭa, celluni 2384
 ceṇy, ceṇy 2445
 cērate 2797
 cēri 1254
 cēḷḡonḍi, cēḷy 3470
 cēvu 2004
 cokka, cokkaṭa 2829
 cokku 2853
 cogary 3352
 coṭṭa, coṭṭu, coṭṭe 2838
 copinḡē, copḡē 2659
 coppu 2673
 corpu 3522
 colle 2864
 coṭṭu, coṭṭu, coṇṭu 2834
 coḡe 2875
 coṇṭe 2797
 cōli 2740
 caunṭuni 2540

 chī, chīchī 2603

 jagali 2279
 jagḡē 2360
 jajjuni 2322
 jadipini, jadipuni, jadiyuni
 2297, 2300
 jaḍu 2297
 jaḍē App. 35
 jadda 2313
 jaddy 2314
 jattoṇuni, jappuni 3259
 japuḍuni, jappuni, jappely
 516

jabulu, jabbi, jabbu, jabbe
2338
jameri 4707
jambāra 2345
jari 2354, 2360
jaripuni, jarepuni, jarpuni
2422
jariyuni 2360
jarra 2352
jalla 2380
jalli 2381
javalj 2394
jadipuni 2298
jade, jadye 2809
jane 5151
japavuni, japini, japuni, ja-
pely 516
jaraṅgely, jaraṅaye, jāruni,
jār(u)paḍi, järele 2482
jarige 2467
javalā-nayi 2459
jiñkē 2504
jiñju 3682
jiddā, jiddu 2523
jiddi 3219
jiddē 583
jibālu, jibulu, jibulu 2538
jimbu 2621
jidy 442
juṭṭu 2655
jumbu, jumbuni 2621
juruṅuni 2687
jeñji 2901
jede App. 35
jembē 2337
jeñkavuni, jeñkuni 2805
jeḍi 2806
jeru 2813
jeru-kayi 2005
jevu 2813
joñkely, joñkē 2832
jollē 2862
jokulu 2813
jokē 2871
jogu 2874
jogula, joguli, jola-paduni,
jojiyuni, jōjuni, jōjō 2869
jōṭaduni 2889
jōpane, jōpasana, jōpāna
2871
jōlāṭa, jōlu 2889
jovu 2813
jōla 2896
jauli 2394
jaulē 2337

ñakkatṭu, ñagapaṭṭu 3608
ñakkulu 2906
ñakkuy, ñaṅṅuy 2927
ñoli 2937

tagary 3000
tañtanu 2944
toñka 2980
tolḷu 586, 3528

dañku 437
danadana, dandaṇu 2944
dandaṇu 2945
dabba 3069
ḍamāna, ḍamāra, ḍamḍam
2949
deṅgu 63
deñji 2901
doñku, doñky, doñkely 2054
doñne 3502
ḍombi, ḍombe 3510
ḍollu 586, 3528

takataka, takapaka 2997
takka 3005
takkadi App. 41
takkadiḍaye App. 41, App.
42
takkana, takkana 3011
tagaḍu 2995
tagaru 3000
tagaruni 3004
tagulē 2996
tagē 3015
tagori 3201
tagguni, taggy, taggele, tag-
maly, tagme 3178
tañka 3120
tañgadi, tañgi 3015
tajañky 3003
tajapuni 3140
tañṇana 3045
taṭaky 2835
taṭakka, taṭappa, taṭāne, taṭ-
tane, taṭtappa 3022
taṭtañky 3031
taṭṭavuni 3039
taṭṭi 3036, 3490
taṭṭimuttu 3041
taṭṭuga 2309, 3035
taṭṭu 3035, 3048
taḍamāta 3033
taḍamē 3036
taḍavu, taḍepavuni, taḍe-
pini, taḍepuni, taḍeppu,
taḍeyuni, taḍevu, taḍe-
vuni, taḍevopuni, taḍē
3031
taḍpu 3032
taṇasy, taṇipuni, taṇiyuni,
taṇu 3045
taṇily 2315
taṇḍa, taṇḍu 3055
taṇḍely, taṇḍele 3049
taṇḍē 3059
taṇṇana, taṇṇasy, taṇni, taṇ-
nir, taṇṇimeṇa, taṇasy,
taṇipuni, taṇiyuni, taṇu
3045
tatti, tatty 3071
tanukulu, tannavu, tannate,
tannātegy, tannāye 3196
taneyuni, tanē 2592
tandana 3066
tandely 3053
tannena 3045

tappāvuni, tappu, tappuni
3071
tappu, tappoliyuni 2673
tapputtiṭṭu 3074
tabakuni, tabepuni 3077
tabaṭuni 2386, 2396
tabaṭu 2386
tabi, tabipuni 2396
tabiṭe 3082
taberu 2390
tabbibbu, tabbudibbu 3074
tabbily, tabbuli 3101
tabbuni 3072
tamakē 3107
tamaṭe 3082
tamara, tamary 3001
tamiry 3078
tamuḷu, tamuly 3080
tampu 3045
tambaṭa, tambaṭe, tambaḍa,
tammate 3082
tambigē 2775
tambulu 3080
tammalē 183
tammaiya 196, 3085
taraḍy 3091
tarapuni 3142
taraḷē 3134
taripuni 3140
tariyuni 3094
taru 2361
taruṇṭu 3192
tarepuni, tareyuni, tarely,
tarevuni 3114
tarē 3103
tarkopuni 3116
tarkoly, tarkolu 3179
targodē 3192
tardy 3091
tarṇṭuni 3192
tarte 3178
tarpavuni, tarpuduni 3098
tarpuni 3142, 3178
tarvely 3116
talapuni 3102
talipu, talipuni 3435
talu 3130
talepuni 3123
talē 3133
talpuni 3130
talmena 3045
tallana 3104
talluni 3135
tavara 3001
tavutē 2399
tavuruni 2390
talatala 3125
talapala 3126
talabala, talamala 3127, 3128
talavare 3129
talipu 3435
taliry 3131
talepuna 3114
talpu 3123
talli 3133, 3134
talluni 3135
talḷe 3137

tākuni, tāgavuni, tāguni, tā-
cuni, tācuni 3150
tāñkuni, tāṅguni, tāṅgy, tāñ-
golipuni 3153
tāḍu, tāḍuni, tāḍely, tāṇṭa-
vuni, tāṇṭuni 3156
tāte 3160
tany 3196
tamarē 3163
tāyi 364
tāra 3168
tarage, tarāyi 3183
tāri 3180
taruni 3178
tarumary 3194
tary 5159
tarē 3183
tarkoly 3179
tali 3175
tāluni 3178
tālye 2475
tavu 2426
tali 3175, 3180
taluni, talṃē 3188
talē 3183
talpu 3130
tikkaṭuni, tikkatṭy, tikkā-
vuni, tikky 2498
tikkuni 2498, 3211
tiga 3268
tigadi 3199
tigalē 3206
tigite, tigipuni, tigupuni,
tig(u)runi, tiguluni, ti-
g(y)ṭē 2491
tiguruni, tiguluni, tig(y)runi
2489
tiñgoly 3213
tiṭṭe 3221
tiṇē 3227
tidi, tidipaṇca, tidiy, tiddya,
tiddyaṇe 1594
tiddavuni, tiddigē, tidduni
3251
tinasy, tindruni, tinpavuni,
tinpini, tinpele, timbele
3263
tinē 3227
tippi 2535
tippili 3228, 3246
tippē 3229
tiburu 2491
timukuni, timuruni 3331
tiri 3246, 3247
tiru 3248
tirupa, tirupē 3246
tiruvapa 2625
tirāvuni 2687
tirkuni 2503, 2687
tirkū 2498, 2503
tirkai 2821
tirkotē 2503
tirgaṇē, tirṅgaṇē, tirṅga-
murṅa, tirṅgaṭa, tirṅga-
vuni, tirṅguni, tirduni, tir-
pu, tirpuni, tirpuli 3246
tiratṭy, tirṅaṇē, tirtu 2584

tirduni 3251
tirpali 3228
tirmuru 3441
tiryaṇḍē 3249
tiryaṇa 2584
tirly 3252
tirly kuḍuni, tirle 3245
tillapa 3255
tili, tiluvalikē, tiluvaligē
3433
tikara, tiku, tikery 3268
tikodē 2605
tiḍuni, tiṇṭuni 3273
tini, tinu 3263
tipē 3268
timpuni, timpele 3276
tiya 3268
tira, tirikē, tir(i)savuni, tiri-
suni, tiruni, tirumāna,
tir(u)vikē, tirely, tirgaḍē,
tirpavuni, tirpu, tirpuni
3278
tiru 2625
tukky 3343
tugaly 3559
tuṅṅay 3287
tuḍa 3549
tuḍaru, tuḍary, tuḍupini
2654
tuḍepuni 3301
tuḍē 3302
tuṇaṅgy 2659
tuṇē 2717
tuṇṭa, tuṇṭatana, tuṇṭi, tuṇ-
ṭe, tuṇṭedi 3312
tuṇḍu 3310
tuṇṇaṅgy, tuṇṇai 2659
tuttari, tutturi 3316
tuttavuni 3319
tuttu, tuttuni 2715, 3319
tudi 3314
tuḍē 3370
tune 2717
tuppē 3229, 3345
tubbu 3347
tumukuni 3331
tumbavuni, tumbuni 2677,
3331
tumbi 3328, 3330, 3334
tumbily 3336
tumbu 2677
tumbē 3334
tumboṇuni, tummoṇuni
2677
tuyi 3393
tuyily 2680
turita, turuta, turuturu 3368
turipini, turipuni, turiyuni,
turupuni, turuvuni 3339
turumbu 3346
turē 2690
turkalyuni 3367
turṭu 2684
turta, turtu 3368
turli 3525
tulaci, tulasi 3357
tulipuni, tuliyuni 2698

tulluni 3364
tuva 3355
tulapini, tulavuni 3356
tulasi 3357
tulipuni 2698
tulu, tulutaye, tuluve 3363
tulji 2707
tulluni, tulḷely 3364
tu 3266
tuka, tukal(i)yuni, tukavuni,
tuku, tukuni, tukula, tu-
gadi, tuḡadipuni, tuḡuni,
tuñkaṇa, tuñkalyuni, tuñ-
ki, tuñku, tuñkuni, tuñ-
galy, tuṅgu, tuṅguni 3376
tutē 2654
tūṇa, tūṇa App. 44
tūṇḍuni, tūṇḍely 2658
tūpavuni, tūpini 2735
tūpu, tūpuni 3402
tūpuni 3397
tūbē, tūmbara, tūmbary,
tūmbu, tūmbē 3389
tūri-mullu 2730
tūru 3400
tūroly 2727
tūla 2735
tūluni 3376
tūla 3354
tekkavu, tekkuni 3406
tekku 3452
teguni 3404, 3407
tegyuni, teguly 2489
tegele 3404
teñkay 3449
teṅgy 3408
teṭṭavuni, teṭṭuni, teṭṭy 2760
tedi 2758
tedily, tedily-meñci 2759
tetti 3413
tenasy 3263
ten(y)kay 3449
teppa 3414
tobbu 3248
temily, temmo 1964
temma 2539
terapu 3259
terigē 3441
teripavuni, teripuni, teri-
yuni, terpuni 3419
teriya, terve 3420
tereduni 3246, 3423
telāvuni 3519
teli, teliyuni 3433
telikē, telipavuni, telipuni,
telpuni 3436
telugu, telungu, telunge
3426
teluṇṭuni, teluṇṭuni, telpu,
tellāvu, tellena, teluṇṭuni
3434
telluni 3435
tevaly 3431
teli 3433
tekē 3453
teguni, tegy 3451
teṭy 3471

tēduni, tēpa-kallu, tēpanē,
tēpu, tēpuni, tēmāna 3458
tēpalē, tēpuni 3468
tērantē 2797
tēry 3459
tēreda-mara 2005
tērgadē 3471
tēluni 3464
tēly, tēly 3470
tēvu 2004
taipini 2426
tairu 2351
toipuni 3539, 3555
tokkavu, tokkōvu 3406
togari, togarē 3353
tohgely, tohgē 3478
tojji 2865
toji, tote 3516
toṭṭi 3484
toṭṭily 3486
toṭṭu 3487, 3488
toṭṭuni, toṭṭopuni, toṭṭaru,
toṭṭaru 3480
toṭṭē 3489, 3490
todaguni, todagely 3481
todigē 3482
todymbē 3480
toḍepuni 3301
todduvē, toḍḍelu, toḍḍē
3490
tonḍi, tonḍē 3516
toṭṭu, tonḍuni 3524
todale, todalē 3503
tonḍarē 3506
tonḍē 3507
tombara 3331
tonmē 3086
toyalī, toyipuni, toyili 3555
torapuni 3530
toralē 3342
toripu 3522
torely, torevuni 3365
torpu, torpuni 3522
tolaguni 3519
toli, tolpu, tollu 2856
tolikē 3559
toluvē, tolpuni 3528
tolaci 3357
tojipu 3522
tojily 3524
toju 3528
tojē 586, 3528
toḱu 3539
toḱely, toḱē 3538
tojāvuni, toḱuni 3566
toṭa, toṭige, toḱahgely, to-
duni 3549
toṭi 3546
toḱu 3543
toḱu 3551, 3553
toḱipuni 3555
toṭa 3557
toṭrikē, toṭrigē 3566
toṭru, toṭruni 2883
toṭpuni 3558
toṭve 3562
toḱahgy, toḱy 3564

toḱy, toḱē 3548
tauḱu 3111
tautē 2399
tauruni 2390, 3113
dakkati, dakkāvopuni, dak-
sāvuni, daksuni 3014
dagadaga, dagabaga, dagga,
dagganē 2998
daḱhuni 616
daḱky 437
daḱhāvu 2054
daḱhāvuni, daḱgi, daḱgidi,
daḱguni, daḱgelu 3178
daṭa, daṭṭ(i)yuni 3020
daṭṭi 3038
daṭṭiyuni 3037
daḱḱakka, daḱḱadaḱa, daḱḱa-
daḱi, daḱila 3022
daḱḱabada, daḱḱabaḱi, daḱḱu-
baḱu 3023
daḱalē, daḱikē 3028
daḱavante 3020
daḱipuni 2297
daḱē 3031, 3036
daḱḱa 3022
daḱḱāly 3043
daḱḱi 2314
daḱḱy 2314, 3056
daḱḱē 2314, 3044
daḱāly 2944
daḱikē, daḱipāvuni, daḱi-
puni, daḱiyuni, daḱu 3045
daḱṭuni 3445
daḱṭy, daḱṭy 3056
daḱḱ(i)yuni 3054
datta 449
dappa 3070
dappu, dappuni 688
dabakka, dabadaba 3069
dabbu, dabbelu, dabbē,
dambē 3076
dambaḱigē, dambaḱipuni,
dambaḱiyuni, dambaḱisuni
945
danuma 449
daradara 3093
daruduru 3097
dartely, dartele, darpuni,
darpele 77
dalliyuni 3105
dasi 3017
daḱāḱē, daḱabala 3127
dā, daḱavu, dānē, daye, dāva
5151
daḱṭuni 3158
daḱṭi mara 3198
dāra 3167
dāri 3170
dārepuli 3171
dikka 3209
dikkelu, dikḱē, digely 3212
digily 3202
diḱḱuḱuni, diḱḱuni 3697
diḱja, diḱjāvuni, diḱju, diḱ-
juni, diḱjely 3682
diḱika, diḱ(y)ka, diḱydiḱa

3216
diḱdumbu 3297
diḱdumbu 3020
diḱḱi 3219
diḱḱu 3221
diḱḱa, diḱḱy, diḱḱe 3222
diḱḱu, diḱḱy 3225
diḱḱa 3222
dinḱē 3227
dibbaḱa 3230
dimidiḱi, dimma 3232
dimuku 3331
dimḱē 3231
diḱḱy 442
diḱḱavuni, diḱḱāvopuni, di-
pini 442
duḱi 3296, 3297
duḱita, duḱitē, duḱipini,
duḱiyuni 3295
duḱuku, duḱukutana, duḱu-
kuni, duḱipuni, duḱipely,
duḱipele 3294
duḱḱi 3485
duḱḱu 3303
duḱḱu 3309
duḱḱa 3222
duḱḱu, duḱḱuḱare 3320
duḱḱuni 3524
dumukuni 3326
dumpiyuni 437
duḱḱuni 3380
duḱḱē 3387
dubina 689
duraṭa, dūru, dūrunāye,
dūruni, dūrele 3397
dūsu, dūsely 3283
dūsun 3394
dūly, dūly 3283
dekkāru 448
deḱki 434
deḱḱuni 63
deḱji 2901
depp- 3259
deppuni 3407
debbē 3076
deruni 3472
dai 3474
dokḱē 2976
dogguni 3514
doḱkuni 3522
doḱky 437
doḱjuni, doḱje 3503
dodḱa, dodḱastigē 3491
dodḱalē, doḱlē 3493
doḱely, doḱne 3502
donḱē 3498
dodḱē 3503
dondi 3508
donnē App. 45
dobbu, doḱbuni 3340
dompu 437
dombi, dombigāre 3510
dorakāvuni, dorakuni, do-
raḱkuni 3535
doragy 3097
doripuni 2883
doriyuni 2883, 3523

dolaḱkuni, dolaḱky, doḱuḱ-
ku, doḱuḱkuni 3529
dolle, doḱlē 2862
doḱpuni 3528
dōga, dōguni 3514
dōguni 2990
dōṭṭi 3547
dōṣē 3542
dhūly 3283
nakali, nakeruni 3569
nakkāvuni, nakkuni, nakkele,
nakkeldi 3570
nakkuru 2906
nagary 3568
naggy 3608
naḱgy 3572
naḱji, naḱju 3580
naṭanāṭa, naṭuku 2936
naṭṭa 3584
naṭṭa, naṭṭavu, naṭṭāvuni,
naṭṭuni, naṭṭy 81
naṭṭi, naḱiyuni 3583
naḱḱē, naḱḱē, naḱḱatopuni,
naḱḱaṭa, naḱḱāvuni, na-
ḱḱuni 3582
naḱu, naḱutara, naḱupulu
3584
naḱuguni 3585
naḱuvāḱi, naḱē 3582
naḱpini 3583
naḱa 3628
naḱē 3630
naṭṭastigē, naṭṭu, naṭṭy
3588
naḱy 3608
naṭṭigē 3592, 3593
nana, nanaḱ 3628
nanepini, nanepuni, nane-
yuni, nancri, nanevuni 3630
nappu 3598
nama 3647
nameyuni 3598
nambi 3085
nambigē, nambuni, nam-
muni 3600
nambūri 3601
naya 3602, 3603
nara 2903
narakuni, narakele, naraṭuni
2904
naraguduni 2927
naraguri, naraḱguni 3605
naraḱy 3608, 3750
narambu 2903
naraye 2911, 3609
naraḱuni, naraḱuni 2904
nari 3606
naruguru, narunuru 3623
naruvolu 3624
narunuru, naraṭa, naraḱvuni,
narguni 2927
naraḱguni, naraḱgele 3605
nareṭi, narevuni, nareḱ 3609
narkuni, nargele, narluni
2903

nartē 3591
nala 3610
nalaguni 3611
nali, nalipuni, naliyuni
2931
nalikē, nalipuni 3612
nalū, nalmē 3610
nalkoḱu 3655
nalligē, nallē, nallyē 2931
nallu 3621A
navara, navare 3614
navily 2902
navuṭṭa 3597
nasyuni 3574
nasuḱi 3705
nasē 3602, 3630
nasky 3575
nallu 3621A
naku 3634
nācikkē, nācigē, nācuni 3639
nāṭa, nāṭuni 3583
nāḱāvuni, nāḱuni 3637
nāḱigē, nāḱu, nāḱy 3638
nāḱa, nāḱaḱ 3628
nāḱa, nāḱu 3639
nāṭa, nāḱuni 2918
nāḱḱu 3655, 3729
nāmbu 300
nāyi 3650
nāyery 2907
nāraḱgāyi, nāraḱgi 3653
nāru 3651
nāry 2918, 3651
nālane, nāly, nāḱoḱu, nā-
veru, nāvoḱa 3655
nāḱy 3633
nāḱ(y)-nāḱu 3655, 3729
nāḱa 3655, 3918
nikuḱu 3688
nigacuni 2922
nigary 3733
nigasy 3659
nigipāvuni, nigipuni, nigi-
yuni, niggya, niggy 3658
niggira, niggyis, niggy 3664
niḱky 3662
niḱgaly, niḱgoḱu 2927
niḱḱuḱuni, niḱḱuni 3697
nij(i)kāvuni, nijikatrūni 418
nijji 3741
niṭṭa 3667, 3739
niṭṭi-usury, niḱi, niḱu, ni-
duppa 3738
niṭṭely 3785
nidipini, nidiyuni 3783
nidpa, nidpa 3739
niḱē, niḱē 3668
nina 2921
ninepu 3683
nimuruni 2922
niravu 3681
nirely 3679
niravuni 3682
nirē 3770
nil(a)gaḱē, nilāvu, nilipuni,
nileppu, nilevuni, nilevu,
nilē, nilpu, nilpuḱuni, nil-
puni 3675
nilkuni, nilkaliyuni 3662
nikāvuni, nīkuni 418
nicuni 3686, 3692
niṭa, niṭaṭṭi 3692, 3739
niṭāvuni, niṭu, niṭuni,
niḱuni 3692
niṭaṭṭa, niṭāvuni, niṭduni
3687
niṭy, niṭy nāyi 3690
nukkuni 3728
nuga 3694
nugipuni, nug(g)iyuni 3658
nugupuni 2923, 3658
nuguruni 2923
nuggu, nuggely 3779
nuḱgu 601
nuḱgy 3697
nuḱji, nuḱju 3728
nuḱi, nuḱipāvuni, nuḱipuni,
nuḱiyuni 3784
nuppu 600, 3704
nuppuni 3726
nubbu 3713
nurige 4982
nuritely, nuripuni, nuriyuni
3728
nuripāvuni, nurumpē 3714
nuruṭṭu, nuruṭṭuni 4972
nurumbu 3707, 3709
nurē 3710
nurkally, nurpuni 3728
nurkuni 3722
nurguni 3714, 3718
nurge 4982
nurluni 2687
nuli, nuliyuni 3716
nusulu 645
nūkuni 3722
niṭṭāvuni 3794
niḱu 3729
nūpuni, nūlu 3726
nūruni 3714
niḱloḱu 1012, 3726
nekkarē, nekkary 3734
neḱki 3781
neḱkuni 3570
negadi, negaḱē 3731
negatṭy, negapuni, negipuni,
negiyuni 3730
negary 3732, 3733
negaly 3732
negi, neggi 3733
neggi, neggya 3658
netṭage 3739
netṭi 2936, 3583
neḱi 3738, 3783
negipini, neḱipuni, neḱpuni
3583
neḱily 3740
neḱē 3668
neṭṭastigē, neṭṭe 3588
netṭi 2936, 3759
netṭery 3748
nenepu, nenepuni, nene-
varigē, nepa, nempu 3683
neyi 3746

neyigare, neyigè, neyipini,
neyuni 3745
neyipanti, neyi-muli, ne-
yimè, neyyoli 3602
neyiluni 3575
neyily 2902
neravu 3681
neri, nerige 2935
neriyuni, nerevuni 3682,
3770
nerè 3770
nerta, nertana 3772
nerluni 2904
nervè 3771
nela 3676
nelakkuri, nelakkuḷi 1818
nelè 3675
nelpuḍuni, nelpuni 2912
nelli 3755
nevala, nevala 3778
nesary 3581
nesaly 3581, 3705
nesipuni 3574, 3757
nesury 2910
nēga 3735
nēgily 2928
nēgè 3745
nēji 2919
nēpa, nēpu 2908
nētaṭa, nētaḍuni 2912
nendra-barè 3767
nēpini, neyuni 3745
nēyi 3746
nērè 3771, 3772
nēroly, nēroly 2917
nērdè 3774
nērmè 3771
nēla, nēlaṅgu, nēlavuni, nē-
like, nēluni 2912
nēlya 3692
nēvaripuni 3691
nēvaḷa 3778
nēsa 3765
naldilè 3747
naiya 3602
noga 3694
noggi 3782
noccu, noccè 3779
noṇṇa, noṇṇagè 3700
nōṭa 3794
nōḍadrūni, nōḍavuni 3794,
3795
nōṇe 2937
nōpini, nōyipini, nōvu 3793
nōpuni 3793, 3797
nōmpu, nōmbu, nōmbuni,
nōhi 3800
nōrè 2911
nauntuni 2926
nauntu, naumpuni 2926,
3595
nauntuni 3595
nauluni 3597
pakapaka, pakka, pakkanè
3813
pakara 3817

pakala, pakala 3998
pagatè, pagapuni, pagara,
pagaruni 3803
pagadi 3808
pagari 3806
pagary, pagely 3805
pagarcè 3803
pagali 3806
pagi, pagipuni, pagiyuni,
pagè, pagtely 3808
pagelè 3809
paṅgaḍa, paṅgaḍipuni 3818
pacakke, pacapaca 3822
pacca, paccè, paji, pajiry
3821
pajè 4088
pañca 3834
pañja 3825
pañji 4039
paṭakka, paṭala, paṭṭa 3842
paṭapātane 3841
pati 3875
paṭike, paṭiṅgè, paṭke 3869
paṭṭaḍi 3866
paṭṭala 3842
paṭṭy 3868
paṭṭè 3877
paṭla 4250
paḍa 3838, 3852
paḍapaḍa 3841
paḍapuni 3844, 3853
paḍapè, paḍikenti, paḍikè
3869
paḍaruni 3844
paḍavu 3838
paḍi 3845, 3849
paḍipuni 3848
paḍily 4110
paḍeṅgi 3999
paḍepavuni, paḍepini, paḍe-
yuni, paḍevuni 3853
paḍè 3860
paḍḍayi 3852
paḍpu 4062, 4110
paḍpe 3869
paṇakè 4160
paṇi 4035
paṇipuni 3884, 4035
paṇe 3891
paṇe-kāyi, paṇoli 4037
paṇè 3894
paṇṇya App. 49
pappini 3887, 4068
pataṅgely 3907
patt-, patty 3918
pattuni 4034
pada, padana, padanappa
3907
padaṅkara 3912
padaṇuni, padanuni 3905,
3906
padampuni 3906
padary 4163
padavu 4026
paḍāmpu, paḍāmpuni 3906
padipe 4029
padu-, padun- 3918

padury 3915
padeṅgi, padeṅji 3941
padeyuni, padduni 3912
padpe 4029
pani, panipuni 4035
panta 3921
pantye 3920
pandaḍè 4004
pandi 3924
panduni 3926
panna, panni 4042
pannāgamu 4040
panniry 4035
panne 4205
pappaḍa, pappala 3928
pappu 3929
pambe 3933
pamma 4025
paya 3827
paya, payakely, payac(c)ely,
payatāye, payāvuni, payi
3937
payicily 4450
payyana 3945
payyeru, payyoli, payyoly
3963
para 3999
paraki 3950
parakè 3951
paraṅkuni 4023, 4027
paraṅguni, paraṅgy, paraṅ-
gely 3999
paraṅcena, paraṅcely, paraṅ-
cele 4031
paraḍuni 3949, 3956
paraṇtuni 3956
paraṇty 3955
paraṇtele, paraṇḍa 4031
paraṇṭè 3999
parataruni, paraturuni 3949
paraty 3999
parapara 4024
parapu 3959, 3963
parapuni 3949, 3963
parab(b)u, parab(b)è 3999
parame 4025
parambuni 3949
parayè 3999
parave 3957
parasy 3951
pari 3963, 4027
paripuni 3962
pariya 3972
pariyuni 3962, 3963
paru 3986
paruvely 3975
pareji, pareji 3953
pareṅcuni 4031
parely, parelenṇe, parelden-
nè 3959
parè 3981
parè 3999
parèṭè 3949
parkaṭ(i)ḍ, parkaṭty, parky
3999
parkaḍ(d)i 3986
parki, parkisy, parkely 3950

parkuni, parṅkuni 4023,
4027
parkè 4007
parti 3976
partely, partè 3962, 4027
partely 3962
pardl 3999
parndāvuni, parnduni, parn-
dy 4004
parpaṭa, parpini, parpele
3975
parpāvuni 3975, 4027
parpu 3959
parpuni 4027
parbuni 3949
parluni 3962
palambuni 4304
palayè 3999
pali 4016
palu, palkuni 4004
pallā 4016
pallayl 4017
palli 3994
pallè 3995
pavala, pavaḷa 3998
paṣè 3821, 3827
pasantu, pasandu, pasando
App. 46
pasambè, pasumbè 4450
pasaly 3936
pasi 3939
pasiṅkara 3905, 3906
paseruni 4088
paṣè 3821, 3827
paspu 3906
palapala 4012
palayè, pali 3999
palikè, palla 4016
paleṅkuni 4011
palkuni 4004
palli 4016, 4018
pallena 4012
pakuṭṭi 4048
paṅgala, paṅgu 3808
paca 3833
pajeyi, pajè 3821
paḍa 4061
paḍi 4063
paḍu 3853
paḍuni 4581
paṇi, paṇè 4124
paṇty, paṇty 3900
paṇḍily, paṇḍely 4073
pati 4078, 4079, 4120
pāte 4083
pādari 4075
pādè 4121
pānè 4124
pānte, pāntè 4083
pāndava, pāndavu 4081
pāpaṭè 4089
pāpè 4107
pāmaji, pāmaju 3821
pāmboly, pāmboly-kēre
4085
pāya 3937
pāyi, pāyuni 4088

pāra 4091, 4538
pārāṭa, pārāvuni, pāruni,
pārupani, pārèle 4020
pāreṅgi 4093
pārè 4094, 4122
pārōlu 4118
pāly 4097
pālcimbu, pālè 4100, 4116
pāvātè 4103
paṣi 3821
paṣy 4088
pāli 4115
pāly 4110
pālè 4116
pālyā, pālyè 4117
pik(i)lāta 4130
picipici 4132, 4134
picca, piccè 4210
piccāḍi, piccāḍa, piccāḍi
4205
picci 4140, 4141, 4144
pijakky, pijakky 4135
pijiny 4137
pijipuni 4177
pijiruni 4409
piñci 4144
piṇṇaṇvu 4205
piṭṭa, piṭty 4156
piḍit(t)a, piḍṭa 4148
piṇḍi 4183
piṭuri 4166
piṭta, piṭty 4142
pida, pidayi, pidaḍavuni,
pidaḍuni 4333
pidukaṇṇu 4204
pini, pinni 4205
pinpāvuni, pinpini 4344
pira, pirapa, piravu 4205
piri, pirikè, piripāvuni, piri-
puni 4177
piripu 4176
pirely 5409
piresuni 4417
pila 3988
pili 4307
pilè 4547
pili, pillè 4227
pisaṇty, pisury 4136
piskuni 4135
pillè 4198
pi 4210
piṅkadruni, piṅkaduni, piṅ-
kuni, piṅgūluni 4187
piṅkāvuni 4183, 4187
piṅcily 4214
piṇtuni 4183
piyavu 4173
piṭuni 4222
pirè 4224
pili 4226, 4228
pisuni 4135
pukuly 4236
pukkalīyuni 4241
pukku, pukky, pukke, puk-
kele 4200
pugarigè, pugaruni, pugaḷuni
4235
pugepuni, pugeyuni, pugè
4240
pug(g)ely 4172
puṅgu 4341
puṅuni, puṅge, puṅgele
4471
pucukku 4245
puccè 4168, 4355
puñca 4335
puñca-kaṇḍa 4337
puṭṭa, puṭty 4259
puṭṭāvuni, puṭṭuni 4264
puṭṭi 4263
puṭṭè 4261
puṭṭa 4496
puḍa 4148
puḍatēly, puḍapuni, puḍā-
vuni 4490
puḍāyi 4263
puḍi 4148, 4268
puḍipu 4148
puḍipuni, puḍepuni 4252
puḍu 4148
puḍuta 4487
puḍeruni 4490
puḍè 4255
puḍke, puḍkè 4253
puḍkal 4148
puṇa 4157
puṇaluni, puṇaly 4321
puṇi 4269
puṇikè 4322
puṇugu, puṇuṅgu 4313
puṇepini, puṇepuni, puṇe-
vu, puṇevuni 4361
puṇè 4160
puṇṭuni 4183
puṇḍa 4272
puṇḍi 4148, 4183
puṇḍiyuni 4183
puṇḍè 4360
puḍa 4334
puḍary 4410
puḍu-bary, puḍary 4275
puḍepuni, puḍely 4509
puḍè 4565
punaluni 4321
punikè 4322
punugu 4313
puppi, puppu 4312
pura 4294
pura, puri, purigaṇty, puru,
kuni, piṅgūluni 4312
purāly 4317
purāly 4552
puri, puripu 4177
purecuni, purecuni 4183
purepuni, pureyuni, pure-
luni 4285
purè 4294
purkavu, purkāvuni 4315
purku 4143
purkuni 4312, 4315
purguni 4315
purṅaṭy, purṅuni, purṅ-
gely 4312
purṅcuni 4183

purndè 4360
pula 4303
pulapavuni, pulampuni, pulavuni 4321
puli, pulipuni, pulippena, puliyuni 4322
puleyi 4561
pulevu 4194
pulu 4300
pululey 4550
pullè 4328
pullè, pullya, pullyakla, pullyakolè 4305
puvalu, puvalu 4460
pulaly 4317
pulji, pulipu 4322
puluku 4187
pulku 4143, 4187
pulji 4198
pulje 4358
pu 4345
pu agra 4346, App. 3
puki 4354
puhke 4357
puce 4355
pujuni 4352
puhje 4373
puji 4379
puhndely 4268, 4360
pupuni 4354
puharè 4372
pumbè 4345
puvalu 4460
puju 4377
pehge, pehne 4381
peja 3988
pejanke 4135
pejipini, pejjuni 4423
pehge 4388, 4393
pehju 4389
pehju 4393
pedangu 4146
petta 4425
pedangu 4205
pedikke, pedduni, pedpavuni, pedpini, pedmedi 4422
perandè 4174
peradanè, peramanè 4417
peri, periya 4411
perike, periyè 4446
periya neyi 4412
pereduni 4285, 4417
perepini, perevuni 4297, 4417
perga 4422
pergudè, percuni, perjuni, permè 4411
perci, percuni 4419
perpu, perpuni 4421
perya 4412
pela 3988
pēc-aṭa, pēc-aḍuni 4429
pēcuni 4431
pēnci 4143
pētū, pētū 4422, 4437
pēny 4449

pēyi 4438
pērata, pērāvuni, pēruni 4446
pēry 4096
pēcuni 4411
pērmè 4430
pēsiḡe, pēsiyuni, pēsiḡe 4431
paika, paiky, paimbè 4450
pai(y)ery, paitya, paitye 3939
paityanè 3947
paitye 3946
pairy 3821
pokkè 4455
pogaruni, pogaluni 4235
pogulu 4235, 4452
pogepuni, poge 4240
poggavuni, pogguni, pogpavuni 4238
ponky 4455
poṅgaḡe 4469
poṅgarè, poṅgara 4468
poṅgavi, poṅguni, poṅgely 4471
pojily 4482
poje(h)kuni 4135
poṭaṅgely 4491
poṭi, poṭtu, poṭte 4487
poṭtu 4490, 4491
poṭtebaṅji 4494
poṭte 4482, 4494, 4599
poṭla 4496
podatarè 4255
podasy 4480
podj, podiyuni 4481
podumbu, podumbe, podda 4487
poduṭonuni, podepuni 4252
ponake 4160
ponjavu, ponjevu, ponna, ponnu 4395
potta, pottadruni, pottavuni, pottuni, potturuni, potruni 4517
pottely 4516
podake, podike 4509
podaluni 4504
podipuni, podiyuni, podepavuni, podepu, podepuni, poddiyuni, podduni 4509
podu, podde 4508
podupuni, podupely 4537
podulu 4504
poddolu, poddoly 4537
podvè 4508
pontana, ponduni 4541
ponnu 4570
ponnè 4343
poyipini 4479
poyimaru 4534
poyyè 4316
porantu 3955
poraly 4317, 4552
poraly 4552
pori 4537, 4560, 4564
poripuni, poriyuni 4537

poruvely 4538
porumbata 4540
porcuni, porepuni, poreluni, porely, porelpuni, porhkuni 4285
porè 4294
portu 4559
pordavuni, pordu, porduni 4541
pordu, pormbuni 4540
porpuni 4539
porlu, porle 4544
polampuni 4549
polasy, polè 4547
poli 4550
polipuni, poliyuni 4560
pollige, polliiyuni, pollunaye, polluni, polluve, pollè, polvedaye 4554
pollu 4562
pollusu, polsu 4550
pollè 4304
posa, posataye, posaty, posabe 4275
poli 4560
poli(h)kè 4561
poltu 4559
polla, pollu 4562
poka, pokiri, pokyri, pōke 4574
poku 4572
poṭapoti, poti 4583
podigè, podipavuni, podiyavuni, podiyuni 4434
popini 4572
pōra, pōri, pōre 4603
pōriyuni 4540

bakala, baktalè, bagy talè, bage 5202
bakku 5209
bagatuni 3818
bagabaga 3802
bagalu, bagaluni, bagulata, baguluni, baguluni 5204
bagasuni 5257
bagcyuni, bagevuni 5205
baggavuni, bagguni, baggele 5335
baccanḡely 5215
baccavuni, baccuni, baccely 5215, 5320
bacc-irè 3821, 5515
baccè 5320
bajanyuni 5257
baji 5513
bajè 5213
banji, banjina, banjinavu, banjele 5259
baṭṭ 5233
batuvè 5234
baṭi 5231, 5232
bada 5222
badakayi 5218
badabada 5230
badavu, badave 5222

badipuni, badiyuni, badu 5224
baduve, badè 5222
baddu 3883
banabè 3886
banalè 4069
banmpu 3885
bandi App. 50
bandu, bandy, bande 3902
battalè 5513
battuni, battely 5320
badanè 5301
badaritana 5244
badi 5246, 5267
badukavuni, badukuni, badyavuni, badykuni, badyky 5372
badehkuni 5242
banampu 3885
banalè 4069
bamana, bamanipuni 5252
bambu 3933, 5253
bambe, bambè 3933
bambè, bammama 5252
bayakuni, bayakè, bayasuni 5257
bayambu 3938
bayily 3940, 5258
bayya, bayyuni 5554
bayyata 5550
bayyely, bayyoli 3963
bara, baradu, baradu, barafuni, barantu 5320
barakely 5323
barahgavi, barabu 5261
barani, baranè 3954
baravu, baripuni 5263
bari 5267, 5297
barika, barikè 5268
bariyuni 5264
bare 5274
bareta, barepavuni, barepini 5263
bareluni 5320
barè 5261, 5263
barkaty 5372
barkena 5268
bargaṭy 5320
barcanè, barcuni 5357
barcelly 5356
barjuni 5380
barpavuni, barpini 5270
barmbu 5362
barvè 5275
bala, balata kai, balaty 5276
balamuri 5279
balavu 4014
balasy 5280
balapini, balikè, balimè, balu, bal(u)mè 5276
balipuni, baliyuni 5284
balepuni 5281, 5313
balè 5288, 5309
bally 5305
ballè 5289
bavu 5290
basabasa, bassa 5214

basalè 3824
basuri, basuru 5259
basula 5350
balakuni 5307, 5314
balakè 5310
balakka 5300
balaga 5308
balapavuni, balapuni 5304
balapu 4014, 5304
balara 5309
balalikè 5293
balasuni, balikè 5292
bali 5295
balukuni 5314
balè 5309, 5313
balja 5315
balji 4016, 5316
bally 5305
bakily 5354
baguni, baṅgavuni, baṅguni 5335
bage-mara 5333
baganigè 5357
baci 5339
bacuni 5357, 5362, 5363
baji 5339
badanḡely, badantely, badi, baduni 5342
bana 4124, 5381
bananti 5347
banaly, banale 4070
bane 4071
badhala 5354
bana 4124, 5381
banè 4071
bapaṅgely, bapavuni, bapu, bapuni, bapely 5350
bambely, bayi 5352
bara, baravuni 5363
baranè, baranè, baruni 5357, 5363
bari 5361
barè 5373
barpani 5357
balaḡe, bale-miny 5379
baluni 5367
baly 5376
bavali, bavoli 4105, 5370
bavè 4109
balaka, balyka 4111
balavuni, balikè, balu, baluni, baluvikè, bal(u)vè, balikè, balitara, balte 5372
baly 5376
balè 5373
balika, balgo 5378
bikkuni, bikky 5383
bigata, bigi, bigipu, bigipuni, bigiyuni, bigu, biguta, bigutè, bigypuni, biṅka 5382
bigaduni, bigady 5464
bicca, biccata, biccavuni, biccuni, biccely 5411
bijibiji 4134
bijiluni 5549
bijuni 4132
bijeluni 5549

bidugu 5472
bittigè, bittuni, bittu, bittè, bidè 5401
bittily 4205
biduruni 5484
binna 5445
binne 5415
bimma 4400
bimmagè, bimmanè 5397
bira 4330
birakè, biravuni, birasuni 5407
birinji 5440
biripu 4176
biriyni 5411
biru 5422
birely 5409
birkuni, birkè 5411
bir-gali 5439
birdy, birdoligè 5414
birsy 5417, 5439, 5441
bile 5421
billu 5422
bisatti 4214
bisaruni 4131
bisalè, bisalè, bisi, bisulu 5517
bili 5496
biga 4211
bigatana, bige App. 58
bijata, bijaduni, bijavuni, bijuni 5450
bifi 483
bifu 4218, 5393
biḡy 4217
bipu, bipuni 5450
bimpu 5455
bifanji 5487
biruni 5462, 5463
bila 4226
bisa, bisanigè, bisanigè, bisuni 5450
bukku 4896
buguṭu 4357
buguḡi 4237
buguluni 4456
butti 4263
butte 4492
budale, budara, budugadè, bududali, budupavuni, budupuni 5393
budubudu 4249
buṅa 4396
buttuni, buttè 5401
budulè, buddali, buddoi 4279
bur(r)anè, bur(r)u, buru, bur(r)y, burku, burky 4329
burudè 4332
burè 4291
burma, burmu 4297
bul(l)avuni, bul(l)uni 5432
bulipuni, bulpuni 5433
bulekai 4322
buleti, bulepi 5437

bulè 4322, 5437
 busu, busubusu, bussy 4246
 bulaky 5496
 bulavu 5429
 bulu, bulkaduni, bulkadu,
 bulpu, bulpuni 5433
 buleti, bulepavuni, bule-
 pini, bulepuduni, bule-
 puni, buleyuni, bulevuni,
 bulè 5437
 bulluni 5432
 buti, butu, butu 4357
 butanga, buti, butu, butka-
 tane 4359
 butavuni 5453
 butuni 4359, 5453, 5462
 budu 5393
 buta 4396
 budi, budinga, budu 4316
 buru 5460
 buruga 4366
 buruni 5430
 bekkasuni, bekkasy 5465,
 5466
 begaduni 5465
 begapuni, begaruni, begary
 5486
 benga 5520
 becca, beccana, beccane
 5517
 bejakire 5440
 bejanu 5321
 bejary 5524
 bejiana, bejiana 4421
 bejtuni 5478
 bedagu, bedage, bedangu
 5472
 bedi, bedebede 5473
 bendu, bendu 5480
 bennè 5496
 bejtuni, bettonuni 5555
 bedariki, bedaruni, bedary
 4401
 bediyuni, bedè 5403
 bedury 5485
 benni, bennè, benpini 5445
 beppu 5517
 beppuni 5555
 bemarky 5486
 beyipini, beyipely 5517
 berakanu, berakanni 5411
 berake, beravuni, berasuni,
 berasy 5407
 beraguni, beragu 5443
 beranka, berankanni, beran-
 kannu 5411
 berankally, berangade, be-
 rangavi, beri, berinkally
 5488
 beru 5490
 berely 5409
 berpuri 4297
 belè 5421
 belcade 5544
 bella 5494
 besary 5524
 besige 5468

besiyuni, beseyuni 5517
 belagavuni, belaguni, belagu
 5496
 beñkè 5517
 beñña 5520
 beñny 5076
 bejary 5524
 beji, bedave, bentè 5527
 bedave, beduni 5528
 betaly 5513
 betè 5548
 bedy, bepuni, bepuni 5533
 bepavuni, bepini, beyipini,
 beyuni 5517
 bepavuni, bepuni 5532
 beruni 4440, 4446
 bery 5535
 beli 5538
 belè 5540
 bevu 5531
 besary 5524
 bejè 4444
 bai 5553
 baiky, baiya, baiyuni 5554
 baina, baini 3944
 baipini, baipuni 5340
 bailu 3940, 5258
 bokkana 4458
 bokki, bokkè 4455
 bokku, bokkubayi 4452
 boggi, bogge, bogre 4466
 boñka, boñkeluni, boñgu,
 boñguni, boñgu 4469
 boñku 4452
 boñkuni 4459
 boñta 4492
 boñtana 4392
 boñtavuni, boñtuni 4252,
 5478
 boñtu 5474
 boñtele 5478
 boñti, boñtāvuni, boñtiyuni
 5476
 boñedi 4395
 boñji 5528
 boñde 4253, 4494
 boñdu 5480
 boñdoli 4502
 boñneyi 5496
 bodoluni, bodoluni 4505
 bonda, bondya 4520
 bobbuli 4525
 bobbe 4526
 bombè 4530
 borambu 3949
 boripini, boriyuni 4556
 bolakuni 5497
 boly, bolgara, bolcay, bolci,
 boldu 5496
 bolaky 5299
 bolacely 5437, 5496, 5500
 bolaye, boliruni, boly, bo-
 lyngare, boleruni, bolkally,
 bolky, boldu, bolpu,
 bolya, bollare, bolli, bol-
 lena, bollenti, bolli 5496
 boli 4556

bolepuni 5437
 bolcavuni, bolci, bolcuni,
 bolcely 5500
 bolja 5503
 bolje 5508
 boja 4579
 bodu 5528
 bodu-bayi 4582
 boñte 5527
 bodige 4585
 boyi App. 51
 borada mara 4366
 bori 4593
 boru, boruni, bory 4600
 bore 4595
 bovi App. 51
 bolasuni, bolli, bolisuni, bolu,
 boluni 4600
 bolje 4444
 bauļu 1

bhanda, bhandy, bhande
 3902
 bai 5553
 bhandi App. 50

makar(i)yuni 4617
 makkal 4616
 makky 4623
 makkeri 4620
 magapuni 4617, 4887
 magari, magari, magucuni,
 magupuni, magyte, magy-
 pu, magypuni, magyry, ma-
 gyryne 4617
 magalu, mage 4616
 magga 4624
 magpu, magravonuni, ma-
 gruni, magry 4617
 mañka, mañku 4750
 mañganè, mañganè, mañgu
 4625
 mañge 4626
 macca 4629
 maja 4632
 majakuni 4627
 majanti 4908
 majane, majè 4632
 maji 5101
 mañjala, mañjaly, mañjale,
 mañjaly, mañjale 4635
 mañji 4637, 4638
 mañjetti 4636
 mañjery, mañje 5102
 mañta, mañtu 4660
 mañti-tautè 4661
 mañtelu 4645
 madake 4651
 madaguni 4644
 madate 4645
 madalu 4663
 madi 4654
 madi, madike, madipavuni,
 madipu, madipuni, madi-
 yuni 4645
 madu 4749
 madè 4643
 madgi 4676

maddele, madyele 4654
 manangu 4670
 mani 4672
 manigany 4673
 manigare, manegare 4674
 manipuni 4671
 manè 4675
 manji 4677
 manè 4682
 manji 4683
 manny 4666
 matti 4718
 madakuni 4687
 madaga 4688
 madađu, madađe 5118
 madađu 4951, 5118
 madapu, madapele, mada-
 puni, madepu, madepuni,
 madyuni, madè 4760
 madily, madyly 4692
 madymaye, madyaly, ma-
 dymè 4694
 manipuni 4671
 manetana, manè 4776
 mandi, mandè 4700
 mand(i)ri 4699
 mappu, mabbu 4728
 mamma 4703
 mamme 4702
 mayakuni 4627
 inayana App. 52
 maypu 4794
 mara 4711
 marakanè, maraňkanè 4761
 marakaly 4711
 maraňkani, maraňkanè 4740
 maradu, maradu 4738
 marapu 4760
 marapuni 4760, 4761
 maramara 4710
 marava 4763
 maralike 4761
 marayi 4714
 mari 4764
 maru 4766
 marepuni, mare 4760
 marka 4723
 markaly 4711
 markuni, markely 4727
 margily 4717
 margy 4750
 marca, marcavuni, marcuni,
 marcely 4722
 martè 4834
 mardy 4719
 marbu 4728
 marmaye, marmaly 4715
 maryala 4753
 marladi, marlata, marlavuni,
 marlu, marluni, marle 4723
 marva 4721
 malaky 4733
 malaguni 4735
 malaňkani, malaňkanè 4740
 malave 4871
 malave, maleyuni, malevuni
 4825

maleguni 4735
 maleji 4737
 male 4742
 malla, mallavu, mallastige,
 malladige, mallaye, mal-
 laly 4729
 malle 4730
 masevuni, masiyuni, mase-
 puni 4628
 masaluni, maskuni 4627
 malige 4757
 male 4753
 malpuni 4758
 makariyuni, mañka 4781
 maguni 4789
 mañguni, mañavuni, mañuni
 4814
 mata 4800
 mate 4832
 mada, mady 4796
 madavuni 4797
 manavuni 4831
 matykathe, madavuni, ma-
 duni, mady 4834
 madara-phala, madala 4808
 madige 4810
 manavuni 4831
 mapala 4808
 mapuni 4834
 mami, mame 4813
 maya, mayaka, mayika, ma-
 yuni 4814
 mayanruni, mayandrini
 4792
 mayana App. 52
 maypu 4794
 marata, maravuni, maruni,
 mar-nudi, marpa 4834
 mady, mady 4818
 malavuni, maluni 4825
 male 4827
 mave 4813
 masy, masely 4792
 masuni 4781, 4792
 mase 4783
 malige, mado 4796
 mikka, mikuni, migi, mi-
 gite, migiluni, migily, migu,
 migyte, miggi, migguni,
 minjuni 4838
 mijipuni, mijiluni 5083
 mincuni 4876
 miti 4662
 mitte 4662, 5058
 midi 4851
 minimipi, minuku, min(u)-
 kuni, minukuni 4876
 mindakare, mindagarige,
 mindatige, mindadige,
 mindi, minde 4858
 mittara, mittaruni, mitta-
 vuni, mittu 4841
 mire 4985
 miskuni 4839
 miji 4874
 mituni, mituni 4857
 miny 4885

mipavuni, mipini, miyarpuni
 4878
 miravuni, mirike, mirige,
 miruni, miruvike, mity
 4884
 mise 4879
 mukuruni 4893
 muklavuni, mukuni, muk-
 kuli, mukkuliyuni, muk-
 kuli, mukkuliyuni 4897
 mukku 4898
 mukku 5011
 mukkuruni, mukkuruni 4896
 mukkele 4897
 mukke 4893
 mukko 5052
 muganu 4889
 mugayi 4887
 mugaliyuni, mugaly, mugaly
 4892
 mugaltè 4886
 mugitala, mugituruni, mu-
 gite, mugipu, mugipuni,
 mugiyuni 4891
 mugiyuni, muguru, mugu-
 runi 4893
 mugili 4888
 mugili 4894
 mug(g)ery 4968
 mugè 4887
 mugga 5007
 muggery 4887
 muggè 4893
 mugili, mugilè, mugili
 4900
 mugily 5028
 muguduni 5021
 muguduni 4993
 mugè 4997
 mucca, muccante, muccala,
 muccavuni, mucci, muc-
 cige, muccu, muccuni 4915
 mujade, mujadu 4954
 mujante, mujanti 4908
 mujare 5121
 mujji, mujju 4910
 mujji 4916
 muñña, muñnè 5111
 mutta, muttadaye, mutta-
 daly, muttavuni 4934
 muttaly 4929
 mutti 4931
 muttu 4934, 5057
 muttu-kadi, muttu-gadi
 4936
 muttini, muttini, muttini,
 muttini 4934
 muttè 4935, 5058
 muda, mudakky, mudajily
 4919
 mud 4851
 mudu, mudipavuni, mud-
 pini, mudipu, mudipuni,
 mudiyuni 4921
 mudivala 4924, 5374
 mudu 5122
 mudupu, mudupely 4921

muḍusuni 4922
muḍepini, muḍepuni 4921, 4927
muḍeyuni, muḍevuni, muḍe 4927
muḍḍi 4942
muḍḍela, muḍyala, muḍyela 4924
muṇuguni 4993
muṇ(u)ci 4867
muṇumunu, muṇkuni, muṇ-kele 4856
muṇḍa 4938
muṇḍi 4946
muṇḍu 4947
muṇḍeyi 4995
muṇṇi 4947
mutta 4960
muttaka 4981
mutt-ajji, mutt-ajje 4954
muttaḍi 4957
muttāra 5052
muttavuni 5017
mutti, muttiḡe 5018
muttu 4959, 4960
muttuni 5017, 5018
mutteri 4961
mudalē, mudalē 4952
mudi, mudiyuni, mudiye, mudu, muduke 4954
mudipuni, mudupuni 5008
mudely 4950, 4951
mudē 5015
mudda, muddu 4960
muddaṇu, muddaṇu 4961
muddē 4962, 5015
munipini, munipu, muni-yuni 5021
munē, mundana, mundari-puni, mundarisuni, munda-riyuni, munderuni, munda-riy, mundersuni, mundē, munni, munnigē, munnē 5020
munṇḍu 3729, 5052
muppa 3918, 5052
muppu 4954
muyi, muyya, muyya-pāḍuni 5121
muyipuni 5008
muyery 4968
mura, muraṅgē 4990
mura, muraḍi 4971
muraḡe 4976
muraṇḍa, muraṇḍē, muraṇ-pe 4988
muri 4975
muri, murigē 4977
muripavuni, muripuni 4980
muriya, muriyāṭu, muriye-ḍuni, muriyedpini, muri-yoḍuni, muriyo 4973
muru 4979
murudi, murudu 4971
murunṭu, murunṭuni 4972
mureḍuni, murepini, mure-luni, murevuni, muresuni

4973
murely 4971, 4988
murevu, mure 4988
murka 4992
murkavuni, murkuni 4993
murku 4975, 4978
murgi 4979
murguni 5007
murgely 4993
murtāpa, murtāma 5011
murtely, murlu, murḷuni 4980
murtē 5047
murli, murle 4971
murḷu, murḷuni 4977
murle 4978
muli 4984
mulleṅgi 5004
muvveru 5052
musarē 5029
musuḍi, musuṇḍi 4912
musuṇṭu, musuṇḍu 5031
musky 5011
muḷiyuni, muḷeyuni, muḷe-vuni, muḷē 4997
muḷuguni 4993
muḷe 4998
mulṭa, mulpa, mulḷa 410
mulḷaḍi 4995
mulḷu 410, 4995
mūki, mūku, mūke, mūgu 5024
mūkutī, mūkudi, mūguti 4895
mūḷku 4997, 5024
mūjanē, mūji 5052
mūḍa 5033
mūḍavuni, mūḍu, mūḍuni 5035
mūṇḍu 4948
mūḍalē 4952
mūri 4886, 4977, 5007
mūruni 4975, 5047
mūru 4970
mūleṅgi 5004
mūlē 5044
mūv(v)ery, mūvely 5052
muvodu 5153
mūsalīyuni, mūśavuni, mū-su, mūṣuni 4886
mūḷu 410
mūle 5050, 5051
meg(u)di, meggi, megge, megye 5054
meccavuni, meccigē, meccuni 4722
meṇci, meṇcuni, meṇaky, meṇuku, meṇu, meṇ(y)-kuni, meṇkoḷi 4876
mettigē 5069
mettuni 5066
mettena, meḍu 5070
mettē 5072
medipuni, med(u)puni 4861
med(u)kuni 5064
menkōri 4876
menti, mentē 5072

meranigē, meravanigē, mere-pavuni, merepini, mereyuni, merevuni, merē, merpu 5074
meruvē, mervē 5094
melipuni, melippu, mella 5078
meliyuni 4872, 5078
mēcely, mēpari, mēpāli, mē-pavuni, mēpini, mēpu, mē-puni, mēyuni, mēva, mēvu 5093
mēru 410, 4968
mēlāra, mēly 5086
mai 5073
maikuni 4706
maitidi, maitine, maitedi, maidune App. 53
maindy 4641
maipavuni, maipuni 5103
maipu 4794
maipe, maippe, maiyi, mai-varipuni 5101
mairu 4642
mairututtu, mair(y)suttu 3343
moga 4889
mogapu 5104
mogapuni 4617
mogere 4887
mogge 4893
mojanṭi 4908
moṭṭu 5059
moṭṭe 4939, 5037
moḍaṅkuni, moḍaṅky, mo-ḍaṅkely, moḍaṅkele, moḍē 4919
moṇepu, moṇē, monē 5020
moṇṭē 4850
moṇḍi 4946
moṇḍu 5114
moṇṇē 4954
moṛa, moṛaṅgē 4990
moṛa, moṛaṇḍa, moṛaṇḍala, moṛaṇḍē 4971
moṛaṇi, moṛani 5020
moṛaṇṭu 4973, 4990
moṛaṇṭē 4988
moreḍuni, moresuni 4973
more 4973, 4988
mola 4968
molaṅkana, molaṅky 4990
mole 4998
mosaru 4902
mosalē 4952
moḷa 4990
molampe 4988
molike, molipuni, moḷepuni 4997
mōkulu 410
mōga 4886
mōḍa 5033
mōḍi 5132
mōḍu 4888, 5033
mōḍē 5135
mōḍē 4799
mōṇē 5031

mōṇṭu 5114
mōte 5138
mōḍa, mōḍu 5117
mōni, mōnu 4616
mōrē 4889
mōlu 410
maupuni 4617
mauravuni, mauruni 3595

yaḍa, yaḍambu 449
yāta 916
yānu, yāny, yēnu 5160
yēvura 878

raḍḍanē, raḍḍu 474
randuni, randely 472
rampi App. 55
rampē 5169
ramb(h)āṇṭi, rambaroṭi, rambhāṭa 489
ravakē 5163
rāgi 812
rāpuni, rāvuni 4020
rumbu 652, 719
rumbuni 652
rummuni 663, 719
reṅkē 2591
reṅja, reṅji, reṅjiru, reṅjeyi, reṅjevu, reṅjē 496
reṅjuni 316
reppē 5169
reḡiyuni 916

-lā 844
lakkavuni, lakkuni 509
lakkē, lappavuni, lappu, lappuni 295
lattāṇḍē, lattāṇē 242
latty 513
landuni, landele 240
labalaba 5185
lambu, lambē 513
lambu 300
lavu 282
luṭuka 2936
lumbuni 246, 998
leṇci 851
leppu, leppuni 282, 760
lēvu 760
lēsu 5193

vaṅki 5210
vayana 5256
vayaluni 731
va 5151
vāḍikē, vāḍigē 5341
visa, visu 5449
veddē 1047
vaimē 986
voratē 761
vyājya App. 59

śiṭṭu 2639
śiḍibu, śiḍubu, śibba, śibbu 2536
śima 2539
śiri-ponnē 4343

śirduni 3251
śilē 2790
śi, śipe 3268
śirē 2629
śeṭṭavuni, śeṭṭi, śeṭṭuni, śeṭ-ty, śeṭṭē 2760
śedavu 2755
śeḍi, śeḍipini, śeḍḍiyuni 2758
śeḍily 2759
śeṇṭuni 3445
śerē 1980, 3244
śeraṭe, śeraṇṭe 2797
śeravuni, śerige, śerisavuni, śerisuni, śeruni, śerve 2814

saṅka 3120
sajaṅky 3003
sajapu 3140
saji 2747
saṅcu 2293
saṭṭi, saṭṭuga 2309
sanipuni 3045
sadi, sadevuni 2322
sanipavuni, sanipuni, sani-yuni 3045
sanē 2592
sandāya, sandāvuni, sanduni 2781
sanne-kōly 2425
sabi, sabipuni 2396
saberu 2390
sampayi, sampigē 2321
sarpavuni, sarpu 3045
saraky 2353, 2360
sarapani, sar(a)paḷi, sarapoḷi 2358
sarkiyuni 2360
sarḡode 3192
sarti 2464
salaguni, salāyisuni, .saligē 2781
sali 2408
salkavuni, salkuni 2498
salluni 2781
savi 2396
savipuni 2343, 2396
savutē 2399
sasi 3474
sahi 2747
salē 3133
saky 2470
sagavuni, sāgu, sāguni, sāg(u)vaḷi, sāgoḷi 2430
saṅkanē, saṅkavuni, saṅkuni 2427
sadi 2417
sadiḡē 2448
sāra App. 11
sārage, sāre 3183
sāri 2464
sāriyavuni, sāriyuni 2486
sāriyuni, sāruni 3195
sāru 2484, 5159
sārti 2460
sāla 2472
sāly 2471
sālye, sālyetti 2475

sāvira App. 11
sāvu 2426
sikkaṭṭy, sikkavuni, sikkuni, sikkū 2498
sigipu 2491
siguruni 2489, 2491
siṅga-bare 2501
sippi 2535
sim(m)a 2539
sim(m)ē 2545
siri 3246
sirkavuni, sirkuni, sirṭuni, sirnduni 2687
sirkuni 2503
sirkū 2498, 2503, 2687
sirṭy 2584
silḡuni 2498
siḡe-kayī, siḡē 2607
siṅṭu, siṅṭuni, siṅṭely 3273
sipu 1610
simpy 2618
siruni 2639
siry 2625
sirē 2629
siḷy 1622
suggi 2647
succāly 3376
suṭi 2656
suḍary, suḍalē, suḍu, suḍu-gaḍy, suḍ(u)pini, suḍusuḍu 2654
suṇḍily 3311
suṇḍu 3310
suṇḍē 2665
suṇḍ-eli 2661
sutta, suttamutta, suttavuni, suttuni, sunduni 2715
sutti, suttigē, suttiyē, suttē, suttiyē 2668
suttu 2715, 3319
sune 2717
subba, subbu 2536
sumbu 2677, 3389
sumbē 3389
suyi 3393
suyimpuni, suyimbuni, su-yily, suyuy, suyuni 2680
surasuranē 2712
surali, suruli 2684
suri 2685, 2883
surugu, suruṭu, suruṭuni, suruṇṭu, suruṇṭuni 2687
surē 2690
sulayi, sulāvuni 3356
suligē 2856
sulipini, sulipuni 2698, 2856
sulj 2698, 3362
sulṭuni 2698
suljyuni 2698, 3361
sulḷu 2708
su 3266
sūka, sūkanā, sūṅkuni, sūṅ-gu 3376
sūkē 2735
sūḍi 2723
sūḍy 2654
sūmbu 3389

sūri 2728, 2729	sorkāvuni, sorku, sorkuni,	halli 4018
sūre 2744	sorku, sorkeluni, sorkclū,	hakuni 4044
sūroly 2727	sorkuni 2853	hāpū 3156
sūla 2735	solikē 2659	hādara 4076
sūlagitti 2733	solma, solmē 3525	hāyuni 4087
sūli 2740	sōkuni, sōnku, sōnkudruni,	hārage, hārē 3183
sūlu 2738	sōnkuni, sōnguni 2870	hāry 5159
sūvi 3393	sōgē 2875	hāvali 265
sūle 2741	sōjuni 3566	hāvu 4085
sedī 2760, 2761	sōntuni 2836	hāly 4110
sedē 2770	sōpāvuni, sōpu, sōpuni 3558	hānju 3682
semily 1964	sōmāri 2882	hidi 4148
serahgy 2796	sōrikē 3566	hity 4205
seras(a)rē 3244	sōruni, sōrtē 2883	himmadi 4649
serē 2821, 3244	sōrntē 2665	hirtu 2584
seli, selipuni, sel(l)iyuni	sōla, sōlāvuni, sōluni, sōlpu	hīntruni, hīmpuni 2618
3433	3558	huttu 2715, 3319
selē 2377	sōvu 2892	humbu 2677
selē 2791	sautu, sauntu 2388	huśi 4531
sēnkuni, sēnkely, sēnkē 2804	sautē 2399	hūḍuni 688
sējuni 3458		hūpe 4361
sēdi 2806	haṅgipuni, haṅgysāvuni 2281	hūpini, hūla 2735
sēduni 2812	haṅgy 3820	hecca, heccalmē, heccaḷa,
sējuni 3468	haccuni 4034	heccalmē, heccāvuni, hec-
sērē 2821	hajaṅky 3003	ci, heccigē, heccuni, hec-
sai 2747	hajapu 3140	cely, hedda 4411
saipini, sailē 2426	hajē App. 6	hetṭu 2760
sairu 2351	haṅcu 4385	hedda, heḍdi, heḍḍu, heḍḍe
sokkuni 2853	haṅcuni 3936	792
sogapuni, sogasuni, sogasy	haḍaga 3838	heṅtē 4394
2829	haḍapa 64	heṅda 4397
soṭṭa 2838	haḍabē 3869	hemma, hemme 4411
soḍaru 2654	haṅē 3896	hemmo 1964
soṇṭa 2840	hada 3907	heḍi, heḍe 4434
soṇḍily 3311	hambaly 3931	heṅy 4446
soppa 3532, 3918	haraṭuni, haraṭē 4031	hesige 4431
sondu, sonduni 3524	harasuni 3951	haiṛy 2351
soppu 2673	hariyāpa, harivāpa 3971	hondikē, honduni 4541
soraḷe 3342	hariyuni 3963	

BELARI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

argi 215	noḍi 3783	haṇi 3887
ija 516	burde 5415	hiḷini 4137
ijgeri, ijde 583	bergi 5488	hugeli 4172
ogi 984	marjedi 4715	hudari 4410
galde 1355	simbi 2677	hodkuḷu 4460
teru 3422		

KORAGA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with i following u.

ajike 319	armbi 300	āvalsu 392
ade 314	alubagalu 278	ikkidi, iklu 772
arbiḷi 226	avri 270	ujji 710

uḍe 946	kolanci, kolci, kolnci 1829	toṭṭu 3480
unga 604	kolnari 1918	tonḍi 3296
ubbi, umi 636	kolḷani 1835	tode 3370
uyyali 689	kōji 1873	tori, toli 3522
uri 687	garpu 1223	tolṅki 3361
urbu 652	gimci 1556	tōru 3559
ūreli 683	girpu 1616	daḍḍa 3020
urp- 751	guyyeli 1909	daṅṭi 3445
ūlu 687	gūru 1852	darki 3535
ūḷi 760	gekkili 1253	darla 3192
eṅkili 826	gegge App. 31	dunkeli 3212
enṇali, enṇi 851	genagi 1578	durmbu 3398
eru 3758	gedda 1355	nīki 3662
elkade, elkali 839	geddu 1972	nuglu 3726
elkiri 835	geyte 2550	nupudu, nunu 3697
ogi 562, 926	ger(e)ngi 1578	nurṅgi 3715
oge 933	gersi 2019	negi 3730
oiji 648	goḍe 1660	necci 3741
oḍi, oḍpu 946	gottu 1847	neveri 2907
oḍki 953	caṇḍi 2767	payali 3939
onṇi 1015	came 170	pareḍi 3999
odali 612	cavna 2996	pārne 4091
orle 988	cippuḍu 3393	pijaṅki 4135
oḷe 760	cimili 2774	pīji 4423
kāy 1249	cimki, cimci 2548	pirpi 4176
kacci 1369	cilbi 2569	pi- 4407
kaḍappuru, kaḍi 1109	ciṇṭu 3273	piṅki 4213
kantappa, kanṭi, kantri 1211	cimpu 2618	purga 4315
kanti 1207	cunḷu 2505	pulcu 4322
kamḍi 1326	cū- 2735	pūmpu 4354
kayye 1249	ceḍli 2759	pedaḍi, pedamayi 4333
karkileḍi 1234	cogi, coji, cojji 2865	peḍi 4581
kartale, kardi 1278	coṭṭa 3487	podari 4410
kali 1311	coṇṭe 2838	podeḍpu 4509
kale, kale 1356, 1373	co- 3566	bakkī 5271
kāypu 1099	cōra 2886	baji, baraṭi 3956
kāvēri 1434	jappu 2780	balasi 5292
kecci 1514	jāvu 516	bali 5282, 5308
kiṭṭi 1538	jigin tuppu 3268	balli 5305
kidane, kidderi 1594	jiṇji 3682	baḷci 5292
kinṇige, kinyo 1603	jumbu 2621	baḷli, baḷli 5305
kippu 1616	julḷi 2664	bāna 5381
kibari 1975	jeḍdi 2314	baḷa 5379
killi 1571	jerpi 2780	bijī 5440
kīṭ- 1623	jeki 2872	bijila, bijili 5517
kuṇṭu 1859	jori 2883	binneri, birdi 5415
kudke, kudde 1851	joku 2872	bisirige 5524
kumpu 1850	ḍakki 437	bi- 5450
kurkeli 1629	ḍakke 88	budali 4505
kulali, kulḷi 1835	tage, tangaḍi 3015	burpi 5433
kusi 1636	taṭṭi 3025	būru, būlu 5430
kūji, kūje 1873	taḍambe 3036	beyṭi 5321
kudlu 1892	tappena 3509	berolu, berli 5409
kekki 1253	talpi 3435	boli, bole 5437
keṇṇili 1962	talli 2408	maṅgi 4626
kederpu 1953	taṇṭi 3156	maja, maje 4628
kemi 1977	tari 3193	majji 5101
kelappu 1574	tippi 2599	maṇḍa, maṇḍe 4682
kel(e)ngi 1573	tiḍdi 3278	marji, marje, marmayi 4715
kelbu 1586	tuṇḍu 3307	maḷkani 4754
koṇi 1863	tumidi 3331	mayi 4794
koṇṇe 2153	tūndi 3319	mitte 5113
kotte 2128	tekki, tekdi 3406	mīndi 3687
kontaḷgi 2089	teṇḍi 3055	mullu 5044
kobali, kobe 1731	tenē 3227	mūke 4893
korayī, kori, korti 2149	teli, telli 3436	mūṅku 4997
koru, kori, korru 2132	teḍi 3458	mūḍe 5034

megi, megge, megdi 5054
meri 4768
mōla 4832
valli 5283
sada 2770
sulē 2704
suḍi 2654
soḷpu 2856
soḷa 2704
soḷu, sōti 3558

hakkala 22
hajji 4027
hariye, hareddi, harngi 3999
halta mara 3988
havdi 4581
hade 4121
hārne 4091
hāle 4116
hiji, hije 4423

hina 4157
hircadi 4183
hili 4307
huñca, huntu 4335
hudari 4410
hūñji 4373
heṭṭi 4390
hokru 4460
hoḍa 4581

TELUGU

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r l i* !
v ś s s h ṛ. Ardhanūsvara (or arasunna), which is romanized as tilde (~), is in the position of anusvara (ṁ).

ak(k)atā, akatākāta App. 1
akka 23
akkaja paḍu, akkajamu 20
akkaṭika(mu) App. 1
akkaḍa, akkaḍi 1
akkara 21, 281
akkalincū 774
akki 26
akkilipadu 25
akku 7
akṣaramu App. 3
agacāṭlu 2
agaḍu 4
agaḍta 11
agapa 6
agapaḍu 7
agalincū, agalu 16
agalu 8
agisā, agise 5
agisiya, agise 3
agu 333
agurpu, agurvū 12
agulu 14
agul(u)cu 16
aggalamu, aggaliḱa, aggalin-
cu App. 4
aṅkakāḍu 29
aṅkanāmu 28
aṅkavanniya, aṅkavanne, aṅ-
kemu 32
aṅkili 340
aṅga 2286
aṅgaḍi 35
aṅgada, aṅgalāruḱu 31
aṅgili 33
aṅgu 27, 30
ac(c)atū, acotū, accaṭa, ac-
cōṭu 1
accāramu App. 5
accika 216
accu 47, 48
accu, accu-konu, accu-dala
216
accu kaṭṭu seyu 49
ajja 53, App. 6

aṭa, aṭu, aṭula, aṭulu 1
aṭika 75
aṭuka 93
aṭukulu 77
aṭṭa 98, 100
aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭamu 84, 93
aṭṭamu 76
aṭṭava 84, 93
aṭṭam 93
aṭṭi, aṭṭidi, aṭṭiḍu, aṭṭulu,
aṭṭē, aṭṭu 1
aṭṭu, aṭṭ-uppu 76
aṭṭuka 93
aṭa 84
aḍakuva, aḍāgu, aḍācu,
aḍagu, aḍacu 63
aḍa-katti, aḍa-kattu, aḍa-
kottu, aḍapa, aḍapakatte,
aḍapakāḍu 88
aḍakincū 111
aḍapamu 64
aḍarincū, aḍarucu 61
aḍaru 77, 78, 79, 84, 276
aḍalincū 74
aḍalu 74, 276
aḍava 277
aḍasāla 76
aḍāvadi, aḍāvudi 71
aḍi-84
aḍigamu 127
aḍi-gaṛra, aḍime, aḍiyaḍu
72
aḍici-paḍu, aḍici-pāṭu 74
aḍiyālamu 89
aḍiy-asa 277
aḍuku 80, 93
aḍukulu 77
aḍugaṇṭu 76
aḍugu 72, 81
aḍucu, aḍupu 77
aḍucu-konu 83
aḍuva 277
aḍusu 82
aḍḍa 105, 106
aḍḍakāṭṭa, aḍḍa-kaṭṭu, aḍḍa-

kaṛra, aḍḍagincū, aḍḍaṅki
83
aḍḍa-kattera 88
aḍḍaḍiḍḍam, aḍḍaḍiḍḍi 94
aḍḍanamū, aḍḍa-paḍu, aḍ-
ḍamu, aḍḍamugā, aḍḍi 83
aḍḍasaramū 346
aḍḍigalu 95
aḍḍu, aḍḍugurra 83
aḍḍuga 104
aṇakuva, aṇāgu, aṇācu 112
aṇakamu, aṇakincū 111
aṇṭa, aṇṭa-gaṭṭu, aṇṭasil(l)u,
aṇṭrinta 96
aṇṭagu, aṇṭalu 120
aṇṭi 205
aṇṭincū, aṇṭu 96, 120
aṇḍa 120, 123
aṇḍarulu 356
aṇḍiyamu, aṇḍenu 127
aṇḍu, aṇḍaḍu, aṇṭanu 1
aṇṭakutalamu 135
aṇṭikincū, aṇṭuku 145
aṭṭa 142
aṭṭi 144
aṭṭiḍu 1
aṭṭu 145, 4034
aḍaṭu 140
aḍanamū 136
aḍaru, aḍalincū, aḍalu, aḍa-
lucū, aḍal(u)sū, aḍiri-paḍu,
aḍiri-pāṭu 137
aḍavadalu 135
aḍi, aḍiḍ, aḍḍ 1
aḍuku 145
aḍumu, aḍumuḍu 133
aḍḍakamu, aḍḍincū, aḍḍu
285
aḍḍamu 147
aḍḍi 1
aṇa 122
aṇāgu 120
aṇāṭi, aṇāṇṭi 205
aṇi 1, 117
aṇipincū, aṇu, aṇukonu 868

anūgu 120
anuku 298
anucu, anupu 329
anuvu 328
ancliya, ance 54
ancu 57, 169, 329
anja App. 6
anjali-gunjali 39
anjika, anju 55
anta, antagā, antaṭa, antu,
antē 1
andakatte, andagāḍu, anda-
gincū, andagimpu, andamu
2328
andaṇu, andali, andu, andoṇu
1
andu 149
andugu 151
anna 131
anni 1
annu 132
annemu 118
aparanji 152
apuḍu, appaṭi 1
appa, appappa 156
appa(c)i, appamu 155
appaḍamu, appalamu 3928
appalamu, appalincū, appa-
ḷinta 157
appu 216
appuḍu 1, 4559
abaka 6
abbu 232
ama 183
amaḍa-kāya 389
amanji, amiji, aminji 159
amayū, amara(n), amaraṅgā,
amarika, amarincū, amaru,
amar(u)cu 162
amaramu 163
ampa-, ampakāḍu, ampara,
ambakamu 178
ampakamu, ampu 329
ambakalamu, ambali 174
ambāḍu 180
ambāra-piṇuḱu 176
ambu, ammu 178
ambē, ambha 175
amma, ammayi, ammi 183
ammakamu 186
ammanamulu, ammanalu 182
ammū, ammuḍu 186
aya, ayayō 196
ayite 333
ayidu, ayiduguru 2826
ayina 333
ayya 196
ayyadi, ayyavi 1
ayyay(y)ō, ayyō 196
ara 229
arāgu App. 8
arāṭi 205
araka 198
aragali, aramara, aramarika
3605
araṭi, araṇṭi 205
araṇamu 203

arayika, arayu 377
aralu 207
aravaralu, aravuḍu 228
aravayi 3605
ara-viri 229, 5411
aravai 2485
ari 216
ariti 381
aridi 221
arivānamu 3971
arise 215
arugu 222
arugu, aruṅgu App. 8
aruta(n), arudencu 222
arudandu, arudu, arudu-
paḍu 221
arulu 227
arulumarulu 4723
aruvamu 381
aruvu 216
aruvai 2485
arusu 201
aragalumu App. 9
arma, armili 381
ara 229, 315, 318, 322
arakamu 316
arakaḷu, aracēyi 310
aragoṛa 315
aracu, arapu 319
aravamu, aravalu 313
aravaralu 228
aru 222, 315, 2419
arukuva, arugu, arupu-konu
316
aruta(n) 222
arupu 317
aruvandru 2485
aruvadi 2485, 3918
arṛa 322
arṛu 2419
ala 1, 240
alāgu, alācu, alāta, alāduru,
alakuva, alajaḍi, alapu,
alamata, alamaṭincū, ala-
maru 236
alāḍu 246
alaki 303
alacandalu 242
alabalamu 245
alamu 244, 246, 296, 307
alayika, alayincū, alayu 236
alarāru, alarincū 248
alaru, alarcu 247
ala-vaḍu, ala-varincū, ala-
vaṛucu, ala-vaṭu 249
alavi, alavu 291
alavi 295
alasaṭa 236
alasandiyalu, alasandelu 242
alikiḍi 245
alipiri 236
alōgu 237
aluka, alukuva 304
aluku 246, 305, 306
alugu, aluvu 304
alla, alladigo, allade 1
allakallolamu 241

allari 236
alla(l)āḍu, allāḍu, allarucu
240
alli 256, 257
alliya 259
alliyamu, alluḍu, alluvāḍu
2410
allu 207
allu, alluḍu 260
alle 259
alukari, aluku 306
avi 1
aviyu 267, 2341
aviri 269
avisiya, avise 3
avise-cēṭṭu 5
avu 333
avukku 169
avuḍu 3596
avunu 333
avva 273
avvala, avvi 1
asadu, asi, asf-bōvu, asi-
gayamu, asi-nemaru, asi-
mēta, asi-mēpu, asi-vaṛu
341
asalu 41
asimi 4450
asiy-āḍu 37
asurusuru 39
aṇipuṭa, aṇisina 277
ā 1
āka, ākaṭṭu 340
ākali, ākonu, ākonnatanamu
2429
āgincū, āgu, ācu 340
āci-konu 409
āṭadi, āḍaṅgi, āḍaṅgulu,
āḍadi, āḍu, āḍudi 400
āṭu 407
ā-dōka 334
āpu 340
ābasi, ā-bōtu 334
āku 335
āku-ṛayi 228
āke 1
āta 347
āṭakarra, ātamānu 916
āṭaṅkamu 83
āṭu 77, 407
āḍa 1
āḍavandru 5157
āḍika, āḍincū, āḍu 347
āḍu 3583
āḍuvāralu, āḍuvāḷu 396
āḍḍu 349
āṇi 398, App. 10
āṇḍu 5153
āṭāḍu, ātagāḍu, ātanu 1
ātam 916
āḍoṇḍa 3500
ānaga, ānapa-kāya, ānaba,
āni(i)gem, ānuga, ānugamu,
ānugu, āngepu-kāya 351
ānika, ānincū 408
ānu 368, 369, 408

ape, ābida, ābiḍe, āme 1
 āba 394
 āmaḍa-kāya 389
 āmudamu 260
 āyakattū, āyatte, āyit(t)amu 366
 āyadi, āyana, āyama, āyavi 1
 āyamu 7
 āra- 368
 ārāṭamu, ārāṭincu 402
 āradonḍa 3500
 ārike, āriga, āruka, āruḡa 379
 āru 368
 ārucu 367, 404
 ārudūru 403
 ārudonḍa, āredonḍa 3500
 āre 372
 āru 347, 367, 404
 āru 367, 404
 ārbhaṭamu, ārbhaṭi 367
 āraḍi 403
 āru, āruguru, āruvuru 2485
 āru, ārucu, ārupu 404
 ālakincu, ālincu 383
 ālava, āluga, āluva 2401
 āli 400
 ālicippa 385
 ālu 400
 āli, ālu 400
 āluga, āluva 2401
 ālu 379
 āva, āvalu 921
 āvaḍa 389
 āvaḍi, āvali 265
 āvamu App. 12
 āvalincu 392
 āvi, āvincu, āviri, āvirillu 393
 āviḍa, āviḍe 1
 āvu 334
 āvulincu, āvulinta 392
 āsu, āsū-grōvi, āsu-mrānu 4088
 āka, āga, ākkaḍa 410
 ākka 480
 ākkattū, ākku-paṭu 524
 āgirincu 430, 2489
 āgilincu, āgul(u)cu 418
 āguru 430, 554, 2489
 āgur(u)cu 2489
 āgō, āka 410
 āggāmuggi, āggū, āggul-āṭa, āggul-āḍu 504
 āhkincu, āhku, āhkuḍu 430
 āhkuva 419, 420, 480
 ā(c)āṭu, ā(c)ōṭu, āccaṭa, āc-ōṭu 410
 āccu 418, 2598
 āta, ātu, āṭulu 410
 āṭṭalamu 445
 āṭṭi, āṭṭiḍu, āṭṭu, āṭṭulu, āṭlu 410
 -āḍi 2559
 āḍi, āḍikuḍaka, āḍikuḍumu 439
 āḍiyu, āḍupu 432
 āḍu 442

āḍuma 435
 āḍena 455
 āṇi 494
 āṇḍe 432, 458
 āṇḍu, āṇḍu, āṇu, āḍ(d)i, āḍiḍ, āḍe, āṇi, āṇu 410
 āḍḍu 474
 āṇu 481
 āṇuku 430
 āṇu māru 474
 āṇumu 486
 āṇu, āṇu 530
 āṇuka, āṇta, āṇtaṭa, āṇtiya, āṇṭe, āṇda, āṇdāmu, āṇḍaru, āṇdu, āṇni 410
 āṇḍu 151
 āṇ-nūru 474, 3729
 āṇ(p)uḍu 410, 4559
 āṇpa 485
 āṇpaṭi 410
 āṇbaḍa, āṇbaḍa 483
 āṇbaṇḍu, āṇbaru 474
 āṇbaṇḍi 524
 āṇbaḍu, āṇbaḍ(u)cu 2542
 āṇuru 430
 āṇpitāmu, āṇpu, āṇbu 530
 āṇmu 467, 530
 āṇmudappu 524
 āṇya-kōnu, āṇya-kōlu 471
 āṇyāḍi, āṇyāḍi 410
 āṇvāru, āṇvu, āṇvu-paḍu, āṇu 480
 āṇiyu 520
 āṇu-iruguru 474
 āṇuḍu 483
 āṇulu 2552
 āṇuḍi 474, 3918
 āṇvu 480
 āṇvuḍu 483
 āṇvuru, āṇvāi 474
 āṇuru 484
 āṇi, āṇiyincu, āṇiyu, āṇuku, āṇuni 524
 āṇi 476
 āṇuku 2702
 āṇu 548
 āṇṭāmu, āṇṭāramu 494
 āṇṭānallī 499
 āṇu 494
 āṇu 2489
 āṇu 410
 āṇirincu, āṇu(u)cu 2489
 āṇuru 430, 2489
 āṇu(u)cu 418
 āṇvāla, āṇvi 410
 āṇaka, āṇike 575
 āṇ(s)āṇu, āṇ(s)āṇi 424
 āṇuka, āṇumu 575
 āṇmanta 410
 āṇullu 536
 āṇeka, āṇika 575
 ā 410
 āka, āke 534
 āku 430
 āga 533
 āḡu 3685, 3686
 āta 555, 2617

āta, ātakāḍu, āḍu, āḍuḍu 3687
 āḍuḍu, āḍu 2617
 ākaḍa, āke 410
 āgi, āḡikāḍu 2598
 āca, ācu 430
 āḍa 410
 āḍiga 549
 āḍu 442
 āḍu, āḍ(u)cu, āḍ(u)pu, āḍu-munta 504
 āḍe 552
 āḍra, āḍradi, āḍravāḍu 549
 āḍu, āḍuḍu, āḍanu 410
 āḍḍi 2617
 āṇika, āṇu 555
 āṇe 556
 āṇi 2625
 āṇe, āḡiḍa, āḡiḍe, āṇe 410
 āṇiri 3690
 āṇa-kōnu, āṇa-kōlu 471
 āṇiḍi, āṇana, āṇama, āṇavi 410
 āṇ 545
 āṇ 474
 āṇ 3688
 āṇu, āṇ(u)cu, āṇ(u) pena 2625
 āṇa 2610
 āṇu 548
 āṇu 471
 āṇi, āṇi, āḡikāḍu 2598
 āṇala, āṇiḍa, āṇiḍe 410
 āṇu 3684
 ākka, ākkiribikkiri 568
 ākkaḍamu 565
 ākkivāmu, ākkivāḍu 566
 ākkisa 569
 ākku 568, 649, 661
 ākkaḡa App. 13
 āḡḡāḍincu, āḡḡāḍincu 571
 āḡḡāmu 570
 āḡḡincu 559, 729
 āḡḡi 727
 āḡḡ(a)ramu 572
 ācca 696
 ācci 579
 āccu 655, 663, 984
 āṭṭi 708
 āṭṭu 761
 āḡḡḡincu, āḡḡḡil(lu), āḡḡḡu 588, 2722
 āḡḡ-ōṇu 1009
 āḡḡa 589
 āḡḡu 954, 1009
 āḡḡa 590
 āḡḡu 587, 954, 1009
 āḡḡu 592
 āḡḡu 954, 1009
 āḡḡ 599
 āḡḡu 693
 āṇṭa, āṇḍa, āṇḍramu, āṇḍramulu, āṇḍrālu, āṇḍrālu 664
 āṇḍu 697
 āṇuku 2667

uttāṇḍamulu, uttariga 618
 uttareṇi, uttarēṇi, uttarēṇu 619
 udaru, uḍilu, uḍuru 613
 uḍalu, uḍalcu, uḍulu 5243
 uḍuku 2667
 uḍḍari, uḍḍi 622
 uḍḍi, uḍḍikāḍu, uḍḍincu, uḍḍu 623
 uḍḍulu 690
 uṇiki, uṇ(u)cu 697
 uṇupu 726
 uppana, uppani 2674
 uppara, upparadi 626
 uppari 626, 679
 uppalāmu 299, 2674
 uppi 629
 uppu 679, 2674
 uppena, uppoṇḡu, ubuku, ubbaramu, ubbarincu, ubbarimpu, ubbāncu, ubbu 666
 ubusu 631
 ubbali 756
 ubbasāmu 632
 umaka, umuka 637
 umiyu, ummi 636
 umbalāmu, umbali, umba-ḡa App. 16
 ummali 756
 ummalika, ummalincu, ummalinta, ummalimpu 656
 uyaḡa, uyaḡa, uyaḡāla, uyaḡāla 731
 uraka 648
 uraḡincu 719
 uraḡu 655, 656, 664
 uraḡḍi, uraḡḍincu 719
 uravu 657, 711
 uri 655
 uriyu 658, 665, 750
 uru 710
 urulu 655
 uruvu 657, 711
 uru 664
 uraḡu 712
 uraka 648, 712
 uravu 711
 uridi, uriya 721
 uriyu, urupu 761
 uru 710, 712, 713
 uruku, uruta 713
 urumu 718
 ulaca-mānu 602
 ulimidi, ulimiri 675
 uliyu 996, 1003
 ulivu 996
 ul(u)ku 703
 uluca 602
 ulucu 1003
 ullāṇki, ullāṇḡi, ullāmu 704
 ullāmu 698
 ullam-cēpa, ullākū-jēpa, ul-lākū-cēpa 676
 ulli 705
 ulli 699
 uvva 560

uvvāyi, uvvūlu-ūru, uvvūl-ūru 558
 us 573
 usike 575
 usidi 536
 usirika 574
 usuka 575
 usugu, usumu 576
 usuranu, usuru, usuṇu 645
 useka, uske 575
 ū 643
 ūka 637
 ūka, ūḡincu, ūḡu 731
 ūḡincu, ūḡu 729, 731
 ūḡu 729
 ū-kōṭu, ū-kōnu 643
 ūca, ūca-paḍu, ūca-pōve 735
 ūcu 731
 ūṭu, ūḍu 763
 ūṭa 762, 763
 ūṭamu 763
 ūḍa, ūḍincu 741
 ūḍara 744
 ūḍu 762, 763, 741
 ūpu 731
 ūka 637
 ūca 763
 ūcu 562
 ūṭa 761, 763
 ūṭu 600, 761
 ūḍa 5431
 ūḡḡāpu, ūḡḡāpudi, ūḡḡā-gamu, ūḡḡāḍu, ūḡḡāyāmu 758
 ūḍu 757, 2988
 ūḍu kōnu 761
 ūḡḡu 739
 ūḡḡu 763
 ūḡḡ(u)cu 695, 757
 ūḡḡ(u)pu 695
 ūḍa, ūḡḡāḍi, ūḍara, ūḍu 740
 ūṇu, ūṇcu 710, 763
 ūṇu 710
 ūṇiri 741
 ūṇi 756
 ūyāla, ūyāla 731
 ūyu 578, 755
 ūṇaka 648
 ūṇincu 761
 ūru 666, 752, 761
 ūṇ(u)cu 645, 695
 ūṇ(u)pu, ūṇṭa, ūṇḡāḍu, ūṇḡāḍil(lu), ūṇḡāḍu 645
 ūṇa 755, 760, 2610
 ūsara 740
 ūsarāmu, ūsarillu 735
 ūsaravelli 732
 ūsu, ūsul-āḡḡukōnu 631
 ekatāḡi, ekasak(k)iyāmu, ekasak(k)iyāmu, ekasek(k)iyāmu, ekasek(k)iyāmu, ekirinta 767
 ekkāṭi, ekadoṭṭu 768
 ekkāḍa 5151

ekkāḍi 768, 5151
 ekkāmu 769
 ekkāli 770
 ekkasakkemu, ekkasekkemu, ekkirincu, ekkirinta 767
 ekkincu, ekkumāṭi 766
 ekkili 772
 ekkū 766, 768, 772
 ekkuḡincu, ekkuḡu, ekkuva 768
 ega, egacu, ega ḡiga, egayincu, egayū, egavū, egirincu, egu, eguḡu, egudala, egupu, egumati, eguru, eguva, eguvu 3730
 egatāḡi 767
 egucu 805
 egudu 809
 eḡḡāḍu, eḡḡāḍu, eḡḡu 776
 eḡḡi 780
 ec(c)āṭa, ec(c)ōṭu, eccāṭu, eccō, eccōṭa, eccōṭu 5151
 ec(c)āṇincu, eccaramu, eccarika, eccarikincu, eccarinta 851
 eccu 4411
 eṭa, eṭu, eṭula, eṭulu, eṭṭi, eṭṭiḍu, eṭṭidi, eṭṭu, eṭṭulu, eṭṭu 5151
 eṭṭam 84
 eḍa 434, 448, 513
 eḍāda 827
 eḍāḡala, eḍāḡalaga, eḍāḡillu, eḍāḡu 446
 eḍa-niru 513
 eḍāma 449
 eḍāmu 434, 448
 eḍāmuga, eḍāyika, eḍāyu 446
 eḍāru, eḍāru 435
 eḍalincu, eḍalu, eḍal(u)cu 446
 eḍāvu 446
 eḍāri, eḍāru 781
 eḍḡa 827
 eḍḡami, eḍḡāmu 435
 eḍḡaya, eḍḡe, eḍḡeḍu, eḍḡeṭanāmu 792
 epumbodi, epubodi 784, 3918
 epḡa, epḡu, epḡugulu 869
 eṇḡrakāya, eṇḡri, eṇḡrika 2901
 eṭḡḡu 5151
 etubarikāḍu 796
 etṭam 916
 ettaramu, ettaravu, ettincu, etṭu 796
 etṭu, etṭuḡaḍa 797
 eḍa 827
 eḍ(d)i 5151
 eḍiri, eḍirincu, eḍuṭa, eḍuru, eḍurucu 795
 eḍugu 870
 eḍdu 815
 eṇa 457
 eṇabhai 784, 3918
 eṇamāṇḍu 784

enaman(n)ūru 784, 3729
 enayika, enayincu, enayu,
 enika, enike, eniyu 457
 eni 5151
 enimidi 784
 enu, enupa, enu peṭṭi, enu
 pōtu, enumu 816
 enucu, enupu, enupudu 457
 enubadi, enubodi 784, 3918
 encu 793
 enta, entamu, ententa, en-
 danuka, endaru, endāka,
 endu, enduku, endundi,
 endunu, ennaḍu, enni 5151
 ennika, ennu 793
 cnnu 2798
 envānu 868
 ep(p)udu 4559, 5151
 eppaṭi 5151
 ebbe, eb-beṭṭu, ebberāsi,
 ebberikamu, ebrāsi 803
 em(m)uka, emmu 839
 emme, emmekāḍi, emme-
 kāḍu 530
 ey(i)du 809
 eydu 3730
 eyyadi, eyyavi 5151
 era 490
 erāgu, erāguḍu 516
 eragali, eravāli 811
 eravu 472
 eriyincu, eriyu 811
 eruvu 813
 Erramma, Errayya 865
 era 527, 528, 822
 erāgu 516
 eraka 2591
 eraci 529
 Erāma 865
 erūgu, eruka, eruku, erukuva
 314
 erupu, erra, errana, Errana,
 errani 865
 erra 822
 ela, ela-nāga 513, 3634
 elami 832
 elamu 829
 elayincu, elayu, elarucu,
 elarupu 832
 elayu, elarūru, elaru, elarucu
 905
 elgincu, elūgiccu, elūgincu,
 elūgu 835
 elika, eluka 833
 elūgu, eluvu 857
 ella 846
 ella, ellaru, ellavāḍu 844
 elli, elluṇḍi 845
 ellidamu 856
 ev(v)āḍu, ev(v)āṇḍru, ev-
 (v)ata, ev(v)ati, ev(v)atuka,
 ev(v)ate, ev(v)arita, ev-
 (v)ariti, ev(v)arite, ev(v)aru,
 ev(v)artuka, ev(v)i, evāru,
 evvāḍu, evvāṇḍru, evvāralu
 5151
 evuru 3730

esa, eṣāgu, eṣakamu, esaru
 870
 eṣāgu, eṣakamu, eṣāngu 778
 esaru 777
 esalāru 778, 870
 ē 5151
 ēkata, ēkāru 878
 ēgu 871
 ēcu 878
 ēḍādi, ēḍu, ēḍuḍi 5153
 ēḍikōla 888
 ēḍu 5151
 ēḍumu 2826
 ēpu 878
 ēbandru 2826
 ēbadi-2826, 3918
 ē-balamu 2826
 ēkalamu, ēkalāḍu 771
 ēku 765, 880
 ēkuḍu 765
 ēke 5151
 ēgincu 871
 ēgu 871, 879
 ēguru 2826
 ēcina, ēcu 870
 ēṭa 5152
 ējavālu 916
 ēṭi, ēṭiki, ēṭa 5151
 ēṭu 859
 ēḍakōḍamu, ēḍāḍōḍamu 883
 ēḍika 5152
 ēḍu, ēḍuguru 910
 ēḍucu, ēḍupu 282
 ēṇṭa-baḍi, ēṇṭeṭa, ēṇḍu 5153
 ēṇ-nūru 910, 3729
 ētamu, ētām 916
 ētari 889
 ētencu 809
 ēdi 5151
 ēdu 809, 870
 ēdu, ēdu-pandi 2776
 enika, eniga, enige, enūgu,
 enuga 5161
 ēnu 886, 2826, 5160
 ē-nūru 2826, 3729
 ēncu 879
 ēpu 870
 ēpe 896, 5150, 5151
 ēbida 5151
 ēmarincu, ēmāru, ēmarucu,
 ēmārcu 898
 ēmi, ēme 5151
 ēmu 5154
 ēyadi, ēyavi, ēycā 5151
 ēya 805
 ērālu 2819
 ēru 2815, 5151
 ērugu 813
 ērcu 811, 905, 914
 ērpaḍu, ērpaṭu 905
 ērparincu, ērparacu 905, 914
 ēru 905, 914
 ērincu 914
 ēru 914, 915, 5159
 ēla 913
 ēla, ēlaki, ēlakulu 907

elā, elāgu, elāṭi 5151
 elanna 512
 elika, ēliki, ēl(u)baḍi 5157
 elu 905, 5157
 elu 5157
 ēva, ēvagincu, ēvamu 908
 ēvāḍu, ēvāṇḍru, ēvāru, ēvā-
 rulu, ēvi 5151
 ēvuru 2826
 esaru 870
 ēru 910
 ok(k)a, okāḍu, okaṭa, okaṭi,
 okata, okati, okatuka,
 okate, okarita, okariti, oka-
 rite, okaru, okarūḍu, okaru-
 vūḍu, okartu, okartuka,
 okarte, okōḍu, okōṭa, okō-
 ṭi, okota, okorita, okorūḍu
 990
 ogaru 2674
 ogar(u)cu, ogar(u)pu 569
 ogi, ogin 986
 oggu 707, 934, 991, 992
 ohkiya, ohke 5210
 occemu 942
 otṭu 958, 959
 oḍā-badika, oḍā-baḍu, oḍā-
 baracu, oḍā-baṭu 945
 oḍapi 946
 oḍami, oḍame 593
 oḍamu 944
 oḍam-badika, oḍam-baḍu,
 oḍam-baracu 945
 oḍavāḍu, oḍavūḍu, oḍayu-
 rālu 593
 oḍalu 586
 oḍi, oḍi-kattu 947
 oḍikamu 967
 oḍiyu 946, 5221
 oḍise-gadda 950
 oḍisela 949
 oḍuku 962, 1012
 oḍucu 946, 1041
 oḍḍanamu, oḍḍimi 959
 oḍḍanamu 961
 oḍḍāramu, oḍḍārinu 963
 oḍḍu 959, 962, 963, 964,
 965
 oṇṭami, oṇṭaramu 970
 oṇṭari, oṇṭarikatte, oṇṭari-
 kamu, oṇṭarikāḍu, oṇ-
 ṭarīḍu, oṇṭi, oṇṭikāḍu,
 oṇḍu 990
 oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu 971
 oṇṭimpu 970
 oṇṭu 968, 970
 otṭadamu 1021
 ottigillu, ottil(i)u 973
 ottu 973, 975, 1021
 otṭulu 1023
 odaru 5244
 odalu, odugu, oduvu 605
 odavu 605, 609
 oḍḍu 973
 odda 5267
 oddi 614, 5267

odde 711
 onaṅḡḡu, onaṅḡṛcu, ona-
 rincu, onaru, onarucu 584
 ondu 4541
 oppagincu, oppandamu, op-
 pamu, oppidamu, oppincu,
 oppu, oppudala 924
 obbaṭṭu 983
 obbidu 982
 ommaccu 642
 onimika 924
 ommu 711, 924
 oyya, oyyana 985
 ora, ora-gallu, orācu, ora-
 piḍi, orapu, orayika, orayu
 665
 oragincu, oragu, oraguḍu
 707
 oralu 664
 orima, orimika, orumu 990
 orudala 1019
 oṛa 723
 oṛagu, oṛava 707
 oṛapu 721
 oṛalu 718
 oṛa 722, 723
 oṛḍanamu, oṛḍana 722
 oṛṭu 711
 olayu 997, 1003
 oliki 1001
 oliyu, olucu, olupu 1000
 oluku 999
 olla-bōvu 1004
 ollaka, ollami 1006
 ollana 985
 olliya, olle 1005
 olana 698
 olavu 1015
 olḷu 586
 ovvu 924, 1057
 oṣāgu, oṣavu 984
 osulu 940
 ōkara, ōkarincu, ōkarinta,
 ōkili, ōkilincu, ōkilinta
 1029
 ōgiramu 1030
 ōja 1038
 ōṭa 1041
 ōṭami, ōṭamu, ōṭāru, ōṭu,
 ōḍincu, ōḍu 946, 1041
 ōṭi 946
 ōḍa 1039
 ōḍika, ōḍigillu 1041
 ōḍu-billa 1042
 ōḍamu 1048
 ōni-kaṭṭu 1046
 ōpika, ōpu 924, 1063
 ōnamu 1054
 ōmu 1056
 ōyṭi 1058
 ōra 1060, 1062
 ōragincu, ōragillu, ōrasil(i)u
 1062
 ōr(u)cu, ōr(u)pari, ōr(u)pu,
 ōrmi 1063
 ōremu 1030

ōrcu 1041
 ōlamu 1015
 ōlal-āḍu, ōl-āḍu 1068
 ōlimika 1006
 ōvīramu 1030
 auḍu 3596
 kakka 1252
 kakku 1079, 1265
 kakkū-devulu, kakkūḍu 1079
 kakkūriti 1075
 kaggu, kaṅgu 1278
 kaṅkanamu 1083
 kaṅki 1084
 kacca, kaccādamu App. 20
 kaccitamu 1095
 kacciya, kacce 1089
 katakaṭa, kaṭukku 1110
 kaṭakatakkammulu, kaṭakata-
 lu 1153
 kaṭa App. 1
 kaṭa 1147, 1400
 kaṭakaḍa 1109
 kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭadamu, kaṭṭaḍi,
 kaṭṭincu 1147
 kaṭṭanamu, kaṭṭu 1147, 1149
 kaṭṭ-aluka 1135
 kaṭṭa App. 1
 kaṭṭiḍi 1135
 kaṭṭu 1148, 1150
 kaṭnamu 1149
 kaṭli 1145
 kaḍa, kaḍagottu, kaḍacanū,
 kaḍacu 1109
 kaḍāka, kaḍāgu, kaḍāṅka,
 kaḍāṅgu 1111
 kaḍḍu, kaḍḍi 1114
 kaḍḍu 1117
 kaḍategu, kaḍapa, kaḍapaṭa,
 kaḍapaṭi, kaḍapala, ka-
 ḍapu, kaḍama 1109
 kaḍamu 1116
 kaḍali, kaḍalu 1118
 kaḍalu-konu 1118, 1350
 kaḍavasamu 1122
 kaḍāmi-ceṭṭu 1116
 kaḍi 1125, 1129
 kaḍiḍi 1135
 kaḍi-kaḍalu 1125
 kaḍitamu App. 23
 kaḍiti 1114
 kaḍimi 1116, 1135
 kaḍiyamu App. 21
 kaḍise 1131
 kaḍu 1135
 kaḍḍuru 1117
 kaḍ(u)gu, kaḍ(u)vu 1369
 kaḍemu App. 21
 kaḍḍayamu 1157
 kaḍḍi App. 24
 kaḍḍamu 1376
 kaṇāka, kaṇāgu 1111
 kaṇājamu, kaṇānamu 1375
 kaṇāju, kaṇāṭi 1114
 kaṇaju 1117
 kaṇika 1165

kaṇiti, kaṇuju 1114
 kaṇḍuru 1117
 kaṇupu 1160
 kaṇṭābaḍu 1443
 kaṇṭ(a)lamu 1174
 kaṇḍa 1175
 kaṇḍiya, kaṇḍe 1177
 kaṇḍuvā 1180
 kaṭuku 1197
 kattalamu, kattaṭṭu 1203
 katti 1204
 kadapu, kadamu, kadalika,
 kadālcu, kadālu, kadal-
 (u)cu 1188
 kadiyincu, kadiyu 1201
 kadupu 1198
 kaḍumu 1196, 1200
 kaḍuru 1193, 1195
 kanakana, kanakanamanu,
 kanakanal-āḍu 1406
 kanama 1163
 kanaru 1405, 1406
 kanalu 1406
 kanikaramu, kaniyu 1408
 kanu 1159, 1160, 1411,
 1443
 kanukali 1443
 kanupu 1160
 kanubadi 1411
 kanuma 1163
 kanu-morāgu 4760
 kanti 1196
 kandakamu 1214
 kaṇḍayamu 1209
 kandi 1213
 kaṇḍirṭga, kaṇḍurṭga, kan-
 duru 1117
 kandu 1410, 1411
 kaṇḍulu 1213
 kaṇḍuvu 1411
 kannādamu, kannāḍi 1284
 kannamu 1412
 kan nfru 1159
 kannu 1159, 1160
 kanne-tāḍu 1184
 kapuṇḍu 1221
 kappā 1224
 kappamu 1218
 kappara-paḍu, kapparamu
 1340
 kappali 1219
 kappiri, kappu, kappuḍu
 1221
 kabalamu, kabalincu 1222
 kabōḍi 1226
 kabbili 1227
 kamaru, kamar(u)cu, kama-
 lincu, kamalu 1230
 kami, kamikilli, kamikēḍu
 1222
 kamiyu 1221, 1222, 1333,
 1408
 kamucu 1222, 1326
 kampa 1235
 kampaṇamu 1237
 kampu 1247
 kambi 1241

kambu 1242
 kamma 1245, 1247
 kammātanamu, kammana, kammani 1247
 kammi 1241, 1245
 kammirincu, kammu, kam-mudala 1221
 kayya 1359, 1958
 kayyamu 1089
 kara 1265, 1293
 karāgincu, karāgu, karācu 1292
 karaka, karakkāya 1134
 karakara 1386
 karakasa, karagasamu 1265
 karaṭi 1263, 1265
 kara-tālamu 1270
 karamu 1287
 karavu 1286
 kari 1276, 1279
 kariy-amudu 1391
 karugu 1279, 1280, 1286
 karudu 1266
 karuvāli 5312
 karuvu 1279, 1280, 1286
 karusu 1265
 karṇāṭakamu, karṇāṭamu 1284
 kara 1395
 karakara 1386
 karaku 1265
 karacu 1297, 1390
 karaṭi 1258
 kar(a)ta 1293
 karada 1283
 karapincu, karapu 1297
 karaluvāru 1391
 karavu 1286
 kari, kariya 1395
 kariṭi 1293
 karuku 1265
 karudu 1297
 kara 1389
 kari 1395
 karu 1293, 1505
 kala 1297, 1407
 kala, kalaḍu 1300
 kalāka, kalākuva, kalāgu, kalācu, kalāta, kalaguṇḍu 1303
 kalāganu 1407
 kalakala, kalakalamu 1302
 kalagal(a)vu 1299
 kala-teṛāgu 1300
 kalanu 1376
 kalapa 1304
 kalapamu, kalapu, kalayika 1299
 kalama 1163
 kalamari, kalāmu 1305
 kalayu 1299, 1311
 kala-rūpu 1300
 kalavaṇṭakamu, kalavuḍu 1299
 kalavara-paḍu/pōvu, kalavaramu 1306
 kali 1379

kaligi, kalimi 1377
 kaligincu, kalimi 1300
 kalitanamu 1308
 kaliyu 1299
 kalivi, kalive 1377
 kalu 1483
 kalōju 1309
 kalugu 1300
 kalupu 1373
 kaluva 1307
 kale-kampa 1377
 kalla, kallari, kallariḍu 1372
 kallu 1298, 1374
 kalv-, kals- 1373
 kalapeḷa 1302
 kalavaḷamu, kalavaḷincu 1306
 kalavasamu, kalāsamu 1122
 kaḷiṅga 1309
 kalive 1377
 kaluku 1346
 kalla 1382
 kallāmu 1376
 kalḷi 1383
 kalliyamu, kalḷemu 1133
 kalḷe 1382
 kava, kavala 1325
 kavakava 1341
 kavayu 1326
 kavīyu 1221
 kavucu 1334
 kavvamu 1325
 kavvu 1222
 kasaṭu, kasavu 1088
 kasaru 1089, 1255
 kasi 1089, 1104
 kasimiri 1104
 kasu, kasu-gāya, kasuru 1249
 kasugu 1089
 kāka, kāgu, kāguḍu 1458
 kākara 1427
 kācu 1432, 1458
 kāḍi 1417, 1436
 kāḍu 1178
 kāḍāḍamu, kāḍincu, kāḍu, kāḍuḍu 1458
 kāpata, kāpu, kāpūdanamu, kāpudi, kāpuramu 1456
 kāki 1423, 1425
 kāku 1424
 kāgu 1507
 kācu 1416, 1458, 1459
 kāṭakamu 1440
 kāṭigāḍu 1441
 kāṭu 1124, 1437
 kāṭuka 1437
 kāḍi, kāḍimāku, kāḍimānu 1417
 kāḍu 1438, 1440
 kāṇamu App. 25
 kāṇi 1417, 1444
 kāṇḍi 1417
 kāṇḍrincu, kāṇḍrinta 1477
 kāḍu 333
 kāna 1418
 kānaga, kānige 1507
 kāni 333, 1417, 1444
 kānipincu, kānuka 1443

kānu 1580
 kān(u)ga, kān(u)gu, kānge 1507
 kānupu, kāncu 1411, 1443
 kāpāri, kāpāḍu, kāpu, kā-puṇḍu, kāpūncu 1416
 kāpu 1459
 kāna 1454
 kaya 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāyu 1416, 1458, 1459
 kāramu 1466
 -kāri, kāri-nēla 1471
 kārikamu 1472
 kāru 1278, 1438, 1466, 1473, 1505
 kārcu, kāru, kārucu 1478
 kālari, kalu 1479
 kālava, kaluva 1480
 kālu, kālupu, kālcu 1500
 kāḷāṇji 1498
 kāvaṭi, kāvadi 1417
 kāvaramu 1458
 kāvali 1416
 kāvi 1490, 1931
 kāviṇṇi 1490
 kāvincu 333
 kāvirī 1489
 kāvu 1223, 1425
 kāsara 1429
 kāsu 1431
 kikkirīyu 1509
 kicakica, kica-koṭṭu 1515
 kiccilī 1512
 kiṭṭuku 1533
 kiṭṭu 1538
 kinakinaḷ-āḍu 1545
 kiṭṭall 1512
 kiṭṭu 1514
 kiduku 1511
 kinīyu, kin(u)ka, kinupu 1600
 kindu, kindu, kindu 1619
 kiriyu 1980
 kiṇakira, kiṇu 1593
 kilakila, kilakilaḷ-āḍu 1575
 kilāṇṇincu, kilārucu 1574
 kilumu 1586
 kisaru 1089
 kiṭcu, kiṭcum-anu 1515
 kikkāṇṇiyamu 1509
 kiṭṭu 1609, 1623
 kiḍu 1942
 kiḍu-paḍu 1619
 kiṇa, kiṇe 1617
 kilamu, kilincu, kiṭu App. 26
 kukunḍu 1628
 kukka 1796
 kukka-gorre 2165
 kukki 1818
 kukku 1923
 kuṇkaṭi 1634
 kuṇkuḍu 1631
 kuṇḍu 1767
 kuccu 1639
 kuṭumbamu 1655
 kuṭṭincu, kuṭṭu 1672

kuṭṭ-usuru 1851
 kuṭṭe 1693A
 kuḍaka, kuḍalu, kuḍuka 1651
 kuḍi, kuḍiti, kuḍucu, kuḍu-pari, kuḍupu 1654
 kuḍumu 1139
 kuṇṭa, kuṇḍu 1669
 kuṇṭi, kuṇṭitanamu, kuṇṭu, kuṇṭugincu 1688
 kutakuta, kutakutaḷḍu 2084
 kutika, kutuka, kuttika, kut-tuka 1718
 kudaramu, kudira 1711
 kudikilaḷadu, kudikilu 1728
 kudincu 1636
 kudiyu 1636, 1713
 kudirika, kudirincu, kuduru, kudurcu 1709
 kudilika, kudilincu, kudupu, kudulu 1705
 kuducu 1713
 kudutaḷ-āḍu 1709
 kuḍuva 2088
 kuni 1927
 kunuku 1902
 kuncu 1767
 kuntur 1873
 kunda 1723
 kundakamu 1851
 kundanamu 1725
 kundi, kundene 1726
 kundikaḷḷu, kundikundikaḷḷu, kundūḷu 1728
 kundu 1851
 kunna, kunnāḍu, kunnulu 1646
 kuppa, kuppāḡura 1731
 kuppamu 1732
 kuppāḷincu 1850
 kuppi, kuppenta 1737
 kuppigantu, kuppincu 1736
 kuppe 1743, 2111
 kumaḍu 1742
 kumulu 1752
 kumṭu 1746
 kumpaṭi 1751
 kummarincu, kummaril(lu) 1745
 kummi 2117
 kummu 1752, 1850
 kuy(y)i 1868
 kuradā 1851
 kurapamu 1771
 kuridi 2069
 kuriṇḍi, kurimiḍi-gaṭṭu 1772
 kuriyu 1907
 kurūḷu 1878
 kurupa, kuruma 1844
 kurulu 1794
 kuruva 1864
 kuṇu-, kuṇuca, kuṇṇa, kuṇ-ṇāḍu, kuṇṇavāḍu 1851
 kuṇṇu 1780
 kuṇṇu 1864
 kuṇṇu 1840

kurru 1852
 kuluku, kulukulāḍi 1806
 kuḷḷu 1822
 kuv(v)a 1741
 kūka, kūta 1868
 kūkaṭi 1634
 kūkaṭimāga 1627
 kūturu 1873
 kūturu-buḍamu 1889
 kūkarincu 1868
 kūṭṭi 1930
 kūcamu 1878, 1898
 kūci 1898
 kūṭakamu, kūṭami, kūṭamu, kūṭuva, kūṭuvu, kūṭa, kūṭani, kūṭami, kūṭali, kūṭika 1882
 kūḍu 1882, 1911
 kūṭu 1873
 kūna 1646
 kūyi, kūyu 1868
 kūra 1760
 kūrimi 1897
 kūru 1826, 1899, 1902, 1923
 kūr(u)ku 1902
 kūr(u)cu, kūrpincu, kūrpu 1882
 kūr(u)cu, kūrmi 1897
 kūr(u)cuḍu 1900
 kūḷāḷadu, kūḷu, kūḷ(u)cu 1907
 kūḷṭi 1905
 kūḷa, kūḷāḍu 1913
 kūvita, kūsu 1873
 ke-, kem-, kempu 1931
 keḍapu, keḍayika, keḍayu 1524, 1942
 keḍavu 1524
 keraḷu 1583, 1597, 1960, 1961
 kelāku, kelaṅku, kelanu 1588, 1969
 kelayu 1574
 kelasamu 1970
 kellagincu 1588
 kevvuna 1978
 keka, kekāramu 1992
 kekarincu, kekarinta 1991, 1992
 kekisalu 2023
 keṇāḍamu 2010
 keṇu 1960, 2009, 2010
 keḷu 2023
 keṣina, keṣiri 1957
 kai 2023
 kaḍuvu 2027
 kaili 1958
 kaivāramu 2029
 kai-sēta, kai-sēyu 2024
 kokkarāyi, kokkera 2125
 kokkarincu 2031
 kokki, kokkemu, koṇkara, koṇki 2032
 koṇku 2173
 koṇkulu 1645
 koṇga 2125

koṭika 1655
 koṭṭa-kona 2049
 koṭṭamu 2207
 koṭṭāmu, koṭṭāyi 2058
 koṭṭi 2061
 koṭṭu 2063
 koṭṭukonipōvu 2065
 koṭṭamu 2045
 koḍama 2047
 koḍali, koḍavali 2054
 koḍi 2049
 koḍise, koḍise-pāla 1650
 koḍuku 2149
 koḍeli, koḍvali 2054
 koṇ- 2151
 koṇata, koṇatamu 2045
 koṇḍilī 2046
 koṇuju, koṇusu 2075
 koṇṭe 2079
 koṇḍa, koṇḍavāḍu 1864
 koṇḍa-gorre, koṇḍa-gorre 2165
 koṇḍa-muccu 4910
 koṇḍāḍu, koṇḍatamu 2151
 koṇḍi 2080, 2081, 2151
 koṇḍika 2149
 koṇḍe 2081
 koṇḍekatte, koṇḍekāḍu, koṇḍemu 2251
 koṭuku 1702
 kottāḍamu 2090
 kottemu 1783
 koda 1698, 1851
 kodama 2149
 kodaru 1704, 1709
 kodālincu, kodālu, koduku 1702
 kodava 1698, 1851
 kodupu 1699
 koduva 2088
 koddī, koddiga 2101
 kona, konaka 2174
 koniyāṭu, koniyāḍu 2151
 konu 2151, 2152
 koncincu, koncu, konju 2173
 koncemu 2041
 konta, kondaru 2101
 kontam 2045
 kondalamu 2098
 kondu 2091
 konnāḷḷu, konni 2101
 koṇṇa 1864
 kopparamu, kopparincu, kopparinta, kopramu 1731
 koppu 1731, 2110, 2156
 koppera 2104
 kobbari, kobbari-kāya, kobbera, kobbera-kāya 2105
 kompa 1732
 komma 2115, 2118, 2149
 kommiṇṇe-pāmu 1759
 kommu 2115
 koya 2120
 koṇḍu 1777, 2124
 koravanji 1844
 korije 1770

korivi 2229
korra-muṭṭu 1845
korru 2124
koṛa 1851, 2161
koṛāta 1851
koṛakaccu, koṛakancu 2229
koṛakoṛa, koṛakoṛal-aḍu 2166
koṛaḍu 1842, 1843
koṛapamu 1771
koṛa-muṭṭu 2161
koṛalu 2166, 2232
koṛava, koṛavata 1844
koṛavi 2229
koṛuku 2164, 2167
koṛra 1845
koṛra, koṛralu 195, 2163
kola 1827, 2132
kolāku, kolākuvu, kolamu 1828
kolāta, kolādi, kolagamu, kolagāḍu 1827
kolakola 1813
koliki, kolucu, kolupu, koluvu, koluvukāḍu, kolki, kollā, kollari 2151
kolimi 2133
kolucu 1827
kollu 1828, 2132
kovvu 2146
kosaru 1876, 2232
kōḍu 2258
kōca 2173
kōḍu 2144
kōta 2119
kōti 1769
kōka 2181
kōca 2195
kōta 2207
kōta-komma 2118
kōtramu, kōḍantram, kōḍantrikamu, kōḍarikamu, kōḍalu 2149
kōḍaḍu 2204, 2250
kōḍi 2197, 2248
kōḍigamu, kōḍigāḍu, kōḍi 2206
kōḍiya, kōḍe, kōḍekāḍu 2199
kōḍu 2200
kōṇaṅgi 2206
kōṇamu, kōṇa 2209
kōḍanḍamu 2213
kōḍu, kōḍuvāḍu, kōya 2178
kōṇēru 2215
kōmaṭi 2220
kōyila 2177
kōyu 2119
kōra 2228
kōrika, kōriki 2232
kōrinda 2234
kōru 1924, 2232, 2257
kōra 1859, 2257
kōla, kōlana, kōlani 2237
kōlamu 2238, 2240
kōlu 1818, 2151, 2239
kōle 2242

kōva 2176
kōvi 2247
kōvuramu 2218
kōvela 2177
kōsamu, kōsaramu 1034
kōsu 2186
kauṅgili, kauṅgilincu, kauṅgilinta, kauṅgilimpu 1234
kaucu 1334
kaunu 1331
krakku 1097
kraṅgu, kranda 1291
kraccu 1368
kraccuṛa, kranna, krannana 1181
krandu-konu 1287
krampa 1235
krammu 1368
krayya 1359
krāḡu 1278, 1292
krācu 1292
krānu 1580
krānugu 1507
krāyu 1477
krālu, krā(u)gaṇṭi 1349
krikkirincu, krikkiriyu 1509
krincu, krinda, krindiki, krinda, kri- 1619
kriyuvu 1594
krukku, krukkuḍu 1923
kruṅku 1826
kruṅgilu, kruṅgu 1767
krummu 1850
kruyuvu 1778, 1851
krullagincu, krullaginta, krullu 1822
kruru 1898
kre-, kreḡannu 2008
kreṭu 1964
kreḍincu, kreṇincu 2010
kreṇu 1123, 1594
kreva 2008
kro- 2149
kroccu 1818
krotta 2149
krottadamu, krottalamu 2090
kroṇvina, krovvu 2146
krōti 1769
krōlu 1818, 2233
krōl(u)cu 1774
krōva 2176
krōvi 1818, 2247
krōcu, krōcce, krōce 1818

khāṇamu App. 25

gaṅgi-reddu, gaṅg-eddu 815
gacca 1347
gaja 1093
gajja 1938
gajji 1104
gajjiya, gajje, gajjelu App. 31
gaṭṭi 1144, 1148
gaṭṭitanamu, gaṭṭivāḍu 1144
gaṭṭu 1147
gaḍa 1370

gaḍagada 1110
gaḍa-cīla 1130
gaḍacu, gaḍapa, gaḍucu, gaḍupu, gaḍuvu 1109
gaḍabada, gaḍabiḍa 1112
gaḍusari 1144
gaḍusu 1144, 1148
gaḍḍa 1148, 1171
gaḍḍamu 1156
gaḍḍi 1158
gaḍḍu 1148
gaḍḍuva-maḍi 1355
ganagana 1162
gaṇupu 1160
gaṇṭa 1946
gaṇṭamu 1170
gaṇṭi, gaṇḍi, gaṇḍika 1176
gaṇṭu 1176, 1946
gaṇṭe 1267
gaṇḍaḍu, gaṇḍ-aḍu, gaṇḍu, gaṇḍuḍu 1173
gaṇḍamu, gaṇḍu-maḍi 1355
gaṇḍe 1947
gaṇḍrikalu, gaṇḍrincu 1176
gaṇṭiku, gaḍuku 1197
gadumu, gaddincu 1189
gaḍḍuva 1156
ganagana 1406
ganapu, gani, ganike, ganupu, gane, ganne 1160
ganji 1107
gantū 1212
gannēru 1164
gabakkuna, gabagaba, gabāluna, gabiluna 1320
gabbidāya, gabbilamu, gabbilāyi 1216
gabbu, gamagama 1247
gamanamu, gamanincu 1328
gamallavāḍu 1227
gampa 1243
gay(y)āli, gay(y)āṭincu 1089
gara 1394
garagara, garagarika 1259
gari 1265, 1394
garite 1267
garidī 1262
garise 1261
garusu 1260, 1293
garagara, garagarāḍu 1386
gari 1394
garika 1397
garu 1401
galagala, gallu 1302
galaba, galibili 1310
gavanu 1339
gavarana 1490
gavi 1332
gavisena 1221
gavundlavāḍu 1227
gavva 1342
gasi 1088
-gā 333
gāṭamu 1442
gāṭu 1492
gaḍida 1364
gaḍupu 1499

gādili 1445
gāde 1192
gānu 1483
gānuga 1507
gāyu 1477
gāra 1475
gālāmu 1495
gāli 1499
gālu 1483
gālakuḍu 1496, 1501
gāsi, gāsincu, gāsili(lu) 1430
giṅguru 1545
giccu 1513
giṇṇaṭi, giṇṇaṭi-gonu, giṇṇaṭi-giṇṇaḍu 1648
giṇṇiḡaḍu 1608
gitaka 1670
giṭṭa 1943
giṭṭani 1538
giṭṭu 1538, 1942
giṭṭe 1943
gidasa, gidḍa 1670
gidḍiya 1534
gidḍaṅgi 1525
gidḍu 1527
giṇṭemu 1540
giṇḍi 1541
gidḍa, gidde 1553
ginja 1523
ginju-konu 1648
ginniya, ginne 1543
giraka, giragira, girra 1595
girpu, girvu 1625
giraka 1594
giruku 1623
girupu 1598, 1623, 1625
giruvu 1625
giruna 1595
gilaka 1575, 1595
gili 1572
giluku 1575, 1623
gilupu 1598, 1625
gilka, gilku 1575
gilla 1595
gillu, gilluḍu 1589
gika 1607
giku, gita, gicu, giṭu 1623
giṭu 1624, 1625
giṭi 1607
gimu 1611
giyu 1623
gira 1595
giruḍu, gira 1623
giṭu 1623, 1624
gukka, gukkili, gukkēḍu 1853
guggili 1632
guṅku 1826
guccu 1861
gujuru 1880
guju 1851, 1878, 1880
guṭaka, guṭagaṭa, guṭuk(k)u 1658
guṭṭa 1682
guṭṭu 1673
guḍaka 1651
guḍaramu, guḍaru 1881
guḍi, guḍise 1655

guḍi, guḍusu 1680
guḍukku 1658
guḍḍa 1670, 1681
guḍḍamu 1682
guḍḍi 1682, 1787
guḍḍitanamu 1787
guḍḍu 1680
guḍḍe 1682
guḍḍa-gūba 1657
guṇṭa 1669
guṇṭaka, guṇṭava, guṇṭika, guṇṭiki, guṇṭike 1689
guṇḍa 1692
guṇḍaḍu 1690
guṇḍamu 1669
guṇḍa, guṇḍiya, guṇḍe, guṇḍe-kāya, guṇḍelu 1693
guṇḍu, guṇḍrani, guṇḍramu 1695
guttamu 1713
gutti, gudi 2092
gudi-kalu 1707
gudi-garṭa 1713
gudiya, gude, guḍḍu 1850
gudda 1891
guddali, guddalincu, guddili, guddela, guddēli, guddēlu 1722
gunaka 1784
gunapamu 2076
guniyu 1685, 1863
gunuku, gunugu 1784
gunucu 1863
gunupu 1160, 1863
gunja 1878
gunju 1637, 1648, 1880
guntā 1669
gunna 1646
guppili 1850
guppu 562, 1731, 1850
gubaka 1743
gubagubal-aḍu, gubagubalu 1738
gubāṭincu 1247
gubili 1855
gubuku 1850
guburu 1741, 1743
gubulu, gubulu-konu 1247
gubba 1743
gubbali 1731
gumaguma, gumāyincu 1247
gumi, gumuru 1741
gumuku 1850
gumuḍu 1742
gumpu 1741
gumpena 1736
gumma 1745
gummadi App. 28
gummi 1748, 2117
gummu 1850
gummuḍu 1742
gummeṭa, gummeta 1754
guraga, gurugu 1784
gurigi 1784, 1797
guri-ginja, gurija, gurivenda, guru-ginja 1865
gurtu 1847

guraka 1852
guri, gurikāḍu, gurici, gurin-ci, gurincu, gurutu 1847
gurramu 1711
gurru, gurumanu 1852
gulaka, gulla 1795
gulibi, gulimi 1855
gulgu 1813
guvva 1930
gusagusa 1638
gūti 1922
gūḍu 1883
gūku 1826
gūṭava 1689
gūḍa 1884
gūḍaramu 1881
gūḍa 1891
gūna 1928
gūni, gūnidi, gūnivāḍu, gūnu 1927
gūba 1871
gūṭi 1920
gūḡalu, gūḡili 1933
geṭike, geṭṭe 1943
gedda 1171
geṇṭincu, geṇṭu 1945
geṇṭe 1267
geṇṭena 1164
geṇḍi, geṇḍiya, geṇḍe 1947
genayu 1583
genasu, genusu 1578
gentu 1212
geṭa 1623
gela 1810
gelipincu, gelivi, geliviḍi, gelucu, gel(u)pu, geluvamu 1972
geḍekāḷu 1943
geḍaḡi 2026
gede 2000
geri 2007
goggi, goggipannu, goggi-pallu 2032
goju 1880
goṭike, goṭṭi 2070
goṭṭamu 2059
goṭṭu 2066
goṭṭe 1943
goḍaḡu 1685
goḍaba 2073
goḍali App. 32
goḍava 2048, 2073
goḍugu 1663
goḍḍa 1680, 2066
goḍḍamu 2073
goḍḍali, goḍḍeli, goḍḍēli, goḍḍēlu App. 32
goḍḍu, goḍḍurāḷu, goḍḍrāḷu, goḍḍu 2074
goṇaḡu, goṇagaṇa, goṇugu 1685
goṇṭari, goṇṭi, goṇṭu 2079
goṇṭu-pōka 2202
goṇḍ(i)li 2099
gotṭu 2092
goda, goda-konu, godagoda 2084

gontu, gontuka 1718
 gontu-gurcundu 1728
 gondi 2100
 goppu 1731, 1818
 gobb, gobbilu 2108
 gobbuna 2112
 goyyi 1818
 gorija, gorije, gorise 1770
 goriya 2165
 goruvaṅka 1766
 gorriya, gorre 2165
 gorre-cedalu, gorre-cedalu
 1548, 2096
 gorapamu 1771
 gorugu 2258
 gore, gorriya, gorre 2165
 gorru 3986
 gola 1810
 golagola 1813
 golusu 2134
 golli 2138
 gōku 2257
 gōgu, gōṅgura 2183
 gōjādu, gōju 2190
 gōtu 2201
 gōtu-pōka 2202
 gōda 2207
 gōdiga 2055
 gōdi-vaḍu, gōdi-veṭtu 2054
 gōdu 2252
 gōṇamu App. 34
 gōpi, gōniya, gōne App. 33
 gōti 2214
 gōda 2216
 gōnu 2183
 gōmu 558
 gōra, gōraṅka 1766
 gōra, gōra-cekka, gōra-palaka
 2231
 gōraṭa, gōraṇṭa 1849
 gōriṅka, gōruvaṅka 1766
 gōru 561
 gōru-cikkuḍu 2230
 gōla, gōlugōlu 2252
 gōlincu 2246
 gōlu 1813, 2252
 gōle 2143
 gōvanamu App. 34
 govī 2247
 gauda 1337
 gaulu 1334
 gauli 1338
 gausena 1221
 gacca 1347
 grāyu 1477
 grukka, grukkili, grukku,
 grukkēdu 1853
 grucci kaṅgilincu 1802
 gruccu 1861
 gruddi 1787
 gruddu 1680, 1787
 gruddu 1850
 groccu, groyyi, groyyu 1818
 grōvi 2247

ghōṇṇi 1921

cakkili, cakkiliginta, cakkili-
 gili, caṅka, caṅkili 2274
 caku-ḥeyu 2748
 caccu 2426
 caṭṭa 2310
 caṭṭana 2295
 caṭṭamu 2304
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2308
 caṭṭupa 2764
 caṭṭuvamu 2309
 cadiyu, cadunu, cadupu,
 cadumu 2322
 caduku 2326
 caduralu, cadurādu, cadu-
 vari, caduvu 2327
 canu, canupa 2781
 canupakamu 2321
 cancu 2293
 cancūdu 2291
 candanamu 2448
 candamu 2328
 cannaṅgi 2595
 canniḷlu 3045
 cappa 2337, 2339
 cappāga, cappana, cappani
 2337
 cappaṭa, cappaṭincu, cap-
 paṭlu, capparinu 2335
 capparinu, cappu 2334
 cappi 2331
 cappidi 2331, 2337
 cappuḍincu, cappuḍu 2333
 cappuna 2336
 camaru 2335, 2343
 camuru 2335, 2389
 campakamu 2321
 campu, campuḍu 2426
 cari 2418
 caruguḍu 2360
 carumu 2389
 caṇacu, caṇapu 2421
 caṇi, caṇiya 2360
 calacala 2366
 cali, calidi, calimiri, caluva
 2408
 cali cima 2372
 calupu 2781
 caluva 2368
 calla 2411
 calla, callāga, callādamu, cal-
 lana 2408
 callakamu, callu 2384
 callādamu 2379
 cavaka 2386
 cavi, cavi-gonu 2396
 cavile, cavile-pōyina 2392
 cāgilinta, cāgilu, cāgu, cācu,
 cāpu 2433
 cādu 2448
 cāpa 2452
 cāgu 2430
 cāci 2436
 cāci 2443
 cāṇincu, cāṇimpu, cāṇu, cāṇu-
 va 2486
 cāṇu, cāṇu-paḍu 2441

cātu 2449
 cātu-paḍi 2448
 cāya 2456
 cāru 2483, 2484
 cāra, cārika 2481
 cāla, cālamī, cālika 2470
 cālu 2470, 2471
 cālupu 2471
 cāvu 2426
 cikiciki 2495
 cikilu 2494
 cikka-baḍu, cikkana, cikani,
 cikka-vaḍu 2488
 cikkanṭu, cikkanṭe 2497
 cikku 2498, 2503
 cikkuḍu 2496
 cikroḍamu 2518
 cigirincu, cigurucu 2489
 ciguru 554, 2489
 ciṅka 2569
 ciṅki 2491
 ciccaṇa, ciccu, ciccuṇa 1514
 ciṭaṭa 2509
 ciṭika, ciṭikarincu, ciṭikarin-
 ta, ciṭuku, ciṭṭa 2511
 citike 2507
 ciṭ(i)lu, ciṭlincu 2510
 ciṭṭi 2512, 2513
 ciṭṭe 2514
 ciṭṭ-eluka 2513
 cidumu 2536
 citacita, cittadi, cittari 2525
 cituku, cidiyu, cidupa, cidu-
 pu, cidumu, cidura, cid-
 (u)rupa 2526
 ciduku 1546, 2526
 cinṅgu, cinu 2491
 cinuku 2520
 cinta 2529
 cindaṇa 1547
 cindilu 2530
 cindu 1546, 2530
 cindu(lu) drokku 2530
 cinna, cinnadanamu, cinnadi,
 cinnavāḍu, cinni 2594
 cinnamu, cinnidamu 2596
 cippa 2535
 cippa-kasavu, cippa-gaḍḍi
 2533
 cippanu 2534
 cippil(lu) 2548
 cibuku 2621
 cimata, cimata 2541
 cimidika 1556
 cimiḍi 2490
 cimuku 1606
 cimutu 2545
 cimuḍu, cimuḍ(u)cu 1556
 cimpi, cimpu 2491
 cimmata, cimmata 2541
 cimmamanu 2548
 cimmiri, cimmirunṭalu, cim-
 mili, cimmilunṭalu 2490
 cimmu, cimmuḍu 2548
 ciyya 2549
 ciramara, ciraku 1961
 cirugu 2491

ciruguḍu 1560
 ciracira 1597
 ciru, cirutuka 1594
 ciruta 1594, 2590
 ciru puli 2590, 4307
 cirumu 2640
 cirra, cirru 1597
 cilaka, cilakaṭa 2561
 cilacila, cilakincu 2569
 cilipi 1571
 ciluka 1584, 2561
 cilukaḍa 2561
 cilukarincu 2569
 ciluku 2561, 2568, 2569,
 2570
 cilupa 1571, 2569
 cilumu 1586
 cilla 2560
 cillakola 2568
 cilla-peṅku, cilla-pencu 1577
 cillara 2574
 cilli 2575
 cilla, cillu 2587
 civagi 2579
 civaka, civuru, civva 2489
 civara 2544
 civuka-piṭa 2606
 civuku 1606, 2621
 civva, civvu 2600
 civvagi, civvaṅgi 2579
 ci 2603
 cikati, cikati 2604
 cikili 2599
 cikku 2621
 cidara 2615
 cidu 2618
 cipuru 2599
 cikireṇi, cikireṇu 2607
 cikku 1606, 2604, 2621
 cikuray, cikuruvayi 2606
 cida 1606
 cidu 2611
 cinamu 2596
 cipu 1610, 2621
 cima 2623
 cimaṅci 2595
 cimiḍi, cimu 1606
 cira 2629
 ciraṇamu 2627
 ciru 2639
 ciru, ciruḍu 1590, 2491,
 2601
 ciru 1590
 cila App. 26
 cilamaṇḍa 2633
 cili 2634
 cilika, cilu, cil(u)cu 1622
 cūdi 2735
 cūyi 2642
 cukka 2646
 cuṅgu, cuṅguḷu 2648
 cuṅguḍu 2649
 cuṭṭa, cuṭṭamu, cuṭṭarikamu,
 cuṭṭu 2715
 cuṇḍu 2659, 2662, 2663
 cuṇḍ-eluka, cuncu, cunc-
 eluka 2661

cuncu 2651
 cuncu-midde 2650
 cumi 2735
 cumpata, cumma 2677
 curacura, curruna 2714
 curuku, curukkuna 2713
 curram anu 2688
 culuka(n), culukana, culu-
 kani 2703
 culla, culli 2666
 cuvaka, cuvva 2600
 cūdi 2733
 cūdu 2654
 cūcu, cūdiki, cūpincu, cūpu
 2735
 curu 2686, 2729
 cur-eluka 2661
 curu 2744
 cūḷalu, cūli, cūlu 2733
 cem- 1931
 cekka 2276, 2748
 cekkili, cekkulu, ceṅka 1989
 cekku 1989, 2748, 2778
 ceṅgaṭa(n), ceṅgali 2753
 ceṅganalu 2285
 ceṅgaluva 1307
 ceṅgavi 1931
 ceṅgu 2285, 2796
 ceṅguna 2285
 ceccera 2352
 cetṭa 1942
 cetṭu 1941
 cetṭupa 2764
 cedipa, cedugu, cedatana-
 mu 1942
 ceḍu, ceḍda 1942, 2760
 ceḍḍi 2379
 ceṇaku, ceṇuku 1944
 ceṇḍu 1542
 ceṇḍu 1542, 2766
 cetṭa, cedāramu 2770
 ceda, cedalu 1548
 cedaru 1546
 cenaku, cenayu 1944
 cencali 2292
 cencu, cenceta 2291
 centa, cendu 2814
 cennu 2423
 ceppu 1955, 1963
 cem(m)ata, cemar, cemar-
 (u)cu, cemma, cemmagin-
 cu, cemmagil(lu) 2539
 cempa 1989
 cembu 2775
 ceyi, ceyyi 2023
 cerāpa 1989
 ceral-āṭamu, ceral-āḍu 2378
 ceralu 1960
 cerugu 2019
 ceruvu 1980, 2278
 cēra, cēra-gonu 1980
 cerāgu 2796
 ceraku 2794, 2795
 ceracu, cerapu, cerucu, ceru-
 pu 1942
 ceraceral-āḍu 1597
 ceruvu 1980

celagu 1574
 celadi, celagamu 2562
 celagu, celavu 2377
 celama 2367
 celavi 2782
 celi, celikatte, celikāḍu, celi-
 mari, celimi, celiya, celi-
 yalu 2783
 celidi 2563
 celuku 2791
 celuva, celuvamu, celuvu
 2786
 celdi 2563
 cellaṭamu, cellāḍu 2378
 celi, celiya, celliyalu, celle,
 cellelu 2783
 cellu 2781
 cevi, ceṇṇi, ceṇṇu, ceṇṇu-
 pilli, ceṇṇapōtu 1977
 cēta 1957
 cē-tradu, cēda 2812
 cēdu 1249, 2812
 cēpa 1252
 cēpu 2803
 cēga 2802
 cēta 2019
 cētu 1942
 cēti bira 4224
 cēda, cēdu 2812
 cēnu 1958
 cēpa 1989
 cēpu 2803
 cēma 2004
 cēyi 2023
 cēyu 1957
 cēra, cēreḍu 2821
 cēraḍu 2012
 cērika, cēru, cēruḍa, cē-
 (u)cu, cērupu 2814
 cēru 1254, 2012, 2484
 cēru-kōla 1254
 cēva 2802
 cēvaṭu 2814
 cōkkaṭamu, cōkkamu 2829
 cōkku 2853
 cōṅga 2862
 cōccillu, cōccu 2778
 cōṭa cōta 2835
 cōṭṭa 2838
 cottencu, con(u)pu 2778
 coppa 2847
 coppincu, corābaḍu, corā-
 bāru, corava 2778
 cora 2710
 colayu 2884
 colu 2862
 cōku 2870
 cōpu 2878
 cōra 2710
 caḍu 2386
 jakkalimpu 2269
 jagati, jagile 2279
 jaggu 2280
 jaṅkincu, jaṅku, jaṅke, jaṅ-
 kena 2281
 jaṅga 2286

jaṅgālam 2283
jaṅgili 2284
jaṅgu 2285
jaḍa App. 35
jaḍipincu, jaḍupu 2297
jaḍiyu 2297, 2298, 2300
jaḍḍa 2313
jaḍḍu 2314
januku 2281
jabba 2339
jabbu 2338
jambu 2347
jaragu, jarapu, jarigincu,
jarugu, jaruguḍu 2360
jārūna 2352
jalubu 2409
jalli 2381
jalincu, jallēḍa 2370
jallu 2384
jaluka 2407
javajava, javuku 2398
javaru 2389
javalī 2394
javvi 2397
jāgilamu 2459
jāgu 2433
jāju 2437
jāti 2443
jāḍa 2442
jāḍincu 2298
jāṇa, jāna 2451
jāḍu 2437
jābil(i) 179
jārcu, jāru, jārucu, jāruḍu,
jārumiḍi 2482
jāla, jāli 2474
jālari 2473
jāliya, jāle, jāleya 2477
jigata, jigī, jiguru 2488
jigili 2549
jiṅka 2504
jiṭṭa 2763
jiḍḍu 2516
jila, jilajila, jilajilam-anu
2573
jilūgu, jiluvu 2519
jilugu 1623
jillum-anu 2576
jiva jiva 2578
jidi, jidi-ginja 2005
jiḍiya, jide 2612
jira, jiru 1623
juṭṭa-vreḷu 2658
juṭṭili 2834
juṭṭu 2655
juḍḍu, juṇḍu, juṇḍu 2660
junjuṇu 2652
jumjum, jumma 2578
jūrta, jūrru 2712
juvvi 2697
jena 2592
jerri goḍḍu, jerripōtu 2816
jeri, jerri 2797
jela 2785
jella 2788
jēṇḍra 2809
jena 2444

jonna, jonnalu 2896
jobbillu 2883
jollu 2862
jollemu, jollemu 2858
jō, jō koṭṭu 2869
joka 2871
joku 2398
jōmu 2882
jōla 2889
jauku 2398

ṭamaṭama 2949
ṭekkiyamu, ṭekkemu 2938
ṭekkili 3009
ṭeṅka 2941
ṭeṅkaya 3408
ṭeṅku 3452

ḍakkā 277
ḍakku 3014
ḍaggara, ḍaggaru 79
ḍaggu 2939
ḍangu, ḍancu 77
ḍappi 109, 277
ḍabbu 2947
ḍabbhai 910, 3918
ḍamāyi, ḍamāramu 2949
ḍayyu 447
ḍā 449
ḍāgu, ḍācu, ḍāgu, ḍācu 63
ḍa-kali, ḍa-kallu 86
ḍāpu, ḍāyu 79
ḍig(g)iya, ḍig(g)u, ḍiṅki,
ḍiṅku, ḍincu, ḍimpu 502
ḍindu 430, 502
ḍi, ḍi-konu 443
ḍuṅku 954
ḍuyyu, ḍūyu 3337, 3399
ḍul(u)cu, ḍulupu, ḍullu 2988
ḍekka 2970
ḍekku 437
ḍepparamu 435
ḍebbandru 910
ḍebbaḍi, ḍebbhai 910, 3918
ḍēku 508
ḍēga 1527
ḍokka 2976, 2989
ḍoṅka 2981
ḍoṅku 954, 2054
ḍoṅkena 2054
ḍoṅga 2982
ḍoṅgu 2982, 2990
ḍoppa 2986
ḍol(u)cu 2698
ḍolla 3528
ḍolligillu 2988
ḍollu 2688, 2698
ḍōku 2990
ḍōgu 2514

takapikal-aḍu 2997
takkari, takkali, takkalik-
aḍu, takkiḍi, takkuḷaḍu
App. 42
takkāla-kāya 3009
takkina, takku 3014
takkuva 3178

takkeḍa App. 41
tagaḍu 2995
tagan, tagani 3005
tagara 3003
tagaramu 3000, 3001
tagaru 3000
tagavu, tagina, taginaṭṭu,
taginaṭṭu, tagu 3005
tagirinta, tagirisa, tagirise
3003
tagire 3078
tagilincu, tagulā-baḍu, tagu-
lamu, tagulāṭumu, tagulu,
tagulukonu, tagulucu, tagu-
luḍu, taguludala, tagu-
lu-vaḍu, tagulā-beṭṭu 3004
tagulu 3133
taggincu, taggimpu, taggu,
taggudala 3178
taṅḍu 3003
taṭapaṭayincu 3033
taṭamaṭa, taṭamaṭincu, taṭa-
vaṭa 3157
taṭayincu 3031
taṭuk(k)una 3022
taṭṭa 3035
taṭṭ-amma, taṭṭ-ammavāru
3028
taṭṭu 3039, 3040
taṭṭu, taṭravāḍu 3039
taḍa 3031, 3034
taḍābaḍu, taḍābaṭu 3033
taḍaka 3036
taḍapa 3032
taḍapaṭayincu 3033
taḍapara 3028
taḍamaṭamu 3033
taḍamu, taḍavuḍu 3025
taḍayu 3031
taḍava 3026
taḍavu 3025, 3026, 3031
taḍi, taḍiyu 3045
taḍupu 3028, 3045
taṇuku 3046
taṇḍamu 3055
taṇḍalu 3054
taṇḍa 3055
taṇḍu 3054
taṇḍēlu 3049
taṇḍri 3067
tattara, tattara-paḍu, tatta-
ramu, tattarincu, tattarillu
3061
tanakutānu, tanantaṭa, ta-
nantu 3196
tanaru, tanarāru, tanar(u)cu,
tanar(u)pu, taniyu 3047
taniyincu, taniyu, tanivi,
tanupu 3045
tanuku 3115, 3148
tanugu 3133
tannu 3053
tanri 3067
tappa, tappaka, tappitamu,
tappincu, tappu, tappuḍu
3071
tappēṭa 3082

tabunru 3085
tabbibbu 3074
tamaka-paḍu, tamakamu, ta-
maki, tamakincu 3077
tamaku 3107
tamagamu 3081
tamaramu 3001
tamaru 3162
tamarta 3079
tami 3077
tamire 3078
tamuku 3082
tampi 3115
tambala, tambali 3085
tambuga 2775
tambuli, tammaḍi, tammala-
vāru 3085
tanimaṭamu 3082
tanimaṭu, taminiya, tamine
3086
tammi 3163
tammu, tammūḍu 3085
taragari, taragu, tarapu 3090
taraṭu 3138
taralu 3128
tari, tarikāḍu 3095
tarimiḍi, tarivini, taruvaḍi
3140
tarugu 3090
tarucu 3095, 3100
tarupamu, taruvāṭa, taruvāyi
3142
targu, tarvu 3090, 3140
tarcu 3095
tarāku 3090
taraṭu 3138
taratara 3061
taralu 3128
tari, tari-gonu, tariya-baḍu,
tariyu 3142
tarimena 3140
tarōgu 3090
tarugu, taruvu 3140
tarupu 3142, 3144
tala 3103
talāku 3128
talāgu 3135
talagu 3133
talay-eru 811
talaru 3131
talari 3129
tali 3136
taliru, talirucu 3131
talōgu 3135
talugu, taluvu 3133
talupu 3123
talgu 3105, 3133, 3135
tallaḍa-kuḍucu, tallaḍa-pa-
ḍu, tallaḍapāṭu, tallada-
peṭṭu, talladamu, tallā-
ḍincu, tallāḍillu 3104
talli 3136
talliy-era 528
talatala, talatala-aḍu, taluku
3125
tavaramu 3001
tavu 3005

tavuḍu 3025, 3111
tavulu 3004
tavvu 3122
tassa 3016
tāku, tākuḍu, tākudala, tācu,
tāpu 3150
tāṭa 3155
tāḍi 3198
tāḍēlu 5155
tāṭ-āku, tāṭi 3180
taṭincu 3156
taṭōṭu 3157
taḍu 3180
tāṇḍra 3198
tāṭa 3160
tānu 3196
tānri 3198
tāpa 3160A
tāmara 3163, 3164
tāmu 3162
tāmēlu 5155
tāyi 364
tāru 2460, 3162
tārukōnu, tāru(u)cu 2460
tāru, tāru 3191, 3192, 3193
tārumaru 3194
tālāboyu 3186
tālḍu 3175
talincu, talimpu 3186
talimi, talimikatte, talimi-
kāḍu 3188
talu 3185
tal(u)cu 3133, 3188, 3195
talupu 3186
talamu 3179
talika, talimi, talu 3188
tal-vāramu 3178
tāvadamu, tāvalamu 3184
tari 3180
tikamaka, tikamaka-gonu,
tikamakala-aḍu, tikka, tik-
ka-gonu, tikkaṭamakkaṭa
3207
tigiyu, tigucu 3407
tiṭṭa 3221
tiṭṭaṭa, tiṭṭaḍu, tiṭṭu, tiṭṭu-
bōtu 3220
tinta, tiṇḍi, tiṇḍiḍu, tini-
pincu, tinu 3263
tinuku 3222
tinna, tinnāḍa, tinnāḍanamu,
tinnani 3264
tinniya, tinne 3227
tipiri 3246
tippa 3229
tippa-trimmari 3238
tip(m)iri 3235
timuru 3233, 3235
timmaḍu, timmanna 3238
tiyya, tiyyāḍanamu, tiyyana,
tiyyani 3268
tiyyu 3407
tiri, tirika, tirigi, tiripamu,
tiripari, tiripemu, tiriyu,
tiruga, tiruga-baḍu, tiru-
gal(i), tirugu, tiruguḍu,
tirugudala, tiri 3246

tirri 3262
tivyuvu, tiv(v)u, tivucu 3407
tivuṭa 3431
tivuvu 3233, 3431
tiṅa, tiṅiya, tiṅe 3269
tiṭṭa 3263
tiḍirincu 3266
tiṭpuramu 3267
tiḍu 3273
tiṇṭramu 3263
tiṇḍra, tiṇḍramu, tiṇḍrincu
3266
tiniya, tine 3227
tiparu, tipi, tiya, tiyana
3268
tipu 3266, 3268
tiyu 3407
tirā, tiru, tirugaḍa, tir(u)cu,
tir(u)pari, tir(u)pu, tiru,
tirucu 3278
tukku, tukkuḍu 3346
tuṅga 3287
tuṭṭatuda 3314
tuṭṭe 3367
tuḍ(u)cu, tuḍ(u)pu 3301
tuḍumu 3297
tuṇṭa, tuṇḍamu, tuṇḍincu,
tuṇḍu, tuṇḍe, tuṇḍemu
3310
tuṇṭa, tuṇṭatanamu, tuṇṭari
3312
tuṇṭi 3302
tuṭāra 3316
tutti, tutti 3317
tuttuniyalu 3305
tuttumuru 3325
tutturu-benda 3317
tuda, tui 3314
tuniya, tuniyu, tunōgu, tun-
(u)ka, tun(u)mu 3305
tuncu 3305, 3339
tupukku 3323
tuppa 3322
tuppara 3398
tuppu 3323, 3343
tuppuna 3323
tubiki, tumiki, tumida 3329
tumuru 3325
tumpara, tumpillu 3398
tumbamu, tumbi App. 43
tumma 3335
tummi 3334, App. 43
tummu 3336
tummeda 3328
turugu 3367
turumu 3332, 3367
turugu 3367
turutu, turru 3368
turumu 3339, 3367
tulakincu, tulakimpu 3360
tulasi 3357
tulucu, tulumu 3361
tulḷu 3364
tuva, tuvva 3332
tuvvara 3398
tūga, tūgaḍu, tūcu, tūnika
3376

tūṭṭadu, tūṭṭu, tū-konu 3399
tūniga, tūniga 3393
tūparamu, tūmu 3389
tūpoḍucu 3323
tūra, tūru 3398
tūran-ettu, tūru, tūru-pattu,
tūr(u)p-ettu, tūrpidi 3402
tūr(u)pu, tūrcu, tūru, tūru,
tūrcu 3399
tūl-ādu, tūlu, tūlucu 3376
tūlu, tūl(u)cu 3395
tūva 3332
tega-badu 3416
tegaṭṭu 3406
tegaḍa 3199
tegaḍilka, tegaḍu 3404
teginu 3416
tegu 3405, 3406, 3416,
3437
tegudala 3405
tegulu 3406
teguva 3416
teṅkāya 3408
teccu 3098
teṭṭiya, teṭṭe 3490
teṭṭu, teṭṭe, teṭṭe-gōḍa 3447
teḍḍu 3411
tenuṅgu 3426
tencu 3437
-tencu 3098
tenu 3422
teppa 3414
teppinu 3098
teppiril(lu), teppiru 3471
teppuna 3069
temaḍa 2539
temalu 3109
tempari, tempi 3416
tempu 3416, 3437
temma 2539
temm-erai(l) 810, 2539
tera 3244
ter(a)lu, teral(u)cu 3128
teralu 3245
teruvu 3422
tera, teracu, terapa, terapi
3259
teraḡu 3260
terava 3421
teravu 3260
tere 3441
teli, teliyu, telivi, teliviḍi,
telisi konu, telucu, tel(u)-
pu, telupuḍu 3433
teliya, tele 3429
teluṅgu 3426
telucu 3427
tella 3256
tella, tellana, tellani, tellami,
tellamu 3433
tevalu 3404
tevalu 3406
tēku 3452
tēkuva 3416
tēgu 3454
tēcu, tēpu 3451
tē-jēṭṭu 3408

tēṭi 533, 3268
tega 3474
tegaḍa 3458
teja 3471
tene 3268
tencu, tēpu 3451
tepa 3414, 3439
te-mānu 3408
teyu 3458
tēru 3459
tēru, tērcu, tēri cūcu, tēru,
tērugada, tērucu 3471
tēlagillu, tēlaḍu, tēlika 3464
tēlu 3464, 3470, 3471
tēlucu 3464
tailanca 3003
tokka 3559
tokku 3477
tokkulādu, toga 3476
togara 3352
togari 3353
togaru 3284, 3353
toṅgi cūcu, toṅgu, toṅguṇḍu,
toṅgodlu 3478
totṭi 3484
totṭu 2835, 3480, 3481,
3482
toṭṭa, toṭṭiya, toṭṭe 3486
toḍa 3302
toḍaku 3359, 3361
toḍagu 3481
toḍayu 3301
toḍarika, toḍaruvu, toḍikilu,
toḍuku, toḍusu 3480
toḍaru 3480, 3481
toḍavu, toḍiginu 3482
toḍibaḍu 3294
toḍima, toḍka 3487
toḍu, toḍ(u)gu, toḍ(u)vu
3480, 3482
toḍupu 3482
toṇagu 3481
toṇṭi 2840, 3516
topḍa 3501
topḍamu 3311
toṭṭu 3524
tona 2704
tonaku 3359, 3361
tondara 3506
tombaṇḍru, tommaṇḍuguru,
tommaṇḍru, tommidi 3532
tombadi, tombhai 3532,
3918
tommanṇu, tommannṇu
3532, 3729
toyali 3475
torāgu 2883, 3365
tora-paḍu 3368
toralu 3535
torūgu 2883
tora, torata, torra 3533
torāgu 2883, 3365
toṛe 3370
torru 3534
tola 2704
tola-, tolaginu, tolaḡu, tola-
cu 3519

tolaku 3359, 3360, 3361
tolacu 3530
tolakari, tolakarincu 3361,
3516
toli 3516, 3528
tolika, tol(u)cu 3528
tolukāru 3361, 3516
toluku 3361
tolugu 3133
tōka 3538
tōgu 3555
tōcu 3555, 3566
tōṭa, tōṭavāḍu, tōṭṭiḍu, tōḍu
3549
tōḍḍu 3548
tōpika 3566
tōpu 3551, 3553, 3566
tōṭi 3546
tōḍa, tōḍi, tōḍivāḍu, tōḍu,
tōḍupaḍu 3563
tōmu 3552
tōyali 3475
tōramu 3557
tōlu 3340, 3559
tōra 3563
tracana, traccu 3095
trampi 3115
travvaṭamu, travvaṭincu,
travvu 3122
trācu 2359
trāgu, trāguḍu, trāvu, trā-
vuḍu 3174
trāḍu 2356
trāḍuvaḍu 3192
triḷḷu, trippaṭa, trippari,
trippu, trimmaṭa, trim-
maṭakāḍu, trimmaru 3246
trukku 3343
truṅgu, trucu 3305, 3339
truppu 3343
truppuḍu 3393
trullaginu, trullaginta, trul-
lita, trullu, trullābōṭu
3364
tregu, trencu, trempu, trey-
yu, trevvu 3437
tredḍu 3411
trēcu, trēpu, trēn(u)cu, trē-
n(u)pu 3451
trokku, trokkuḍu 3522
trōcu, trō-paḍu, trō-paṭu,
trō-paḍu, trōpu, trōpuḍu,
trōyu, trōlu 3340
daku 3014
dagadaga, dagadagam-anu
2998
daggaṛa, daggaṛu 79
daggu 2939
daṅgu 77
daṭṭamu 3020
daṭṭi 3038
daḍa, daḍadaḍam-anu 3021
daḍadaḍa 3022
daḍi 3036
daḍiyu 3021
daṇṭu 3056

daṇḍa 2313, 3060
daṇḍa ceyi 3048
daṇḍi 3020
daṇḍu 3054, 3055
daddarillu, daddaru 3061
daniyu, danivu, danuku 3148
danuka 3147
dancu 77
dandaḍi, dandaḍincu 3020
dappamu 3070
dappi, dappika 109
dabadaba 3069
dabba 3076
dabbadincu 3075
dabbāra, dabbu 3071
dabbuna 3069
dampa-nāgali, dampa-nāgali
3083
dampu, dampuḍu 77
dammu 3083
davvu 446
da 449
dāka 3147
dāgu, dāgurincu, dāgurinta,
dācu, dāpana, dāparamu,
dāparincu, dāpariḍu 63
dāṭṭu 3158
dā-kali, dā-gali, dāyi 86
dāni 1
dāparamu, dāparincu, dāpu,
dāyu 79
dāramu 3167
dāri 3170
dāṇḍu 3232
diga, dig(g)u, digucu, digu-
dala, digumati, diguva 502
digulu, digulu-paḍu 3202
diggana, digguna 3209
didḍi 3219
diṇṭena 3223
diṇḍu 3224
didḍu 3251
dincu 502
dinniya, dinne 3227
dibba 3229
dibbaḍamu, dimmu, dimme
3231
dimidimi 3232
dimpu 502
dimma 3239
dimma, dimmari, dimma-
riḍu, dimmu 3240
diṭṭu 3272, 3273
dukkī 688
duggu 3346
duḍuku 3294
duḍḍu 3303, 3304
duḍḍuḡaṛra 3304
duṇḍagamu, duṇḍagṭṭu 3312
duṇḍigamu 3313
duṭṭa 3385
duḍḍu 3318
dun(n)u 688
duppi 694
dubba 3332
dubbu 3322
dumaduma, dumadumalāḍu

3324
dumāramu 3332
dumuku, dumukul-ādu 3326
dumipa 3326A
dummu 2965, 3332
duyyu 3337, 3399
durada 2865
dulupu 3359
duvva 3332
duvva 686, 689, 692
duvvena 689
dusikil(lu), dusuku 3288
dūku 3326
dūṭṭu 3380, 3381
dūgara 3283
dūḍa 3378
dūḍi 3383
dūyu 3337, 3399
dūru 3397, 3399
dūla 3392
dūgu 507
depparamu 435
debbu 3075
dēku, dēkuru 508
deṇḍa 2809
devu 3451, 3468
devurincu 3431A
doṅga, doṅgilincu, doṅgilu,
doṅgu 2982
doḍḍa, doḍḍu 3491
doḍḍi 3485
doḍḍi-kallu 3492
doṇḍa 3060, 3499, 3500
doṇḍi 3528
doddu 3507
dona 2716
dontara, donti, dondaḍi 3505
donne App. 45
doppa 2986
dobba 3515
dobbu 3340
dommi, dommul-ādu 3510
doraku, dorayu, doralu 3535
dor(a)lincu, dor(a)lu, dora-
l(u)cu 3514
doravi, doravu, doruvu 3341
doṛayu 3535
dol(u)cu 3528
dolupu 2698
dosāgu, dosavu 3513
dōku 954, 2990
dōgaḍu 3514
dōgu 3514, 3554, 3555
dōguru, dōcu, dōpari, dō-
pidi 3541
dōṭṭi 3547
dōpu 3541, 3554
dōgu 3555
dōma 2991
dōra 3284
dōse 3542
drobbu 3340
dhimindhimin 3232
nakaramu 3568
nakka 3606

nakku 3620
nakkera 3627
nagari-adhikari, nagaru 3568
nagavu, nagu, nagubāṭu 3569
naggu 2927
naccika, nacciga 3576
naccu 3576, 3577, 3578
naccukāḍu 3578
naccu-pēṭṭu 3577
nāju 3574
naṭṭi, naṭṭa-nadumu 3584
naṭṭu 3583, 3587
naṭṭu-konu 3583
naḍa, naḍaka, naḍacu, na-
ḍata, naḍapu, naḍayāḍu,
naḍava, naḍavadi, naḍucu,
naḍupu 3582
naḍi, nadimi, naḍu, naḍumu,
naḍḍi 3584
naḍḍu 3585
naṇṭu, naṇṭukatte, naṇṭkāḍu
3588
natta 3591
natti, nattu 3593
nana, nanayu 3631
nanucu, nanupu 3588, 3631
nanuvu 3588
nancu, nanju, nanjāḍu, nan-
juḍu 3581
nanja 3630
nanna 3632
nannṇu 3655, 3729
nanpu 3588, 3631
namalu 3595
namili 2902
nambi 3085
nammakamu, nammika,
nammiga, nammu 3600
nammi 2902
naya, nayamu 3602
nara, narapu, narayu 3609
naraga 2904
naramu 2903
nariyāḍu 3606
nariyu 3609
narku 3625
narmili 381
naraku, narakuḍu, naruku,
narukuḍu 3625
naraju, narumaḍu, narumu
3626
nalākuva, nalāgu, nalāguḍu,
nalācu, nalata, nalapu, nali,
nalikamu, naliguli, naliyu,
nalōgu, nalōguḍu, naluku-
va, nalucu, nalupu 3611
nalabhai 3655, 3918
naluguru 3655
nalupu 3613
nalubadi, nalubhai, naluvadi
3655, 3918
naluvāḍu, naluvuru 3655
naluvu 3610
nalucu, nalpu 3611
nalla, nallana, nallani 3613
nalla-jāna 2451
nalli 3621A

nava 3597
navāta, navayu, naviyu 3598
navaru 3568
navālā 3619
navuru 3618
navulu 3595
navvincu, navvu 3569
nasa, nasimiri 3597
nasuku, nasugu 3579
nāgali, nāgēlu 2907
nāci-kōlu, nācu 409
nātu 3583
nādu 3656
nāku 3570
nātu, nātu-konu, nātnamu,
nādu 3583
nādika, nādu, nāndu 3638
nāti, nātuka 3634
nāna 3639
nānādu, nānāṭiki 3656
nānu 2908
nānu, nān(u)cu, nānuḍu,
nān(u)pu 3630
nānuḍi 3784
nānu 3649
nāra, nāri 3651
nār(u)cu 3583
nāru 2919
nālīka, nāl(u)ka 3633
nālugu, nāluru 3655
nikkamu, nik-kala, nikku-
vamu, nikkemu 3663
nikkavōducu, nikku, nikkū-
bōtu, nikkūdu 3662
niganiga, nigārincu, nigā-
rimpu 3659
nigūdu, nigud(u)cu 2922
niguru 3693
niggadi 3664
niggincu 3661
niggu 3659, 3661
niṭṭa, niṭra, niṭramu, niṭrin-
cu 3739
niṭṭ-urucu, niṭṭ-urupu, ni-
ḍivi, niḍu, niḍucanu, ni-
ḍuda, niḍupu 3738
niṇda, niṇdu, niṇ(u)cu, ni-
nupu 3682
ninna 3758
nippaccaramu, nippastu
3682, 3825
nippaṭi, nippaṭṭu 3670
nippu, nippuka 2929
nimuru 3691
nimpu, niṇu, niṇra-nilugu
3682
niruṭi, niruḍu 3674
nilaka, nilavu, nil(u)kada,
nilucu, nilupu, nil(u)va,
niluvu 3675
nilugu 548
nivari 3614
nivuḍu 2922
nivuru 3691
nivuru 3693
nivvari 3614
nivveṇa, nivveṇagu, nivveṇa-

paḍu, nivveṇa-pātu 3678
niṣūgu, niṣuvu 410
niṣu 3685
niṭu, niṭukattiya, niṭukatte,
niṭukādu 3739
niḍa 3679
niṭra 3690
niṭru 3693
niṭlugu 3692
niṭ(u)gu 548
niṭlu 3690
nivu 3684
nuggu 3728
nuṅgu 3698
nuccillu 3710
nuḍi, nuḍikāramu, nuḍugu,
nuḍuvāri, nuḍuvu 3784
nuduru 3705
nunu-, nunupari, nunupu,
nunna, nunnana, nunnani
3700
nuy(y)i 3706
nurūgu, nuruvu 3710
nurucu, nurupu, nurumu
3728
nūlaka, nūli, nūlincu, nūliyu,
nūlivu, nūl(u)cu, nūl(u)pu,
nūlumu 3726
nūliyu 1003, 3716
nūl(u)cu, nūlumu 3717
nūv(v)u 3720
nūsalu, nūṣūgu, nūṣulu 3714
nūsi, nūṣūgu 3779
nūsuma 3699
nūka 3721
nūgu 3779
nū-biṇḍi 3720
nūka 3728
nūka-mānu 3721
nūku, nūkuḍu 3722
nūgulu 3720
nūca 3728
nūniya, nūne 3720, 3746
nūyi 3706
nūrcu, nūrcpu, nūru, nūrucu,
nūrupu 3728
nūru, nūruguru, nūruvuru
3729
nūlu 3726
nūvu 3720
nēduru-nēla 3747
negadi 2924
negaḍ(i)ta 3659
negaḍu 3659, 3661, 3732
negayu, negavu 3730
negulu 3733
neggincu 3661
neggu 2923, 3661
neccli 3576
neccu 2927, 3782
necceci 3602
neṭika 2936
neṭṭana 3739
neṭṭu 3760
neṭṭu-konu 3583
neṭramu 3739
netta-palaka, nettam-aḍu

3743
nettamu 3743, 3759
nettavi 2918
netti 3759
netturu, netru 3748
nenādu 2921
nenayu 457
nenaru 3669
nenjili 3736
neppu 3675, 3683, 3760
neppu-konu 3675
nemaru, nemarucu 3595
nemali, nem(m)ili 2902
nemnadi, nemmika 3602
nemmi 2902, 3602, 3744
nemmu 3594, 3743
nemmu-konu 3594
neyyapu-ṭēdu, neyyamādu,
nāyyami, neyyamu, ney-
yari, neyyūdu, neyyurālu
3602
neyyi 3746
nera, nerapu, nerayu, neravu
3672, 3682
neraḍu 3750
nerayika 3672
neravādi, neravu 3770
neri 2935
neriyu 3609
nerumu 2927, 3749
nera, nerapu, nerayu, neravu
3672, 3682
neraka 2591
neranu 3681
neri 2934, 2935, 2591, 3682
nerika 2935
neriya, nerē, nerriya, nerre
2927
nela 3675, 3754
nelāta, nelātuka 513
nela konu, nelayu 3675
nelavari 3683
nelavu 3675, 3683
nelli 3755
nelluru 3753
nevayu 3730
nevili 2902
nevuru 3595
nevulu, nevva 3733
nēdu 2920
nēta, nētakādu, nēta-purugu,
nētari 3745
nēnu 5160
nēpaḷamu 3776
nēnu 3769, 5154
nēyamu 3602
nēyi 3746
nēyincu, nēyu 3745
nēramu 3775
nērimi, nēr(u)cu, nēr(u)pu
3770
nēreḍu 2917
nēla 2913
nēlka 3633
nēvaḍamu, nēvaḷamu 3778
nēstamu 3602

nokku, nogulu, nogul(u)cu
3780
noga 3694
nogilincu, nogulu, nogulucu,
noccu 3793
noccili 3781
noccillu 2937
noḍi, noḍikādu, noḍikāramu,
noḍugu, noḍucu, noḍupu,
noḍuvu 3784
noncu, noppi, noppincu,
novulu, novvi, novvu 3793
nolla 3788
nollu 3788, 3791
nosalu 3705
nōcu, nōta, nōmu 3800
nōyu, nōvi, nōvu 3793
nōru 3695
nauru 3618
nauulu 3595

pakāpaka 3813
pakka 4007
pakkiya, pakke, pakkepakk
ceṭṭu 3812
pakku 3811
pakkuna 3813
paga 3808
pagaṭu 3804
pagadamu 3998
pagaṭūdu 3808
pagadāri, pagaru, pagavādu,
pagidi, pagulu, pagulucu
3808
pagalu 3805
paṅga, paṅgaṭi, paṅgaṭikālu,
paṅgaṭincu 3818
pacca, paccana, pacci, pac-
cika 3821
paccadi 3831
paṭakāru, paṭukāru 3864
paṭapaṭa, paṭilumanu 3841
paṭṭa, paṭṭamu 3876
paṭṭaḍa 3865
paṭṭa-pagalu 3867
paṭṭi 3840, 3875, 4034
paṭṭika 3865, 3875
paṭṭincu, paṭṭimpu 4034
paṭṭu 3868, 4034
paṭṭuḍu, paṭṭudala 4034
paṭṭe 3875, 3877
paṭṭeḍa 3865, 3866
paḍaku 3857
paḍāti, paḍātuka 3840
paḍaga App. 47
paḍacu, paḍapu, paḍayu
3853
paḍapūgomma 3869
paḍamara 3852
paḍava 3838, 3860
paḍavalamu, paḍavālu 3860
paḍi 3849
paḍi-kaṭṭu 3850
paḍi-kāpu, paḍi-gāpu 3845
paḍita 3877
paḍiya 3856
paḍisemu App. 48

paḍu 3852, 3853
paḍuka 3852
paḍuku 3890
paḍucu, paḍucūdu 3840
paḍucu, paḍupu, paḍupudi
3869
paḍuva 3856, 4006, 4062
paḍe 3856
paḍḍa 3881
paṇi 3884
paṇcu 3887
paṇṭa, paṇḍincu 4004
paṇḍu 3900, 4004
paṇḍu-konu 3900
paṇḍuga 3899
paṇḍreṇḍu 474, 3918
paṇṇeramu, paṇṇāramu 3889
paṭṭi 3976
padaṭamu, padaṭu, padaru,
padaṭu, paduru, padur(u)-
cu 3910
padanu, padunu 3906, 3907
padi, padu-, paduṇḍu, pa-
dun-, padunru, paduru
3918
padilamu 3924
paddu 3919
padrucu 3910
pan- 3918
panavu 4304
panasa 3891, 3988
pani 3884
pani, pan(u)cu, panupu 3887
pancu 3936
panta-gadda 3977
pantagincu, pantamu, pan-
denu 3921
panda 3927
pandi 4039
pandiri, pandili 3922
panna 3891
panniru, panniramu 4035
pannu 3884, 3986
panne App. 49
panneṇḍu 474, 3918
pappu 3978
pampakamu 3936
pampu 3887, 3936
pamba 3932
pambu, pammu 3972
payi 4451
payidi 3821
payy-ara 810, 3821
paṇḍu 3949, 3980
paragu, paracu, parapu, para-
vu 3949
parapu, parugu, paruviḍu
3963
pariyu 3962
parūju 3969
paruṇḍu 3900
paruvu 3949, 3963
parusana, parusapu, paru-
samu 3973
parusu 3968
parcu, paracu 3852, 3853,
3949

parvu 3949, 3963
paṇḍu 3949
paracu, parata, parati, para-
da, parava, parika 4020
parapara 4024
parapu 3949, 4020
paṇi 3968
pariga, pariya 4027
paṇcu 3852, 3853, 3949
parupu 3852, 3949
paṇṭa 4032
paṇṭu 4024
palāku 4004
palavaramu, palavarincu,
palavarinta, palavarimpu,
palavincu, palavu 3887,
4304
palikincu, palukarincu, pa-
luku 3887
palu 3986, 3987
paluka, palukana 4012
palugarra, palugu, palu-gogru
3986
paluca, palucana 3989
palupu 3990
palumu, paluvarincu 3887,
4304
paluvuṇḍu, paluvuru 3987
pallamu 4016
palli 3994, 4018
palliya, palte 4018
pallu 3986
palapaḷa 4012, 4013
palayamu, pallemu, palḷeramu
4017
palli 4018
pavaṭūdu 3808
pavaḍamu 3998
pavulu 3805
pasa, pasaru, paṭṭi, pasika,
pasimi, pasimiḍi, pasirika,
pasupu 3821
pasandu App. 46
pasi 3821, 3826
pastu 3825
pākuḍu 4052
pāci 3821, 4057
pācu 4057
pādi 4096
pāta 3999
pāṭ-ara, pātu 4080
pāka, -pāka, pāka-nādu 4047
pākul-aḍu 3949, 3956
pācanamu 4056
pāci 3821
pācu 4089
pāta 4065
pāṭi 3853, 4067
pāṭillu 3853
pātu 3852, 3853
pādi 4113
pādu 4064, 4065, 4110
pāde 3852
pāta 3999
pāṭampi 4080
pāḍari 4076
pādali 3922, 4076

pādi, pādu 4078, 4079
 pādīri 4075
 pāpa 4095, 4107
 pāpādu 4095
 pāpāta 4089, 4103
 pāpu 4089
 pāmu 4085, 4608
 pāya 4089
 pāyu 4057, 4089
 pāra 4093
 pāra-mīnu 4094
 pāru 3949, 3963
 pāruva 4091
 pāra 4093
 pāradolu 4020
 pāru 3949, 4020, 4119
 pāruḍu, pāruṭakka, pāruṭa,
 pāruvādu 4091
 pāla 4100, 4101
 pālaguruda 4100
 pālu 4096, 4097
 pāla 4116
 pālamu, pāla 4114
 pālemu 4117
 pāvila-kura, pāvili-kura 4104
 pāsanamu 4056
 pāsu 4057
 pikili 4126
 pikulu 4129
 pikka 4128, 4141
 pikku 4130, 4144, 4205
 pigili 4126
 pigulu 4129
 piṅgali 4205
 picea 4140, 4142, 4214
 piceapaṭu 4144
 piceci 4142
 piecuka 4190
 piṭṭa 4154
 piḍaka, piḍuka 4185
 piḍi 4148, 4149
 piḍikili, piḍikilīne, piḍiki-
 līnta, piḍikeḍu, piḍica, pi-
 ḍuca 4148
 piḍṇu, piḍḍu 4270
 piḍugu 4150
 piḍucu 4183
 piṇṇu, piṇṇu 4270
 piṇḍi 4162, 4183
 piṇḍu 4183
 piṭaṭakamu 4166
 pituku, piduku 4165
 pittu 4167
 pidapa, pīna 4205
 pinju 4171
 pindiya, pinde 4145
 pinna, pinnamma, pinnayya,
 pinni 4205
 pippi 4170
 pūnmata(n) 4205
 piyyi 4210
 piri, pirigonu 4177
 pirindi 4205
 piriki 4200
 piru, pirḍu, pirra 4205
 pilaka 4179, 4198
 pilipincu, pilucu, pilupu,

pilupuḍu 4195
 piluka, pilla 4198
 pillā-grōlu, pillā-grōvi, pil-
 laṅ-gōvi, pillana-grōlu, pil-
 lana-grōvi 4197
 pilladi 4198
 pillādi, pillāṇi 4227
 pilli 4180
 pillu 4300
 pivulu 4129
 pisa 4142
 pisaka, pisapisal-aḍu, pisu-
 nu 4134
 pisaru 4132
 piṣṇi 4136
 piṣiḍi, piṣināri, piṣini, piṣini-
 goṭṭu 4144
 pisuku 4135
 piṭku 4212
 piṭcu 4133
 pināsi 4144
 piṇṇu, piṇṇu 4157
 piyi 4210
 piṛ(u)cu, piḷ(u)cu 4223
 piḷa 4228
 piḷi 4226
 pukkilī, pukkeḍu 4242
 pukkilīne 4241
 pucea 4248
 puceu 4138, 4281, 4312
 puce 4332
 puṭi, puṭika, puṭike 4263
 puṭṭa 4258, 4335
 puṭṭa-tēlu 4488
 puṭṭamu 4256
 puṭṭi 4262
 puṭṭi, puṭṭika, puṭṭike 4263
 puṭṭincu, puṭṭu, puṭṭugu,
 puṭṭuka, puṭṭuvu 4264
 puḍikili, puḍisili, puḍisilīne
 4251
 puḍuku 4152, 4251
 puṇikirīne, puṇuku 4251
 puṇṭi, puṇḍi 4322
 puṇḍalīne 4364
 puṇḍu 4268
 putteneu 4138
 puṇḍu 4205, 4313
 punuka 4339
 pun(u)gu 4205
 punja 4337
 punju 4373
 punta 4317
 punna 4205
 puppi 4312
 puppincu 4138
 puyyi 629
 purapural-aḍu 4287
 puri 4177, 4367
 puri-konu, puri-kolupu 4286
 puriḍi-piṭṭa 4374
 pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu 4312
 puruḍincu, puruṇincu 4540
 puruḍu 4290
 purulu 4544
 puriya, purriya, purre 4332
 purra 4333
 pula 4310
 pulagamu 4315
 pulapoḍucu 4344
 pula-maddi 4306
 pulambu 4303
 puli 4307, 4322
 puli-kōca 2195
 puligi 4306
 puliyu 4322
 pulu 4300, 4547
 pulūgu 4319
 pulugu 4344
 pulupa, pulupu, pulusu
 4322
 pulumu 4549
 pulombu 4303
 pulla 4310, 4322, 4328
 pullana, pullani 4322
 pullamma, pullayya, pulli-
 aku [pullaku], pulli vistari
 4547
 pulliya, pulle 4554
 pullu 4300, 4301
 puvvu 4345
 pusi 4143
 pu 4345
 pūcu, pūpu 4361
 pūḍi 4362
 pūṭa 4346, 4352
 pūku 4236
 pūcu 4345, 4346
 pūṭa 4361
 pūḍa 4379
 pūḍu, pūḍ(u)cu, pūḍ(u)pu
 4376
 pūṭa 4345
 pūḍiya, pūḍe 4350
 pūnika, pūn(i)ki, pūnu, pūn-
 (u)cu 4361
 pūne 4380
 pūpa 4365
 pūyu 4352
 pūri 4225
 pūreḍu 4374
 pūli 4369
 pūvu 4345
 pūsa 4350
 pekkandru, pekku, pekkuru,
 pekkuva 4411
 pegguru 2125
 peṅku 4385
 peṅke 4381
 peccika, peccu 4384
 peccu 4384, 4411
 petapeṭa, petapeṭal-aḍu, pe-
 ṭilu, peṭulu 4386
 peṭuku 4392
 peṭṭa 4395
 peṭṭu 4389, 4390, 4422
 peṭṭe 4388
 peṭṭu 4386
 peḍa 4146, 4255
 peḍatala, peḍamu, peḍalu
 4146
 peḍulu 4386
 peḍḍa 4394
 peṇṭa, peṇṭika, peṇḍa 4441

peṇṭi, peṇḍ(i)li, peṇḍlāmu
 4395
 peṇḍāramu, peṇḍemu, peṇ-
 ḍāramu 4399
 pedavi 4400
 pedda, peddayu, peddi 4411
 pedda-jāna 2451
 pedda-puli 4307
 pena, penākuva, penāgu,
 penāgonu, penācu, pena-
 pari, penapu, penayu 4160
 penu, penn- 4411
 pen(u)cu, penupu 4436
 pcncika 4385
 pcncu 4385, 4411
 penjari 4171
 pen-jera 2816
 pendala-kāda(n), pendalāḍa-
 (n) 4405
 pempakamu, pempuḍu 4436
 pempu 4414, 4436
 pemme 4411
 peyya 3939
 pera, perayṭa 4412
 perayu 4422
 perasu 4202
 perima 3964
 perime, perūguḍu, peruvu
 4411
 perūgu 4411, 4421
 per(u)ku 4423
 perugu 4411, 4414
 pergu, perḍal, pervu 4411
 peṛa 4333
 peṛika, peṛikāṭamu 4446
 perūgu, perugu 4425
 peruku 4423, 4446
 pelukuru 4419
 peluca, pelucana, pellidamu,
 pelli 4411
 pelli, pelḷi 4395
 pesara, pesalu 3941
 peḍa 4441
 peḍu 4160
 peḍu 4193
 peḍi 4429
 peḍi, peḍe 4434
 peḍu 4160
 peḍa, peḍagilu, peḍatanamu,
 peḍaralu, peḍarikamu, pe-
 ḍarimi 4437
 penu 4160, 4449
 penu 4175
 peya 3939
 peṛima, peṛimi, peṛucu 4411
 peru 4408, 4410, 4411
 peru, peṛuḍu, peṛu 4421
 per(u)cu, peṛ(u)pu 4446
 percu 4411
 peḷḷu, peḷ(u)cu 4194
 pelu 4194, 4430
 peṣemu 3827
 pai 4451
 paḍi 3821
 paida, paidali 3939
 paipal, paipaiga, paipaina,
 paipaini 3945

pairu 3821
 poka 4461
 pokka 4452
 pokkali 4537
 pokkili 4460
 pokku 4455, 4456
 poga, pogacu, pogapu, po-
 gayu 4240
 pogada 4453
 pogadika, pogad(i)ta, pogadu
 4235
 pogaru 4234
 pogucu, pogupu 4240
 pogulu 4456
 poṅka, poṅgali, poṅgincu,
 poṅgu 4469
 poṅkanamu 4458
 poccemu 4459
 poṭamarīne 4496
 poṭi, poṭṭi 4259
 poṭṭa 4494
 poṭṭakar(i)a 4482
 poṭṭi, poṭṭiya 4488
 poṭṭu 4491
 poṭṭa 4250
 poṭlu 4490
 poḍateneu, poḍamīne, po-
 ḍamu 4482
 poḍavu, poḍigīne, poḍugu
 4484
 poḍi 4481
 poḍucu 4252
 poḍucu, poḍupu 4482, 4560
 poḍuvu 4484
 poḍmu 4482
 poṇaka 4380
 poṇṭe 4544
 poṭṭi, poṭṭika 4515
 poṭṭu 4507
 poda, podarillu, podaru, podi
 4509
 podalu 4504
 podu 4559
 poḍugu 4503
 poḍugu 4509, 4515
 poḍupu 4509
 poduru 4504
 poḍuvu 4503, 4509
 ponaru, ponar(u)cu 4160
 poncika, poncu 4596
 ponju 4599
 ponta, pontanamu, pontamu,
 pondika, pondīne, pondu
 4541
 ponna 4343
 ponnu 4570
 pompiri 4469
 pompu 4529
 poy(y)i 4537
 pora 4293, 4295
 porāṭu 4537
 poraka 4415
 poraṭa 4295
 pora-padu, pora-pōvu, pora-
 baḍu 4293
 porayu, por(u)gu, poruvu
 4541
 por(a)lika, por(a)līne, po-
 r(a)lu, poral(u)cu, porupu
 4285
 poradu 4566
 poia 4480, 4552
 polāṭi, polāṭuka 4551
 polakuva 4344
 polamari, polamu 4303, 4344
 polamu 4548
 polayu 4320
 polasu 4480, 4552
 poli 4550
 poliyika, poliyīne, poliyu
 4571
 polucu, pol(u)pu 4551
 polupu 4548
 polusu 4480
 polla, pollu 4562
 pova, povayu 4240
 povadu 4235
 povulu 4456
 poṣāgīne, poṣāgīmpu, po-
 ḍu, poṣāguḍu 4474
 pōka 4048
 pōgu 4545, 4599
 pōcu, pōju 4599
 pōḍi 4597
 pōṭa 4407, 4455
 pōka, pōkada, pōku 4572
 pōkiri 4574
 pōṭi 4583
 pōṭu 4252, 4560
 pōṭu 4586
 pōni 4597
 pōyu 4407
 pōritamu, pōru 4540
 pōruva 4590
 pōṛaḍu, pōri, pōriḍaḍu 4603
 pōlika, pōlike, pōlu, pol(u)-
 cu, pōli 4597
 pōvu 4572
 pōhana, pōhanīne 4584
 prakka 4005
 pratti 3976
 prabba, prabbili 4175
 prabbu 3972, 4002
 prayi 4002
 pra- 3999
 praku 3949
 prā-konu 3821
 prāci 3821, 4057
 prāta, prātagil(i)lu, prāṭavaḍu,
 prābaḍu 3999
 prāpu 4283
 prāmu 4608
 prālu 3982
 pridulu 4176
 pruṅguḍu, pruccu, pruppi,
 pruvvu 4312
 prēgu 4193
 prēmu 4175
 prēlari, prēlu 4430
 prēḷu, prēlu, prēl(u)cu 4194
 proddu 4559
 proy(y)i 4537
 prōgu 4545, 4599
 prōju 4599

prōka, prōgu 4591
prōcu, prōdi, prōpu, prō-
paḍu 4283
prōlu, prō(u) 4555

bakka 4320
bagguna, baggumanu 3802
baṅka, baṅketa 3817
baccali 3824
baṭṭa 4387
baḍabaḍa 5230
baḍalika, baḍalincu, baḍalu
5293
baḍi 3851
baḍita, baḍiya, baḍe 5224
baḍu 5295
baḍugu 5222
baḍḍu 3882
baḍa 3903
baḍa, baḍaḍu, baḍaḍuḍu,
baḍaḍa, baḍu 3902
baḍi App. 50
baḍu App. 50
baḍu, baḍu 5372
badda 3962
baddu, baddura 5298
banti 3925
bandu 3977
bayalu 3940, 5258
baraka 3973
baraḍu 4417
bari 5267
barigi 5513
bariṇe 3954
baruku 5263, 5322
barusu 3973
baraṭu 5322
barre 3881
balagamu 5308
balapapu pulla, balapamu
4014
balayu 5313
balpincu, balimi, balisina,
balupu, baluvu 5276
baliyu 5276, 5304
balla 3995
balli 3994
balla 5315
bavaramu 3997
bavira 4105
baw baw 5290
bāpata, bāpana, bāpāḍu 4091
bāgu, bāguḡa, bāgu-ceyu,
bāgu-paḍu, bāguḡāḍi 5332
bānali 4069
bāna 4124
bāru 5269
bālinta, bālintabōlamu, bā-
lenta 5347
bāvili 4105
bāvu, bāvukonu 5291
bāvurū-billi, bāvuru-gāḍu,
bāvurunanu 4106
biga, bigi, bigitamu, bigincu,
bigimpu, bigiyincu, bigi-
yu, bigucu, bigutu, biguvu,
bigga, biṅkamu 5382
biṭṭu 4155

biddu 5430
biyyamu App. 60
birudamu, birudu 5414
birusu, birusu, biṛra, biṛru
5439
birusū-grōvi, birusulu 5441
bisa, bisabisa, bisi 5450
biṭṭa, biṭṭagillu, biṭṭaluvāru,
biṭṭaluvōvu 5473
bigamu 4211
biḍu 4218, 4219
bida, biḍagillu, biḍatanamu,
biḍarikamu 4221
bira, bira kāya 4224
biṛu 5513
bukka, bukkēḍu, bugga 4242
bugaḍa 4237
bugulu-konu 4469
bugga 4455, 4533
buggi 4243
buṭṭa, buṭṭi, buṭṭika 4263
budabaḍa, buḍukku, buḍuk-
kuna, buḍubuḍukka 4249
buḍugu, buḍuta, buḍuṭāḍu
4259
buḍḍa 4266
buḍḍi, buḍḍiga 4265A
burada 4291
buridi, buruḍa 4331
burru 4329
burra 4332
burra-piṭṭe 4334
bulla, bulli 4309
buvva 4311
busa, busabusa, busabusā-
ḍu, bussu 4246
būju, būdu 4357
būṭakamu, būṭakāḍu, būṭa-
kūdu 4359
būḍida 4316
būṭu 4363
būdi 4316
būṛā 4368
būraga, būruga, būrugu 4366
būṛi 4228
beg(g)āḍu, begaḍu-paḍu,
begaḍu-paracu, beggaḍil(lu),
beggālamu, beggaḷikamu
beggālinu, beggaḷ(lu) 5465
begguru 2125
betṭa 5479
betṭa, betṭidapu, betṭidamu,
betṭidūḍu, betṭidurālu, bet-
ṭu, bedāda, begidamu,
bediyu 4392
bedāḡaru, bedāḡu, bedāḡu-
tanamu, bedāḡu 5472
bedā-gōḍalu 2078
bedali 4147
bedda-cēnu 4219
beṇḍu 5480
beṇḍu-paḍu, beṇḍu-parucu
3901
betta, bettu, betṭēḍu App. 61
bedarincu, bedarimpu, be-
daru, bedarupotu, beduru
4401

bebbuli 4307, 4411
beraḍu 4417
berayu 5407
berasu 3973
belayu 5437
bellamu 5494
beḷaku, beḷagu, beḷuku 5496
beḷa-guvva, beḷava 4420
besuku 4131
besta 4383
beḍalu 4444
bela 4445
bokka, bokki 4452
bokkaṇanu, bokkaniya, bok-
kasamu, bokkena 4458
bokku 4897
bogaḍa 4237
boggi 4467
boṅkaṇamu 4458
boṅkari 4459
boṅki 4576
boṅkincu, boṅku, boṅku-
lāḍi, boṅkulāḍu 4459
boḍu 4477
boṭṭa 4478
boṭa vrēlu, boṭ(ṭ)ana vrēlu
4493
boṭṭa 4263, 4491
boṭṭu 4492
boṭṭe, boṭṭēḍu 4259
boṭṭa cēpa 4498
boḍḍu 4460
boṇḍuga, boṇḍuva 4501
boṭṭa, bonda 4452
boddi 4519
boddu 4541
bonda 4520
boppi 4469
bobba 4455, 4526
bobbara 4524
bobbarincu, bobbarinta 4526
bomika, bomike 4528
bomma 4530
borugulu, boruvulu 4537
boriya, borre 4604
borra 4478, 4604
bolli 4327, 4562, 5496
bolli 4562
bōki 4576
bōke 4528
bōṭi 4597
bōḍa, bōḍāḍu, bōḍi, bōḍin-
cu, bōḍimpu, bōḍu 4600
bōḍataramu 4601
bōḍa 4504, 4587
bōḍa kālū 4505
bōḍiya, bōḍe 4585
bōnu 4606
bōya, bōyāḍu, bōyāta, bōya-
vāḍu, bōyīḍu, bōyṛ, bō-
yeta App. 51
bōra, bōragincu, bōragil(lu),
bōra, bōrlincu 4592
bōlu 4604
bōsi 4582
bratikincu, bratuku, bradi-
mi, braduku 5372

bradda, braddara 3962
bruṅgu, brunu 4975, 4993
bruyyu 4975

makka 4717
makkalincu 4617
makkiri, makkera 4620
maku 4750
makkelu 839
maga, magāṭimi, magāḍu,
magatanamu, magadi, ma-
ganālu, maganru, magapādi,
magalāgu, magavāḍu 4616
magidi 4617, 5132
magucu, maguḍa, maguḍin-
cu, maguḍu, maguḍ(u)cu
4617
magulu 4692
maguva, maguvatanamu 4616
maggamu, maggari 4624
maggu 4750, 4789
maṅga 4716
macca 4632
maccika, macciga 4722
maccu 4629, 4631, 4722
maccu-katti 4749
majjiga 4630
maṭṭa 4663
maṭṭagincu, maṭṭagu, maṭṭa-
mu, maṭṭasamu, maṭṭasi
4661
maṭṭamu 4660
maṭṭincu 5057
maṭṭiya 5056
maṭṭu 4660, 4661, 4681,
5057
maṭṭuḡa 4660
maṭṭu-ceyu, maṭṭu-paḍu
4661
maṭṭe 5056
maḍa 4659
maḍaka 4645, 4656
maḍāḡu, maḍācu 4645, 4653
maḍāta, maḍata 4645
maḍāti, maḍātuka 4647
maḍapali 4657
maḍama 4649
maḍambamu 4646
maḍava 4659
maḍavu 4652
maḍi 4645, 4655
maḍi, maḍiḡalu, maḍiḡalu,
maḍiḡelu 4654
maḍiḡāḍu 4647
maḍiyincu, maḍiyu 4653
maḍṅu 4645, 4654, 4658
maḍūcu, maḍupu, maḍuvu
4645
maḍḍa 4266
maḍḍi 4647, 4676
maḍḍitanamu 4647
maḍḍi-pālu 4665
maḍḍu 4680
maḍḍu-katti 4749
maṇāḡu, maṇācu, maṇṅu,
maṇūcu 4645
maṇikāṭṭu 4673

maṇiyagāḍu, maṇiyamu 4674
maṇṭa, maṇḍincu, maṇḍu
4680
maṇḍa 4673
maṇḍi 4677
maṇḍincu 4687
maḍugu, maḍumu, maḍuvu
4688
maḍuru 4692
maddi 4718
manamu 3647
manavi 4775
manikāṭṭu 4673
maniki 4778
manu 4666, 4778
maṇḍu 4831
maṇḍōṭu 4724
manukuva, manugaḍa, ma-
nucu, manupu, manki 4778
manumāḍu 4715
manumarālu 4715, 4764
manumu 4667
manuvu 4667, 4778, 4831
mancu 4641
maṇḍi, maṇḍi 4636
maccu, maṇḍi 4700
maṇḍaramu 4697
maṇḍu 4719
manni 4778
manniya, manniyāḍu, man-
niḷu, manne, manneḍu,
mannekāḍu 4774
mannu 4666, 4778
mannemu 4701
mappu 4722
mabbu, mabbu-konu 4728
mampu 4706
mara 4725, 4761
marāḡu, maragu, marapu,
marugu, marupu 4722
mara-cuṭṭu, mara-meku 4725
marala, marala-baḍu, marala-
bāḷu, maralincu, maralu,
maralucu 4761
marṅu, marukuva 4769
marulu, marulu-konu, ma-
rulu-kolupu 4723
maruvu 4760
marturu 4771
maṛāḍu 4769
maṛāḍalu, maṛāḍi 4762
maṛaka 4764, 4767
maṛakuva, maṛacu, maṛa-
pincu, maṛapu, maṛṅu
4760
marala(n), maralincu, ma-
ralu 4761
maṛi, maṛi maṛi, maṛi okaṭi,
maṛu-nāḍu, maṛusa, maṛu-
saṭi, maṛu-sanja 4766
maṛṅu, maṛugu 4769
maṛukuva 4760, 4769
maṛuturu 4771
maṛu-paḍu, maṛuvu 4760
maṛi 4773
mala 4742
malāka 4734

malāḡu, malāpu 4734, 4831
malācu 4734, 4736, 4739,
4758
malaka 4744
mala-gonu, malapu 4734
malayu 4729, 4734, 4736,
4741, 4743
malu 4732
malṅu, maluga 4737
maluku 4734
malugu 4734, 4831, 4986
malucamu 4729
mal(u)cu 4758
malupu 4831
malumu 4986
maluvu 4734
malla, mallakamu 4744
mallāḍi, mallāḍi-gonu, mal-
lāḍincu, mallāṭa, mallāḍu,
mallu, mallōḍu 4730
mallāḍi, mallaramu 4729
mallāḡa 4757
mallu 4761
mavyamu 4746
masāḡu, masakamu, masa-
konu, masaru, masalu 4687
masaka, masakana 4627
masalika, masalu, masalu-
konu 4752
masi 5101
masela 4631
masṭu 4676
maṛ 4746
maṛu 4711
maḡayu 4782
maḡu 4789
maḡuḍu, maḡu-paḍu, maḡilu
4781
maṭu, maṭu 4802
maḍu, maḍucu 4801
maṭa, maṭal-āḍu, maṭiki,
maṭu 4834
maṭu, maṭu-paḍu, maṭu-vaḍu
4836
maḍ(i)ki 4797
maḍu, maḍ(u)cu 4801
maḍugu 4796
maḍiga 4810
maḍi-phalamu 4808
maṇipincu, mānu-konu,
mān(u)cu, mānupu 4811
mānu 4711, 4803, 4804,
4811
mānucu 4804
maṇu 4781, 4792, 4814
maṇpuḍu 4792
māma, māmakūḍu 4813
māmiḍi 4782, 4851
māyincu 4814
māyu 4792, 4814
maṛēḍu 4821
maṛcu, maṛpu, maṛakamu,
maṛāṭa, maṛāṭamu, maṛāḍu,
maṛu, maṛu-dalli, maṛu-
konu, maṛuḡa, maṛucu,
maṛuṭūḍu, maṛudala, ma-
rupu, maṛumāṭa 4834

māla 4824, 4827
 mālaḍu, mālaḍi 4824
 mālimi 4826
 mālu, māluḍu 4831
 māluḍuḍu, māluḍu 4822
 māle, māliḡa 4796
 māvi 4782, 4783
 māviḍi 4782
 māvu 4780
 māsi 4792
 mikkaṭamu, mikkili, mikkili-
 vāḍu, mikkilu, mikkuṭa-
 mu, migata, migilina, mi-
 gilincu, migula(n), migulu,
 migu(u)cu 4838
 miṅgu 4866
 miṭṭa 5058
 miṭṭakola 4854
 miṭṭaḍu 4852
 miṭṭincu, miḍi-villu 4848
 miṭṭu, miḍata, miḍiyu 4850
 miḍi 4846
 miḍikincu 4845
 miḍuḡu, miḍuḡuḡu 4876
 miḍuku 4846, 4849, 4850,
 4852
 miḍucu 4848
 miḍuta 4850
 miḍu 4847
 miṇakarincu 4845
 miṇuḡu, miṇuḡuḡu, miṇuku
 4876
 minthūḍu, minḍaḍu, minḍa-
 ḡaḍu, minḍaḡiḍu, minḍata,
 minḍatanamu, minḍaṇika-
 mu, minḍalakOri 4858
 minḍa 4846
 minṇaka 4856
 middiya, midde 5069
 minamina 4876
 minu 5396
 minuku 4856
 min(u)ku, minuku-minu-
 kum-anu, minukkuranu
 4876
 minumu 4862
 mincu 4838, 4844, 4876
 mincudala 4838
 minna 4876
 minnaka 4856
 minnu 5396
 miṇṇu 4841
 miṇḍamu 5098
 miṇḍi 4874
 misamisa, misamisamanu,
 misimi 4840
 misuku 4839
 mī 4841
 miṭṭu, miṭṭu 4848, 4857
 miḍaṭi, miḍi, miḍiki, miḍu,
 miḍu-kaṭṭu 4841
 miṭṭa 4857
 minu 4885
 miṇu 3688
 miṇu 4884
 misamu 4879
 mu 5052

mukka 4975, 5007
 mukkaṇa 4895
 mukkiḍi 5105
 mukku 4896, 5007, 5024
 mugincu, mugimpu, mugi-
 yika, mugiyu 4891
 mugga 5007
 muggu 5007, 5017, 5046
 mugguru 5052
 muṅga 5026
 muṅgara 4895
 muṅgali, muṅgali 5020
 muṅgi, muṅgiṇa 4900
 mucca 4955
 mucciri, mucciritanamu,
 mucciru 4903
 muccili 5005
 muccu 4915
 muṭṭamu 4940
 muṭṭagincu, muṭṭincu 5048
 muṭṭagu, muṭṭavu, muṭṭin-
 cu, muṭṭu-konu, muṭṭu-
 kolu, muṭṭuta, muṭṭudi
 4934
 muṭṭadamu, muṭṭaḍi, muṭ-
 ṭaḍincu 5018
 muṭṭu 4934, 4937, 5018
 muṭṭu-paḍu, muṭṭu-paṭu
 4936
 muṭṭe 5031
 muḍi 4921, 4991
 muḍiya 4921
 muḍuḡu 4919, 4993
 muḍuḡu 4919, 4921
 muḍuku, muḍumu 4935
 muḍucu, muḍupu 4921
 muḍucu-konu 4919
 muḍuta 4645, 4919, 4927
 muḍḍi 4942
 muṇuḡu, muṇuḡu 4919
 muṇuḡu 4993
 muṇḍari, muṇḍalamāri 4858
 muṇḍa 4995
 mutuka 4956
 mutta, mutt-avva, muttāta,
 mutti 4954
 muttiyamu, muttemu, mut-
 yamu 4959
 mudara, mudi, muditanamu,
 mudimi, mudiyu, mudu-
 kaḍu, muduru, mudusali,
 mudusalitanamu 4954
 mudarakincu, mudalakincu
 5040
 muduka 4956
 mudda 4962
 muddiḍu, muddu 4960
 munaga 4982
 muni, munimuṅgala, munu-
 konu, mun(u)cu, munu-
 paṭi, munu-paḍu, munu-
 pu, munumu, munumun-
 (n)u 5020
 munṅincu, munṅu, mu-
 nuka, mun(u)cu, mungu
 4993
 mun(u)ku 4856, 5021

muncu 4915
 munṅuru 2729
 munta 4965
 munta-māniḍi 4963
 mundaṭa(n), mundaṭi, mun-
 dara, munda, munnaḍi,
 munnu 5020
 munṇuḡu 3729, 5052
 muppandru, muppadi, mup-
 pai 3918, 5052
 muppu 4954
 mumpu 4993
 mumaramamu, mummarincu
 4966
 muri, muri-konu, muriya,
 muriyu 4975
 murikaḍu, muripamu, muri-
 pincu, muripemu, inuriyu
 5011
 murincu 4977
 murugu, muruvu 4979
 murupu 4978
 murakaṭamu, inurakaṭincu
 5012
 muṇamuramanu, muṇamu-
 raḷaḍu 5013
 muriki 5007
 muriyu 5008, 5011
 inurugu 5007, 5008
 muliki, mulu 4995
 mulugu 4896
 mullaṅgi 5004
 mulu 4995
 muvva 5025
 muṣkaramu 5011
 muṣṭi, muṣṭi 4905
 musaru 5030
 musincu 4903
 musuṣi musuṣuṣu 4904
 musuḡu, musuḡuḡu, musuḡu-
 vāḍu 4915
 musuru 4914, 5030
 mu 5052
 mūka 5030
 mūkuḍu 4899
 mūḡa 5025, 5026
 mūḡadi, mūḡavāḍu 5026
 mūḡu 5030
 mūḡu 4922, 5035, 5052
 mūṭa 4915
 mūṭaramu, mūṭu 5122
 mūḡa 5025
 mūḡuru 5052
 mū-ṭuṭu 4886
 mūṭa 5037
 mūḍa-mancu 5033
 mūḍi 4942
 mūḍu 4922, 5052
 mūḍucu 5035
 mūṭi 5031
 mūḍala, mūḍalike, mūḍa-
 lincu, mūḍalimpu 5040
 mūḍeṭi 4954
 mūṇṅu 5052
 mūṇṅu 4915
 mūṇa 4990
 mūṇu 4970

mūr(u)-konu 4886
 mūla 5044, 5045
 mūlaga 5051
 mūlalu 5043
 mūl(u)ḡu 4896
 mūva 5025
 mūvu 5030
 mūvuru 5052
 mekku 5077
 meccu 4722
 meṭṭa 5058
 meṭṭu 5057, 5058, 5059
 meṭṭe 5056
 meḍa, meḍa-kāya 4847
 meḍuku 4850
 meṇṭa-ṇu 5058
 meṇḍiyamu, meṇḍemu 5056
 meṇḍu 4857, 5060
 meṇḍuveṭṭu 4857
 meṭaka, meṭuka 5070
 meṭuku 4860
 metta 5068, 5070
 mettanan, mettanu, mettenu
 5070
 mettu 5066
 meda 5065
 medaḍu 5062
 medapu, medamu, medalika,
 medalincu, medalu, me-
 dal(u)cu, medulu 5064
 meduku 4860
 medugu, meducu, medupu
 4861
 meduvu 5070
 menti, mentulu 5072
 meppincu 4722
 meppu 4722, 4841
 meyi, meyi-konu, meyi-ko-
 lupu, meyi-kolu 5073
 meyiḍu 4706
 meramera 4875, 5075
 merameram-anu, merameram-
 aḍu 4875
 meracu, merapincu, merapu,
 merayincu, merayu, meru-
 gu 5074
 meramu 4875, 5083
 merumu 4875, 5074
 melāḡu, melācu, melapu,
 melayu, meli, melike, meli-
 yu, mella 4871
 melāta, melātuka, melamella,
 melamellāḡa, mella, mel-
 lāḡa, mellana, mellanan,
 mellani 5078
 mesāḡu, mesavu 4842
 me 5073
 meka 5087
 meḡu 5082
 meḍi 5097
 meṭa, meṭari 5093
 meka 5087
 me-konu, me-kolupu, me-
 kolu 5073
 meṭa, meṭi, meṭu 5058
 meṭari, meṭi 5091
 meḍa 4796

meḍi 5090, 5097
 meḍara, meḍari 5092
 meḍincu 4861
 meḍu 5082
 meṇa App. 53
 meṇi, meṇu 5099
 meṇari, meṇincu, meṇu,
 meyu 5093
 meṇu 5073, 5154
 meṇuḍu 5073
 meṇuvu 5094
 meṇi, meṇimi, meṇu, meṇu-
 konu 5086
 mai, mai-konu, mai-maruṇu,
 mai-maruṇu 5073
 maikamu, maida, maidu
 4706
 mainamu App. 52
 mokka 4997, 5106, 5109
 mokkaḍu 5108
 mokkaṭṭu 5011
 mokkaṭṭu 4889
 mokkaḍi, mokkaḍu 5106
 mokkamu, mokkavēpa 5105
 mokkalamu, mokkali, mok-
 kalikaḍu 5011
 mokku 5123
 moga 4616, 4889
 mogakuṇu 4889
 mogaḍa 4893
 mogaḍu 4888
 mogaḍala 4889
 mogapu 5104
 mogamu 4889
 mogali 4890
 mogi 4967
 mogiḍincu, mogucu, moguḍu,
 moguḍ(u)cu, mogga 4893
 mogiyu 4967, 5030
 mogulu 4892
 moggaṭilu 5123
 moggu 4967, 5123
 moṭika 4661
 moṭima 5112
 moṭṭa-modata(n), moṭṭa-
 modalu 4950
 moṭṭu, moṭṭukaya 4932
 moḍḍa 4266
 moḍḍari 4971
 moḍḍi 4971, 5114
 moḍḍiyamu, moḍḍemu 5114
 moṭṭamu 5119
 moṭṭu 5117
 modata(n), modati 4950
 modalu 4950, 4951
 modavu 334, 5116
 moduka, modukana 4956
 modḍaḍu, modḍuḡa 5118
 moddu 4951, 5118
 mona, monayu 5020, 5021
 monakaḍu, monakonu, mon-
 na, monnanu 5020
 mope 4971
 moyilu 4892
 moratu, moratutanamu, mo-
 raḍu, morapa, moramu,
 morasu 4971

morapamu, morayika, mo-
 rayu 4973
 morali 5006
 moral-moral-aḍu 5013
 moriṭe 5005
 mora, moramora, moraliḍu,
 morugu, moruguḍu, mo-
 ruvu, morra 5013
 moragu 4760
 moraka, morava, morri 5125
 morakamu, moraku, mora-
 kaḍu 5011
 mola 4986, 4998
 molaka 4997, 4999
 molakettu, molacu, mola-
 tencu, molapincu, molava,
 mol(u)cu 4997
 molla 4987
 movali 4890
 movva 5024
 mosali 4952
 mōkarincu, mōkaril(i)u, mō-
 karincu, mō kalu, mō ceyyi.
 mō kalu, mō ceyyi 4990
 mōta, mōcu 5126
 mōḍu 5117
 mōka 4997
 mōku 5129
 mōṭu 5114, 5135
 mōḍamu 5033
 mōḍi 5132, 5133
 mōḍaḍa 4888, 5114
 mōḍ(u)cu, mōḍupu 4893
 mōḍa 5136
 mōḍugu 4981
 mōpi, mōyu 5139
 mōpu, mōpukāḍu, mōpu-
 dala, mōyu 5126
 mōmu, mōra 4889
 mōrali 5006
 mōru 4888, 4902
 mōvi 5142, 5143
 mōsu 4997
 mōḥaramu 5144
 mōḥaramu, mōḥarincu 5107
 mraḡu 4750
 mraggu 4750, 4761
 mraṅga 4716
 mraṅgu 4761
 mrandu 4680, 4761
 mrabbu 4728
 mraḡu, mraṇu 4711
 mraḡ-ganniḍu, mraḡ-gannu
 mraḡ-gannu-vaḍu, mraḡ-
 gannu-veyu, mraḡu, mraṇ
 cu, mraḡu 4710
 mriṅgu 4866
 mrukka, mrukku 5007
 mruḡu 5017, 5046
 mriḡu, mriṇu 5082
 mroḡu, mroḡu 5123
 mriḡ kalu, mriḡ ceyyi 4990
 mriḡu, mriḡuḍu, mriḡu.
 mriḡu, mriḡu 4973, 4989
 mriḡu 4971
 mriḡu padu 5114
 mriḡuḍu 4981

mēka 5087
 yābhai 2826, 3918
 rakku 315
 ragulu, ravulu 228
 rajju 319
 raṭṭadi, raddi App. 54
 rappincu 5270
 rampilu, rampu 489
 rampe App. 55
 rāḷu 228
 rāka, rākata, rākada 5270
 rāgi 202, 812
 rācu 228, 377
 rādu 211
 rāp-ādu, rāpidi, rāpu, rāpu-
 du, rā-podi 228
 rābaḍi, rāmī 5270
 rā-bandu 3977
 rāmalu 5166
 rāyasamu, rāyu 5263
 rāyi 321
 rāyidi, rāyu 228
 rālu, rāl(u)cu, rāl(u)pu 233
 rāvi 202
 rāvincu 5270
 rāsi, rāsu 5263
 rivaṭa, riva 826
 ruttu, ruddu, rudduḍu, rub-
 bu 665
 rubbu-guṇḍu 665, 1695
 ruvvu 719
 rekka 2591
 reccu 916
 reṭṭa, reṭṭi, reṭṭincu, reṭṭim-
 pu, reṇṭa, reṇḍava, reṇḍu,
 reṇca 474
 reḍḍi App. 54
 reppa 5169
 reppamu 3672
 rebba, remina 5170
 remmu 860
 reyya 517
 rellu 5171
 re-2552
 reḡu 475, 916
 reḡcu, reḡpu, reḡu 916
 reku 5173
 re-gaḍa, re-gadi 820, 1148
 reḡcu, reḡcu-kukka 817
 reṇu 475, 916
 reḡpakada, reḡpu, reḡyu 916
 reyi 2552
 reḡa-ceṭṭu 477
 reḡu 516, 916
 roccu 1019
 roda 648
 roppu 718
 rompa 5174
 rompi 1019
 royya 517
 rollu 718
 rōkali 665
 rōju, rōḷuḍu 648
 rōṭa, rōṭa 1019
 rōyu 1019, 1059
 rōlu 651, 718
 rakku 315
 raṅke, raṅtu 319
 rappa 321
 rampakāḍu, rampamu App.
 55
 rampil(i)u, rampu 489
 ravika 5163
 rācu, rāpu 228
 rāyi 321
 rimmu 859
 ruḡpu, ruḡvu, ruḡvu 719
 rekka 2591
 reppa 5169
 rellu 5171
 reḡcu, reḡpu 916
 reḡdu 527
 reḡa 477
 reḡvu 516
 roccu 1019
 roppu 718
 rōyu 1019, 1059
 rōlu 651, 718
 labalaba 5185
 lampata, lampatāḍu 236
 lāga 308
 lācu 301, 307
 lāpu 307
 layu 296
 lavu 291, 295
 lūta 700
 le-2559
 lē-, lēka, lēga, lēṭa 513
 lēcu, lēpu 916
 lēṭi, lēḍi 476
 lēḍu, lēni, lēbaramu, lēmi,
 lēmiḍi 2559
 lēma 513
 lokki 3781
 loggu, loṅgu 698
 loṭ(t)a, loṭaramu 5194
 loṭalota 5195
 loṭṭa, loṭṭa-veyu 5196
 lottā, loddī 5197
 loḷlu 5198
 lō-, lōkuva, lōga, lōgaḍa,
 lōgali, lōgili, lōgu, lōcu,
 lōbaḍu, lōna, lōn-āgu, lōnu,
 lōpala 698
 loḷlu 5198
 lōna 698
 vakki 5320
 vakku 5206, 5320
 vaga 5202
 vaga, vagacu, vagadegu, vaga-
 dencu, vagapu, vagalu, vagi-
 yu 5205
 vagaru 2674
 vagar(u)cu, vagar(u)pu 569
 vaggu 5320
 vaṅka 5208
 vaṅkaya 5301

vaṅki, vaṅkini 5211
 vaṅki 5210
 vaṅga 5301
 vaṅgu 5335
 vaca 5213
 vaccu 5270
 vaṭi 5220
 vaṭincu 5222
 vaṭi 5233, 5428
 vaṭivēru 5428
 vaṭu 5320
 vada, vada-gali 5225
 vadaku 5307
 vadakū-gopda 5218
 vadacu 5221
 vadalu 5222
 vada vada 5307
 vadi 3851, 5226
 vadi-gaṭṭu, vadiyā-gaṭṭu 5221
 vadikāḍu, vadigala 5226
 vadiyu 5221, 5222
 vadise-gaḍḍa 950
 vaduku 1012
 vadugu, vaduvu 5292
 vaducu, vadupu 5221
 vaḍlu 5287
 vaṇaku 5307
 vaṇṭa, vaṇṭakatte, vaṇṭaka-
 mu, vaṇṭakāḍu 5329
 vaṇṭaceṇṭu 2794, 5329
 vaṇḍa, vaṇḍali 5237
 vaṇḍu 5237, 5329
 vada 5267
 vadaru, vadarūḍu, vaduru
 5244
 vadalinu, vadalu, vadalu(u)cu
 5243
 vadiniya, vadine 4690
 vadda 5267
 vaddu 1006
 vani-mānu 5330
 vancu 5334, 5335
 vanjarānu, vanju 5217
 vanta 5250, 5272
 vantu 979
 vandu, vanduru 5272
 vampu 5335
 vammū, vammū-vōvu 5252
 vayapam 5256
 vayicu 5549
 vayinānu 5256
 varaga 5260
 varaṭa 5321
 varaṭu 5320
 varam 5261
 varalu 5304
 varava-cēpa 5275
 vari 5265, 5266
 variyu 5263
 varugu 5320
 varuju 5261, 5263
 varuṭu 5320
 varuvu 5260
 varusa 5269
 vaṇa, varaku 5261
 vaṇada 5323
 vaṇapu 5320

vagalu 5304
 varuta 5323
 vaṇṭa 722
 vaṇṭu 5323
 vala 5276, 5288
 valāṭi, vala cēyi, valana(N),
 valanu, valamu 5276
 valacu, valadu 1006, 5276
 valapu 1006
 valamuri, valambiri-kaya
 5279
 valayu 5313
 valavalana 5280
 valasa 5278
 vali 5276, 5312
 vali-molaka 4997, 5312
 valiḡu 5281
 valūda, valla, vallāḍi 5276
 valuva, valuvu 1005
 valli, vallika 5316
 valle, valle-traḍu 5505
 valāvali, valāvalikāḍu 5310
 vasa 5213
 vasi 5552
 vasulu 5298
 vāka 5208, 5334, 5335
 vāgu 5334, 5337
 vācu 5257, 5350
 vāḍi, vāḍimi 5349
 vāḍu 1
 vāḍiri 5257
 vāḍu 5257, 5350
 vāḍili 5354
 vā-konu 5352
 vācu 5257, 5350
 vāḍuru 5338
 vāṭa-paḍu, vāṭamu 5344
 vāṭi-1
 vāṭu 5346
 vāḍa 5343
 vāḍu, vāḍuka 5341
 vāḍu, vāḍ(u)cu, vāḍudala
 5342
 vāḍḍu, vāni-1
 vāḍara 5352
 vāna 5381
 vānu 5327
 vāncu 5335
 vāpu 5350
 vāmi, vāmu 5362
 vāya, vāyi 5352
 vāyiṇṭa 5353
 vāṇakamu 5359
 vāri-1
 vāru 1, 5356, 5362, 5363
 vār(u)cu 1059, 5356
 vāru 5363
 vālamu, vālidi App. 57
 vālayamu, vālayamugā, vāla-
 yinu 5361
 vālika 5365, 5376
 vālu 5365, 5368, 5369, 5376,
 5377, 5495
 vāḷgaṇṭi 5365
 vāḷuga 5379
 vāḷucu 5369, 5495
 vāḷu-cukka 5364

vāḷi 5341
 vāṇṭa 5353
 vāṇṭi 5371
 vikku 5411, 5448
 viṅgaḍamu 5472
 viccu, vijju 5411
 viḍa-diyu, viḍa-droḡku,
 vidan-ādu, viḍi, viḍiga,
 viḍidala, viḍipincu, viḍi-
 yu, viḍu, viḍugara, viḍucu,
 viḍudala, viḍupu, viḍu-
 mara 5393
 viḍavali 5428
 viḍi 5475
 viḍugu 5473
 vittanamu, vittu 5401
 vidalinu, vidalimpu, viduru,
 vidulu, vidul(u)cu 5400
 vidur(u)cu, vidrucu 5400,
 5484
 vin(i)ki, vinkidi, vinipincu,
 vinu, vinukali, vin(u)cu
 5516
 vin(n)u 5396
 vinta, vindu 5415
 vippu 5411
 viyyaṅkūḍu, viyyaṅkurālu,
 viyyapurālu, viyyapusāni,
 viyyam-andu, viyyamu
 App. 58
 viri, viriyu, virivi, virividi,
 virucu, virupu 5411
 virigi 5408
 virugu 5411, 5439
 virigi 5411
 viruga-baḍu, virravigu 5462
 virugu 5411, 5439, 5442
 virucu, virupu 5411, 5442
 vilavla, vilavilāḍu 5424
 vilu, vilukāḍu 5422
 vil(u)cu, viluva 5421
 villu 5422
 vilambaramu 5433
 viṣana-karṇa, viṣaru, viṣuru
 5450
 visikincu, visigincu, visuku,
 visugu, visuvu 5386
 vistara, vistar-aku, vistari
 5388
 vika, vigu 5446, 5448
 viḍu 410
 viḍu 5455
 viku 5448
 vici, viccu 5450
 viṭi, viṭi-buccu, viṭi-bōvu
 5452
 viḍu, viḍucu 5393
 viṇḍu, viru 410
 vi-tencu 5450
 vinu 5516
 viṇṭamu 5456
 viridi 5511
 vilu 5423
 vivana, vivali 5450
 visamu 5449
 visara, visara-paḍu, visara-
 pōvu, viṣaramu 5446

vekka 5517
 vekkasamu, vekkasi, vekka-
 sincu 5466
 vekkili, vekku, vegacu 5383
 vegaṭu 5464
 vegaḍu, vegaḍu-paḍu 5465
 veggālu, veggālamu, veg-
 gaḷḍu 5467
 vecca, veccana, veccani, vec-
 cu 5517
 veṭṭa 5479
 vedalinu, vedalu, vedalu(u)cu
 5393
 veputuru 5391
 veṇṭa 5527
 veṇṭa(n) 5488
 veṇḍi 5481, 5496
 veṇḍruka 5482
 veta 5517
 vetaku, vetakuḷāḍu, vetuku
 5483
 veda 5398, 5401
 vedaku, vedakuḍu, vedaku-
 ḷāḍu, veduku, venaku 5483
 vedavu 5398
 veduru 5485
 venu, ven(u)ka, venukala
 5488
 venca 5471
 venna 5496
 ven-niru, veppu 5517
 venna 2798, 5488
 ven nela 3754, 5496
 vempali 804
 vembadi, vembadini, vem
 baḍincu 5488
 vemmu 5517
 veyi, veyu, veyyi 5404
 verāgu, verāgu-paḍu, verā
 gu-paracu 5443
 verāḷu 5487
 veravari, veravidi, veravi
 5406
 verasi 5407
 vera, veracu, verapari, vera
 pincu, verapu 5489
 verāgu, verāgu-paḍu, verā
 gu-paracu 5443
 verri, verriḍi, verri-niḷlu
 verriḍu 5511
 vela 5421
 velāga 5509
 velacu, velayincu, velayu
 velaru, velavela, velave
 lana, velavelani, veli, veli
 gincu, velidi, veliyu, veli
 gu, veluka 5496
 velama 5507
 velayu 5437
 velayu, velalu, velalucu, vela
 varincu, velavarucu, vela
 rincu, velar(u)cu, veli, veli
 paracu, velipuccu, velipettu
 velucu, velupala, velupalin
 cu, velu-vaḍu 5498
 velikila, velikilu 5499
 vel(u)gu 5538

veluturu 5391
vella, vellana, vellani 5496
velladi, vellatakamu 5498
vellatakatte 5506
velli, vellika 5496, 5503
velliviri 5498
velluva 5503
vella, velladiyu, vellu 5393
vevveru 5548
vesa, vesa(n) 5450
ve 5450
vëki, vëgincu, vëgu 5517
vëgi 5521
vëgisa 5520
vëgüboka 5554
vëcu 5517
vëta, vëtakädu, vëtagiri, vë-
tari, vëta ädu 5527
vëdi, vëdimi 5517
vëdu 5528
vëta 5555
vëpu, vëpuđu 5517
vëboka, vëkuva, vëgincu,
vëgimpu, vëgu, vëgüboka
5554
vëgari, vëgu, vëgulavädu,
vëguvadu, vëcu 5523
vëduka 5528
vëndramu 5517
vëna(ku)-vëlu 5404
vëpa, vëp-uru, vëmu 5531
vëyi 5404
vëyu 5532, 5534, 5549,
5555
vëru 5535
vërađamu, vërimi, vëru, vë-
rupadu, vërupatu 5548
vëridi, vëridincu 5511
vëla 5540
vëla koladi 5404
vëlanđu 5507
vëlimi 5544
vëlu 5409, 5495
vëlu, vëlu(u)pu, vëluđu,
vëlu 5544
vëvili 5528
vëvillu 5527
vëvu 5554
vësađa, vësaramu, vësarinu,
vësaru 5524
vësavi 5517
vaicu 5549, 5555
vyajyamu, vyajyemu App.
59
vraccu 5295
vranti 5250
vrappi 5261
vrađa, vrađtakädu, vrayasamu,
vrayi, vrayincu, vrayu 5263
vralu 5263, 5368, 5369,
5495

vralucu 5495
vrijlu 5411
vrëta, vrëtu, vrëtu-gonu,
vrëyu 5555
vrëlu 5409, 5495
vrëlu(u)cu 5495
vřaccu 5295
šada 2810
šana 2824
saggu 2360
sajja, sajje 2290
sađi 2299
sađincu, sađimpu, sađim-
pulu 2300
sadda 2290
sancu 2293
sama-kattu 2342
samayincu, samayu 2343
samaru 2389
sampađa 2321
samb(h)avu 2346
sammëta 2349
saraku 2353
saraga, saragu 2352
sarapani, sarapini, sarapeñi,
saraphani 2358
sari 2418
salaka 2365
salapamu 2369
salupu 2781
savara, savarana, savarana-
mu, savarapincu, savara-
na, savarani, savarincu,
savarinta, savarimpu, sa-
varillu, savarucu 2342
sasi, sasiga 2747
saku, sakuđu 2427
sagabadu, sagilabadu, sagu
2433
saidu 2447
saku 2428
sagincu, sagubadi, sagu 2430
sađi, sađika 2438
samba, sambaru 2346
sari 2464
sarincu 2466
saruva 2463
saridu, sare, saravadu 2475
saluva, sal(u)vamu 2478
savi 2392
sasuvulu 921
siggari, siggarikattiya, siggari-
katte, siggaritanamu, sigga-
ru, siggidi, siggu 2500
singilikamu 2502
sidi 2761
sibbi 2537
sibbiyamu, sibbemu 2536
silugu, siluvu 2567
siv(v)agi, siv(v)angi 2579
si-kaya 2607
siviri 2580
sukiya 2643
suđi, suđivadu 2698
suđiyu 2654, 2698
sutte 2668
suda 2314
surakaruvai, suragali 2743
sura-punnagamu, sura-ponna
4343
surugu 2687
suluvu 2703
suđi 2656, 2658
suđigamu App. 39
suđu, suđukadu 2722
seragu 2777
sela 2377, 2568, 2785, 2790
selagu, selagu, selayu 2377
selagola, selapandi 2568
selayevu 2785
selaviccu, selavu 2781
sekaramu, sekarincu 2801
segi 1957
seđa 2810
seđyamu 2811
senamu 2445
sokku, sogayu 2853
sogasu, sogiyincu, sogiyu
2829
soccemu 2833
sođa 2838
sođu 2837
sodda 2290
sona 2717
sompu, somparu, sompillu
2850
somma 2882
sora, sorra 2690
sorugu 2687, 2884
sořa 2710
solapu, solayu, solimiđi 2884
solu 2864
sođu, soku 2870
söna 2899
soñiya, soñe 2536
söma, sömari 2882
söra 2690
sölinta, sölu 2884
sraggu 2360
srukku 2687
hañgu 27
hađapamu 64
hattu 4034
heccarika, heccarikincu, hec-
carincu 851
heccu 4411
řaccu, řassi 277

KOLAMI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d d; n n; r r; s s; t t*; but items from Pat. have *ng* instead of *ŋ*.

a- 333
ad, adav 1
adum- 133
adavu 107
add- 109
adg- 75, 3582
agul- 11
akkabai 23
al-, all- 260
alay- 236
alk- 305
alng- 309
alp- 236
am, amd 1
amma 183
amba, ambai 174
an- 333, 697
anan, anay, andar, andav,
ane, anin, antod, anton,
anor, antov 1
andg 151
annak 131
ant- 96
angadi 35
angasi 34
angedna 1
appa 155
appud 1, 4559
ar- 282
aragdi 200
ari 3605
ark- 212, 315
arp-, arlip-, ars-, arsip- 3605
arpalipen 370
aseng 363
attad, attan, attar, attat,
atte, attin 1
at-, atip- 96
avr 1
ay 364
ayak 194
ayd, aid 2826
ayk- 194
ayya, ayyak 196
a- 1, 5153
a-bay 5352
a-d-, a-dp- 347
ajir 2553
alađ, alapasad 1
a-le 3621
a-lini, a-lintanađ 3621
a-m 5154
amed(d)a 360
a-n 5160
a-nduk 151
a-p- 333
a-pud 1, 4559
ar, argur 2485
a-r-, a-rp- 404
arankai, arungkei 310
argli 200
aseng 363
a-te 3650
a-y 364
badk- 5372
badya 5224
bakka 3817
bandi App. 50
banja 3817
bargađe 3973
barre 3881
bat-, batkip- 5372
ba-la 2733
bebde 4406
bedir ereng 5439
bedta 5224
bekadyak 5465
beriv 5439
be-, be-k 4406
bi-am App. 60
bira 4224
bogg 4467
bogga 4452
bogur 4460
boili 4535
bokne 4458
bokka 4528
bolla pad- 3852
bomma 4530
bond 4520
bondka 4501
boskur 4463
botla 4492
bo-k-, bo-kip- 4505
bo-ri 4602
buđe 4266
bugga 4455
buggi 4243
burra 4332
burrey 2906
burma 4499
buddi 4316
bu-r 4358
burg set 4366
cavli 2391
car 2468
ceda 1548
cekka 2748
cempa 1989
cen 2798
cergu 2748
ceru 1980
ceřt 1941
cer 2815
cil-elka 1571
cindrag 2661
cinni 2594
cintevela 2528
cirmuř 1606
cirum 2552
cikař, cikaři 2604
cimur 1606
cire 2628
coppa 2847
cöga namli 2875
cuncur 2651
curagali 2743
curipen 2883
curund, curund tat 2689
cuř- 2659
cu- 2718
dađpa 3020
dag- 2939
danda 3048
danit, daniyeng 3045
dařam 3036
dautan, davva 446
dasina diř- 3273
da-t-, da-tip- 3158
denđe 3056
deng- 507
dig-, digip-, dip- 502
dobba 3515
dođand 3491
dongli, dongli goři 2982
doo, dood 3491
dubba 3332
duđm- 3300
duřta 3385
duř 3302
duva 692
dag, dagg- 2939
day- 447
dang-, dangip-, dap- 63
depla 2974
derka, derg, derk 3451
dig-, digg- 502
dogor 2979
dokke 2977
dol-, dolp- 2988
dome 2991
dompä 2986
donđya 2985
donga, dongrip- 2982
dome 2991
duppi 694
du 692
ed, edav 5151
edamakei 449
edg- 893
ed 815, 910
edgur 910
eg 775
ejir 2553
ei 844
elava 830
elg- 842

elka 833
ella 494
em, emd 5151
en- 868
enaj 5151
enagi 5161
end- 809
endar, endav 5151
ende, ende 2901
enin 5151
enmāter, enmātar 784
enōd, enōn, enōr, enōv
5151
enumadī, enumdi, enumidi
784
eppud 4559, 5151
er- 333, 480, 823
ergur 910
erk- 811
erka 314
erng- 813
eroṛi, erroṛi 865
ers- 915
esar 777
et- 796
ettad, ettan, ettar, ettaṭ
5151
ettā 796
ette, ettin 5151
evari purre 2906
evur 3756
evur burrey 2906

e- 5151
e-d 5153
ēg 775
e-gar 877
e-i 2913
e-n, e-nd, e-ndi entena
5151
e-nd- 895
engi 5160
e-pud 4559, 5151
e-r 5151
ē 910
e-v 5151
eva 878
evari purre 2906

gāddi 1201
gādda 1171
gādda para 4093
gāddam 1156
gāddi 1158
gana 1160
ganḍen 1178
gappal 1243
gar 1394
garr 1389
gaṭṭi 1148
ga-ḍdi 1364
ga-li 1499
gāndhīl potte 1117
gāṭam 1492
gāte 1267
gelli- 1972
get- 1980

geṭṭa 1943
goḍ- 2152
goḍa 2207
gog-, gogip- 2032
goli, gollī App. 32
golsā 2134
gonda, gondortad 2077
gonjip- 2144
goria, gorre 2165
goṛva 2069
go-l- 2152
gōnzeng 2176
go-r 561
guḍ 1680
guḍdi 1679, 1787
guḍi 1655
guḍipen 1656
guḍm- 1659
gum 1741
gund 1695
gundi 1669
gunti 1727
gurgāḍil- 1852
gurgela 1795
gurrām 1711
guṛmcad 1659
gu-ge 1874
gu-pa 1871

id, idav 410
iddar 474
idd- 786
il- 3675
ilāḍ, ilapasāḍ 410
iltam, iltāma 494
im, imd 410
in- 868
inaṇ, indaḍ, indar, indav,
inded 410
indiṇ 474
inḍi, inē, ini, iniṇ 410
in nal 474, 3656
inthe, inṭod, inṭon, inṭor,
inṭov 410
inum 486
inḱā 410
ipate 3670
ippā 485
iri-, irk- 479
irve 474
ir- 443
irp 452
isiuṭe 410
isre 428
ittad, ittan, ittar, ittaṭ, itte,
ittin 410
ittar el 474, 844
ivr 410

i- 410, 5153
i-bay 5352
i-d- 442
ik- 535
ikeng 3686
ind- 3687
ined 410
i-r 3690

i-ral 474
i-rcu 484
i-sa pod- 2610, 4254
iyannā 410

jarāg- 2360
jērigag 2816
jokāḍ 2871
jomma 2851
juṇe, juṇne 2648
juṭṭi 2655
juvi 2697

kaati 1186
kacc- 1097
kaccī 1096
kadas 1114
kak- 1957
kakkare 1078
kal 1374
kal-, kall- 1300
kala 1407
kalave 1376
kalay-, kalp- 1299
kalt- 1300
kam 1247
kamma 1245
kamp 1247
kan 1159
kan boṭṭa 4486
kandl mindig 4864
kandva 1180
kanḍa 2096
kandakt, kandt 1443
kand-repa 5169
kaṇḷā mindi 4864
karadil- 1354
karāp-, karil-, karp- 1297
karot 1466
kars- 1407
karu 1286
karvun 2168
kasur 1092
katk- 1208
kaṭ-, kaṭṭā 1147
kaṁve 1342
kay- 1416, 1459
kaye 1252
kayipen 2119
kayng-, kayngekad, kaynge-
kan 1256
ka-ka 1425
ka-kasimri 2541
kaḱe 1423
ka-kl a-d- 1426
kāl 1479
ka-ng-, ka-ngip-, ka-p- 1458
kāri 1278
kās(s)ul 1092
ka-ti 1186
kāvari 1417
keded 1135
kediak 1132
keik 1459
kel-, kelip- 2017
ken 1958
kerk-, kerrej 1564

kerri 1963
kev 1977
key 2023
ke-d- 2019
ken 1958
ke-p- 1990
ke-ri 1960, 2009
ke-t 2019
kinani, kinām 1601
kini-, kink- 1604
kirāv- 1561
kirre 1578
kis 1514
kism- 1513
kiṭ-, kiṭip- 1942
kivar- 1561
kiyu, ki- 2023
kīke 1594
ki-ra 1623
kišeng 1513
kfy 2023
koḍval 2054
koḷā 2191
kok- 2257
kokḍi 2032
kolā 2237
kom 2115
kommel 2149
kondā 2216
kondi App. 27
konṭodi 2058
kongā 2125
konḱḱi 2032
kopli 2114
kor 2160
kor-, ko- 2151
koral 2149
kori 1785
kork- 2164
korkā 2058
koru 2146
koṛi 2049
koṛka 2058
koṛva 2054
kos-, kosi- 2151, 2598
kota, kotar 2151, 3098
koṭe 2054
koṭṭe 2071
kovre App. 28
kovve 2149
kōḍe 2199
kōk- 2257
kōla 2237
kōnda 2216
ko-nz- 2176
ko-ti 1769
kucce 1760
kudug 1840
kudk-, kudkeng 1671
kuḍka 1823
kul-, kulleng 1827
kulā App. 30
kumre 1742
kunt- 2677
kunt- 1688
kupp 1731
kuppi 1732

kuri-, kurs-, kursip-, kurṭy-
1820
kuro 1782
kuroḍi 1904
kurra 1801
kusālīpen 1551
kut- 2677
kuṭ- 1672
kuy-, ku-g- 1868
kuku 1875
ku-l-, ku-lp- 1919
kūla App. 30
ku-na 1646
kūr pāv 1882
ku-ṭe 1886

khaṇḍva 1180

lamni, laṇḍor 2902
la-v 291
les- 916
levni 5192
le-nga 513
le-p- 916
lo-pal 698

mad- 4760
madgi 4718
maḍiy- 4652
maḍ-, maḍuḍ-, maguḷ-,
maguṛ-, magul- 4617
magvan 4616
mai 4705
mak 4622
malāy- 4734
mall- 4745
manc 4641
mand 4719
mandi 4700
maṇḍeng 4680
maṇ-, maṇg- 4735
maran, marānd, marānda
4762
marge 4715
marī 4766
marndal 4762
marri 4773
maṛi- 4652
mass 4641
may 4705
may- 4628
māc, māca 4791
ma-di 4796
māg 4780
ma-k 4711
māl 4828
ma-le, māle 4742
ma-mak, ma-mi 4813
māmdī, māmri, ma-ndi 4782
ma-r tolli 3516, 4766
māroṛ 4821
ma-s, ma-sal, māsa 4791
maṭ 4796
māy 4705
melageng, melg-, melgip-,
melp- 4736
mendare 5071

mendgi 4846
menekṭi 4673
merp- 5074
met 5058
met- 5066
metṭ, metṭā 5058
me-g- 5082
me-ke 5087
me-n 5099
me-nam App. 52
mēri 5090
mīdiyeng 4870
mind- 4863
minpen 4877
miṇ-, miṇg- 4866
mirṇer 3751
mirṇḍ 5074
mitik, mitk 5062
miṭ-, miṭṭe 4850
mi-., mi-p- 5093
mi-sal 4879
mi-te 4968
modal, modd, modda 4951
modg 4981
mokam 4889
moray-, morp- 4973
morgar 4892
moseli 4952
moṭṭi 4938
movka 4990
mo-karam 4895
mōki 4990
mōp 5126
mud 4960
muḍ- 4989
muḍde 4953
muḍi 4921
muḍkia 4919
muḍsu 4935
muggur 5052
mui 4910
mukk, mukku 5024
mukkerām 4895
mulg- 4896
mulke 4986
mull 5051
muni 5020
muns- 4915
munstoleng 4886
mung-, mungip- 4993
mungaḍ 5024
mungaḍ 4900
murgadileng 5012
muriyā, murk- 4975
mutri 5007
murtal 4969
muruḍi 4983
mur, muruc 4935
mut, mutta sa-l, muttung
5020
mutkeng 5013
muy 4910
muyal 5052
mūdam 5033
mūds 4935
mūla 5044
mūlg- 4896

mu•ndiq, mu•nd ul 5052
mündur 5031
mu•nge 5025
mu•ra 4990
mu•ti, mūti 5031

naḡas-, naḡi 3620
naḡum 3584
nakka 3606
naḡ 3656
naḡur, nallav 3655
namlī 2902
naram 2903
nars- 3620
nasam- 3597
na•k- 3570
naḡur, na•liḡ, na•l udul
3655
na•lka 3633
nānjūḡ, nāḡdzul 3581
nāḡeli, na•ngli 2907
nāḡ 3651
neḡlī 410
negap-, negay- 3730
nela 3754
nenjeḡ 3581
nerap-, neray- 3682
nesam 3597
net(t)ur 3748
netti 3759
nevlī 5192
ney 3746
ne•nd 3647
nind-, nindp- 3682
nipaḡe 3670
nipka, nipp- 2929
nigeng 3691
ni•nda 3679
ni•nga 533
nipaḡe 3670
ni•r 3688
ni•v 3684
nolayeng 3791
noling- 3789
norp- 3728, 3797
no•lang- 3714
nulle 3715
nuv 3726
nuvvi 3706
nuvvti 3720
nuyung 3779
nu•k- 3720
nūl 3726
nu•ne 3720, 3746
nūne diḡ- 3273

oddī 614
oḡ 959
oḡ- 3783
oḡng- 935
ok siḡ, okkod, okkon 990
okkod 929
oḡs- 1000
ong- 935
ongaram 572
opaḡ-, oparip- 7

ovol, ovvol 1924
oy- 3793

o•d- 946
o•ḡp- 3783
o•l- 1066
o•t- 946

paccik pan, paccoḡi 3821
paḡḡ 3918
paḡ- 3853
paḡas 3840
paḡḡa-le•na 3881
paiy- 3936
paiyenḡ 4407
pal 3986
pallām 4016
pamme 3935
pan 4004
pande 3955
pandri 3922
pand-, paḡḡuḡ 4004
panī 4035
pank- 3887
pannī 3884
panta okeng 931
paḡe 3955
paḡḡip- 4004
parāy-, pari- 3967
parca 3959
pars- 4023
part- 3853, 3962
parteng 3852
paḡar 3823
paḡip, paḡpotāḡ, paḡuḡi 3821
paḡḡe 3875
pay- 3936
payt 3821
pa•d- 4065
pa•l 4096
pa•m 4085
pa•na 3887
pa•p- 4089
pār- 3852
pārakeng 3949
pās- 4057
pa•tar 4080
pa•ḡa 4065
pa•v 4108
pedave, peddeḡ 4400
pedda 4411
peḡu 4193
pena 4205
peḡḡa 4441
peḡḡli(g), peḡḡlik, peḡḡi
4395
per, pera, perāmā 4411
pera, pera taḡḡa, perāpotte
4412
pereg 4421
perendā, peret, perg-, pergip-,
perp- 4411
perpul 4307, 4411
peḡāl 3941
petk- 4423
petteng 4423
peḡ- 4422

peḡal 4386
peḡḡ 4389
peḡḡa 4395
peḡḡiar 4387
pe•gul 4193
pe•l-, pe•lip- 4194
pe•n 4449
pe•r 4410
pidk- 4165
pidia 4148
pikka 4128
pilla 4198
pilli 4180
pind- 4183
piḡḡi 4162
pirra 4205
piḡs-, piḡsip- 4187
piḡḡa, piḡḡe 4154
piḡkeng 4212
pi•nd- 4183
piri 4225
piḡa 4167
piya 4210
pod 4559
podal 4508
pode 4567
poḡ- 4254
poḡām 4484
podum 4503
pog 4240
pokk 4455
pokka 4452
pokke 4461
pokor 4452
polam 4303
ponḡḡ- 4537
ponḡur 4463
pong-, pongip- 4469
poreng 4538
porkḡp- 4590
pot 4515
poti 4516
potte 4518
poḡḡ 4491
poḡḡa 4491, 4494
poy 4537
poḡeḡaḡ 4567
poke 4048
poḡ 4454
po•t 4586
puḡk- 4251
pukli 4242
pul 4307
puli-, pulle 4322
puls- 4325
pun 4268
pun- 4344
pur-, purip- 4376
purāy- 4283
purre 4312
purug 4289
pus- 4281
puskarileng 4246
put- 4277
puḡḡ- 4264
puḡḡa 4335
puv 4345

pu•nd- 4364
pūrage 4367
pu•sa 4350
pūta 4345

rampam 489
raz- 319
raḡ, raḡl 211
rak- 228
raḡ- 233
ra•ng- 5165
raḡ- 233
ra•vi 202
redapa 2591
rekka 5173
reḡḡ 475
reppā, reḡapa 2591
resn a•te 817, 3650
reḡḡa 475
rokāl, rōka 665
ro•si 5179
rubḡuḡḡ 665, 1695
rusi-, ruv- 719
rūci 5179

sabdi 2599
sakī 2747
sakk, sakkā 2364
sakka 2275
salla 2411
salle 2480
salli sīma 2372, 2623
sanma, sanmā 2410
saḡkḡ 2275
sap- 2332
sapaḡ 2331
saragurak 2795
sasi- 2458
saḡ- 2296
saḡḡa 2303
saḡḡe 2311
savaril-, savarip- 2342
savseḡ 2334
savvi 2396
say- 2458
saḡeng 2433
saḡ- 2470
saḡḡ 2480
sa•nzin 2410
sa•r 2468
sa•t 2443
saḡy- 2458
segur 2826
sek-, sekka 2748
sellay 2783
ser- 2781, 2814
serp- 2781
sewadk 1977
sedāl 1548
se•nd 1249
se•r-, se•rp- 2012
siḡ 2553
siḡḡe 2518
sik-, sikip-, sikkeng 2498
sikoḡ 2488
silka 2569
sime 2623

simūḡ 1606
simri 2541
sindeng 2618
sindi 2552
sinnam 2594
sinta 2529
sir 2554
sire 2628
sirileng App. 37
sit- 2527
sitta māḡ 2529
sittena•ḡuḡ 2528
sivk- 1606
sivva 2600
si•- 2598
si•ḡ- 2613
si•m 1606
si•ma 2623
si•r 2625
sok- 2828
sonde 2844
sonna 2896
so•ng- 2876
sud- 2654
suk- 2687
sukka 2646
sul-, sulk-, sulp- 2742
sum- 2679
sup 2674
supari, supari ma•s 2671
supke 2675
surmi, surum 2678
surund, surunt potte 2689
sutk- 2667
suḡ- 2715
sūdi 2745
su•l-, su•lp- 2742
su•la 2733

šeḡḡ 1941
šed 2776

taḡka 3036
tak- 3014
tal 3103
tambak 3086
tam ba•n, tamne 3162
tand, tanduḡ 3197, 5151
tand- 3053
tannaḡi, tanne 3196
tanḡ, tanḡad 3178
tangod(a) 3015
targ- 3140
tari- 3115
tarḡuḡḡ 3120
tarp- 3115
tarep 3032
taḡka 3036
tap- 3073
taḡḡa 3490
tavv- 3122
ta•ḡ 2356
taḡ- 3154
tāḡ(a)leḡ 5151
ta•k, ta•k ammaner 3152
*ta•m 3162
*ta•n 3196

ta•na(y), ta•ned, ta•nev,
ta•ḡ 3197, 5151
tāḡḡi 3198
ta•r- 3173
tāḡekad 3154
taḡi māḡ 3180
teḡḡ 3411
teḡep 3032
telgi 3426
telmi, telorḡi 3433
teḡeng 3464
te•ne 3268
te•r 3460
tik- 3406
tikane 2953
tin-, tinip- 3263
tip-, tirḡ-, tirḡal, tirḡip- 3246
tiḡor 2956
tiv-, tivva 3407
tiḡ 3269
ti•r 3279
ti•r-, ti•rp- 3278
tirre 3264
toḡ-, toḡa 3482
togar 3353
tokre 2978
tolli 3516
tomāter, tomḡḡ 3532
tonge 2983
torḡyal 3482
toḡ- 3482
tott-, to-, to•d 3566
to•ke 3538
toḡ 3559
to•ren, to•rndal 3563
to•t- 3566
tum- 3336
tumba 3335
tumki 3329
tuppa 3322
turk-, turs-, turmeng 3367
turre 3348
tu•k 3283
tu•l-, tu•lp- 3395
tūḡet- 3402

ḡapor 2948
ḡaḡḡa 3490
ḡavā 2951
ḡek 3452
ḡeḡḡe 3434
ḡumḡer, ḡumḡor, ḡumḡor 2956

ud-, udip- 725
uḡḡ- 757
uḡuḡ 592
ul 677
ulli 705
umbul-, umbuluḡ, uml-,
umul- 644
un-, unip- 600
unḡ- 741
uḡ- 731
ur- 688
urki 667
urt- 600
urunde 690

uip- 695
urug 592
uskā 575
usm- 576
usurkā 574
uṣṭi māḥ 620
uṭ- 596

ūdp- 954
ūmburseng 709, 2621
ūmi- 644
ūnd- 741
ūng-, ūp-, ūp- 731
u-r 752
u-r- 761, 3727
ūrp- 954
ūrt- 600
u-s- 578
u-se 731

vadum-, vaduṇ- 5326
vaḍe 5228
vaḍi, vaḍi vaḍi 5226
vaḍk- 5307
vaḍp- 5221
vaigī- 5517
val 5287
vallambā 174

vanna 5251
vantā 5250
vang-, vangip-, vap- 5335
vanḡe 5301
var- 5270
vark-, varḡeng 5363
vat- 5320
vāigī- 5517
va-kal 5354
va-na 5381
va-ng- 5334
va-y-, vāy- 5350, 5549
vedur 5485
vegeḍ 5554
veiy- 5517
veksi 5383
velang, velen, veluṇ(g) 5496
velape 5370
veltkā 5499
veleg 5538
velma 5510
ven, vend okkod 5488
vende 5409
veṇka, veṇka mut 5488
vessa 5517
vet- 5551
veṭṭa 5488

vey- 5517
ve-gad, vēgar 1438, 5258
vēger 5554
ve-l-, ve-lt o-l- 5528
ve-ndi, ve-nd i-r, vēṇḍi 5517
ve-nz- 5532
ve-r 5535
ve-ṭ a-d- 5527
vidg- 5400
vil 5422
vin- 5516
vit-, vitanam 5401
viyyeng 5517
viḍeng 4884
vi-p 5455
vi-r- 5459

yēg 775

zaḍp- 2403
zaṅga 2286
zenḍu 2766
ze-na 2444
ziḍṅga 2515
zilal 2572
zoll 2862

NAIKRI

(= DED's Naiki; a dialect of Kolami)

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; l ḷ; n ṇ ṅ; r ṛ; s ṣ; t ṭ*.

abhal, ad, adav, addand, ade 1
adum- 131
ad 109
akk- 333, 1957
all- 260
alan- 309
aḷk- 305
ambal 174
amma 183
amma ta-k 183, 3152
andhar, andharna 1
anḡ- 333, 697
aniṅna, anṡhad 1
anḡari 35
anḡāsi 34
angel(na) 1
aphur, ap(h)uṇḍ 1, 4559
appo(k) 156
ar- 282
aragḷi 200
ari 3605
ark- 212, 315
ars-, artip- 3605
arg- 3582

atiak 142
attaṭ, attek(na), attin, attin 1
aṭip-, aṭṭ- 96
avnd, avr 1
ayk- 194
ayka, ayma 364

ā 1
ājak-jaran 50, 2357
āḷe 3621
ām 5154
ān 5160
āp- 333
ār- 404
ār- 347
āreni 3621
āṣir 2553
āte 3650

badkip- 5372
bakka 3817
batt- 5372
bobalip- 4526
bogga 4452
bogur 4460

bokka 4528
bok-, bokip- 4505
bucura 4477
burra 4332
buṛḍi 4316
buṛ 4358

bhedre 4406

ca- 2781
calla 2411
capaṭ 2335
cāpa 2452
cukka 2646
cumma 2677
curpip- 2712
cuṭṭa 2715

dand 3048
dohon, doṇa 3491

dhaṛapa 3020
dhāv 446
dhiṭ- 3273

dand 3048
ḍava 449
dekka 2970
ḍekur 3451
ḍigg-, ḍipp- 502
ḍong 2981
ḍonga, ḍonglip- 2982
ḍoppa 2986

ḍhag- 2939
ḍhāṇ-, ḍhāṅip-, ḍhāp- 63
ḍhobb- 3340

ede, edelaṛ 5151
edg- 893
eg 775
elg- 842
elka 833
ella 494
en- 868
enan, endhar 5151
ende 2901
enḡep, enning, enṡa, engel 5151
ephur, epunḍ 4559, 5151
er- 823
erk- 811
erng- 813
er 474
esar 777
ett- 796
ettaṭ, ettek, ettin 5151
evur 3756

ēd 5151
ēḷ 2913
ēn 5151
ēnagi 5161
ēnd- 895
ēr 5151
ēṣir 2553
ēv 5151

gaddam 1156
gaḷ 1495
gar 1394
gaṛek 1173
gaṛḍi 1364
geṭṭa 1943
gondip- 2091
gonḡip- 2144
gor- 2152
gorage 2069
gōr 561
guḍḍi 1679, 1787
gundap- 1691
gundur-kaya 1693
gunḡi 1902
guge 1874

ghaddi 1158
ghāḷi 1499
ghel- 1972
ghogg- 2032
gholī App. 32
ghuma 1741
ghummi 2117
ghuṇḍ 1695

ghuṇḍik 1669
ghurram 1711

heḍḍ 815
hegar 877
huṛug 592

ibhal, id, idand(i), idav, ide 410
iddar 474
idd-, idip- 786
ik- 535
il- 3675
inan, indar 410
inding 474
indhar, inḍi, inṡa 410
ipat 3670
ipunḍ 4559
iphur 410, 4559
ir-, irk- 479
iraḷ 474
ir- 442
ittaṭ, ittek, ittin, ittin, ivnd 410
iyer 410, 5153

i 410
ik- 535
ir 3690

jaran 2357
jiṭkip- 2516
jūrol 2732

kadal- 1188
kala 1407
kalap-, kalay- 1299
kaḷ 1374
kaḷave 1376
kan 1159
kande 1946
kandle reppa 5169
kank er- 1433

kap 1247
kapaṭe 1216
kappa 1235
karap- 1297
karu 1286
kaṛas 1114
kaṛu 1135
kaṭṭ 1148
kaṭṭ-, katta, kaṭṭe 1147
kavve 1342
kay- 1416
kayil- 2017
kayng- 1256
kayye 1252
kākal 1425
kāke 1423
kāṅg-, kāp- 1458
kāyḡ 1459
kerkir- 1960
kerri 1963
kev 1977
keyil- 2017
kēd- 2019
kēl- 2017
kēn 1958

ket 2019
kice 1514
kiray- 1561
kirre 1578
kiṭ-, kiṭip- 1942
kiṭor 2956
ki 2023
kike 1594
kokk- 2257
komm 2115
kommaḷ 2149
konḡi 2032
kopli 2114
kor 2160
koraḷ 2149
kork- 2169
koru 2146
koṛk- 2064
koṛval 2054
kos- 2151
koṭṭe 2071
kovve 2149
koy- 2151
koyya 2120
kōṅj- 2176
kōṇṡa 2054
kōṭi 1769
kucce 1760
kudaḷ 1722
kuku-mugral 1875
kull- 1827
kumre 1759
kur- 1820
kuro 1782
kurup 1780
kuṛk- 1671
kuṭka 1718
kuṭke 1666
kuṭṭi- 1672
kuy- 1648
kūg- 1868
kuṭ- 1919

khalbada 1298
khan 1160
khaṇḍa, khaṇḍva 1180
khaṇḍe 1175
khaṇḡyak 1132
khaṇḡ 2199
khaṇḡ 2058
khaṇḡ 1886

lamli 2902
lēṅga 513
lēp- 916
lēṡa 513
lēpa(i) 678

madgi 4718
magur 4617
makḡ 4622
mall- 4745
mand 4719
maṇḍ- 4680
maṅg- 4735
marge 4715
maṛi 4766
marneṭ 3656, 4766

matte 5056
 may- 4628
 mak 4711
 mal 4828
 māma 4813
 māmri 4782
 mānd- 4804
 māror 4821
 māri 4796
 mas, masal 4791
 mendhar(e) 5071
 merp- 5074
 mett- 5066
 mette 5070
 mett 5058
 megh- 5082
 meke 5087
 mēn 5099
 mēnam App. 52
 mīgil- 4838
 mind- 4863
 mindgi 4846
 ming- 4866
 mitik 5062
 miṭṭ- 4850
 mīp-, mīy- 5093
 mīte 4968
 modhal 4951
 mokam 4889
 moka- 5123
 morap-, moray- 4973
 moṭṭik 4938
 mudgar 4954
 muggar 5052
 mulke, mulkene dāḍ 4986
 muloṛi 4983
 mund 5020
 mung- 4993
 mungar 5024
 munge 5025
 muṇṣak 4900
 mupp- 4993
 mur-, murk- 4975
 mural- 4972
 murg 5007
 murmi 4971
 murmuri 5019
 murnde 4975
 murtal 4969
 mur- 4989
 mus- 4915
 muy 4910
 muyal, mūndiṇ 5052
 mūti 5031
 nalgur, nallal 3655
 namli 2902
 narmut, narum 3584
 nāk- 3570
 nāliṇ 3655
 nālka 3633
 nāgar 2907
 nāri 3654
 negap-, negay- 3730
 nela 3754
 nenjen, nenjur 3581
 netti 3759
 nettur 3748
 ney 3746
 nēm, nēnd 3647
 ning-, nipp- 3682
 nipka 2929
 ninda 3679
 niṇḡa 533
 nir 3688
 nīv 3684
 norap- 3789
 nuvv 3720
 nuvi 3706
 nūne 3720, 3746
 oddi 947
 ok, okko(d), okkon 990
 okkor 929
 ollaki 985
 ols- 1000
 ongip- 935
 oṛ- 3783
 oy-, oyip- 3793
 oḡar- 7
 ol-, ḡlip- 1066
 oṛ-, oṛi- 946
 padda 3881
 paḷ 3986
 pamme 3935
 pande 3955
 paṇḡ-, paṇḡe 4004
 paṇi 3884, 4034
 paṇk- 3887
 paray- 3967
 parp-, part- 3852
 paṛ 3878
 paṛ- 3852
 pasap 3821
 paṭi 3875
 payk- 3936
 payt 3821
 pāl 4096
 pām 4085
 pāp- 4089
 paṛ-, paṭa 4065
 pās- 4057
 pāv 4108
 pedda 4411
 penda 4441
 per(a)g 4421
 perḡ-, perp- 4411
 pesal 3941
 pett- 4423
 peṭṭ- 4422
 peṭṭi 4395
 peḡuḷ 4193
 pēn 4449
 peṇḡ- 4160
 pēr 4410
 piḡḡ- 4135
 pilla 4198
 pilli 4180
 pira 4205
 piṭṭa 4154
 pi 4210
 pīk- 4212
 piṇḡ- 4183
 podal 4508
 podd 4559
 pode 4567
 poḍḍam 4484
 pog 4240
 pokka 4452
 pokke 4461
 pong-, pongip- 4469
 polle 4562
 porkip- 4590
 poṛ- 4254
 potte 4518
 poṭṭa 4494
 poy 4537
 pōnd- 4522
 pukli 4242
 pul 4307
 pulṣ- 4325
 pun 4268
 purni 4299
 purp- 4376
 putte 4312
 puṛk- 4251
 pus- 4281
 put- 4277
 puṭṭ- 4264
 puṭṭa 4335
 pūsa 4350
 pūta 4345
 phoḍḍam 4484
 phōt 4586
 rāghok 5164
 rāl-, rālp- 233
 rekka, reppa 2591
 reṇḡa 475
 rōkal 665
 roṣi 5179
 sakka 2274
 sal- 2384
 sala 2411
 sappe 2337
 saṭṭa 2303
 saṭṭe 2311
 savad 2396
 savli 2391
 savs- 2334
 saḷe 2480
 sānikul, sājin 2410
 sār 2468
 sāy- 2458
 sokk- 2828
 soṇḍam 3311
 sōṇ- 2876
 sum- 2679
 supp 2674
 suraghaḷi 2742
 surmak, surum 2678
 surund 2689
 sutk- 2667
 suṭ- 2654
 suṭṭ- 2715
 suvval 2600
 suḷ- 2742

śedal 1548
 šekk-, šekka 2748
 šen 2798
 šer- 2781, 2814
 šerak 2795
 šett 1941
 šed 2776
 šidde 2518
 šilka 2569
 šinna(m) 2594
 šir 2553, 2554
 šitt- 2527
 šitta 2529
 šitte 2528
 šivva 2600
 šī- 2598
 šīm 1606
 šīma 2623
 šir 2625
 šīre 2628
 tak- 3014
 tal 3103
 taṇḡ- 3053
 taṇḡodal, taṇḡol, taṇḡon
 3015
 tap- 3073
 tapar 2948
 tappa, tappaṭe 3082
 tar- 3115
 targ- 3140
 tarṇḡur 3120
 tarp- 3115
 taṭ 3178
 tavv- 3122
 tā 3197, 5151
 tāk 3152
 tāk-jaran 2357
 tam 3162

tane 3197, 5151
 tar 2356, 3180
 tā- 3154
 tevoṛi 3433
 tēne 3268
 tēr 3460
 tikk- 3406
 tin- 3263
 tipp-, tirḡ- 3246
 tirre 3254
 tiṛk- 3218
 tivv- 3407
 tīr 3279
 tīr-, tīrp- 3278
 togari 3393
 tolli 3516
 tor- 3482
 tōdi 3566
 tōka 3538
 tōl 3559
 tōrṇdal, tōren 3563
 tōt-, tōvi 3566
 tum 3336
 tumki 3329
 junke 3305
 turre 3348
 tuk 3283
 tul- 3395
 tapar 2948
 teḍḍ 3411
 tiṭṭor 2956
 tōṇḡe 2983
 udd-, udip- 725
 umbul- 644
 un- 600
 ur- 688
 urṇdal 690
 uṛp- 695
 uyp- 652
 und- 741
 uṇḡ-, ṇp- 731
 ur 752
 ur- 761, 3727
 urt- 600
 us- 578
 use 731
 val 5287
 vanna 5251
 vanta 5250
 vaṇḡ- 5335
 var- 5270
 varak- 5307
 vaṭṭi 5513
 vay- 5549
 vayk- 5549, 5555
 vākal 5354
 vāna 5381
 vāy- 5350
 vecca 5517
 vedur 5485
 vende 5409
 venka, veṭṭa 5488
 vēḡ- 5554
 vēl-, vēlt ol- 5528
 vēndi 5517
 vēnj- 5532
 vē- 5535
 vēṭa 5527
 vidḡ- 5400
 vin- 5516
 vit-, vitanam 5401
 vī-, vīp- 5517
 vīr- 5459

NAIKI OF CHANDA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; n ṇ; r ṛ; t ṭ*.

accir 1, 2553
 ad, adaṛin 1
 adum- 133
 aḍḍam 83
 aḍḍumta, aḍḍmun 3584
 ag(u)l-, agulmur 11
 al-, alup- 282
 ammanin 1
 amṛo 183
 an- 233
 anda 1
 aṇḡar 35
 aṇḡonay, aṇḡoṭe(y), aṇḡoṭel
 1
 aṇḡul, aṇḡur(u) 33
 ar 229
 arap- 319
 arda aḷen 3621
 argil 200
 ari 3605
 ark- 212
 arp-, arup- 212, 3605
 ars-, arus- 3605
 arg- 3582
 arka 75
 asen, atan, atey, atte 1
 ato bay 142
 aṭ, aṭap-, aṭay-, aṭil- 76
 ay- 194
 aye 1
 aḷen 3621
 am(e) 5154
 ar-, ar(u)p- 404
 ar-, ar(u)p- 347
 ate 3650
 ay- 363
 bagale 4106
 bokṛip- 4464
 bok- 4505
 caṇḡap-, caṇḡay- 2285
 cep, ceppu 2773
 ciparta ḍokka 2532, 2976
 ciṭu, ciṭukli 2956
 cukkin 2646

dākiyan kī 449
dig-, digap-, dik- 430, 502
dig(u)l-, dig(u)p- 502
dokka 2976
dongak 2982

eccir, eddar 5151
edde 869
eg(u) 775
egur- 3730
elli 833
en- 823, 868
engon, engote, engoṭel, en-
goṭer, enjo 5151
er- 823
erap- 522
erk- 811
ernd 3674
erndi, erndida, erndik 474
eruṇ-, eruṇṭa 813
esar var- 777
esen, ette 5151
ettur 3748
evgu 775
ey 3746

ēd 5151
ēgen 5554
ēk- 905
ēl, ēl bi, ēn 5151
ēnd-, end(u)p- 895

gaḍḍa 1680
giṭ-, gitup- 1550
gogoḍi, gogori 2248
gond, gondia 2077
gorre 2165
gōr 561
guḍ 1680
guṇṅa 1645

ghay 1499

id, idar 410
id-, iduk- 786
il-, il(u)p- 3675
in-, indup-, inp- 3682
indi, indi, inen 410
in(g)- 2927
ira, irnān, iroṭel, iroṭer 474
irpu 485
ir- 442
isen, itak(an), itan, itte 410
iṭk- 786
iyānd 410, 5153
iyel 410

id 3693
ij karalil- 1354
ik- 535
im 3688
in 410
ir 410, 3690
isen 410
iv 3684

jaṅgo 2287

kak- 1957
kalay 1376
kalla 1302
kan 1159
kanta guḍḍa 1680
kara 1506
karan, karen, kareyan 1278
karrka 1353
karug-, karuk-, karup- 1291
kat(u)k- 1208
kaṭ-, kaṭṭ- 1147
kayek 1249, 1459
kayman, kayn(g)-, kaynga
1256

kayye 1252
kāp-, kāy-, kayta 1458
ker- 1564
keri, kerig 1963
kev 1977
kēd-, kēṭ 2019
ki- 1581
kic 1514
kicc- 1513
kinup- 1604
kiṭ- 1942
kiś- 1513

kiṭ(u)p- 1942
ki 2023
kiṭen 1594
ko- 2151
kod 1864
kodli App. 32
kohonga 2032
kok(k)e 2181
kola 2149
kombar 2116
komma 2149
konga 2032
kor- 2151
koṛka 2058
kol 2237
kōmṭi, kōmṭigra 2220
kōnda 2216
kucce 1760
kul- 1827
kumbare App. 28
kurmam, kurmam 1711
kurra 1801
kut(u)k-, kutup- 1859
kuy- 1820
kūṭe 1886

khaj 1104
khīr 1623
khōmbad 2116
khura 1782
khuriya 1567

lopun 698

maddun 4951
madge 4772
madige, madigra 4810
mak-, mak(u)p- 4760
man- 4778
mand 4719
mang-, mangup- 4735

marge 4715
marnd- 4804
mas 5101
may- 4628
māl 4822
māmā, māmi 4813
māṛa 4796
mās, māsa 4791
māy-, māyip- 5093
meonak, meoni App. 53
mēn 5099
ming- 4866
misak 4879
mōra 5140
muc- 4915
mug(g)ur 5052
mukra 4895
munḍida 5052
muṇ- 4993
mungan 5024
mungup- 4993
mungus 4900
murtun, muṛ, muṛta sāl
5020
muy(y)a 5052
muyip- 4915
mū nān, mūndi 5052

nalgur, nālī 3655
nān 2920
nāṅgar 2907
nēk-, nēk(u)p- 3762
nīv 3684

oc- 1012
odil 677
ogur 570
okko, okkod, okoda 990
okkon, okon 929
oṇ- 935
oṛ- 3783
os- 1012
oṭ(u)p- 946
oy- 3793
oyk- 987

ōdil 677
ōn, ōr 1
ōr- 946

padgare 3967
pad- 3852
pahar 4093
pal 3986
pande 3955
paṇḍ- 4004
panni 4035
paṇṭa 4004
paray- 3967
pars- 4023
paṛ- 3852
pasam 3821
pay- 3808
paya 3939
pay(i)p- 3852
pāg-, pāk- 4044
pāl 4096

pām 4085
pār, pariya 4091
pār-, pāṭa 4065
pāv 4108
peddave 4400
penli 4395
perk-, peruk- 4411
perku 3982
pēn 4449
pēr 4410
piḡ(g)u 4193
pika 4226
pinda, pinde 4169
pinne(n) 4205
pipuli 4083
pirtun 4205
pisak 4142
piya 3939
piyote 4173
pī- 4407
pid- 4231
piri 4225
pod 4559
pod(d)a 4508
podil 4506
podn 4508
pomme 3935
popondel 4455, 4525
por, portal, portun 4567
poṭ(t)a 4494
puc(c)- 4281
pul(a) 4307
pun 4268
puni 4275
pur(r)e 4312
put- 4277
putte 4332
putuk- 4277

phar 4411
phugay- 4469

rāgo 5164
reṅga 475

sabdi 2599
sak(k)a 2429
salla 2664
sam- 2341
sanap 2402
sanjil 2410
sarei 2461

saru 1980
saṭṭ 1941
savli 2391
say- 2458
sādi 2485
sāka 2429
sār 2468
se- 2781
sek- 2748
sen-, ser- 2781
serutra 2819
seṭ(t) 1941
sēndi 2826
sir 2554
si- 2598
sīrku 2625
sodgare 2857
sonna 2896
sor-, sōrtān 2866
sudd- 2654
sum- 2679
sup 2674
sup- 2742
supar 2672
sur- 2654
sut- 2667
sutri 2669
sut(u)k- 2667
suy- 2742

tal 3103
tang 3120
tangoda, tangon 3015
tap- 3073
tavṛ 3111
tān, tāndun 3197, 5151
tār 3180
tāta 3160
tēr 3460
tik- 3406
tin-, tina kī 3263
tipur 3032
tirg- 3253
tirup 3440
tīr 3279
tōl 3559
tōlen, tōnd 3563
tōriy- 2883
tōte, tōted 3566
tum- 3336
tumik 3329
tur 3348

turmig 3329
turre 3348
tu- 3395
ṭapru 2948
ṭiṭto 2956
ṭongre 2983
ṭu- 3395

ud-, udp-, udup- 725
udri 612
uḍuk- 3784
ug(g)ur 570
ullig 705
umbul-, umlen 644
ummel 638
umulta 644
un- 600
ungra, ungriyam 572
us- 576
uttu 708
uṭk- 3784
uṭup- 946
uvvi, uy 3706

u 3720
u- 689, 3727
ūnd- 741
ūr 752
us-, usen 578
ūse 731
ūy- 3727

va- 5270
vad 1047
vadd- 5329
valku 5287
vange 5301
var- 5270
vay-, vayip- 5517
vayk- 987
vāna 5381
vaṇ(g)- 5334
vār jav 5356
vāvur, vāvur 5258
ved- 5551
ven- 5516
vet- 5551
vēge(n) 5554
vēl- 5528
vīy- 5459
vod 1047

PARJI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

akka 24
akla 1969
aṅalp- 34
aṅgoṭ 1
aṅgoḍ 35

añña 58
aṭu 93
aṭṭ- 77
aṭṭa 93
aḍ-, aḍi- 81

aḍey 400
aḍdom 83
aḍra 107
at, atni, ad, aḍugi, aḍoḍ,
ana, anatte, ani 1

and- 109, 120
andkip- 277
andkud 109
andil 3644
apoŭ 1, 4559
amb 178
ayal 364
ayk 195
ayp- 194
ayb- 133
ar-, arŭp- 282
aranga 275
arŭcip-, arj- 288
arŭn-, arŭp- 289
alac 236
ale, alor 251
alk- 305
alka 259
alc- 260
alt-, altayp- 260
av 1
avva 273

ā 1
ākub 392, 393
āc- 363
āta 350
ānd-, āndck, āndp- 3621
āt 5151
āta, āte, āten 1
ān 5160
ām 5154
ām- āmkud 392
ār- 367
āre, āro, ārod 5151
āv-, āvkud 392

ikp- 418
ikla 1969
iŭgot, iŭnot 410
id- 442
it, itur, ittilec, ittu, itni, id,
idod, ini, ine(n) 410
ipoŭ 410, 4559
iya 364
iyad 410, 5153
iyalti 410
ir, iral 474
iric netta 817, 3650
irup 485
irul, iroŭ, irdu 474
irpa 485
ir-, iri-, irkip-, irv- 502
irdi 2901
il 494
ili 857
ilunŭ 835
ile, iled 513
iv 410

ī 410
iŭp- 548
ita, ite, iten 410
in 3684
in- 555
im 3688
irer 2815

irc- 543
irp- 542
il-, ilip- 548
uckud 578
ucc- 578, 663
ujip- 576, 665
uŭ-, uŭp-, uŭka 708
uŭ tiri- 596
udu 592
udum 591
ut 557
ut-, utip-, utka 708
ud- 706, 763
udip- 723
un-, untip- 600
untip- 725, 763
und- 725
uma guŭi 747, 1647
umbulkud, umbl-, uml-, um-
lukud 644
uy- 562, 984
uyk- 576, 652
uykip- 652
uyp- 583
ur- 648
urum puyil 718, 4282
urk- 667
urc- 665
urj-, urjukud 656
ur- 687, 688, 689
urup 694
urŭcip- 695
urŭi 3715
urv- 659
ulcip-, ulj- 734
ulli 705
uv- 562

ukip-, ŭg-, ŭcal-, ŭcip- 731
uŭ- 731, 735
uta 762
ud 557
uŭd- 741
ub-, ubal, ubkud 631
um- 748
ur 557
uluvi 754

engoŭ 5151
ecip- 851
eja 793
eŭ- 851
eŭnot 5151
etip- 796
eten, etod, etod etod, etodi,
ettel, etni 5151
eda, edo, edka 848
edp- 867
edram, edrom 827
en- 868
enk-, enkip- 895
endka App. 7
enderp-, endr- 802
epip- 809
ey-, eyk- 805
eyp- 809

er- 823
erip- 811
erk- 824
el 833
elub 837
elkip-, elng- 843
ev 775

ek- 765
ed- 404
etip- 895
et bam 891
ed, edi 5151
ed- 404, 809
edir 406
enu 5161
end- 895
ep- 905
ey- 809
eyir 406
elmeri 382
elc- 388

ok, okal, okut, okur, okti
990
okp- 931
ong- 935
oŭp- 958
opip- 924
oyir 1051
ora 723
ori(n) 989
org- 707
or- 1013
ol-, oli- 842
olip- 1001
ole(k) 698
olngam 1001
olc- 1000, 3790
olv- 842

oŭp-, oŭd- 946
od 1
oda 1039
od 1
odir 1051
or 1
or- 1072
ol- 1073

kangil 1234
kacc- 1097
kajra 1104
kaŭcip- 1099
kaŭ 1150
kaŭeya 1145
katt-, katta 1147
kad-, kada 1109
kaŭu 1363
kaŭk- 1147
kaŭp- 1109
katt- 1208
kan 1159
kandp- 1433
kandi 1215
kan niri 1159
kapp- 1221

kay- 1356
kay-gatta 1148, 1249
kayri 1089
kar 1411
karka 1134
karra 1389
karri 1353
karpa, karcid 1165, 1370
kali 1376
kalla 1316
kavkod, kavkor, kavngil 1234
kavd-, kavda kavdi, kav-
dukud 1341
kavva 1342
kākandi 1422
kākai 1425
kākrai 1078
kāka 1458
kācal, kān- 1417
kāŭ 1439
kāp 1452
kāp- 1416
kāp- 1458
kāi 1493
kāi- 1491
kāi- 1500
kāc 1514
kīckica 1511
kīcc- 1513
kīta guŭi, kīta 1537
kīŭkre, kīŭk- 1533
kīpra 1555
kīyalto 1250
kīr-, kīrc-, kīrp-, kīrv- 1564
kīri 1619
kīl 1584
kīk- 1513
kīpid 1610
kībi 2004
kukandi, kukondi 1626
kucca 1760
kucci 1640
kuŭa 1644
kuŭp- 1671
kuŭt- 1671, 1672
kud- 1859
kuŭu 1840
kudp- 1653
kūdangey 2054
kud- 1859
kudu 1840
kudur dokka 1712
kunda goŭu 1718
kupulp- 2107
kuppa 1731
kuplong 2114
kum- 1741
kumt- 2677
kumra min 1759
kur 1780
kuri 1785
kuri- 1796
kurŭubi 1798
kurda 1799
kurra 1801
kurral, kurval 2108
kuŭayp- 1821

kuŭub 1818
kuluŭ 1807
kulur 1808
ku 1870
kūki 1875
kūci, kūcu 1879
kūŭal 1688
kūŭor 2049
kūŭd, kūŭd 1929
kūp-, kūy- 1868
kūr- 1796
kūrukud, kūrk-, kūrkukud
1902
kūr er- 1882
kūl 1908
kūli 1905
kekol 1977
kedub, kedub 1984
kedp- 1980
key 1252, 1931, 2023
ker- 1278
keri 2008
kerj 1968
kerip- 1278, 1291
kerub 1984
kercip-, kerj- 1967
kerdi 1213
kernda 1395
kerba 1411
kerv-, kervip- 1278
kel 1298
kela 1969
kelay-, kelaykud 1407
kelong el 1319
kelngam 1974
kelc- 1319
kēc- 1995
ketal 2028
keŭi, kēd- 2019
ketal 2028
keti 2019
ketub 2028
kēd 2484
kēd- 2019
ken 1958
kēdid 2002
kēp- 1249
kēma 1995
kēya 1994
kēl 1479
kokor-, kokoro 2032
kokkal 2125
kokta, kokt-, kokrayt- 2032
kokl- 2127
koŭal 2064
koŭt- 2063, 2064
koŭka 2054
koŭk- 2064
konŭub 2151
kondal 2097
kondi 1864
kopa, kopip-, kopp-, koppa
1731
kom- 1964
komaŭ 2116
koy- 2119
koyya 2120

koyyal 2041
koyla 2163
kork- 2164
kordel 2068
kor 2160
kor 2149
kor-, korukud 2146
koruŭg, korol, korc- 2149
korv- 2146
kol 2153
kolor 1808
kovva 2142
kōkli 2127
kōc 2177
kōd 2200
kōdel 2068
kōŭa 2054
kōnda 2216
kōndal 2097
kōdi 2217
kōp- 2176, 2218
kōl 2237
kōval 2119

gadḍal, gadḍom 1156
gade 1364
gadeya 1192
gadl- 1188
ganda 1180
gappa 1243
garad 1364
garum goŭi 1289
gardid 1117
galva, gavlā 1337
giŭji, giŭi 1519
gira key 1563
girub 1855
giŭgira 1568
gilgilaŭ 1576
gir 1623
guŭi 1647
guŭta 1669
gudam 1713
gudi 1655
guddi 1679
gudr- 1659
gudva 1664
gudal 1701
gunŭ-, gundp- 1691
gunda 1692
gundar-kāya 1693
guppa 1733
gumri 1742
gural 1902
gurcip- 1767
gurj- 1852
gurma 1790
gurr- 1852
gurrol 1711
gur- 1659
gula, gulli 1795
gūn-, gūi, gūŭjukud 2226
gūda 1883
geyal 2021
geŭa 1943
geŭi 561
gelam 1495

gogavāla 1814
gorka 2126
gorba 2131

cakur-tol 2267, 3526
cacip- 2322
cacc- 3019
caṭ 2308
caṭṭ- 2312
caṭṭa 2311
caḍip- 2312
caḍuṇ, caḍum 2302
caḍp- 2300
caṭip- 2322
candp- 2319
cand-, candip- 2329
capp- 2332
capre 2337
cam-, camip- 2341
cay- 2426
car 2419
car, carip- 2416
carp- 2362
carpi, carpi 2402
cal- 2334, 2384
calṇid 2410
calla 2411
calv- 2334
cavil, cavkol 2391
cavi- 2334
cāka 2468
cākol 2429
cāṇ 2426
cāp 2452
cāy-, cāypip- 2458
cāruṇ 2420
cālal 2783
ciṅg- 2503
ciṭ-, ciṭip- 1942
ciṭṭ- 2510
ciṭam 2614
citt- 2527
citta 2528
cin 2594
cin-, cinip- 2516
cinkip- 2520
cind, cind 2594
ciḍup 2531
cipri 2619
cir 2554
ciral App. 37
ciric 2553
ciruṇ 2552
cirkip-, cirṅg- 2498
cird-, cirdip-, cirdukuḍ 2684
cirmul, cirmol 2555
cirl-, cirliṭ- 2684
cila, cilaka 2559
cilkip-, cilṅg- 2585
cipa 2586
cilva 2569
ci- 2598
cik-, cikip- 2491
cikod 2604
ciṅg- 2491
cid- 2613
cind 2617

cīr 2628
cīr el 2630
cukka 2646
cucurka 2651
cuñ- 3291
cutt- 2715
cuntip- 2742
cup 2674
cupāri 2672
cumari 2675
cuniṭal 2677
cumbri 2675
cumm- 2679
cuyk- 2680
curuk- 2686
curud 2689
curk-, curkip- 2687
curdi 2689
cul- 2693, 2855
culj-, culjukuḍ 1814
culp- 2742
cūk- 2621
cuṭa, cund- 2721
cūra 2730
cūr- 2735
cuv- 2621
cekk- cekka 2748
cekkal 2753
cetal 2756
cen 2798, 2826
cen- 2781
cep 2773
cem, ceyal 2826
ceru 1980
cerup, cerpu 1963
cereyakul 2815
cerri 2797
cella 2587
cējer 2815
cedir 2776
cēna 2823
cēdu(k) 2826
cēpal 2813
cēpid 2599
cevir 2826
cokk- 2828, 2870
cotip- 2828
cod- 2865
codda 2682
codp- 2866
congel 2857
conḍ 2664
copp-, coppid 2828
corn- 2853
colṅgel 2857
cōkip-, cōṅg- 2876
cōp- 2883
cōra 2886
cōrp- 2883
cōr- 2893

jagjaga 2280
janga 2286
jabba 2339
jalug 2373
jalub 2373, 2381
jinna 2515

jenna 2896
jerri 2797
jella 2587
jeri 2816
juva App. 38
ju meri 2697
jural 2732

ṭakka 2941
ṭand- 3052
ṭandī 2946
ṭiṭṭa 3739
ṭiḍk- 3218
ṭindp- 2957
ṭuṭip- 2658
ṭunda 3310, 3499
ṭeḍ- 3440
ṭevval 2951
ṭek meri 3452
ṭod-, ṭodip-, ṭoḍu 3480
ṭoyela 2987
ṭotal 3546, 3547
ṭōtip- 3566
ṭōḍ- 3599

ḍaḍḍa 3044
ḍaṇḍa 3048
ḍaṇḍa 3056
ḍippa, ḍibba 3229
ḍukki 688
ḍu 692
ḍūḍi 2963
ḍebri 449
ḍeya 1527
ḍokka 2977
ḍong-, ḍongal 2982
ḍoḍoma 3487
ḍoppa 2986
ḍōki 2989
ḍoṭa 3491

tacc- 3019
tandil 3644
tapor 3075
tapp- 3073, 3075
tayaṭ, tayal 3087
tarp- 3173
tar- 3115
taruṅg 3120
taruran, tarṭip-, tarv- 3115
tal 3136
talla 2408
tal vanda 3136, 5409
tak-, takip- 3151
tata 3160
tan 3196
tam 3162
tamar 3163
tar- 3174
tar 3180
tittip-, tin-, tinda key 3263
tir-, tiri-, tirk- 3253
tirk- 3246
tirbir- 3253
tirra(t) 3254
tirv- 3253
tiv 3269

tita 3275
tini, tin ney, tin pinda 3268
tīd- 2618
tunga 3287
tuñ-, tuñip- 3291
tutip-, tutt- 3367
tud- 3371
tund-, tundip- 3319
tuppa 3322
tumkuḍ 3336
tum bukka, tum botta 3389
tumbri 3329
tumm- 3336
tumma 3327
tuyp- 3367
turu 3339
turkip- 3340
turra 3348
turri 3346
tula 3349
tulca 3357
tuk, tukud 3283
tūn- 3403
tūmu 3389
tūl- 3395
tetip- 3450
ted- 3440
tend 3067
tend- 3450
terip- 3095
tel 3103
tel- 3464, 3465
totr- 3503
-tol 3526
toled, toled 3563
tolk-, tolkip-, tolc-, tolcip- 3361
tolli 3516
tōka 3538
tōṭa 3546
tōnd- 3566
tōy 3537
tōl 3559
tōla 3561

diññi 3736
diṭa 3281
dumdi 3328
duladāma, dulkarṇid 3392
dūl- 3283
demma 3086, 3239
deni, dendi 3198
dorba 3515

nandkip- 277
nammi 3599
nar, narc-, narpip- 3605
narub, narbul 3584
nav-, nava jeri, navip- 3569
navurka, navioṇ 3596
nā 5151
nāḡil 2907
nāḡ- 3642
nāḡi 2917
nātek, nāteṅ, nāteṅ, nāto 5151

nālu(k) 3655
nikip- 2922
niko 3735
niṭip- 3675
nindk- 430
nir-, nirkip- 2929
nirḍi 3674
nilp- 3675
nid 3693
nir, nir netta 3690
nir demma 3239, 3690
niṭa 3679
nungur 3728
nurṇi 3715
nulli 5051
nuvul 3720
nūkol 3728
nū ney 3720, 3746
nū-, nūtipip- 3727
nūl 3726
nūlguṭ, nūlgum 5051
neng-, nenga 2927
nenget 3735
neñj 3580
neñj benda 3580, 3955
netir 3748
netta 3650
netro 3748
ned- 2918
nendi, nendi 869
nendil, nedil 3676
nendu nal, nendub, nend vāv 3761
ney 3746
nerub 2903
nereṇal 3751
nel, nelal 3655
neliṇ 3754
neluk 495
nel cer 2815
nella 3755
nelvir 3655
nevaka 2906
nevād 3633
nevud, nevur 3756
nek- 3570
neñ-, neñal, neñ(j)kuḍ, neñj-, neñjkal 3765
neva 3634
nod-, nodip- 3783
noy-, noykuḍ, nōmir, nōm- bir 3793

pakk-, pakkip- 3810
pakṭa, panga 3805
pacar 3823
pañ-, pañip- 3837
pañil 4035
paṭip- 3853
paḍ 3853, 3878
paḍ- 3852, 3853
paḍic 3840
paḍcom App. 48
paṭip-, paṭt- 4034
paṇḍ- 3900, 4004
paṇḍp- 3884
papp 3808

pay 3821
payari, payal 3941
paytil 4023
payp- 3936
par 4030
parup 4411
parka, parkip-, parṅg- 3962
parc-, partid 4023
parṭub 4411
parp- 3949
paryep, paryop 3821
parṇ-, pal 4004
palva 3991
palla 3996
palli 4018
paṭa, paḍ- 4065
pāp 4095
pāra 4121
parva badi 3848
pāla 3996
pāv 4108
piṅge 4205
piṭit 4259
piḍ-, piḍip- 4194
piḍk- 4148
piḍka 4153
piḍtel 4146
piṭur 4132
piṭey 4144
piḍir 4410
pidne 4205
pin-, pinip- 4206
pindp- 4194
pindrul 4395
pinda 4169
pinna 4160
piṇul, piṇuvul 4193
piṇca 4189
piḷ- 4194
piḷoṭ 4196
pilpili 4083
pi 4210
pi- 4186
piḷ-, piḷ- 4135
piḍ- 4231
piṭ 4225
pucc- 4281
putkal 4335
puṭṭ- 4264
puṭṭa, putkal, putta 4335
pun 4275
pun- 4281
puy 4348
puyil 4282
puyk- 4281
purki 4200
puṭut 4312
pul 4322
pulc- 4325
puldi, pulp-, pulla, pullaṭ 4322
pulla virṅgam 5509
pu 4345
pūna 4380
pūp- 4345
pūril 4367
pengoṭ, peṇoṭ 4411

peŕeya 4388
peŕŕi 3875
peŕŕa 3881
peŕk- 4423
peŕ- 4422, 4423
penac 3988
pend 4039
penda 4398
pendeda App. 49
pend 4039
pend- 4080
penda 4404
peyya 3939
peru 4411
peruk 3982
per-ed 4411, 5159
perkal, perkela 3986
perkip-, perŕg- 4414
pel 3986
peŕni 4449
peŕp- 4382
peŕpa 4411
peŕpip- 4382
peŕru 4122
peŕl 4096
peŕla 4097
pokk- 4233
pokka, pokkal, pokkai 3805
pocid 4384
poŕ 4482, 4490
poŕka 4496
poŕŕa 4494
poŕ 4514
potta 4518
pottid 4587
pottel 4514
potpa 4452
podal 4508
podid 4567
podid App. 51
podid 4508
podil 4506
poddu 3919
poppa 4452
poyor 4463
poyl, por 4506
poyl, por 4506
porip- 4283
porc- 4541
porca 4545
pormil, pormil 4316
porra 4546
porp- 4556
poŕ 4562
polub 4303
polka 4562
polla 4304
pova 4455
pokub 4574
poŕ 4586
poŕtip-, poŕ- 4505
põnal 4454
põy- 4505
poŕ- 4538
poŕ- 4599
poŕ 4598
baŕŕi 5233
badk- 5372
baŕiya 5224
baŕda 4009
bak, bakar 3817
bām 4085
bāla 4098
bāvki 4106
biŕŕa 4854
biŕŕa App. 61
biŕk- 4419
biŕj- 4187
biŕey 4180
biŕj-, biŕja, biŕjip- 4870
biŕa 4224
bukka 4242
budda 4266
burka 4332
burj- burja 4357
burda 4291
burŕ-, burru 4330
burri 4332
buŕdul 4358
buŕru 4366
buŕla 4528
benda 3955
berto 4411
bella 3995
bokka 4478
bog, bogum 4467
bocca 4477
boŕ 4492
boŕ 4460
boŕorka 4485
boŕda 4499
botta 4452
bodel 4512
bodgid 4515
bomma 4530
boyid App. 51
boŕa 4602
makka 4717
mac- 4634
maŕ(j) 4641
maŕja 4791
maŕ(j)il 4642
maŕña 4791
maŕña 5056
maŕ- 4652
maŕi 4749
maŕi kudtel 4677
maŕkip- 4645
maŕtel 4677
man 4666
manom 4701
manda 4700
mama 4703
mayid 4615
mayil kel, maykip-, may gel, mayp- 4628
mayur 4708
mar 4773
mari 4766
mar netta 4711
marnong 4717
marp- 5074
malang 4742
malk- 5079
malgur 4892
māma, māmi 4813
may- 4814
mayong bām 4793
maypip- 4814
mār- 4816
mārlong 4717
māl 4615
māva att- 77
mitaka 4850
mitkip-, mitt- 4848
miŕkip- 4845
miŕcub 4859
minnal 4876
milkip-, milŕg- 4870
mī- 4878
mīni 4885
mīdi 4862
munga 4982
mungram 4895
muc 4907
muck- 4904
mucca 4915
muccer 2815
muŕiŕ 2729
muŕcud 4914
muŕjur 4909
muŕus 4942
muŕka, muŕ- 4932
muŕ-, muŕip- 4919
muŕukud 4955
mutta 4965
muttak 4954
muna vanda 5020
munda 4945
mundi 4938
mundi, mundel, mund kekol, munni, munnited 5020
muy 4910, 5052
muy- 4915
muyal 5052
muydur 5031
muypip- 4915
mur- 4973
mur, mura, muraŕ 5007
murip- 4973
murum 4971
murkub 4980
murg-, murgal 4977
murtal 4969
muraŕ, murru 5007
mur-, murkip- 5046
muŕtip-, muŕd-, muŕdīl 5123
mul- 4993
mul(ka) buŕla 4986
mulg- 4993
mulŕga 4982
muvad 5024
mūn-, mūnk- 4886
mūta 5037
mūŕi 4905
mūni 5020
mūda 4968
mūdu(k) 5052
mūra 4990
mūla 5044

mūva 5025
mūvir 5052
meng- 4760
metŕad, metŕad 4854
metŕ- 5066
med- 5074
medi 4772
medek 5062
men- 4778
mendir 5071
mer- 4709, 4722
meram 4726
meri 4711
meriya 4715
merud 4719
merkubi 5076
mercip- 4709, 4722
merdengi 4718
merpip- 4709
merva 4715
melk- 5079
mell- 4734
mekip- 5093
men 5099
mendir, mēdir 4641
mēpip-, mēy-, mēypip- 5093
mēya 5087
mēŕ ole 4796
mēl 4822
mēva 5087
mokon 4889
mokk- 5013
moŕŕ- 4960
moŕŕi 4930
model, model key 4951
mona 5020
moŕk- 5123
mōca 4952
mōri 5141
ran ban 489
rampa App. 55
rungal 5168
rekka 2591
rēga 475
rēda 517
lay 5186
lāŕi 5187
lav 291
vakp-, vakpip- 5326
vang-, vangip- 5335
vaŕa 5219
vaŕŕa 5229
vat 5247
vatgel 5249
vanda 5409
vangel 5249
varc- 5263, 5322
vali 5312
valip-, valkip- 5498
valj- 5306
vali 5312
vaŕ- 5327
vaŕ- 5342
vaŕi 5381
vaŕ 5349
vaŕ- 5350
vaŕ 5351
vaŕa 5258
vaŕ 5355
vaŕ java, vaŕp- 5356
vāl 5354
vāl- 5378
vicir guriyal, vicir toled 5385
vit-, vittid 5401
vidrup- 5484
virkip-, virŕg- 5411
virc- 5420
vil 5422
vil, vili-, vilid, vilg- 5496
viŕ- 5459
veŕuk 5520
vett-, vetip-, vett- 5320
vededi 5513
vedp- 5325
vedri 5485
ven- 5516
vend- 5329
vendra 5482
vend- 5329
vey, vey-, veypip- 5517
ver- 5270
vered 5323
veroŕ 5492
verci 5265
veŕka, veŕken 5528
vel 5277
vela key 5276
velkip-, velŕg- 5432
velŕgur 5502
veŕ- 5532
veŕa 5548
vedi 5517
vēdīd, vēdīd 5530
vēp- 5517
vepip-, vey-, vev- 5554
vel-, velpip- 5368

GADBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

akp- 16
ag- 16
agle 9
anj- 56
at- 77
aŕgu 72
aŕg- (= aŕg-) 11
aŕ-, and-, aŕŕkir 109
aŕdal 120
atkap-, atku 145
atta 142
ad 1
addap- 285
addam 147
adb- 133
adrap- 137
anisp- 139
anuyk-, anukci key-, anuyp- 277
apar(i) 1
amb 178
ammī 183
ayal 364
ayk-, ayp-, ays- 194
aykil 195
ayl- 363
arg- 319, 367
argil 200
arg-er- 316
ar-, arup- 282
arg- 11
al-, alap- 404
all- 207, 260
av 1
ave 273
avs- 169
ā, ay 1
ākupacan 335, 3821
ākum 393
āgūlp- 340
ācin 1
ā- 282
āda payya 400
āta 142
ādir, ādur 406
ān 5160
ān-er- 408
ām 5154
ām-, āmk-, āmkun 393
āya 364
āi 1, 382
āl-, ālupp- 404
āvīr 393
ās- 363

asnal 364
 inq-er- 430
 it 410
 idigeda 445
 idg- (= igr-) 502
 iddig 474
 indı 410, 474
 id 410
 in- 868
 ine(n) 410
 indr- 802
 iyand 5153
 ir 474
 ir- 442
 iral 474
 irid 2901
 irul 474
 irpa 485
 irsu 484
 igr-, igrp- 502
 ilij 857
 ile, ilend, ilad, iler 513
 il(lu) 410

i 410
 id-er- 446
 in 3684
 im 3688
 ir- 542
 irs- 2625
 il 410
 il-, ilup- 548

ukur, ukut 990
 utt- 595
 utti, utp- 708
 uduv-, udv- (= urv-) 689
 un-, unup- 725
 und-, und-er- 725
 unda 664
 undup- 763
 undke 600
 unpe 600
 udurp- 613
 un- 600
 umbulkur, umbl- 644
 uy- 984
 uyup- 583
 uyk- 576
 uyk-, uyup- 724
 uyt- 616
 urukp- 667
 urum 718
 uruskur 656
 urk- 667
 urj- 656
 urp- 670
 urs- 665
 urv- 689
 uluk, ulg 754
 ule, ulen 698
 ulli 699, 705

uka 637
 ud- 587, 688
 uta 763

und- 741
 uy- 731
 ur-er- 761
 urs- 695
 us- 578
 usarelli 732
 eg(u) 775
 engil, engurtul, enger 5151
 ecce, eccel 5151
 etet, eten 5151
 enderke 2901
 ed- 809
 ena, enacoy, enadale, enadi-
 (n), enadun, enetin 5151
 endk-, endikp- 895
 eman 5151
 ey- 859
 eyin, eyir 5151
 er- 823
 ered, ereman 5151
 erg- 813
 elun-, elinp- 843
 elub 837
 esel 5151

et 350, 5151
 et bamb 891
 edi 5151
 ena, enet 5151
 enig 5161
 end-, endin, endonci 895
 ep- 905
 eman 5151
 eynd, eyr 5151
 el, elcoy 5151
 evi 5151

okal, okut 990
 ong- 935
 onda 969
 or- 946
 ora 723
 orgun 989
 orp- 958
 or- 1013
 olond er- 1067
 olp- 1015
 oskap- 931

od- (= or-) 1013
 ode 1041
 ond 1
 odur 1051
 or 1
 org- 1061
 or- 1072
 ol- 1073

kak- 1079
 kacc- 1097
 kat(t)- 1147
 kacil 1165, 1370
 kan, kanu 1159
 kanu/kanul matıta 1159,
 4650
 kana 1159

kand(u) 1298
 kanda 1175
 kandp- 1443
 kandven 1370
 kat- 1208
 katkap- 1197
 kadur 1195
 kanir 1159
 kanuyk- 1099
 kandi, kandi 1215
 kanve 1165
 kami 1245
 kampa 1235
 kampu 1247
 kayar 1089
 kar(r)- 1109
 kari 1395
 karid- 1278
 karu dela 1363
 karup-, karp din 1278
 karuvu 1286
 karke 1281
 karj-er- 1292
 kardi 1213
 karp- 1109
 karbe 1297
 karv- 1278
 karımeı 1370
 karsid 1165, 1370
 kalın 1376
 kalgil 1234
 kavve 1342
 kas- 1097
 ka- 1416
 kakal 1422, 1425
 kaı 1454
 kaı-, kaıj- 1417
 kap- 1416
 kaıykir, kaıykil 1458
 kaıyp- 1458
 karu 1473
 kaı 1479
 kasal 1417
 kicc- 1513
 kiccu 1514
 kite pun 1537
 kiıke er- 1533
 kiıte 1537
 kindrap- 1554
 kiy 2023
 kiyub 1924, 2004
 kirk- 1407
 kilin 1584
 kilunu 1586
 kis, kismul 1514
 kis tarkamul 3115
 kisk- 1513
 ki-mundku 4990
 kukavare 1874
 kukun 1875
 kukkap- 1923
 kucce/kuse 1760
 kunje 1644
 kut- 1672
 kudun- 1822
 kund 1693A
 kundran 1695

kuppā 1731
 kumt- 2677
 kuy- 1859
 kuyug 1840
 kurutk-, kuruıp-, kuruıdp-
 1653
 kurud 1799
 kuruy 1785
 kure 1799
 kurk- 1850
 kurkal 1902
 kurtum 1798
 kurp- 1653
 kurap- 1821
 kurup/kurub 1818
 kusun 1640
 kusul 1551
 kud 1870
 kuy- 1868
 kur 1780
 kirk- 1902
 kekin 1459
 kekol 1977
 keı- 1980
 kendiı 2002
 key- 1957
 keymbur, kembur 1249
 keral 2006
 kerij 1968
 kern-, kerp- 2012
 kelman/kelman 1974
 keıal 2028
 keıen, keıin 2019
 keı- 2019
 kes-, kesal 1995
 kokalin, kokkale, konalin
 2125
 kot-, kotal 2063, 2064
 kodukut (= koıkut) 2146
 kodus-, kodc- (= koı-) 2149
 kondavan, kondekor 1864
 kondki, kondke 2096
 kondke 2054
 kodm-, kodumkur 1964
 kop-, kopup-, koppen 1931
 kope nefe 3650
 kommu 2115
 koy- 2119
 koyya 2120
 kor, korru 2160
 kork- 2164
 korai 2149
 korun 2149
 koıkut 2146
 kolut, kolup 2153
 kovase 2195
 kove 2142
 kovk- 1736
 konun 2217
 koti/konti 1769
 kone 2209
 kondu maren 2217
 konde 2216
 kop- 2218
 kor 2200
 kosu 2177

gattin 1148
 gattu 1147
 gaıli 1366
 gampa 1243
 garnda 1180
 gina 1543
 girgira 1568
 gilgila 1576
 gııap- 1625
 giri 1623
 guıuka 1658
 guıi 1655
 guıiya 1682
 guıdap- 1850
 gummi 1818
 guri god 1664
 gurju 1880
 gusi 1879
 guıdu, guıde 1883
 guıy- 1868
 genji 1107
 geddam 1156
 gere 561
 gorpa 2129
 gole-, goler- 2251

canıka 2274
 cappu 2468
 cammi cen- 2341
 cay- 2426
 calandi 2408
 cikur 2496
 ciıı- 1942
 ciııtu 2513
 ciııd- 2742
 ciııdu 2594
 ciıı- 2527
 cinup 2531
 cin makil 2594, 4616
 cirmul 2555
 citru 2554
 cil- 2742
 ciıkaı 2604
 ciııd- 2618
 ciırel 2630
 cukka 2646
 cutı- 2715
 cupk- 2621
 cuppu 2674
 cennu 2798
 cellal 2783
 ceped 2599
 coıy- 2866
 coı- 2883

jalbu 2409
 jall- 2384
 jıtki 2759
 jonnel/jonel 2896
 jong er- 2853

ıetp-, ıetp- 3450
 ıodi App. 40
 ıok 2990

ıanda 3056

ıucca 692
 ıundi 2963
 ıuppi 694
 ıumpa 3326A
 ıekka 2970
 ıebri 449
 ıokode 2977
 ıonıa 2982
 takil jııdu, takil jııı 3010
 taııta 3035
 tapanil 3120
 tandaka 3036
 tap- 3073
 tarıı 3120
 tarkamul 3115
 tarki 3121
 tal(lu) 3103
 tals- 3122
 tas- 3019
 tak- 3151
 tat- 3154
 taıı 3180
 tandır- 3178
 tan 3196
 taner 3178
 tam 3162
 targ- 3174
 tasu 2359
 tind- 3052
 tin- 3263
 timuk pındake 4169
 tiyan ki 3263
 tiren, tirente, tiron 3254
 tirg- 3253
 tifg 3269
 tıte 3275
 tin(u) 3268
 tun, tuıı-, tuyıı- 3291
 tuııı- 3482
 tuppā 3322
 tumur 3329
 tumba maran 3335
 tum(m)- 3336
 tumme 3327
 tuy- 3371
 tur 3346
 turuyıı- 3340
 turus key- 3340
 turs- 3301
 tule 3348
 tukur 3283
 tul 2733
 tel- 3465
 tellan 3433
 tersap- 3471
 tel-er-, telupp-, telsap- 3464
 tokka 3559
 toıo vande 3491
 toıg- 3482
 tonıun, tonıun, tonıunıııı
 3516
 tonk-er- 3361
 toru 3480
 toron 3563
 tolker kalam 3361

tōnek 3563
tōnta 3549
tōnd, tōndud, tōndond 3563
tōn-, tōnd-, tōtp-/tōdp- 3566
tōnd- 3549
tōy 3537
tōl 3559

dibbe 3229
dīrel 3281
dukke 3375
duppi 694
dūli 3283
debba 3075
dona App. 45
dobba 3075
dōm- 3552

nag- 3569
naggal 3015
nađum 3584
naņke/naņdke 3621A
naņdal/naņdal 3655
nan(n)- 3588
nar-, nars-/narc-, narupp- 3605
naram, narub 2903
narkam, narka, narkam 3613
narpi 3584
nalām 3613
nalgur, nalvur 3655
nalpap- 3611
navāke 2906
nāk- 3570
nagu 3635
nān, nāngu 3633
nāngal 2907
nān-er- 3630
nālig/nālug 3655
nikir 3679
niņup- 3675
niņdin, niņdit vande 3761
nink- 430
niya, niyaṭ 3735
nirik-/niruk- 2929
nirdin 3674
nil- 3675
nisa narkam 3613
nir, nīr nette 3690
nir 3693
nud- (= nūr-) 3727
nudud 3705
nuvul 3720
nūr- 3727
nūl 3726
neņ-/neng- 2927
nenđin, nenđ gap 3761
netir/nettūr, netraṭ 3748
nette/nete 3650
nedide 3759
ney(yu) 3746
nela, neliņ 3754
nevur 3756
nēnj- 3765
nēd māre, nēndu 2917
nēndir 4641
nongre manjik 3728, 4639

noppi 3793
noy- 3793
nor(r)- 3783

pak-, pakup- 3810
pakāl 3813
pakku 3811
paccan, pacca-pīru 3821
paņgil 4035
paṭiya 3875
paṭiņ- (= paṭ-) 4004
paṇd- 3884
paṇd-, paṇdi 3900
paṇdake 3955
paṇdan 3897
paṇd(u) 4039
paṭ(t)- 4034
panis 3988
paṇd- 4034
pannap- 4207
pamp- 3949
pay 3821
pay-, payk- 4027
pay-, payp- 3936
payṇil 4035
par- 3852, 3853
pariņp- 3962
parip- 4034
parep 3821
park- 4031
parj- 4034
parru, pars- 4023
parj(g)- 4004
pal(iṭ) 3986
palkara 3986
palle 3996
paṣṭir 3821
pāṭe 4065
pāp, pāponđi 4095
pār- 4065
para 4093
pārap- 3963
pārc-/pārs- 4023
pāl 4096
pav(u) 4108
pāse 4057
pika, pika kāl 4128
piceṭe 4142
pince 4226
pinje 4145
piṭode 4154
piṭne 4205
piṇdake 4169
piṇdi 4162
pidir 4410
pinde 4169
piy- 4186
piy-, piyk-, pi- 4423
piyu, pi 4210
piral 4205
pirg-, pirukp- 4176
pili cen- 4194
pilup- 4195
piske 4190
piskolp- 4135
pi- 4186
pikap- 4212

pīc- 4135
pīnige 4157
piy- 4231
pīr 4225
pīrasap- 4233
pīsu 4163
puc- 4281
puṭkal 4335
puṭti 4259
puṭṭ-er- 4264
puḍug/puḍg (= puṇug) 4193
puḍut 4312
pun, punc 4275
pun- 4344
pun-, punip-, punk- 4206
puy marin 4348
puyul 4282
puruḍu 4290
puruṣ tite 4333
puṇug 4193
pula 4310
pullā 4322
pul(lu) 4307
puvvu 4345
pusk-, puskir- 4281
pū, pūp- 4345
pūn 4299
pūndu 4361
pūṇṭi 4395
pūṇḍom 4397
pedivī, pedeve 4400
pendup- 4080
peyye 3939
pergu 4421
pernonđ 4411
pēk-, pēp-, pēpp- 4382
pēdāton 4437
pēn 4449
pē-pāp 3939, 4095
persap- 4446
pēlsap- 4194
pok(k)- 4233
pog, pogd-, pōgu 4240
pogasur 2686
poṇor, poṇor er- 4471
poṭ 4490
poṭ- 4496
poṭa 4486
poṭ(tu), poṭṭel 4514
poṭṭe 4488
poṭṭa 4250
ponđ(u) 4491
pod-, podup-, podonđi 4505
podund 4508
podul 4506
podmu 4503
poyta(n), poypol 4567
porup- 4540
pore 4546
porege 4590
porc- 4541
porp- 4254
polub 4303
pollu 4562
pōkp- 4505
pōc- 4505
pōḍu 4252

pōd-, pōdk- 4505
pōdal 4508
pōr- 4540
pōrp 4591
pōl- 4598

baṇka 3817
baḍḍu 3882
baṇḍa 3903
baṇḍi App. 50
bām(u), bāmb 4085
buggal 4242
buggi 4243
buṭṭu 4263
buḍrugī kāya 4250
bunḍurke 4332
burki 4289
burgul 4358
burda 4291
bōm pindaḍe 4345
būrje 4366
bēngid, bēngurtul 4411
bede/berē, bedde-peyye 3881
bedda, bedda peyya 3939
berit 4411
berpul, berbullu 4411
ber beret 4411
bere 3881
bogge 4467
bonga 4452
boṭu 4492
boḍi/boṛi 4460
bod- 4505
borra 4604
bōra 4600
bōl-er- 4597

maga sinḍu, imaginḍ sinḍ 4616
magginḍ 4616
majjiga 4630
maṇḍil 4642
manjik/manjiḡ 4639
maṭa 4650
maṭṭa 4663
maṇ-, maṇp- 4734
maṇḍa 4673
man- 4778
manu 4666
mayga mar, maygil 4772
mayṇil 4642
maytal, mayp-, mayponđi 4628
maymūr 4708
mar-, marup- 4709
mar, marin 4711
mar(r)-, marip-, mary- 4722
mari 4749
marid, mardil 4719
mare 4742
mardin maren 4718
masa 4632
māng- 4789
mācil 4616
māpap- 4792
māyi 4783

māyṇ(g)-, māyṇp- 4814
māre 4742
māren 4711
māl 4616, 4822
mās- 4792
miṭṭe 4853
mindil 4862
miy-/mi- 4878
min 4885
muṇan/muṇgan 5024
mungi pōtu 4900
muṇzur, mūjur 4909
muṭa 4932
mudup- 5034
mudkul 4935
muddi 4942
munda 4945
munde 4948
mundku 4990
muttak 4954
mude 5116
muddun 5118
munake 4876
munde/munde 4968
mundil 5020
muy 4910
muy- 4878, 4915
muyal 5052
muyur 5007
murug 4979
murg-, murgēn 4977
murtand 4981
murtal 4969
mursund din 4914
mulk- 5123
mulg- 4993
muvur 5052
mūk 5122
mūṇḡ(i) er- 5030
mūḍug, mūṇu, mūṇḍ 5052
mūti 5031
muy-, mūyk- 4915
mūrp- 5034
mekkap- 5077
metṭa 5058
metkul 4860
met(t)- 5066
mettan 5070
medik 5062
medup- 4863
meyk-, meykikp-, meyonđi 4760
meykom 5076
merc(i) er- 5074
mers 5074
mel- 5079
melg- 4736
mellaga 5078
meḡe 5087
mēn(u) 5099
mogul 4892
moṭo 5114
moḍo 5113
moḍaṭ 4950
mordō 4971
molk- 5123
mōpap- 5126

mōri 5141
rāyap- 5263
reyya 517
rēṇ 475
rēs nete 817
lēṅg 835
vaṇka 5335
vaṇ(g)- 5334
vang- 5549
vanger 5470
vaṭ-, vaṭp- 5320
vaṭp- 5325
vaṇḍ- 5329
vat 5247
vatr-, vaturp- 5326
vande 5409
vayke, vaykeṭi 5513
var- 5270
vars, varsil, vars pīru 5265
val 5277
vala 5288
valan 5276
val(lu) 5312
vaṇ(g)-, vaṇp- 5334
vaṇḡul 5249
vāṭ-, vāp- 5350
vāy 5352
vār-, vārēn, vārp- 5356
vāri 5359
vāl 5354
vāl- 5368
vāsi 5352
viṇḍ 5422
viṇḍ- 5496
vit- 5401
virē-/virs- 5420
viled 5496
vistura 5388
vīt-, vīti 5401
vīr- 5459
veṭ- 5498
vedir/vedre 5485
ven-, venup- 5516
vendit 5530
vey-, veyci, veytal nīr 5517
verig 5490
vē- 5517
vēg- 5554
vēṅg-/vēyṇ- 5532
vēr 5535
vērōṭ 5492
vēvel 5553
sakkī 2267
saṭ- 2312
saṭṭe 2311
saṭve 2309
saṇ-, saṇḍup-, saṇp- 2319
sand-, sandup- 2329
sappan, saprā, sapre, sapreṭi 2337
sappu 2468
sam- 2341
say- 2426

sariṇ 2302
sark- 3174
sarc- 2362
sarp- 2362
sarit 2402
sarpi 2402
salmid 2410
saldi 2408
salv- 2334
savul, savkōl 2391
savl- 2334
sā- 2426
sāp 2468
sāpal 2813
sāy-, sāyupp-, sāy key- 2458
sāru 2465
sālu 2471
sāle pattu, sāle piṇḍake 2475
sikku 2498
sigur 2489
siṭ- 2510
siṭ-, siṭp- 1942
sind(u) 2594
sindup- 2742
sit- 2527
sinj vande 2594

sinup 2531
sinkul 2520
sin makil 2594
sir 2554
siriṇ(g), sirriṇ, sirṇaṭ, sirṇ-
gaṭi 2552
sirin 2553
siris 2553
sirel 833
sirtal 2552
sirmul 2555
sirl-, sirlap- 2684
silurp- 2684
silk- 2742
silp- 2742
si- 2598
sikāṭ 2604
sind- 2618
sindi 2617
sukka 2646
sup 2674
supār 2672
sumṭal 2677
suygur 2686
suydi 2682
suluskur 1814

suve App. 38
sūṭe 2721
sūḍ- (= sūṭ-) 2735
sūṭ- 2735
seg 2549
seṭ, seṭum kiyb 2756
sen 2798
sen- 2781
sendra 2771
seppul 2773
sēḍel 2776
sēpal 2813
sēpe, sēpeṭ 2599
sēmpap- 2803
ser- 2814
sēlal 2783
soṭaṭond, soṭiṭe 2838
sonḍi 2664
sop- 2828
soy-, soymur 2865
soygel 2857
soyp- 2866
soriṇ- 2853
sollu 2664
soṇ(g)- 2876
sōrp- 2883

GONDI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with extra letters with diacritics added in the following order: *r ṛ ṝ; l ḷ; ʔ* at the end. The double *rr* which appears in many recordings represents Dravidian alveolar **r*; it follows *r*. Its voiceless variant, transcribed as *h*, follows it (or *r*). Variant forms of words are given in the same entry if the differences are not too great; otherwise they are separately indexed. Verbs are given in the infinitive when these forms are given in the sources; otherwise the root form is given.

akana 931
akka, akkal, akka 23
akkō 24
akna 7
akra(i) 771
ag(g)a 1
aṇil-, aṇgal, aṇḷana 34
aṇge 3014
acke, ackon 1
accāna 46
accon, accohok, accō 1
acnal 1
aṭuval, aṭval 76
aṭka 75
aṭki 772
aṭṭāna 76
aṭṭa 2303
aṭṭe, aṭṭe 93
aṭ-yār 76, 5159
adi, aḍita 72
addam 83
aḍra(i) 107

aṇṭi 1
attāna, accahtāna 796
ad 1
adk- 145
addam 146
addi 869
admāna 133
aḍra 1
an- 2787
anā, annā 5160
aniṭi, annēṭ 1
ani 1
ancāna 112
ante 1
annāl 131
anne 2410
appāna 924
appōṛ 1, 4565
ambil 174
ammaṭṭ 5154
amma(i) 183
ammāna 186

ayal 364
ayṇ 2826
ayv- 267
ayvur 2826
ar-, arrāna, arhuttāna 233
arahuk 222
aril, ariyul, arṭi 200
argu App. 8
arṇg, arṇgi 2420
arti 205
arṭa āyāna 990
arm nay 817
arm, armī 816
arr-, arro, aror 325
arṭa 322
ar(r)itāna 860
arri-, ars- 811
arṇvay- 860
ar(i), ar 2417
ar-, ar- 2416
arṇey 518
ar- 282, 2404

ar(a)pi 2402
arih- 277
arḱ- 3620
arḱa 75
arḱi 276
arḱi 72
arṇga 275
arḱāl, arḱe 857
arṇe 2410
arṇa 5510
arṇmur, arṇmul, arṇmuhk 784
arṇ- 228
aḷiṇ-, aḷṇg- 34
aḷl- 260, 2384
alla 2411
allam 244
aḷi 833
allum 837, 5538
alv- 2334
av 1
av- 2341
av-, awwāna 809
aviṇ 3373
aviyāna, avkāna 267
avk- 2343
avval, ava, avhāri 273
as-, assina 51
askāna 46
askē 1
assāna 5257
ah- 916
ahkāna 289
ahki 2391, 2799
ahkum 5076
ahtāna 765
ahpi 322
aṭk- 766
aṭki 2391, 2799

ā- 333
āittāna, aiyāna 339
āk, āki 335
ākōṇā-kuttul 338
āg-, āṇ-, āṇg- 340
āḡlo, āḡṛ App. 4
āṇ(g)- 2433
āc- 363
āṇjāna 409
āṭa 347
āṭi 142
āṭol, āṭor, āṭal 1
ādur 406
ānai 1
āp- 340
āp(i) 2468
āpōṛāl 156
āri 2464
ārū 2485
āre 398
ārḱ 379
ār-, āṛāna, āṛ- 404
ārṇvur 2485
ār-, ar 400
āḷ- 2470
āḷ 2471
āḷ-, āḷi 382
āḷihāna, āḷs- 388

avi 392
ah- 2433
ikār 2604
ikundal 771
ig(g)a 410
ingā, iṇga 410
iṇgul-sikṭin 780
iccal, iccōr 410
ijek, inje, injek 410
iṭ-, iṭṭāna 453
idr- 438
itta 2529
id 410
idam, idra, idek 410
idk- 2524
in-, ind-, indāna 868
inka 419
indekē 410
ipi 2535
ipkēṭe 410
ibāri 410
imma 3684
immaṭ 3688
iyāl 364
iyēnd 410
ir- 522
iru, irup, irum, irpi 485
irk- 2498
irk(i) 2552
irraṇa 442
irvur, irvur, iruṭ 474
irsāna 493
irs(u) 484
ir, irṭa 2584
iru, iru-mara 485
iruv, irvi 2782
irk- 430, 504
il 494
ilk- 2702
ilka 2569
ill- 2559
ilvi 2782
iv 410
ivir, ivur 474
isar gundi 410
isari, isari 410
iske 410
isnom 410
ihittāna 524

i- 2598
ik- 2491
ikār 2604
iṇ- 2491
icāna 537
iṭam 2614
iṭar- 3687
iṭal, iṭol 410
iṭe kaṭa 2617
ina 2614
inta 3687
ind- 2618, 3687
indi 2617
ir 2625, 2626
ir ney 3690
iṭs- 493

isri 2610
ihun 410
ukuṛ 568, 666
ukk- 667
ukka, ukkum 2646
uk(k)ur, uk(k)ur, ukkaḍ
568
ukkuṭi 2388
ukhāri, ukāri 731
ucc-, uccul 578
uccuṭi 620
uccuṭu 557
uccāna, uccāna 652
uncā 990
unj- 3291
uṭi, uṭu, uṭum 708
uḍ(d)- 2698
uḍk eru 588
unṭhal 990
und-, undul(i) 744
undāna 600
utt- 2715
udana 741
ud-, uddāna, uccahtāna 725
udeli, udri 612
un- 600
unda 664
undi, unḍi, onḍ 990
unmahk, unma(k) 1025
unṛgāna 669, 935
upis-, upih-, upsuhṭāna 725
uppe 2675
umaṭ 2677
umc-, ums- 576
uy, uy?, uysp-, uyka 652
uram, urum- 718
uriyāna, urisāna 665
uri-, urih- 661
urung-, urṇg-, uruht- 946
urungāna, uruhtāna 662
urṇ(g)- 935
urṇg-, urh- 707
urc-, urs-, urs- 587
urpal 592
urbu 656
urrum 592
urrāna 595, 667, 720, 962
urā-vari 2743
urṇe 2689
ur-, urāna 688
urī- 687
urūm, urmi, urūm 591
urūmāna, uruhtāna 757
urp-, urpāna 695
ursp- 2698
uhuri 2694
ullī 705
uvile 652
us- 665
us-, usul 578
us-, ussāna 583
usirka 584
usūmāna, usmāna 576
usk-, uskul, uskle 578
uskand, uskar 3291
uskā, uske 575

uskāl, uspal, usmal, usval
583
usp- 600
uh-, uʔ-, uhuttana 679
uhukana 741
uhuttana 587
uhcāna, uhascāna 763
uhcāna 926
uhtana 600
uʔk- 2621
ukāṭ 731
uṇ(ḡ)- 731
uc- 665
ut- 2621
uta 762
ud- 741
und- 745
umāna 731
uṇal 731
ur 557
ur-, ur- 670
ur- 751
uretonde 2730
ur- 2735
ul, ul 696
us-, usa 761
usāna 686
uh- 731
uhkāna, uhukāna 741
uhtana 587
ek- 766
eke 764, 2748
ekṭi 772
eksāna 3762
eganta 3762
egr-, egurmur 3730
ejaṭ 2756
eḍmu 1025
eṇḍ- 2841
etk 5159
ett-, ettu 796
eddi 869
en, enn(i) 2798
enmīdi 784
ey- 2599
eyvur 2826
erad 822
era menḍu 2820
eri- 860
eru 1980
erek 821
er(e)ḡodali 2816
erk-, erkem 824
ertāna 859
erpanā 905
erpunī, erpum 1963
erunī 816
erm/erom ney 817
erra 865
ervond, erond 2819
ers- 811
ersk- 800
ere putuk 822
erḡ(i) 276
erj(i), erjal 857
erpa 5510
ervu, erṽunj 3756
el-, elsp- 843
elu, elum, ellum 837
elli, ellu, elka 833
ev- 809
evuṭ 3756
ever, eveḡ 2488
esna 805
eh-, ehi- 916
eh-, ehtana 765
ēc- 2019
ēṭi 5152
ēṭe 2901
ēṇḍ 5153
ēṭana 905
ēṭ(i) 2019
ēṭel 2617
ēḍ padī 2776
ēn- 905
ēnal, ēn(i) 5161
ēnd- 895
ēpur 2599
ēmāna 3769
ēmūl 5155
ēy- 2599
ēyal 196
ēr 410, 5159, 2815
ēr-, ērāna, ērstāna 915
ērītāna 811
ērīstāna 859
ērg- 197, 813
ērun, ēṭur, ēṽir 910
ēṭ 410, 764
ēṭar 2783
aiāna 333
og- 934
oḡu 965
ondī 3311
onḡe 600
onne 5020
op-, opo 924
omun- 186
oy 2852
oy- 984, 2860
oyduli 2857
orang, orṅgu 2682
ori- 993
orun-, orṅg- 935
oror 990
orcha 951
orpan 990
orpal(i) 592
orṽe 2689
orḡ- 763
orjāna 2876
orṅ-, oriḡ, orʔ- 757
ol-, ol- 1015
olond er- 1067
olc-, ols- 1007
olla 5288
ovor 2674
oh-, oʔ- 987, 2865
ō- 984

ōk- 2872
ōkō, ōkōre 990
ōḡa, ōṛa 1039
ōṇḍu 1
or-, ōh- 946
or, ōl 1
ōrāna 1073
ōl- 2889
ōs- 2853
kakkāna 1079
kakraṅj 1078
kac-, kaccāna 1097
kacci 1096
kac baittāna 1460
kajram 1104
kancāna, kanjāna, kanjkaṭ
1407
kaṭ 1147, 1148
kaṭi 1135
kaṭṭā, kaṭṭāna, kaṭṭitāna
1147
kaṭṭ-, kaṭṭi 1148
kaṭṭa 1941
kaṭṭul 1145
kaṭṭe 1156
kaḡḡiyāna 1134
kaḡ verci 1109
kaṇi 1166
kaṇḍe 1151
katti 1204, 1205
kad 1445
kad-, kadī- 1208
kan 1159
kanaro 1408
kanisk-, kansk- 1407
kandi 1213
kannīr, kanner, kanēr 1159
kappe 1224
kapmuṇḍ- 1335
kaman 1228
kamek(e) 1248
kay 2023
kay-, kayār, kay-kaṭ, kaymul
1249
kar 1397
kara, kara 1113
karaṭi 1117
karam, kareṃ, kaṭēm 1273
kara, kareṅ 1505
kari-, kari 1292
kariāri, kariyāri 1133
kariyāl 1132
karitāna, karritāna, kareh-
tāna 1297
kar(u), karṛu, karv, kaṭ 1286
kark- 1278
karka, karkāl 1395
karkā 1134
karkara 1265
karṅ- 1291, 1292
karv-, karṛ-, karv- 1278
karra, karre 1389
karāna 1524
karrih-, karahtāna 1141
kar(r)uṅ, kar(r)um 1293
karre 1411

karvi 1273A
karve, karṽe 2046
karsāna 1392
kaṭ(i), karr, kar, karka 1353
kaṭanji 1411
kaṭ 1159
kaṭā 1376
kaṭitāna 1360
kaṭēṅāna, kaṭhuttāna 1349
kaṭgi 1158
kaṭvitāna 1396
kaṭṽe kiāna 2046
kaṭha 1278
kaṭ, kaṭlu, kaṭṭu 1374
kaṭ, kaṭu, kaṭ(i) 1298
kalam 1376
kali-, kalp- 1299
kalla 1302
kallā 1316
kallāna, kallē, kalmaṭ, kalvaṭ
1372
kallih- 1303
kav- 1256
kava 1325
kavaral- 1416
kavi, kawī 1977
kas-, kask- 1097
kasa 1251
kasur, khasur 1092
kasēṅāna 1349
kasne 1086
kah- 1099, 1980
kah-, kaht-, katt- 1208
kaṭkaṭ 1425
kākri 1234
kāc- 1099, 1467, 2176
kānjāna 1417
kāṇḍul(i) 1117
kāṇḍe 1151
kāṇḍrum 1117
kāṭ- 1467
kāṭi 1204
kāṭi 1449
kāp 1456
kāpāna 1458
kāme 1454
kāya, kaiā 1459
kāṛ, kar 1397
kāṛ- 1467
kāṛāna 1416
kāriyāl 1278
kāṛā 1123
kāṭ 1479
kāṭum 1478
kāṭva 1480
kāviṛi, kāhāri 1417
kāvaṭ 1425
kāṽ- 2176
kāsar, kāser, kaisar 1107
kāṣāna, kāṣahtāna 1458
kāhcāna 1477
kāhḷe maiyāna 1478
kikoṭ kokor 2032
kiccāna 1513
kicmāna 1513
kidḍi 1542
kiditāna 1547

kinan, kinnān, kinnīta, kind
1601
kirin-, kirṅ-, kirṅg- 1568
kīr, kīṛ 1624
kirwānj 1623
kirinṅ māti 1578
kiṭkaṭ, kikkaṭ 2956
kirkwal 1594
kiliyāna, kilitāna 1574
kis 1514
kiskāna 1513
kism- 1513
kiāna, kiyaṇa 1957
kike 1252
kiri 2010
kirkand 1595
kukur(i), kukur, kūkoḡ 1634
kukkāna 1822
kukkāl 1626
kuge 1874
kung- 1767
kucī, kusi 1873
kucca, kūca 1644
kuc(y)a 1639
kujji, khujji 1642
kunja kelk, kunjaṭ, kunja
1639
kunjaṛi 1643
kunji 1647
kuṭ- 1672
kuṭka, kuṭki 1666
kuṭṭa 1676
kuḡum 1139
kuṭṭar, kuṭar 1665
kuṭṭa 1669
kuṇṭi 1688
kutikal 1720
kutke kiāna 1551
kuttul 1728
kuttī 1551
kud- 1728
kudaṭ 1722
kudal 1701
kudur 1700
kudur ḡokke 1712
kuddum 1139
kunankay, kunagay 2054
kup-, kuppis- 1728
kupa kiyaṇa, kupāhana,
kuppa 1731
kupaṛ, kupaṛi 2116
kum, kumpoḡ 1752
kunuṭ(i), kumoḡ App. 28
kummi 1757
kural 1782
kurumāna 1850
kurrumne aiyaṇa 1778
kuro 1782
kurkal 1850
kurki, kurku 1840
kurkum 1780
kurpu, kurpum 1780
kurma, kurma 1655
kurmal 1844
kurma, kurmi 1916
kurra 1801
kurra 1851
kurval(i) 1777
kurvi 1797
kurs 1785
kurū, kuro 1864
kurka 1823
kurhuttana 1825, 2144
kul(l)um 1814
kulsā 1835
kusam 1825
kusai, kusāy, kuskusa,
kismū 1638
kusir, kusṛi 1760
kus-, kusp-, kussāna 1825
kusso 2226
kuḷhacāna 1796
kuḷkar 1765
kūco 1873
kūnj 1879
kūnji 1893
kuṭal, kuṭa, kuṭāna 1688
kuṭinṅ 1883
kūni 1929
kūpaṭ 2110
kūysā 1879
kurkāna, kurki, kūrmuṭ
1902
kūr- 1882
kūṇaṇa 1907
kūṛi 1929
kulā App. 30
kūli 1905
kūs- 1868
kūḷh 1893
keja 1936
ketti 1205
kene kene, kenek 1988
ker- 1524
kel 1973
kel(i)- 2017
kevi 1977
kesuṭ 1939
keh- 1980
kehke 1249
keʔ-maṭ 1980, 4760
kenjāna 2017
ketul 1416
kepana 1416
keṽ-, keṽāna 1992
kēr- 1416
kēskūṭ, keskuḡ 2012
keṣṭā maṭā, keʔla, kehla
1997
kai 2023
kaiyāna, kaittāna, kajtal
1249
koko 2030
kokoḡal 2125
kokk- 1079
kokki 2032
kokkōr 1634
konga 2125
koṭ-, koṭela 2063
koṭa(m), koṭorla, koṭka
2068
koṭal, kotteli 2068
koṭṭāna 2064
koṭṭeyla 2071

- koḍal, koḍā māv, khoḍḍa māv 1664
 koḍi, koddī 2049
 kondal 2097
 kopa, koppa, kōpa 2102
 koppir 2109
 koma 2115
 koy-, koīānā, koidānā, koyal 2119
 koy, koya, koitur, koytand 2178
 koyye 2120
 koranged, korekal, kornjūl, korvelī 1855
 koring 2168
 koruku 2125
 kork-, kohk- 2164
 korka, kurka 2058
 korvi, kōrwi 1989
 kor, koṛ 2160
 korra 2163
 korritānā, koritānā, koṛi- 2258
 korrop 2162
 koṛi, koṛpanj 1818
 koṛi, koṛk-ila, koṛkela, koṛta 2149
 koṛiyaṛ 2149
 koṛu-, koṛvinj, kosela 2146
 koṛē 2153
 koṛop, koṛov, koṛv ar- 2046
 koṛnguli, koṛngeli 1855
 koṛs-, koṛsānā 2149
 kol 1828
 kollusānā, kolstānā, kolmi 2133
 kove, kovve, kowwē 2142
 kowwānā 1256
 kosoy(i), kossō 2226
 kossānā 2144
 koh-, kohval 2218
 kohkānā, ko'k- 2063, 2064
 kōkōci 2032
 kōṇṭa 2054
 kōṇar 2211
 kōṇḍā 2216
 kōpāl, kōpe 2218
 kōpe 2113
 kōr, kōru 2200
 kōru 2257
 kōr- 2054, 2231
 kōr 2253
 kōlā 2237
 kōla, kōla paṭa 2240
 kōsur, kōstār 2192
 kōhala 2163
 kōhka, kohka, ko'ka 2217
 khamna 1228
 kharrā 2168
 kharṇal 1132
 khāṇḍum 1175
 khuddā 1850
 khoki, khokla, khōkla, khokli 2127
 khōja 2191
 khōṛa 2113
 ganga 1278
 gajji, gajju 1104
 gatṭa 1941
 gaṭṭi 1148
 gaṭ-pāpe 1148
 gaḍ-, gaddānā, gaṇḍānā 1178
 gaḍa 1148
 gaḍḍi, gaḍḍe 1140
 gaḍḍi, gaḍḍu 1158
 gaḍḍo(k), gaḍḍem 1156
 gatla 1190
 gana, gana-kay 1160
 gandhel 1117
 ganneri 1164
 gansk- 1407
 gapene, gapne 1320
 gappa 1243
 gap murung- 1335
 gabbu 1247
 gami murahtānā 1335
 gareṃ, garum(i) 1790
 garka jāri 1397
 garba, garbūm 1279
 garsānā 1392
 gāṇḍa, gāṇḍal, gāṇḍo 1180
 gārā, gārā 1468
 gārdi 1364
 gāl 1499
 gālam 1495
 giṅgōṇ-gōṅgōṇ 2032
 giṃji 1519
 git- 1550
 gir-gir 1625
 girri kāl 1563
 girru 1983
 gilgila 1576
 giv- 1976
 gisir 1521
 giṭ 1623
 guge, gūge 1874
 gugri 1632
 gugva 1871
 guncili 1727
 guṇjānā 1648
 guṇji 1880
 guṇje 1878
 guṭṭur mane 1670
 guṭṭa 1676, 1682
 guḍi 1680
 guḍi, guḍḍi, guṛi 1655
 guḍḍi 1787
 guḍra, guḍri 1682
 guṇang- 1685
 guṇṭi, guṇti 1727
 gundam, gundal 1692
 gundal 1670
 guṇḍal, guṇḍkula pēru 1695
 guṇḍe, guṇḍer kaya, guṇḍur-kaia 1693
 gudam 1713
 gudi 1678
 gudd- 1850
 guddar 1722
 gun- 1927
 gup- 1850
 gupa 1871
 guppa 1731
 guppa, gupsal, gubā 1733
 gubbal 1731
 gubri 1752
 gumiyā 1818
 gumcla 1754
 gumor App. 28
 gum ki- 1741
 gummāl, gummul 1930
 gumunur marā 1742
 gurram 1711
 gurraṇā 1852
 gur- 1852
 guṛiya māv 1664
 guṛṅgā, guṛṅgā 1645
 guṛnj- 1659
 guṛnā 1882
 guṛla, guṛā 1884
 guhc-, gu'c- 1861
 guhtānā 1802
 guhra 1765
 guṇji, guṇje 1878
 guṇju 1855
 guḍ- 1882
 guḍā 1883
 guṛ- 1907
 guḍwhāl, goyhal 1338
 genji ēr 1107
 gette, getla, getli, gende 1190
 gebb- 1980
 gern(g) 1983
 geṭ, geṭānā 1949
 geṭa 1943
 gogodi, gogor(i) 2248
 gongor keser 2032
 goṭṭa 2059
 goṭṭānā 2064
 goḍal 2816
 goḍu 2074
 goḍel App. 32
 gōṇḍra 1695
 goḍā 1883
 gōṇḍ-, gōṇḍa 2091
 goppa 1243
 gorka, goḥka 2126
 gorga, gorgc 2131
 gorran, goṛa 2163
 gorre 2165
 gohi, go'i 2179
 gōḍe, gōḍo 2096
 gōṇje kiānā 2144
 gōr 567
 gōrōḍ 1766
 golis- 2246
 ghaṭōl-marā 2070
 ghap munṛgānā 1335
 ghotia 2070
 ghonṭa, ghoṭang 2059
 ghonṭo 2067
 cakk- 2280
 cakka 2748
 cakka kiyanā 2269
 capur 2335
 cammake 2678
 carkne 2352

- cahki 2391
 cāp, cāpa, cāpi, cāpre 2452
 cāpor, cāpa 2335
 cāhānā 2433
 cikur 2496
 cikkāl 2495
 cīce 2609
 ciṭkan, ciṭkul(i) 2511
 ciḍrāl 2518
 cini andki 2594
 cipara 2532
 ciral App. 37
 cirāl 2551
 cirmi 2625
 cirra 2732
 cila 2629
 cīva, cīva(l) 2636
 cuti, cutiyāl, cutti-eli 2661
 cutṭa, cutṭānā 2715
 cutṭi 2655
 cumār 2677
 curki 2691
 cuvā, culika App. 38
 cūci 2661
 cūco 2681
 cūṛa App. 39
 cekk-, cekka 2748
 cendū 2766
 ceppa 2748
 cevṭa, cevṭal, cevḍa 1977
 cēm palat 2807
 coṭe 2661
 col 2862
 coh-, cohk- 2865
 cōḍ cōḍ 2835
 cōlir 2370
 jāno, jango 2287
 jānna, jandra 2896
 japne, jappe 2336
 jaba 2339
 jammō 2851
 jarjar ā- 2852
 jaritānā 2861
 jarum 2401
 jarhuttānā 2403
 jal(l)- 2384
 jaln- 2334
 jalor(a) 2370
 javukānā 2343
 jah- 2421
 jāri, jāri App. 36
 jirk-, jirks- 2498
 jirōlā 2732
 jiānā, jih- 2602
 jirā 2640
 jila 2572
 jutṭi 2655
 jurrela, jurela 2732
 ju māra 2697
 jer, jerru 2797
 jek, jeka, jēke 2807
 jōkkānā, jōhkānā 2831
 jona, jonnā 2896
 jol 2862
 jōḍitānā 2861
 jōli 2370
 taṭṭi 3031
 taṇḍ- 3052
 taṇḍi 2946
 taṇṭi 2948
 taṇē 2951
 taṭi 3036
 taṭur 2948
 tālal, tāll 3136
 tāhka 3198
 tākir 2953
 tāṅgo 2954
 tāḍḍi App. 40
 tek(k)a 2941
 teṭṭe 3490
 teṇḍ- 3052
 tokre 2978
 tōṅgi, tōṅṛā 2983
 tote 3296
 toḍ, toḍḍu App. 40
 toḍḍi 3296
 toḍra 2984
 tōṇḍa, tōṇḍri, tōṇḍōri 3499
 tōyḷi 2987
 dag(u), daḡānā 2939
 dādḍa 3044
 dāṇḍ 3048
 day-, dayānā 2950
 dargal, dargāl 3020
 dāri 3044
 dāva 449
 dig-, digānā 502
 diṇ-, diṅānā 851
 diṇḍa 2963
 diyyōr, diyyā 513
 dīpi 452
 dudu 3304
 duḍḍe 3378
 duṭṭal, duṭṭi 694
 ḍumal 2966
 duy- 3337
 duvvu, duvval, dū, dūal 692
 duhkyā, duhkiak, duccā 692
 dcoḡ 1527
 dema 449
 dey- 2971
 derka 3451
 dev- 2971
 dehk- 2971
 dev- 3122
 dōkka 2976
 dōkkē 2977
 dōgor peṛeka 2979
 dōṅga, dōṅgal, dōṅānā 2982
 doṭi 3489
 doḍṭ 3485
 doḍḍo 3528
 donḍa 2963
 donḍuli 2985
 dona App. 45
 dōppo 2986
 dol- 2988
 dōk 2989
 dōḍa, dōṛa, dōḍa 3543
 dhoḍḍhal 3491
 ta- 3098
 takkā, takkār 23
 takhāri App. 41
 taggānā 3014
 taṇ-mari, taṇ-miyaṛ 3010
 tange 3015
 tang-gōṛar, taṇoraṛ 3015
 taṭṭa 3035
 tāṭṭi 3036
 taṇḍānā 3052
 tāttānā 3098
 tan-, tand- 3053
 tanā, tanna, tanwa 3196
 tanāki, tanēki, tanike 3120
 tanna, tannal, tannor, tan-
 harāl 131
 tape, tappe, tāpe 156
 tapṛi 3075
 tammā, tammaṭ 3162
 tammāl, tammunḍu, tam-
 mun, tammur, tammor 3085
 tar- 3098
 taras, tarāsh, taranj 2359
 taruhtānā 3140
 tarcanā 3146
 tarv- 3025
 tarsk- 3146
 tarh- 3025
 tarrānā, tar- 3442
 tarrānā, taritānā, taristānā,
 tar- 3440
 tarritānā, taritānā, tarj- 3259
 tarākṭ, tarḱi 3120
 tarānā 3122
 tarī- 3433
 tark-, tark- 3122
 tarṃ, tarṃiṭ, tarṃi 3115
 talā, talā 3103
 talehkānā 3427
 talk-, talp- 3427
 talg- 3105
 tallur, talur 3136
 tawwānā 3566
 tawwē 2951
 tah-, tahk- 3442
 ta'-, ta'k- 3442
 tak- 3151
 tāta(l), tādo 3160
 tān 3196
 tāpa 3160A
 tāmar 3163
 tarānā, tar- 3154
 tar-, tark- 3122
 tar(i) 3180
 tarī 3121
 tigṇe 3264
 tina 3263
 tināṇ 3264
 tin-, tindānā, tinmur 3263
 tiyā 3269
 tiritānā, tiruhtānā 3246
 tīr 3262
 tiril, tiril 2797
 tirpānā 3435
 tivv- 3437
 tihtānā 3263

tiyaṭ 3268
 tuḍum 3297
 tunkī 3305
 tuppa 3322
 tum- 3336
 tum 3389
 tumma 3335, App. 43
 tumri-maṛa, tumri 3329
 turre 3348
 turrv- 3399
 turs- 3301, 3399, 3480
 tuṛupstānā 3530
 tul- 3364
 tullāna, tulluttāna 3528
 tuh-, tuhk-, tuhk- 3336
 tuhkul 3323
 tuhmeli 3328
 tūnānā, tunvā 3403
 tūndām 2962
 tūrānā, tureltānā 3395
 tūri 3353
 tendānā 3052
 tenmidī 784
 tepe 3414
 ter- 3440, 3442
 terānā 3441
 terep 3245
 terr-, ter- 3259
 terḡ- 3440
 ter- 3433
 telhār 3449
 teh- 3442
 tehānā 3435
 tehtānā 3450
 te'k- 3442
 teḡā 3452
 ted- 3450
 tene 3268
 ter-, ters-, tersp- 3471
 tel- 3464
 teḡ- 3450
 tokenj, tokonji 3393
 tog 3346
 toṭor App. 40
 toṭṭe 3544
 toḡḡi 3296
 toḡḡoma 3487
 toṭṭāy, toṭṭūr 3516
 toṭne 3069
 tor-, tor-, toratā mānavaḷ
 3563
 torī 3283
 toṭp- 3530
 toṛma, toṛme 3487
 toḷḷe 3516
 tohk- 3483
 toh-, tohtānā 3536
 tōkār, tōkar(i) 3538
 tōcānā 3540
 toṇj- 3555
 tōṭā 3544
 tōp- 2566
 tōy-, toīnā 3476
 tōya, toīā 3537
 tōr- 3549
 torānā 2883
 tōri 3353
 tor(i) 3393
 tōṛā 3523
 tōṛī 3283
 tōṛo 3563
 tōṛḡ- 3523
 tōṛsa, tōsa 3498
 tōṛhānā 3480
 tōṭ(u), tōla, tolka 3559
 tōh-, tohānā 3566
 dand(a) 3048
 darkā 3606
 dareng-, darng- 3045
 dalsānā 3130
 dāmera 3163
 didḡi 3219
 dipḡa 3229
 dibe 3229
 dudli 3383
 duppi 694
 dubbā 3332
 dumu, dumul 3332
 durrānā, dorrānā 3399
 dursānā 3399
 dus- 689
 dekhānā 3406
 deg-, deh- 3406
 der 3451
 dora 3533
 dork- 3535
 dorg-, dorg- 3514
 dorba, dobba 3515
 doṛī- 3525
 doh-, dohtānā, do' 3536
 dhodāl 3491
 dhōndī 2985
 nakka 3606
 naccānā 3760
 naṭk- 3586
 naṭpe 3584
 naḡḡi, naḡḡam, naḡum, naḡ
 narka 3584
 nattānā 3760
 nattur, natral 3748
 nanā, nanuā 5160
 namoṭ 3647
 naram, narāl 2903
 narkal 3606
 narkā, naḡka 3613
 narkānā 3625
 narwānj 2906
 nars-, narsp- 3770
 naṛ 3621A
 naṛam 3681
 naṛi-mursul, naṛmita 3584
 naṛnjari 3751
 naḷenj 3754
 nalm- 3595
 nalli 3755
 nas pannē, nas vēli 3580
 nahnā, nahnaḷ 3735
 nākānā 3570
 naṅḡel, naṅel, nāyṅel 2907
 nānci 2909
 nāndānā 3630
 nār, nār 3638
 nārī, nārī 3654
 nār ēpa 3651
 nār-, nād- 3637
 nār 2927
 nār, nārī 3656
 nālunḡ, nālḡ, nālvir 3655
 nāḡk- 3642
 nāḡtānā 3630
 nikk- 3662
 nikka 3735
 nind-, nend- 3682
 nittānā 3675
 nindānā 3682
 ninnē 3758
 nipcah- 3675
 nima, nime 3684
 nimaṭ 3688
 niranjal, nirjar 3751
 nira baḡḡa 4499
 niril, niri 3759
 nirguli 3781
 nirpal 3771
 nirsu 484
 nirwānā 2929
 nil-, nilcānā, nilsp- 3675
 nilk 3713
 niltānā 3682
 nī, nīy 3746
 nīḡ, nīṭum 3739
 nīr, nīṭ 3693
 nīre, nīṛe 3674
 nīṛa, nīṛka 3679
 nuy 3706
 nurrānā 3783
 nulpē 4869
 nullē 3715
 nusi, nusme 3699
 nūk' 3728
 nūṅḡ(g) 3720
 nūr 3729
 nūl 3726
 nūsi 3699
 necaltānā 3764
 neṭk- 3586
 neika 3591
 neittur 3748
 ney, nei 3746
 neyp- 3602
 nervunji, nervonj 2906
 neta 3610
 nelenj 3754
 nelli 3755
 nehna, ne'na 3735
 nekānā, nekstānā 3762
 nēṅ 3763
 nēṅ-, nēṅānā, nēṅusānā
 3764
 nēc 3759
 nēc- 3745
 neṭ- 3765
 nēṅkar(i) 3765
 neṭ(i), neṭke 2920
 nēnd- 2919
 nēndi 2917
 nēnd(u) 2920
 nēm 3602

nēr 2919, 2920
 nērs- 3770
 nēl, nēli 2913
 nēs, nēskānā 3765
 nēh-, nehtānā 3764
 nai, nai, ney 3650
 nokkānā 3789
 nonḡānā 3787
 noppu 3793
 norrānā, nor- 3783
 norḡ- 3789
 nosānā, nosi 3793
 nohkānā 3789
 nō-, nōy-, nōykar, noiyanā
 3793
 nōṭ- 2908
 nōṇe, nōṇḡe, nōṇe, nōṇe
 2908
 nōrānā, norrānā 3728
 nōhk- 3728

paorish 4334
 pāur, pāhur 3801
 pakkī, paki 3808
 paṇ- 3808
 paṇ vinahk 3805
 panga 3818
 pacānā 4517
 pacihtānā 3827
 paccā 4478
 pajjā 4205
 panjānā 3837
 paṭe 3874
 paṭṭānā, paṭṭina 3852
 paṭṭi 3871
 padānā, padiyānā App. 49
 paḡḡa 3881
 paṇi 3884
 paṇḡ-, paṇḡānā 3884
 paṇḡānā, paṇḡ(i) 4004
 paṇḡe 3955
 paṇḡom 3899
 patus- 4034
 paṭṭānā 4517
 patte 4169
 patli 3909
 pad, paḡi, patk 3918
 paddal, paddi 4039
 paddanā 4541
 pad(d)ur 4410
 padna 3907
 paniya, panya App. 49
 panc, panne 4153
 panēka 4418
 pangāl 3955
 pant(i) 3923
 pannānā 4034
 pannē 3955
 papel 4455
 pay-, paiyānā, paiyahtānā
 3808
 pay(y)al 3805
 paye 4205
 para, parra, parray, phara
 4032
 parās, parrās, parās 4021
 paraṇḡli, paraṇḡli 4020

paring- 3949
 pare, parke, parrek 4205
 paraik, pariku 3982
 parkal 3986
 parkānā, parkānā 3956
 park jānā 4020
 part 3976
 parrānā, parahkānā, pāha-
 kānā 3956
 parrānā 4423
 par(r)-, parānā, paṛ- 3853
 parri-, pari-, paritānā 4020
 parrō 4567
 parvor 3853
 parhānā 3949
 paṛ- 4446
 paṛa han- 3854
 paṛ(a)na 3999
 pari 3884
 pariya App. 49
 paṛe 4153
 paṛēk, paṛem 3982
 paṛol 4411
 paṛol, paṛol, paṛ(r)oi 4410
 paṛk 4562
 paṛki 4203
 paṛkina 3853
 paṛḡe App. 47
 paṛsa, paṛsek App. 48
 pal, palkār 3986
 pal 3994
 palla 4016
 pallo 4304
 pasar 3823
 pasitānā 4382
 pah-, pa' 3808
 pahānā, pahna, pahnāl 3821
 pahur 3801
 pahkānā 4423
 pāṭā, pāṭānā 4065
 pānāl, pāne 4068
 pāntā 3821
 pāpe 4083
 pāy- 4044
 paya 4089
 pāra 4093
 parānā, paṛ- 4065
 pārum 4121
 pāṛḡ-, pāṛ' 3949
 pāṛ, pāṛ 4110
 pāl 4096
 paskānā 4060
 picī, picil, pisil 4216
 pijjā 4205
 piṭe, piṭṭe 4154
 piṇḡ, piṇḡi, piṇḡi 4162
 piṇsk- 4325
 piṭṭānā 4167
 pidukānā 4165
 pidri-dokke 2977
 pin 4210
 pinkā 4385
 pinkānā 4206
 pipri, pipli 4083
 piya 3939
 piyal, pial, peyal 3805
 piṛānā 4204
 pirne 4205
 piṛ 4336
 piṛ, piṛ, per 4199
 piṛānā 4194, 4422
 piṛak, piṛka 4385
 piṛānā, piṛkānā 4194
 piṛitānā 4315
 piṛk 4148
 piṛcānā, piṛs- 4325
 piḷa, piḷa 4198
 pilivi, pilvi 4400
 piḷp 4300
 piṣe 4173
 piṣkānā 4135
 piṣke 4190
 piṣṣānā, piṣtal 4186
 piḡk-, piḡka 4167
 piḡtānā, pi' 4204
 piṇ, piṅ(u), piyyu 4210
 piṭāl 4193
 piḡḡānā 4148
 piṭ, piṭānā 4167
 piṇf 4035
 piṛ 4193
 piṛānā, piṛ- 4231
 piṛt, piṛt 4225
 piṛs- 4223
 piḡa 4128
 piḡk- 4167, 4122
 pungar, pungār 4345
 puc-, puckānā 4281
 puṭki-piṭṭe 4267
 puṭṭānā, puṭusānā 4264
 puṭṭi 4259, 4262
 puṇḡu 4268
 puṭḡā 4278
 puṭṭi, puṭṭu 4335
 pun 4268
 pun- 4364
 pun-, pundānā 4344
 punā, puno, pūnāl 4275
 puyil 4282
 pur-, pūr- 4505
 purkā 4322
 purpur, pulpul 3978
 pursk- 4251
 purral, purrāj, purār, purār
 4334
 purrānā, porrānā 3853
 puṛi, puṛitānā 4312
 puḷa, puḷla, puḷḷa 4322
 pul(i), puliyāl, pulli 4307
 puḷla 4300
 puḷā 4358
 puvrālī 4371
 puskānā 4135
 puh- 4505
 puḡānā, puḡtānā, poḡānā
 4361
 puḡtānā 4127
 puḡnā 4275
 pū-, pūnd-, pūr- 4505
 pūy-, puyānā, pūina 4345
 pūral-kāṭa 4225
 pūri, pūr mai 4367
 pūsal(i) 4355
 peḡeya, peḡiya App. 49

pendul 4395
pette 4169
pedeyal, peddal 4411
peder(i) 4410
penem(i) 4153
penda 4404
pendo 4163
pennē 3955
peyya, pāyā 3939
per-, perrānā 4423
perek 3982
perke, perrke, pereka, pehke 4205
perpul 4307
perma 4411
pers-, persp- 4411
persā 4411
persānā 4423
peṛe, peṛem 4153
perēkā, peṛkā 4418
pesi- 4382
pesel 3941
pehara, pehro 4411
pehkānā 4423
pekal, peki, pekur, pekor 3939
peḍal, peḍi 3939
peṇḍa 4398, 4441
peṇḍu 4153
peṇ 4438
pepi 4411
pey- 4382
peṛi, peṛi 4411
peḷānā, peḷk-, peḷkle 4441
paitār App. 51
pokku 4478
poga, pogo 4240
pong- 4471
pon-, pongānā, pongitānā 4470
pocca 4478
pocci 4407
poṭ 4491
poṭa, poṭṭa 4494
poṭla 4250
poṭ-, potuṣānā 4517
potke 4509
podela, podla 4509
poddānā 4541
podmu 4503
popoṭa, poppul 4455
poy- 4407
poy-, poya, poyo, poi 4240
poy-ṭaḷal, poiur, poi App. 51
por- 4565
porānā 4540
poriāyā 4590
poral, poroy, porol 4410
porki, purki 4203
porp-, porpanā 4283
porskeng 4545
porro, poro, poro 4567
porḍ 4559
porṣ- 4537
pola, polo 4304
pola 4547

polle 4562
posa 4569
pohānā, pohtānā, po? 4457
pohk, pohku 4478
pohpi, po?pi 4452
poi, poij, poij 4589
poṇ-, poṇānā 4470
poṇ- 4469
poṇḍānā 4361
pōt, pōtal 4586
ponār 4454
pōy-, pōiānā 4345
pōy, pōyār, pōyār, pōye 4508
pori 4587
pori 4541
poṛāl, poṛār 4508
poṛānā 4253
poṛ-poṛ aiānā 4537

phat waṛeṅānā 3863
pharā 4037
pharāṅgul 4020
pharāyā 3852
pharhānā 4020
phāpe, phāphe 4083
phuki 533, 4345
phuṇḍā 4364
phuḷi, phuḷi viṣi 4345
phuḷhnei 4345

bakoval 4106
bagga, bagge 5151
baḍga, baḍḍi, baḍḍe 5224
bacci 3821
bacco, baccor, bacnal 5151
banṭi 5151
band- 4004
baṇḍa 3903
batal, batol 5151
batti 5151
bad 5151
badaktōr 5372
badan, badam 5151
bandum 3899
bappor 4559, 5151
bayul, bayl 3940
bayok 4106
bareli 382, 4411
barka 3981
bariāyā, barga 5224
baḷḍokke 3994
bala, ballahk 5151
baskē 5151
baṅ(g), bāta, bātal, bātor 5151
bāraṅ, bārī, bāl, balek, bāh, bāhun, bāhce 5151
balo 4098
biriāyā 4411
biṛs-, biṛsk- 4187
bisurkta 4131
biṭo 4854
bukā, bukka, bugga 4242
buṭul 4263
buḍḍi 4265A
buḍṛi 4460

buḍruka 4485
bubri 4525
bubla 4358
burā, burā 4358
burka, burra 4332
burkāl 4298
burda 4291
biurānā, bur-, boṛ- 4330
busānā 4531
buh-, bu?c- 5013
buiyā, buiyā 4358
būka 4452
bulā 4528
būla 4358
beda 4394
benond-, benon-, benor-, benōṇḍu 5151
bebre 4406
beral viṣi 4412
beriyā, berhor 4411
berer, berel, beriar 5169
berel(i) 382
bers- 4411
bela, belli 5494
behra 4411
be, beke, bega, bend, bēla 5151

boker 3817
bokka 4528
bokka, boṅa 4452
bokkānā 4464
boṭṭā, boṭka 4496
boṭṭa, boṭa, botta 4493
boṭṭe 4497
boḍum, boḍḍi 4460
boḍga 4452
bomā, bomi, bommu 3935
bomoli, bommul 4280
boyal, bayal, baiyal 4535
boyul 4463
borju 4463
boḷka 4332
boṛs-, bōrsānā 4537
boḷ- 4562
boḍe 4602
boṛ, boṛ, boḷ 5151
boṛkal, 4600

bhāṇḍānā 4004
bhisurkānā 4131
bhurne 4329
bheli 5494
bhongal 4106
bhōḍkal 4600

makkānā, makstānā 4760
maṅṭa 4624
mac, mac er 4641
majili 4630
manja 4791
maṭṭa 4673
maṭṭā 5058
madeka, made kāl 4649
maṇḍul, maṇḍom 4666
mat(u), matta 4719
madd(i) 4460
mati 4766

mad(d)ur 5062
maddol 4951
man-, mandānā 4778
mānda 4700
mannē 5020
mabbu 4728
mamānā 186
mamma, manimāṭ, mammoṭ 5154
may- 4841
mayy-, mayyūs- 4838
mayyāḍ 4616
mara, māru, māra 4711
maramām 4724
marāṭ 5154
mariyur, mariyōr 4715
maruṅ, margg(i) 4717
maruṅg-, marūm-, marēṅānā, marg- 4760
marehānā 4709
marōṅj 4976
markā, maḷka 4772
marṇḍari, marṇḍare, marṇ-ḍar, marṇḍeyar 4762
marṇḍū 4762
mard, mardī, maru 4718
marma, marām(i) 4726
marmin, marming 4667
marri 4764
marro, marror 4767
marsānā, marṣānā 4722
mars(u), marṣu 4749
maṛa, māra 4711
maṛi- 4997
maṛi-, maṛustānā 4680
maṛgānā 4680
maṛḷi, maṛṅgeri 4717
maṛṭa, maṛpanā 4645
maṛṣur, maṛṣo, maṛṣāl 4756
maṛhuttānā 5082
maḷ 4642
malanj(i), malāj 4737
maḷḷi, malor 4968
malṇ 4735
mallā 4744
mallānā, maldānā, malluh-tānā 4734
mas, mas phuki 4843
masa 4632
masi 5101
masitānā, masol 4628
maskānā 4886
massor 5031
mahak-, māhakkānā, mah-kānā 5483
mahcum, ma?cum 4859
maḷ, majū 364
māc(u) 4792
mācānā 5082
maṭa 4834
maḍi, maṛi 4796
māṇḍ- 4801
māṇḍānā 4807
māṇḍo 4832
maṭla 4808
mān?ka, manka 4649
māma(l), māmi 4813

māy- 4815
māy-, māyih-, māp- 4814
māyi, māi, mai 4791
māy(i), mayal(i) 4786
mār- 4801
mār-, mārḥ-, māṛānā 4817
māṛānā, māṛuṣānā 4716
māṛānā 4760
māre, mārel, māre 4820
mār- 4797
mārka 4649
māv, mau 4780
masānā 4801
masṭi 4793
māh-, māhtānā 4817
māḥ-, mā?- 4802
mahkā 4821
mi- 5084
miṅ(g)- 4866
ming-, miṅṭa 4865
minjānā 4863
miṭānā, miṭṭus- 5082
miṭṭa, miṭṭom 4854
miḍiyānā, miḍinā 4870
miḍcānā, miḍstānā 4876
midding-midding aiānā 4852
minda, menda 4677
mindānā, mendānā 4652
mitwanj 4857
minangānā, mingānā 4865
minhul man-, minnūh- 4865
mindy 4864
mins- 4863
min?konj(i) 4876
miyār, miyār, miyālī 4616
mir-, mirus-, mirstānā 5083
miriṭ, mirgul, mirgul 4865
mirih- 4848
mirngul, mirngor, minhūr 4876
mirānā 5083
miṛkānā 4876
miṛko, miṛkom, miḍkos 4876
miṛc-, miṛcval, miṛs- 4876
mirnd-, mir?- 4870
mirhuttānā, miṛih- 4852
miṇ 4865
missānā 4863
mihitānā 4878
miho- 4853
mī(y)-, miḥnā, miḥ- 4878
miār, miār 4616
minjānā 4881
min 4885
minko, minko 4876
mirānā 4652
miṛānā, miḥtānā 5430
misan, misok 4879
muānā, muitānā 4954
mukam, mukum 4889
mukur 4888
mukkara, mukkerā 4895
mukkāl, mukkaḍ 4954
mung-sāṅ yetānā 5021
mungus, muggus 4900
muccānā, mucci, mucce 4915
mujo, mujo 4954
mun(i) 4917
muṭ, muṭiya, muṭka 4932
muṭis, muṭtis 4934
muṭo, muṭo 4981
muṭonji 4942
muḍ(d) 4460
muḍis-, muḍḍuṇ, muḍḍus- 4645
muḍḍus- 4919
muḍhuttānā 4645
munda 4945
munda, munda wirin 4938
munda 4948
mutte, mutto 4954
mudiāḷ, mudiyo, mudpal 4954
munum 4943
munge 4982
mundi 4917
mundur, mundori 5031
munne, munneval 5020
munnagānā 5123
muy- 4954
muya 5025
muytar 4954
muytonḍ, muytor, muytor 4954
mur 4979
mur, mur maṛa, muraṛ, murrar 4981
mur- 4933
mura 5015
mura, mure 5041
murānā 4969
muritānā 4973
murunga 4982
murum 4971
murk 5007
murcul, murcūr, mursul 4955
mur-jupni aiānā 4977
murṭola 4990
murtar 4969
murr- 5013
murrānā 5123
murrē, mure 5019
murs-, murs- 4972
mursānā, mursahānā 5123
muri 4922
muṛih-, murṭ-, mur-, muṛhut-tānā 5002
muṛuṅānā, muṛṅg-, muṛan-dānā, muṛnd-, muṛhuttānā 4993
mure, muṛgonji 5051
muṛkstānā 5046
muṛṭel 4969
mulu, mulunahk 4992
mul-, muli-, mulitānā, mul-hānā 4869
mulge 4982
mulpē 4869
muv- 4954
musur 4914
muh-, muhānā, muhtānā 4933

muhk 5052
 mulicāna 5013
 mūkal 5026
 mūnj, mūnjāl 4910
 mūṭa 5037
 mūṭam 5033
 mūter, mūter 4909
 mūnd, mūnd 5052
 mūrā 5041
 mūr 5035
 mūṭam 5033
 mūrāna 4933, 4969, 5046
 mūla 5044
 mūvir, mūvir 5052
 mūsk- 4886
 meka 5109
 meṭṭā 5058
 meṇḍ 5060
 meṇḍa 4677
 meṇḍāna 4652
 medur, meddur, meddor 5062
 melli-, mellus-, melhāna 4736, 4871
 mes(i), mes nayi 4843
 mesi-, mesel ṭongī, mesel banda 4628
 mesi-val 5285
 mēh-, mehāna, mehtāna, mehtari 5093
 mehkāna 5483
 mekā 5087
 meṣaṇ 4879
 meṇj 5088
 meṭiṇ 5072
 meṇdur, meṇdul, meṇdol 5099
 mey- 4628
 mey-, meīāna 5093
 meya 4796
 meīta, meīo 5086
 meṣ- 4628
 maīāna 4778
 maītāna, maīttāna, maīyāna 4841
 maipō 156
 mai-mansai 4756
 moīāna, moīttāna 5030
 moido 4954
 mokom 4889
 moggi 4893
 moṭ 4930
 mottis 4934
 moḍ- 4997
 moḍa 4266
 moḍ, modd(i) 4460
 monḍo 4938
 mothur, mohtur 4950
 modal, modal 4951
 modal 4950
 monnē 5020
 mon'kor 4955
 momāna 186
 moy 4893
 moyāna 5030
 moyol 4892
 mora 5140
 moroli, moros 4976
 morkul, morkuru 4955
 moṭ- 4848
 moṭi 4990
 moṭiyāna, moṭōka 4997
 moṭk- 5123
 molol 4968
 molki 4955, 4986
 mosor 5031
 mohā 5031
 mohori 5141
 mohcāna 5013
 mōta 5126
 mōr-, mōritāna 4973
 mōrtum 4976
 mōr- 5123
 mōla 4498
 mōs- 4915
 yavva 273
 yāmōl 5155
 yāyāl, yāyo 364
 yengul 780
 yeṇge 3015
 yehakkorr 5159
 yeh-gata 5159
 yēcāna 879
 yeṭi 5152
 yeṭe 2901
 yeṇḍ 5153
 yeṇi 5161
 yer 5159
 yēri 518
 raggāna, ragstāna 516
 rac nāl, rasi ney 817
 raccāna, ractāl 4760
 rancē, ranṭe, ranḍ 474
 ray-, raitāna 516
 rahk rahk 474
 rago, rāgho-siri 5164
 rāṇ(g)- 319
 racāna 5363
 rānjāna 5407
 ray- 228
 rāyal 3977
 rāyi 211
 rāl- 233
 rāsāna 5263
 ric- 542
 rikāna 5411
 runga, rungili 5168
 rūsi 5179
 rek(i) 821
 rekka 2591
 reṇḍ 474
 reppa 5169
 rey-, rehtāna 516
 rey-, reīna, repih 5489
 rehāna 3259
 re-, reh- 859
 reka 2628
 renga 475
 rengāna, rengstāna 510
 reyi kike, reyya 517
 rerka, reīa 477
 resk- 800
 raiyor, raiyōl, raiya 513
 rokāna 316
 ronjāna 648
 roppāna, rosnā, ro?- 3340
 rokāl 665
 rōn 698
 ropā 698
 ropāna 3791
 rōmāna 5178
 rōsāna 5177
 rōskāna 3790
 laonda 3596
 layor 513
 lavni, lavri 5192
 lakāna, lakānj 297
 laṭ(i) 5187
 laṭur 3655
 lav 291
 luppi, lupi 694
 lum(m)-, lumi?- 688
 ludi 3383
 leṇ-, leh- 5200
 leya, lēydar 513
 leyond, leyor, leyor 513
 lelenj 3754
 leh-, le?- 510
 lehmi 513
 lēki, leke 495
 lēng-, lēh- 510
 lēng, lēṇ, lēngi 835
 lēnj 3754
 lēṇḍi 2917
 lēs-, lēs-, lēske 509
 locc-, losk- 3790
 lond- 3787
 loddī 5197
 lopa, lopo 698
 lōtur, lōta 698
 lōn 698
 lōp- 3791
 vak-, vakta 5335
 vakkāna, vaggāna 934
 vanko(r) 5335
 vāng- 5335
 vacahtāna, wahcahtāna 5320
 vanc- 5334
 vanjī, wanji 5265
 vanjer, wanjer 5470
 vaṭiya 5220
 vaṭk-, vaṭka 5222
 vadūyāna, vaḍḍāna, vaḍitāna 1012
 vandāna, vandina 5240
 vattāna, wattāna 5320
 vaddur, waddur 5485
 vam-, voim- 186
 var- 5270
 var 5356
 vark, vahk 5440
 var(a)sāna, varasaval 5263
 variyāna, varah-, vari-, vartus- 707
 varor, varror, varor 5513
 varkar, warkar 5490
 varṅg- 5207

varpane 990
 vars- 5325
 vars-, warsāna 5207
 varj- 5489
 varanj, varnj 5409
 varāna, warāna 5296
 varī, warī, waristāna 5312
 varem 5495
 varer, warer 4847, 5547
 varḱ- 1012, 5397, 5310
 varḱa 5307
 varḱa, varḱa, vadga 5228
 varp-, verp- 5303
 val 3986
 vala 5288
 valeki, waleki-marḱa, vallek 5539
 valc- 1007
 vallāna, vallahtāna, waluhtāna 5538
 vallih- 5283
 vas-, vasp- 5320
 vas-, vah-, wassāna 5257
 vah- 5325
 vahc-, vahs-, walicāna 5326
 vahtāna 5514
 va-, vāyāna, vaitāna, waiāna 5270
 vāṇ(g)-, vāṅāna, wāṅāna 5334
 vāi- 5356
 vāṭāna, wāṭāna 5346
 vāna 5381
 vāy 5352
 vāya 5258
 vār- 5356
 vār-, vāṭ-, warāna 4065
 vartāna 5342
 vār- 5378
 vārī, warī-min 5379
 vāvur, vāvur 5258
 vāhāna, vahtāna, wahtāna 5549
 vigāna, vighāna 5400A
 vijja, vija 5401
 vinj-, winjāna 5450
 vidarkāna 5400
 viy-, viyā sukum, viy-, vinahk 5554
 viyya 5491
 viri-, viriyāna, virih-, viri?-, virp- 5411
 virc-, virc-, virs- 5393
 vir-, virp- 5432
 viḷ 5422
 vistir 5388
 visral, visro 5385
 vissāna, wissāna, wissina 5420
 vihk-, vi'k- 5400A
 vic 5446
 vit-, witāna 5401
 vitrāna 5462
 vit-, wirāna 4884
 visi, wisi 5451
 viskāna 5450
 venji perek 5265
 venjer, venjer 5470
 veḍāga, veder, vedori 4847
 veḍci, verci, werci 5496
 veḍma, verma 5510
 vedur 5062
 ved(d)ur 5485
 ven- 5516
 veyāna 5517
 ver(i)- 5489
 vereya 5491
 verē 5489
 verond 5513
 verkār 5490
 verce 4189
 vertāl 5415
 versāna 5207
 verrki, verk, vehki 5440
 veṇṅi 5499
 veṇcj 5409
 veṇer, veṇer, veḍcr 4847, 5547
 veṇḱa 5528
 veṅg-, verh- 5495
 vel-, veli- 5286
 velum, velmi, vel?- 5538
 velc 5554
 velki 5539
 vesori, veseri, vesuri, wesori 5514
 vehāna, wehtāna 5514
 vehkanur, vehka-bital, veh- val 5514
 vehkum, wehkum 5076
 vehc(i) 5496
 vē-, veyāna, vaiyāna, weīāna, weīstāna 5517
 vēṇ-, venci- 5337
 vēṅālam 5521
 vēṅgor, vēṅgor 5520
 vēṭa 5527
 vēḍ- 5496
 ver, vē, vēnd 410
 vereton 5548
 vēsāna, vēsāna 5532
 vorke 993
 volana 1067
 wankāna 5310
 waḍektāna 5222
 warāṅur 5502
 waritāna, waristāna, warhut- tāna 5489
 warēnj 5409
 warēṇḍāna 5320
 warce 4189
 wartōl, warttāl 5415
 warṇa 5363
 warroḷ 5513
 warsāna 5207
 wariyā 5224
 warēṅāna, warhuttāna 5495
 warēṅāna 5499
 warhūcar 5489
 walitāna 5286
 walle 5276
 wahtāna 5549
 wāro 5375
 warsanē 990
 wirinj 5409
 waiāna 5270
 woiāna 984
 wōrāna, wōhtāna 946
 wōṭul 990
 śirna 2515
 saṭār, saṭar 2756
 saṭṭa 2303
 san 2798
 sane, sanai, sannē 2410
 sappūr 2338
 samel 5155
 saydal 2857
 sareka 2628
 sargōḍā, sargōḍal 2816
 sarne 2483
 sarrāna, sarrahtāna 2416
 sarri, sari 2417
 sarāna 2404
 sarāpi, sarap, sarāpi 2402
 sarē 2410
 sav-, savvāna 2341
 savi, savvi, sawwi 3373
 savitāna, sawitāna 2860
 sawwor 2674
 sahki 2391
 sāṅāna 2433
 sāp 2468
 sāpi 2452
 sāyāna, saiāna 2426
 sāṭal, sāṇal 2426
 sari, sarī 2465
 sāṭir 2370
 sārvir, sārvur 2485
 sark, sārunḱ 2485
 sāh(a)tāna, sāhcāna 2433
 sikahk 2549
 sikaṭi 2604
 sig 2500
 siddi 2517
 sitta 2529
 sinder 2491
 sinnūm 2531
 sir, sirī 2584
 sirum saiāna 2613
 sir, sirayih 2584
 sirī 2582
 sirk- 2640
 siḷ(i) 2559
 silka 2561, 2569
 silvī, sivli 2782
 si-, siāna 2598
 sindi 2617
 sipi 2620
 sipōwa 2536
 sim 1606
 sir, sir 2625, 2626
 sirāna, sirtor, sirāna, sir 2503
 sile 2629
 sirvir 2826
 sisari, sisri 2610
 sukkum 2646
 sukkāna 2667

sukkur, sukkur, sukur 2388,
2728
sugge 2647
sunj- 3291
sutte 2668
sutrīn 2669
supe, sūpe 2675
subbā 2536
summār 2677
surundāna 2684
surve, sūrwe-phukī 2689
surrāna 2654
suva App. 38
suhkāna 2621
sūnd gat 2670
sūr 2654, 2687
sūr-mara 2730
sūrgali 2743
sūr-, sūral 2735
sūra App. 39
seter 2756
sen 2798
sendra 2771
sey(y)ur 2826
serandā, serandār 2819
serandū, serndū 2819
serka 2628
serpum, sarpum 1963
sever, saver 2488
setī 2019
senāl, senō 2808
ser 2815
serāna, serāna 2814
serī 2816
seriyār, seriyāl 2819
selar, selar 2783
sejo, sejal 2808
saik-saik 2826
saiyāna, saittāna 2599
saiyung, siyung 2826
sonde 2664
sodel, sadoli 2857
son-, sondana 2781
soy, suy, sōi 2852
soiyal korr 2852
sojī-, sojītāna, sojūs- 2861
solor 2694
sovāna, sowwāna 2341
sowwēr 2488
soh-, sohtāna 2865
sohalē-jata 2865
sokāna 2872
sōditāna, sōdi-, sojī- 2861
sōnōjī 2659
sōra, sōra 2886
sojītāna, sojī- 2876

sōrhuttāna 2895
sōsa 3498
haṭṭa 2303
had, hav 1
han 2798
han-, handāna 2781
handāl 1
hamul 5155
hayuṇ, hayur, hayvur 2826
hayēnd, hēnd 5153
hayk-hayktan 2826
har- 2416
harāl, hari 2357
harj 2420
harj- 2778
harndu, harndār 2819
harri, hari 2417
harva 2364
har- 2404
harap 2402
hare 2410
hal, halle, haille 234
hal-, halāna, halsna 2374
hav- 2341
havi 3373
havk- 2343
hahki 2391
hā-, hāva 2426
hāp 2468
hāpe 1
hari 2464
harvur, harung 2485
hālina, hālnahk 2470
hāl- 2433
hitta 2529
hidihk- 2524
hirar 554
hiruk 485
hirk- 2498
hirk(i) 2552
hirna 2515
hir(u) 2584
hīrī 2582
hīrka 2583
hīrpe 2586
hīlka 2569
hīlkāna, hīlgāna 2498
hīll-, hīlle 2559
hīlvi, hīvil 2782
hī-, hīyāna 2598
hī- 2602
hīk-, hīkaval, hīkāna 2491
hīkad 2604
hīna 2614
hīnd- 2618

hīndi 2617
hīpi 2619
hīr, hīr 2625, 2626
huk-, hukāna 2667
hukka, hukkom 2646
hukkuṭ 2388, 2728
huccul 578
hunj-, hunjih- 3291
hutt- 2715
huppe 2675
hupsāna 2735
hummar 2677
hura-mātya 2743
hurga 2131
hurr- 2654
hurri, horri 2682
hurve 2689
hulur 2694
huskar, huskar 3291
hur-, hurāna, hūrsahāna
2735
heke 764
hetṭar 2756
hen, hennu 2798
hepā 2599
hey-, heyāna 2599
hera 2821
here 2814
herk 2794
hergoḍal 2816
herpunj, harpunj 1963
hermi 816
helva 830
hever 2488
hec- 2019
het(i) 2019
hēnd 5153
hēnor 2808
hēpur 2599
hēmūl 5155
her, her 2815
heḷar 2783
heḷi- 2019
hok-, hak- 2831
hon- 2781
hoy 2852
hoydel(i) 2857
hojī- 2876
hovar 2674
hovi- 2860
hoh- 2865
hōk- 2872
hōc- 2853
hol- 2889

KONḌA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r*, *R*, and *r* following *r* in that order, *z* following *s*, and *ʔ* at the end of the alphabet.

akan, akar, akad, aken 1
ako, akonḍ 1
aṭ- 77, 78
aṭk- 76
aḍa 105, 106
adam 83
aḍar 84
aḍi- 83
aḍe biḍe 83
adgi, adgiR(i), adgiRand 72
atal, ataR-, ataR(i), ataRand
1
atki-, atku 145
adam 147
adi 1
ana, anasi 131
aniga 1
and- 149
aposi 156
abe, abekan, abeni 1
am 178
ama 183
ambeli 174
aya, ayakan 1
aya, ayma, ayli, aysi 364
aye, ayeḷ, ayed, ayen, ayer
5151
ar- 197
ar-, arap- 233
ara- 369
arju App. 8
arḷi- 316
ar-, arpa- 260
ark- 83
arba- 282
al- 288
al-, alṭay a-, alpa- 260
ale, ale ale 251
almi- 307
alvi 291
ave 273
as- 43
ā- 333
aku 335
aṇḍu 400
ānika 408
arpa- 367
ar- 404
ar(u) 1
aru 400
aḷ 291
ali mraṇu 382
alu 400
āl māsir 400, 4791
ālsi 400
as-, āski- 363
ikan, ikar, ikad, iken 410
iṭki- 442
iḍ- 442
ital, itaR(i), itaRand 410
idi 410
iddum 474
in- 868
ini, inikan, inikar, inika/
inikad, iniken, iniki,
inikider, inika, inikap 5151
inen 3758
ipa mraṇu 485
ibe, ibekan, ibeni 410
iya, iyakan 410
iyel 410
iyond 5153
iyba- 3687
iṭ- 442, 859
iḡa 859
iḡaṇa, iḡmu, iḡzu, iḡku 524
ilu 494
ilk- 2702
ivi 410
is- 425
iska 575
izri 410
iʔen 3758
i- 809
iṇka 534
ind- 555
ip-, im-/imb- 748
iR(u) 410
iṭay a- 504
iṭis-, iṭispis- 504
uk- 757
un- 600
unḍa 664
unṣ- 763
unda, undaṭ, unzar 557
unṭi 990
ubi- 666
uma gunji 747, 1647
urp-, urpu 666
urbu 592
urs- 763
ur- 706
urda 5323
urbu 592
urmi- 718
urmi-, urmis- 719
uRi 708
uRk- 713
uRku uRku 990
uRpa- 587
urzi- 757
uli 705
usur 645
usrika maran 574
uk- 741
uṭpis- 600
ut- 743
ud- 743
und- 745
upri 741
ur- 749
uri 655
urpa- 670
ur- 749
ur-, urp- 757
urṣ- 695
us- 686
usa 761
usis-/uṣpis- 686
uṣpa- 686
uz- 736
ek- 766
egri- 3730
endes 5151
et- 796
eḍuṭam 827
edru 795
eneṭ 5151
endaniṇ 5151
enz- 780
em(b)e, embena, emepiṇ,
embepiṇ 5151
eye, eyen, eyed 5151
er-, eris- 811
era, erani 865
eṭlis- 915
eR- 859
elag 5151
elka 833
els- 905
es- 779, 780
esan, eso 5151
ēṇṭa 888
ēṇḍad 5153
ēti 895
ēn 5151
ēni, enḡu 5161
ēnd- 895
ēm, er, ēv 5151
ēr- 915
ēraṣi 916
ēru 5159
ērp- 915
ēru 910
ēi 410
o- 984
ok-, okis- 931
oḍu 965
op- 924
opis- 984
oren, orenṇ-e 990
or-nend, orsu 990
oḡli- 718
oḡini(ka) 1016

oöl 586
oizu 857
olbi- 698
olzu 857

ora 1060
ora ki- 1062
or- 1073

kak- 1079
kaş-, kaşis-, kaşpis- 1124
kaşa 1147
kaşis- 1147
kaşu 1135
kaşel(i) 1145
kap 1159
kanda 1175
kaş-, kaşki- 1208
katas, katas a- 1208
kati 1205
kadli- 1188
kane 1184
kanda 1214
kandi 1213
kap- 1221
kapu 1247
kapoki 1224
kami 1245
kampa 1235
kampu 1247
kariş- 1292
karya 1466
kara kampa 1389
kaş-, kaşis- 1395
kaş, kaş(i)ni, kaşin, kaşni-
kan 1395
kaşu 1389
kaşna 1398
kaşzi- 1392
kaR- 1503
kaRka 1134
kaşan maran 1507
kaşan 1376
kaşu 1374
kaşk- 1360
kaşs- 1356
kala 1407
kalam 1376
kali- 1299
kalu 1374
kalgi- 1300
kalp- 1299
kavi 1230
kas-, kasis- 1090
kāk- 1421
kāki 1425
kākeri 1427
kānka 1458
kāđ- 1437
kānj 1417
kāp- 1458
kāp(u), kāp ki- 1416
kāmb- 1458
kāy- 1458
kār- 1467
kāru 1439
kāru, kāş nukri 1438

kāl 1479
kās- 1411
kāsa 1417
ki- 1957
kiteri maran 1549
kinz- 1940
kibi 1977
kiyu, kivu 2023
kira-, kirpa 1582
kilin 1586
kilpa 1582
kis-, kisis-, kispis- 1513
kis- 1940
kizay- 1518
kis- 1612
kukuṭi 1634
kuni 1683
kuṭ- 1703
kutu 1718
kupa 1731
kupi 1734
kumba 1731
kuṛa 1801
kuṛi, kuṛikan 1851
kuṛgu 1840
kuṛveli 2124
kuṛk-, kuṛni- 1818
kuṛv- 1825
kulur(i) 1808
kuler(i) 1809
kusa 1760
kus-, kuski 1635
kuk- 1868
kūnd 1893
kūpis- 1868
kūbi 2178
kūru 1780, 1790
kūṛ-, kūṛp-, kūṛaṇa 1882
kūram 1912
kūl- 1814
kūli 1906
ke- 1420
keṇ 1934
ket-, ked- 1951
ker- 1959
kere- 1960
keR- 1980
keRpi 1980
keṣu 1973
kezeri elka 1937
keṣja, keṣja 1997
keṣ- 2017
keṣu 2015
kok-, koki 2127
kok- 2180
koko, kogi, kogri 2030
konva 2032
kopēs 2146
kot- 2091
kodme 2149
kona 2174
koparam 1731
kopu 2110
koma 2115
komu 2115
koy- 2119
koya 2120

koru 2160
koṛeṇ 2163
koṛo naka 1851
koṛoy 2229
koRo- 2172
koRk- 2164
koṛ- 2151
koṛesi, koṛo, koṛonali, koṛya
2149
koṛokla 2150
koṛvu 2146
koṛveli 2054
koṛs- 2144
kol- 2151
koli- 1827
kolki 1805
ko'er, ko'er 2119
koṭ- 2199
kōṇa 2210
kōnti 1769
kōnto 2044
kōnza 2194
kōri 2256
kōre 2199
kol 2237
kōslaen 2192
kṛaṇ mṛanu 1507

gaṭu 1147
gaṭi 1158
gaḍemku 1156
gaḍli 1366
gat- 1212
gapa, gapati, gapeṇḍ 1243
garṇda 1180
gaṛi 1389
gaṛa 1370
gaṛvi- 1109
gaṭu 1450
gaṭi 1499
gaṭu 4616
gaṛu 4616
giṭ- 1538
giṭa 1943
gitoni 1977
gina 1543
ginza 1523
gibi 1977
gīr 1623
guṭ- 1671
guṭa 1669
guḍu 1680
guḍe, gudri 1682
guṇḍa 1692
guṇḍa, guṇḍa kaya 1693
guṇḍer(i) 1681
gut-, gutis-, gutpis- 1719
guduri 1709
gudeli 1722
gudlis- 1705
gunpam 2076
gumandī App. 28
gumi 1818
guṇsa 1851
gura 1664
gurḡil(i) 1983
gurḡu, gurzu 1680

guṛam 1711
guRi 1851
gusil 1640
guzam, gunzam 1643
gūr- 1907
gūru 1883
genzi 1107
geyda 2000
gels-, gelpis- 1972
gēk- 2012
goṭem 2059
goḍu, goḍu goḍra 2074
gotika 1718
gopu 1731
gore 2165
goṛon 1864
goṛel(i) App. 32
gōndru, gōnzur(i), gōnzru
2195
gōyi 2226
gōr-, gōruṇ 1852
gōru 561
gōvanda 1589
gṛalu 1123

jēṭa giri 1569

ṭaṭi maran 3180
ṭaṇḍi mṛanu 3198
ṭar maran 3180
ṭiṇḍi 3263
ṭiri 3262
ṭirmi 3297
ṭopḍo 3501
ṭompo 2948
ṭoyla 2987
ṭonṭa 3549
ṭonḍa 3563
ṭreki 4847

ḍak-, ḍaṇ- 77
ḍaṭam 3020
ḍaṇḍa 3048
ḍaṣ- 77
ḍaṇ- 63
ḍaṭ- 3158
ḍaṇ- 63
ḍig- 502
ḍip- 502
ḍipa 2958
ḍuḍu 3304
ḍuṇḍa 2963
ḍupi 694
ḍumu 2965
ḍumḍa 2966
ḍuṣ-, ḍuṣay a- 689
ḍeka 2970
ḍek- 3451
ḍega 1527
ḍerk- 3451
ḍoṇa, ḍoṇari 2982
ḍoḍi 3485
ḍonḍa 3499
ḍoḍi 2977
ḍoma 2991
ḍoṣ- 3541

ta- 3098
tagli- 3004
taṇi 3015
taṇaki 3120
taṇi 3067
tap- 3071
tamberī, tambersi 3085
taṇa 3139
taR- 3146
taṛi 3136
taṛki 3120
tala 3103
tali 3136
tām 3162
tāmbeli 5155
taṛ- 3122
taṛi maran 3181
tālep 3186
tig- 3205
tin-, tinka 3263
tinaṇa 3264
tiyani 3268
tiyel, tiyel- 3202
tiri-, tiris- 3246
tirp-, tirvi- 3246
tirg- 3253
tirpa- 3280
tir- 3278
tirpis- 3263
tuns-, tunp- 3305
tup- 3336
tumbu 3336
tumberi 3328
tuṛi 3346
tuṛbi- 3367
tuR- 3365
tuRpa- 3525
tūpi 3386
tūb- 3388
tūm 3389
tūl- 3398
tegis- 3406
tep- 3437
terp-, terb- 3245
terp- 3425
ter- 3442
teṛ-, teṛvel(i) 3440
teṛe- 3259
teṛli- 3128
teli-, teli 3433
telan, telani 3433
tev- 3437
teṭ- 3466
tēne 3268
to-, to'- 3566
toko 3559
torgi- 2883
toR- 3536
toṛan 3563
toṛk-, toṛn- 3361
toṛka 3538
toṛga 3537
toṛ-, toṛis- 3566
toṛu 3401
toṛu 3563
tṛuk- 3339

dand- 3053
daṭ- 3158
dāpa 3160A
dūpa, dūbu 3322
dū-, dūp- 3374
dūk-, dūṇ- 3376
dūki 3375
dūba 3387
dūṛa 3378
dūla 3392
dūli 3283
dek- 3222
ḍek- 3451
ḍēr 5485
ḍēl- 3464
done App. 45
dobo 3515
doRk- doRkis- 3535
dolu 3517
dōr 4410
ḍōs-, ḍōsis- 3540

naka 3606
naṭ- 3583
naṇḍo 3622
nani, nanikan, nanu 1
nap-, nam(b)- 267
nami- 3600
nambil potṭi 2902
namli- 3595
naram 2903
nari vilu 3651
naRk- 3625
naṛi-, naṛp-, naṛpis- 3582
naṛu 3621A
naṛne 3621
naṛmu 3584
naṣo, naṣok, naṣonḍar, naṣor/
naṣonḍ 1
nā-, nāv- 1109
nāk- 3570
nāgu 3635
nāṇḡel 2907
naṭan 3638
nāṇḡin, nāṇḡiRi, nāṇḡiRaṇḡ
3656
nān(u) 5160
nāṇra 3644
nāru 2919
nāru 3638
nālika 3633
nāl'er. nālgi 3655
nāra 3621
nāvṛi 2906
nāṣu 2908
nik-, niṇ- 3665
nigri-, nigris- 2922
ninjam 3736
niṭa koRi 3739
nini, ninikan, ninu 410
ninṛi- 3682
niyu 3746
niṛ- 3682
niṛi, niṛikan 3738
niR-, niRay a- 3682
nil-, nilp- 3675

nilba 3692
 niso, nisonđar, nisok, nisor,
 nisonđ 410
 nik- 430
 nin 3684
 nim 3688
 nironđ 3674
 nir masu 3690
 niru 3693
 nira, nirga 3679
 nukuri 3650
 nudru 3705
 nunaja 3700
 nuy 3706
 nuls- 3726
 nu 3720
 nur- 3728
 nuhu 3726
 nek- 2927
 negi, negikan, negenđ,
 negtenda 3735
 neti 3759
 neter 3748
 neda 3759
 ney-, neyis-, neypis- 3745
 nerja maran 2917
 nela, nelen 3754
 neli 3755
 nes- 806
 neŋgu 2920
 nenž-, nenzu 3765
 ner- 2919
 nele 2913
 neŋpa- 915
 nonđ- 3787
 nor- norba- 3783
 no- 3793
 noka 3728
 nogu, nobu 3793
 nom. nombu 3796
 pak-, pag- 3808
 paŋla, paŋla sari 3818
 paŋ-, pađ- 3854
 paŋa 3845
 pađa 3881
 paŋi 3884
 paŋku 3890
 paŋta 4004
 paŋđ-, paŋdis-, paŋđu 4004
 paŋđa 3897
 paŋđoy 3899
 padnu 3807
 pane App. 49
 pand- 3884
 pandri 3922
 paŋri 4039
 paŋz- 3837
 pabli- 3972
 paŋasu 4021
 paŋu 4030
 paŋbi- 3956
 paR- 3949
 paŋa ki-, paŋi 4010
 paŋay 3999
 paŋu 4004

paŋka 4005
 pag- 4015
 pal 3986
 pala 3996
 palapaŋu 3986
 palkis- 3887
 palpu 3990
 palsa 3989
 pas-, pasay a- 4023
 pasi, paŋin 3821
 paŋa 4047
 paŋi 4053
 paŋa 4065
 paŋa 3999
 paŋter 4080
 paŋ- 4089
 paŋpu 3949
 paŋ- 4065
 paŋ 4110
 paŋ 4096
 pas- 4057
 paŋuri 4088
 paŋa 4128
 paŋđ- 4161
 paŋđi 4162
 paŋa munđi, pite 4205
 pina 4205
 pini 4035
 pinza 4145
 pir-, pirp- 4411
 piruŋi 4178
 piŋa 4205
 piŋu 4199
 piŋ- 4182
 piŋika, piŋka 4184
 piŋk-, piŋi- 4188
 piŋgu 4150
 piŋvu, piŋu, piŋi, piŋiyu 4312
 piŋs- 4183
 piŋa 4198
 pilka, pilika 4179
 piŋu 4210
 piŋ-, piŋu 4167
 piŋgu 4157
 piŋ- 4231
 piŋi 4225
 puŋ-, puŋu iŋu 4264
 puŋgu iŋu, puŋgu masa 4264
 puŋđu 4268
 puŋzu 4373
 puyu 4345
 puri 4367
 puruŋ 4290
 pure, purge 4332
 puRi, puR(i) seŋi 4335
 puRka 4332
 pula 4322
 puski 4247
 pu- 4345
 puki 4345
 puku 4236
 puŋ- 4361
 puŋi 4361
 puŋi 4275
 puŋđi 4361
 puŋ 4374

puŋa 4350
 puŋa vali, puŋ vaŋin 5296
 puŋi maran 4348
 peđi ki- 4395
 peŋdam kaŋu 4397
 pendai 4405
 peya 3939
 per-, peri 4411
 pergi- 4411
 per(u) 3982
 per- 4423, 4424
 per-, pergis- 4446
 peŋen 4418
 peŋeri mraŋu 3801
 pekoŋ, pekoŋa 4052
 peŋđa 4441
 peŋi 4449
 peŋz- 4433
 per(u) 4410
 peŋ- 4447
 pok-, pokis- 4457
 pok-, poŋ- 4470
 pog-, poŋi- 4469
 pogo 4240
 poŋ 4491
 poŋa, poŋu 4494
 poŋi 4489
 poŋla 4250
 ponda 4500
 pot- 4452
 podu 4559
 podmu 4503
 pom- 4527
 por- 4536
 poro 4295
 porpa- 4590
 poroz 4334
 poŋli 4568
 poRo 4569
 polu, poru 4562
 pok- 4572
 pokra 4465
 poŋgray a- 4471
 pot 4586
 poŋri 4591
 poŋ- 4475
 praŋu 4021
 piŋka 4184
 baŋa 5257
 badiga, badga 5224
 batki-, batku 5372
 baylu 3940
 baRka 3973
 bali toŋđo 3994
 baŋi 1
 baŋ 1
 baŋeli 4105
 birp- 5429
 bilay 4180
 bidur 4221
 bira, bira-dolu 4224
 buku 4242
 bugli 4242
 buŋi 4263
 bunđra 4485

buŋa 4332
 buŋa 4291
 burus, bulus 4358
 buŋa borli 4568
 buŋgu maran 4366
 bedris- 4401
 bedve 4400
 beŋ- 4390
 beŋa 4394
 beŋi 410
 beŋ 410
 beŋ- 5533
 boŋu 4491, 4492
 boŋu raŋka 4493
 bondu 4523
 boro 4604
 bođel 4587
 bora 4592
 boŋi 4600
 boŋu maran 4611
 mak- 4617
 magavaŋđu 4616
 maŋ-, maŋis- 5057
 maŋu 4666
 maŋđi 4678
 maŋma kaŋu 4649
 mađi maran 4718
 madru gođa 4692
 man- 4778
 manda 4700
 manzi 4639
 maran 4711
 mars-, marzi- 4722
 marzu 4749
 maŋ-, maR- 4761
 maŋin, maŋisi 4764
 maŋi, maRsa 4766
 mag- 4769
 maRka 4772
 maŋi 4655
 maŋina kaŋu 4649
 maŋu moya 4737
 masa 4632
 masu 4641
 maŋa 4834
 maŋ(u) 5154
 maŋ- 4792
 maŋika 4837
 maŋ- 4814
 maŋ(u) 5154
 maŋma 4813
 maŋa, maŋa a- 4814
 maŋ- 4836
 maŋ- 4834
 maŋ 4780
 maŋi 4791
 miŋka 4845, 4848
 miŋi 3671, 5122
 mirs- 4876
 miŋi- 4989
 miŋin- 4866
 miŋis- 5082
 miŋva 4990
 miŋi, miŋi miŋi 4869
 mis- 4838
 miŋa, miŋeRaŋđ 4841

mi- 5093
 min 4885
 miril 4642
 mir(u) 3688
 mungai 5020
 mung(i) (elka) 4900
 muŋna mara 4982
 muŋ- 4934
 muŋam 4955
 muŋi 5051
 muŋis- 5048
 muŋi 4942
 muŋku 4990
 muŋđa 4945
 muŋdam 4948
 muta 4965
 muda 4962
 mundala 5020
 mur 5015
 murli 4978
 murli- 5013
 murki 5007
 muri 4921
 murk-, murg- 4993
 murin 4992
 murva 5051
 muŋna mara 4982
 muva 5025
 mus-, musis-/muspis 4915
 musur 4914
 musku, muskuRaŋđ 5128
 muŋe 5020
 muŋ-, muŋer 5052
 muk-, muk- 4893
 muŋa 5037
 muŋu 5031
 muŋi 4952
 muŋi 5052
 muŋzi 5031
 muRi 4909
 muRku muRku 5052
 mul-, mulku 644
 mula 5044, 5045
 meŋa 5058
 međa, meŋđa 4677
 meŋ- 5074
 meŋ-/meŋ- 4870
 meŋa 4847
 meleka, melesa 5078
 meŋi 5056
 meŋaŋen App. 53
 meŋdol 5099
 meŋz- 5096
 meŋ-, meŋu 5093
 meŋmar koŋo, meŋ-mari 4764,
 4791
 meŋ- 4628
 meŋa mide 4796
 meŋi 5097
 meŋamku 4879
 mokom 4889
 moga koŋo 4616
 moŋaka 4650
 moto 5114
 modo, modva 5116
 modol 4950, 4951
 morol 4968
 mola 4986
 mosop 4914
 moŋko 5129
 mođi 4952
 moŋo 4889
 mriŋu 4642
 ya 410
 yaŋa 364
 rapam App. 55
 ra-/raŋ- 5270
 raŋi maran 202
 ras- 5262
 ras-, rasay a-, raspiŋ- 228
 ri-/riŋ-, riŋer, riŋeŋ, riŋider,
 rinend, riyana, riza 474
 rinz- 800
 ruk-, ruŋ- 662
 runđi, ruŋkulaka 474
 rug- 661
 ruŋ(u) 656
 rek-, reg- 2557
 reba-, rey- 377
 reŋ- 5270
 res- 228, 4610
 ropa 5174
 ros- 5177
 ro- 2868
 roŋb-, roŋbis- 5178
 roŋ- 665
 riva 5170
 rinz-, rinziŋpis- 800
 rupa 5167
 re-/re- 3259
 re- 529
 re-, rep-, res- 516
 reka 2591
 repa, rema 5169
 reyo 2552
 reyo 517
 rel- 860
 rekam 528
 reto 2901
 res- 915
 raksi- 5302
 raska, reska 5409
 ranu 2402
 rapa 2402
 riŋ- 4866
 ris- 5393
 ri- 443
 rika 2583
 rimbu 276
 rug- 3714
 ru- 688
 retor 5183
 rey- 443
 resi va-, repsi si- 5481
 ro-, roser 5184
 lap- 296
 lavu 291
 liŋ 835
 lim piŋku 837

le- 916
 lēka maran 495
 lēja 513
 lēnju 3754
 lēta 513
 lo- 3790
 lo'ī, lo'o 698
 lonz- 513

 vak-, vaŋ- 5335
 vadis- 5221
 vaŋk- 5307
 vand- 5272
 var- 5325
 vaR-, vaRis- 5320
 vaRi 5513
 vaŋ- vaŋ 5296
 vars- 5306
 vali 5296
 vaski 5259
 vā- 5270
 vāk-, vāŋ- 5334
 vānu 1
 vāra 5356
 vā(u) 1
 vā- 5342
 vās- 5350
 vige 5554
 vidi 5393
 vit-, vitu 5401
 vidli- 5400
 vindu 5415
 viran māl-, vir(i)s- 5411
 vil 5422
 visir- 5450
 vizu, vizer 5387
 vi- 5532
 vig- 5554
 viŋ-, viŋp- 5432
 viŋika 5491
 vivani 5450
 vis-, viz- 5444
 visla, vizla, vinza 5451
 viza viškora 5385
 vekori 5335
 venŋi 5488
 vetori 5247
 vetol 5470
 vedru dubu 5485
 ven-, venba- 5516
 venka 5488
 vepoti 5352
 vey- 5517, 5555
 veyu 5352
 veri, veri a- 5511
 vergu 5440
 veR-, veRis- 5514
 verška 5409
 vēla, vēla 5535
 veli 5498
 velgu gōda 5538
 ves-, vesni 5517
 vek- 5517

vēŋer maran 5520
 vēta 5527
 vēnu, vē(u) 410
 vēmpa maran 5531
 vēRe vēRe 5548
 vērika 5528

 saŋi 2306
 saŋu 2308
 saŋva 2309
 saŋin, saŋisi 2410
 sap- 2426
 sapaŋam ki- 2331
 sapur, sapurti 2338
 sapra 2337
 sab- 2341
 saras(u) 2359
 sarku 2353
 sargi 2420
 sari 2417
 saR- 2421
 sar- 2403
 sara 2402
 sala 2411
 salan, saldi, salva 2408
 sā- 2426
 sāk-, sāg- 2433
 saŋu 2441
 sānd(u) 2447
 sāp- 2433
 sāpa 2452
 sāmbu 2468
 sāR- 2466
 sā- 2470
 sik- 2503
 sik-, sikpis- 2492
 sika, sikani 2488
 sikuŋi 2496
 sigu 2500
 siŋim 2511
 siŋa maran 2529
 sidli- 2526
 sinpa-, sinpis- 2522
 siner 2593
 sipa-, siper 2599
 simbori 2677
 sirik, siruki 2552
 sirkuli 2518
 sir narŋe 2553
 sirli 2630
 sirsa 2558
 siŋim 2522
 sira 2582
 siŋ- 2559
 sisu 1514
 si- 2598
 siŋaŋ(i) 2604
 siko 2607
 sitel dubu, sintel maranu 2617
 sind- 2618
 sipi, sipri 2636

sima 2623
 sirba- 2631
 siŋi 2005
 sili maranu 2607
 silpa 2586
 sisuri 2610
 suka 2646
 sunz- 3291
 suŋ- 2715
 suma 2677
 sura-gali 2743
 surki 2691
 suŋ- 2654
 sus- 3291
 susuki 2661
 sūb- 2621
 sūrika maran 574
 sūR- 2745
 sūRi 2746
 sūR- 2735
 sūskanŋu 3291
 sek- 2748
 sekali 2269
 seŋd- 2760
 seŋdu 2766
 seda 1548
 sepu 1963
 seŋi 2797
 seŋu 1980
 seŋen 2798
 seŋoki 2795
 sek- 2800
 seŋa 2824
 seŋa, seŋeŋd 2821
 seŋu 2815
 seŋpu 2814
 seŋi koru 2820
 seŋon 2819
 seŋga 2822
 seŋi 2019
 songori 2288
 soŋa, soŋi 2838
 son- 2781
 sonki 2799
 sopa 2846
 soy 2852
 soy- 2860
 solu 2857
 solp- 2781
 sos- 2715, 2895
 so- 2867, 2883
 soŋa 2862
 soŋp-, soŋpa- 2867
 soŋbu/soŋm 2881
 soŋu 2674
 soŋ kupi 2888
 soŋs-, soŋu 2853

 zā- 2482
 zuŋi- 2712
 zeba 2339
 zōŋ- 2853

PENGO

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*, and *z* following *s*.

ako 24
 acaka, acek 1
 aŋavari 69
 aŋ- 78, 3583
 aŋer 84
 aŋgel 83
 aŋŋan, aŋŋi 1
 aŋŋan/aŋŋan 1
 and- 96, 288
 andren App. 7
 adi, adan, adel 1
 anay 1
 ani, aneŋ 1
 anda, andel 1
 apka 153
 abe, ambe 1
 am 178
 ama 183
 aya, aya-tari 364
 ar-, arbonŋ 233
 ar- 197
 arpa- arpiya- 369
 ar-, arba- 282
 ale 251
 alen 1
 avan/aven, avar, avek, avaŋ 1
 ali- 51

 ā 1
 ā- 333
 āki 335
 āŋj- 409
 āŋga 406
 ātu 93
 ān, aneŋ 5160
 āp, āpen 5154
 ārku 379
 ār 400
 āl gac 382
 āsen, āheŋ 5154

 ika- 809
 igo, igoy 410
 icaka, ice, icek 410
 iŋiŋ, iŋeŋ 410
 icuŋi(n), icuŋi 410
 icki, icke 410
 iŋ- 442
 iŋŋan 410
 idi, idan, idel 410
 in- 868
 ina, inaka, inakan, inen, iner 5151
 ini 410
 ines 5151
 inda 410
 indel 5151
 ipka- 809
 ibe, ibni 410
 ime, imenakan, imeni, im-
 nakan, imnakadel, impi 5151

 iya 364
 iyonŋan, iyonŋi 410, 5153
 ir- 443
 il 494
 ileŋ 410
 ivan, iven, ivar, ivek, ivan 410
 iskidipuli, iske jipoli 428
 iz- 442
 iŋ- 425, 426

 i 410
 itpa- 3687
 iba- 3687

 uk- 757
 uc- 582
 uj- 709
 uŋ- 600
 ur- 666, 670
 uspa- 587
 uz- 706
 uh- 583

 ŋuk 741
 ŋc- 686
 ŋŋpa- 600
 ŋt- 743
 ŋd-, ŋdi ki- 743
 ŋnd- 745
 ŋp-, ŋm- 748
 ŋri 705

 ek-, eŋ(g)- 780
 ec- 779, 859
 ecaka, ecaŋan, ecaŋadel 5151
 ece, ecek, econ 5151
 eja ki- 793
 et- 796
 edi, edan, edel 764
 en- 905
 eneŋ 764
 ebe, ebend 764
 eleŋ 764
 evan, even, evar, evan, evek 764
 evraŋ 764
 evri 3756
 eh- 867

 ē 764
 ēt- 895
 ēn- 905
 ēn, ēneŋ 3684
 ēnd- 895
 ēp, ēpen 3688
 ēs, ēz 5159
 ēski 5159

 ok- 931
 oni 5251
 orli 994

 σ- 984
 ōda 5152
 ōh- 946

 kai ki- 1416
 kak-, kakohiŋ 1079
 kaca kupi 1097
 kacay ki- 1090
 kanj- 1088
 kaŋ- 1124
 kaŋa 1147
 kaŋer 1159
 kaŋga 1159
 kaŋgi 1375
 kand- 1403
 kat-, katka- 1208
 kadiya 1190
 kanda 1214
 kap- 1222
 kapra 3103
 kabga- 1079
 kaman 1228
 kariya 1466
 karde 1371
 kaŋ 1298
 kala 1301
 kaŋiŋ 1374
 kavri 1417
 kaŋra- 1395
 ka- 1420
 ka-, kai ki- 1416
 kaŋk- 1421
 kaŋku 1424
 kaŋd- 1437
 kaŋel 1159
 kay- 1458
 kaŋ 1479
 kaŋpa- 1503
 kaŋ- 1503
 kaŋa/kaŋi nekuŋ 1438
 ki- 1957
 kic- 1513
 kickica 1511
 kitul 1977
 kindra- 1554
 kipri 1555
 kirga 1567
 kirŋi gati 1563
 kuc- 1900
 kuca 1760
 kuŋa 1676, 1885
 kuŋru 2256
 kut- 1703
 kuta aspond 1718
 kutkahā- 1719
 kuŋuŋ App. 27
 kuna 1862
 kund- 1719
 kupa, kupli 1731
 kupi 1734
 kurnja, kurnji 1791
 kurva 1777

kuler 1809
kuzu 2160
kuk- 1868
kupi 1683
kund 1893
kura- 1882
kurel App. 32
kul-, kulpenj 1848
kuli 1906
ke- 1249
kenj 1934
kec- 1940
kejra orli 1937
kenj- 1940
ked-, kedi ki- 1951
kediya 1190
key 2023
kel 1973
kejla 1997
ker-, kerkond 2006
koki 2030
kogle 2030
kot- 2064
kodgi 2064
kopur 2109
kopel 2102
koma, komo 2115
koy(i) 2030
koy 2226
koy- 2119
koyes, koves 2119
kor- 2151
kojia gar 2149
korva 2146
koku 2160
kodi 2199
kopa 2210
kod-, kot- 2226
kondru 2195
kol 2237
kosku 2192
kraz-, krez- 1392
krok- 2127
krang- 1349, 1360
krac- 1356
krak-, krug(g)-, krp- 1826
kruz- 1825
kre- 2017
krej-, kreckond 1407
krogi 2149
kroy 1818
kro- 2146

gac- 1099
gaja 1093
gapa 1243
garce 4616
gati, gatu 1442
gar 4616
giia- 1538
ginen orli 1605
girngel 1569
gir- 1582
gil- 1583
guji 1682
guđa 1883
gupca, gupci 1727

gunda 1692
gup-, gum- 1736
guspa, guspati 1851
guhu, guhuji 1851
gij 1878
gur- 1907
guh- 1853
gespi 1980
geh- 1980
gend- 2012
gera 2012
gok-, gon(g)- 2032
godi 2050
gomon 1731, 1743
gomga- 2032
gruc 1640
grut- 1907
gre- 1959
gray- 1256
grih- 2261
grok-, goka 1817

calpori 2376
cilpa 2586
cira 2626
cup- 3323
cupel 2675
cuy 2681
curki 2691
cuva App. 38
cofa 2838
condi 2664
coc-, conj- 3566

jak-, jan(g)- 4760
jap-, japa- 1297
jac- 2433
jacka 4021
jiki 2750
jinj-, jiconā 800
jila 2576
jipoli 5167
junjuni 2578
ju- 516
juc- 3291
jeki 2750
jen 2825
jey 529, 2549
jel- 860
je- 3259
jegom 528
jec- 915, 2019
jo- 2868
jon(g)- 2877
joc- 3540
jom- 5178

tađan kat- 1124
tati 3036
tandi 2946
tind- 3273
tut- 3402
tup- 3305
tofa 3549
tofra 2984
tod- 3525
tonden 3563

toycla 2987
toja 3561
trak- 2992

danj- 2942
di- 2960
diba- 2961
dundi 2963
dumda 2966
du- 453
dug- 3376
dranj 2993
drik-, drin(g)- 2955
dreb in- 3451
drok- 2994

ta- 3098
tangen 3196
tapp inji 3069
tapi 3136
tan(g)- 3151
tan 3196
tar 3166
tat mar 3180
tig- 3205
tiga 3269
tin- 3263
tic-, ticpa- 3263
tidba- 3251
tir-, tirpa- 3280
tuker 3346
tum- 3336
tuski- 3365
tuz- 3482
tuhi- 3365
tuk-, tun(g)- 3376
tut- 3382
tub- 3388
tur- 3391
temul 3279, 5045
teya, teyhi 364
tog- 3539
toğndel 3563
toğa mar 3537
toc-, tonj- 3566
tor 4410
tol 3559
tripka-, trig- 3253
tremul 3279, 5045
treh- 3146
trep- 3425
trez- 3437
trakin 3120
tjim-, tjimba-, ttip- 3258

dak- 3007
darmu 3092
daligi ki- 3195
dar 3166
dali-, daska- 3100
duger 3375
dup-, dum- 3326
duben 3387
du- 3374
der 5485
dol 3517, 3518
drah- 3045

nač-, nad- 3586
načka 3621A
načka 3621A
na- 1109
nak- 3570
nagupi 3636
nan(g)- 3570
nangel 2907
nanj 2920
nažakan 3638
nana, nanange 3621
napi 3640
nar- 3652
narihin 3621
nas/naz 3638
nik-, nin(g)- 3665
nikur 3650
ningun 5201
nipi 3671
nir- 542
nil- 3675
ni 3684
nik- 430
nis/niz 3693
nuz- 3783
nül 3726
nuz- 3728
nekuř 3650
nekrakan, nekri 3735
nec-, nenj- 3682
nenja, nenjom 3736
nenja daki 2976, 3736
neter 3748
necañ, neči bar 2920
nečka- 3765
nenj- 3765
nenjen 2920
nen 3772
nepo-, nepond 3772
nebes 3768
nel, nela 2913
nez- 2919
nojkaha 3787
nond- 3787
noz- 3783
no- 3793
nok- 3799
nec-, neča vaca 3793
noņ- 3726
nom 3796
nomer 3793

pak-, paka, pag- 3808
pac- 4023
panj- 3837
panji 4039
pač-, pad- 3854
pač- 3862
pač kapra 3878
pača key 3843
pača mrag- 3863
pača 3955
pañi 3923
pandra- 3901
patek 4402
padna 4559
pan- 3894

paniya App. 49
par 4004
pačka 4005
pala 4010
paspas- 3936
paz- 3852
pazi, pazet, pazeñ 3821
pag- 4044
pami 4084
para 3996
pal 4096
pah- 4088
pik- 4127
pind- 4161
piyal 4216
pir- 4182
pilka 4198
pih- 4138
piñ 4210
pic- 4135
piña 4385
pit- 4167
pini 4035
piti 4225
puci 4435
puta 4491
puji 4262
pučki 4257
putelin, putehin 4278
pun- 4344
pumel 4280
puy 4345
puska 4332
puski ki- 4241
pučki kapra 3103
pučki viza 4345
put- 4361
puñel 4460
pün 4275
peča panji, peči 4395
petek 4402
pen 4438, 4449
peniya App. 49
peyar mar 3801
pez- 4424, 4446
penj- 4432, 4433
pez- 4447
poka 4455
pokla 4465
pocla 4569
poči 4489
počka 4496
pod- 4252
pot- 4452
pota 4513
potlen 4508
podna 4559
pom-, popka- 4527
por- 4590
porli 4568
pol 4562
polka 4560
pok- 4572
poc- 4475
poc-, pocpa- 4578
počo 4494
poda 4508

pranj 4607
pral 4609
prek- 3956
preyi 3982
pro- 4536
prog- 4543
prak- 4008
pranj- 4612
pran 3999
priški 4191
pi 4312
pi-, pip- 4194
pila 4184
puk in- 4613
pren 4418

bajek, bajon 3830
bača 3874
badge 5224
biča 4854
budvel 4485
butuhin 4278
burka 4298
bura 4358
beč 5527
beton 4439
bok-, bon- 4470
boču min 4498
bodel mar 4512
boyka 4106

mak-, mag- 4735
mac 4632
manji 4639
mača 4650
madanakar, mandanakar 4700
man- 4778
may 4704
mayhin 4615
mar 4711
margar 4717
mardi mar 4718
margalin 4755
mal 4642
malka- 5079
maska 4772
maz- 4761
mah- 4722, 4761
mak-, man(g)- 4788
manges 4780
macka, majga 4781
māpo, mābe 5154
māma 4813
māra 4820
māra 4833
mazon 4835
miñmiñ ki- 4845
miñiya 4855
min 4885
mi 3688
migo, migni 4841
mungal 5024
muc-, muc 4915
muc-, munj- 4993
mutla 4932
mučkani 4944

munḍa 4945, 4948
muta 4965
mutla 5031
mur- 4975
muren 4955
muṭke 4992
-mul 5045
mulkāni 4944
mus mus in- 4904
muh- 4901
mūk-, mūg- 5002
mūci 4909
mūnj- 4886
mūti 5051
mūnku 644
mūm 4889
menda 4677
met- 5067
meyhi 4764
meh- 5084
mēna tonden App. 53
mēr 4796
mēsku 4879
moka 4997
mrāni 5145
mrōl 4968
mrāk-, mrag- 4754
mrā-, mrākha 5146
mrī- 4869
mrīka, mrīkalin 4869
mrīs-kāl, mrīs-danda 5147
mrīnj-, mrīnj- 4881
mrūk- 5124
mrūg- 5002
mrēn, mneṇ 5148
mrēy 5148

rat-, ratka-, ratpa- 233
raz- 212
rāc 2359
ri 474
rik-, riṅ(g)- 2557
rikar 474
rindan, rindek 474
rip-, ri- 2146
rika, ringa 2552
ruz- 763
rūc-, rūmi 656
rec- 228
reka mar 2628
ro, rokan, roki 990
roce, tonjel 990
robe 990
rōṇḍa 664
rōh- 5177
rōhiṅ 5175

rakhi- 5302
rat-, ratpa- 282
rat- 2404
rav-, rava 3122
razba- 5432
rah- 5306
rāk-, rākel jani 297
rāhiṅ 5153
rāpi 2402
rābga- 297

rinj- 5496
rīga 3679
rīla 2583
riz- 505
ruk-, rug- 3714
ruka 5182
ruggiṅga, rugginda 4866
rū- 688
rūc- 686
rūz- 686
retohij 5183
rēk-, rēṅ(g)- 5499
rō- 5184
rōc- 1012, 2895
ronj- 305, 3790
rōy 5312
rov-, rova 3122
rōh- 686

lap-, lab- 296
lay 5186
lāc- 295
litan 5188
lim dar 837
lu-, lup 5190
lekor 5191
lem- 240
lekin 5557
lēnj 3754

vac- 5320
vacka 5409
vanj- 5329
vaṭa 5219
vat-, vatki ki-, vatpa- 5248
vata 5229
vatus 5247
vari 5513
vah- 5325
vahiṅ 5259
vā- 5270
vāk- 5334
vāṅga 5301
vān- 5378
vāni 5348
vār- 5356
vāh- 5215
vikha, vig- 5532
vig-, viga, vigaṅ 5554
vir-, virpa- 5411
vil 5422
vizar, vizu 5387
vih- 5420
vīt- 5401
viskura 5385
vīz- 5444
vīza 5451
vīh- 5444
ve- 5517
vec- 5514
vend- 5240
ven-, venba- 5516
vendul 5470
vey-, vey-oti 5352
vezgu 5440
vēza 5517

sil- 2559
sisiri 2610
sī- 2598
hak, hak-nara 2282
haki 2429
hangon 2288
haṭva 2309
haṅku 2316
hab- 2341
hara 2463
har- 2404
haḷ- 2781
havan, hadel 1
hazi 2417
hah- 2421
hā- 2426
hāpel 2370
hāṭpa- 2426
hāman 5155
hār- 2461
hārī 2465
has 2434
hig- 2493
hic- 2639
hiner/hener vā- 2593
hipos 2599
hipri 2619
himpa 2543
hirkoli 2518
hīrha 2558
hīra 2582
hīl- 2559
hī- 2598
hīndi 2617
hīp- 2599
hīr 2625
hīrel orli 2630
hīrba- 2631
huka, hukeraṅ, hukeraṅ 2646
hunj- 3291
huṭ- 2735
huz-, huzba- 2654
huzavani 2743
hūci 2746
hūr- 2684
hurka mar 574
hedi 764
hen- 2522, 2765
hener vā- 2593
henki 2799
hendra 2771
hebe, hebend 764
hergi mar 2420
hez- 2793
hek- 2800
heci 2019
hēni 2824
hepkor 2800
hebga- 2804
her 2815
hoṭka-, hond- 2841
hon- 2861
hop- 2867
homa 2849
hom kuni 2881
hoy 2852

hoy- 2860
hoyda 2682
hoi 2857
hō- 2867

hōk- 2872
hōc- 2853
hōṭpa-, hōn-, hōṅga- 2876
hōbga- 2872

hōr 2674
hōr- 2893
hōl- 2890

MANḌA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

aṅlā- 34
aji 50
atavari 69
aḍ- 78
aṅd- 288
amdi, amdel 5151
amnan, amnar, amne 5151
ama 183
amb 178
aya 364
ava 273
ah- 51

a- 333
aki 335
āco-mgār 400, 4616
ānji 406
an 5160
am 5154
aṭ 400

icuk, icek 410
it- 442
idi, idel 410
in- 868
ina, inan 5151
ini 410
inelin 3758
inka 5151
indi, indel 5151
il 494
ivan 410
iske 428
ih- 425, 426

in 3684
iba 410
im 3688
iyuṭ 410

uc- 582
un- 600
uy- 706
ur- 666
urli 994
uli 705
uhka- 583
uhpa- 587

u- 984
uk- 741
unḡe 728

uṭ- 600
ūde 5152
ūd- 743
ūnd- 745
ecan 5151
ece, ecek 5151
eji ki- 793
et- 796
edel 764
en- 905
eni 764
ey 5159
er- 197
eleg 764
evan, evar 764
evriṅ 3756
eh- 779, 867
ehki 5159

ēṅ(g)- 340
ēṭka-, ēnd- 895

kak- 1079
kan 1934
kaca kupe 1097
kaṭel 1145
kat- 1208
kan 1159
kan-maṭaṅ 4650
kap- 1222
kabga- 1079
kaman 1228
kariya 1466
kar- 1372
karindi 1494
karde 1371
kaliṅ 1374
kā-, kat- 1416
kaḍ- 1437
kānd- 1458
kāpi ki- 1458
kāy- 1458
kā- 1467
kāra 1376
kāi 1479
kāva 1425
kāhi kucri 1438
ki- 1957
kic- 1513
kiti ki- 1551
kitele 1549

kidiya 1190
kindra- 1554
kiy 2023
kirpi 1555
kuca 1760
kuṭ- 2064
kute 1885
kuḍru 2256
kut- 1719
kuta ahpond 1718
kune 1683, 1862
kund- 1719
kupa 1731
kupe 1734
kumu 2115
kuy 2160
kurva 1777
kuri 2050
kuriya gar 2149
kuh- 1635, 1900
ku- 1869
kūdi 2199
kur 1911
kul 2237
kuli 1906
kec-, kenj- 1940
kediya 1190
kembel 1249
key- 1392
ketga 1567
kernji gaṭi 1563
kēr- 2006
kruk- 2127
krag- 2151
kṛay 1818
krā- 1109
krīk- 1589
krūk-, krun(g)- 1826
krugdi 2149
krūva 2146

gāṭu 1442
gār, gāreh 4616
ginen urli 1605
giy 1977
girngel 1569
guṭi 1682
guṇḍa 1692
gudga-, gudva 1715
gupeṭ 1731, 1743
gum- 1736
gurma 1800

guh- 1853
günd 1893
gür 561
geh-, gehpi 1980
geh-, gehpa- 1099
gënd- 2012
gri- 2260
gruc 1640
grepa- 1959
grah- 1356
gruc- 1767

ja- 2867
jakehiñ 2750
jap-, japa- 1297
jác- 2433
jár 2674
jinj- 800
jiliñ 2576
jiani 4670
jipař 5167
ju- 2868
jüng- 2877
jub- 2621
júrka 574
je- 3259

ťadže 3411
ťilka 2959
ťute 3040
ťud- 3525
ťut- 3402
ťun- 3305
ťepra puťki 4257
ťrak- 2992

đi- 2960
điba- 2961
duđ-muren 4955
đenj- 2942
đek- 851
đrik-, đring- 2955
đrung- 2994

ta- 3098
taya 364
tař- 3124
tañ- 3151
támji 4764
tar 3166
tig- 3205
tin- 3263
tug- 3539
tum- 3336
tuy- 3482
turne 3348
tulve 3283
tuh- 3365
tuku 3393
tuge 3537
tuc- 3566
teh- 3138, 3146
ter- 3425
trig- 3253
trimba- 3246
truk-, trug- 3376
trey- 3437

trey 3279
trehe 2359
trēp- 3425
ťraken 3120

dak- 3007
dar 4410
darambu 3092
dalka- 3128
dāk-, dāng- 4760
dāh- 3100
duna App. 45
dum- 3326
dul 3517
dūr- 3391
de- 3140
der 5485
dēlka- 3466

nađ- 3586
nāgūr 3636
nānjar 3644
nā-mgar 4616
nāy 3638
nālan, nālihiñ 3621
nik-, niñ(g)- 3665
niy-darambu 3693
nuťka- 3787
nuy- 3783
nū-, nūmer 3793
nūy- 3728
nūl 3726
nekran, nekdel, nekde 3735
neng- 3764
nenğun 5201
nenja-daki 3736
neter 3748
nepe 3671
ney 3746
neyka vā- 809
neh- 3682
nek- 3570
nēngel 2907
nečka-, nenj- 3765
nenj(e) 2920
nebeh 3768
nebga- 3570
ney- 2919
nel 2913

pak- 3808
pac- 4023
panj- 3837
panji 4039
paťa kāl, paťa kiy 3843
pať kapra 3878
pađ- 3854
pandra- 3901
panje 3923
pata 4513
pam- 4527
pař 4004
pal 3986
pāg- 4044
pāme 4084
pāh- 4088
pik- 4127

piy 4199
piy- 4446
piř- 4182
pih- 4138
pin 4210
pič- 4135
piđa 4220
piť- 4167
piri 4225
puka 4455
puťi 4489
puťki 4257
puťlen 4508
pun- 4344
pumbel 4280
puy 4345
pur- 4590
puk- 4572
puťki vije 4345
puč- 4578
puťa 4494
puťel 4460
puđar 4508
puñ 4275
pecer 4023
penmi 4068
pen 4449
peni 4035
pele 4010
pēnj- 4433
pēmba 4411
pey- 4447
pre- 4536
preyi 3982
premba- 4608
prak- 4008
přan(ca) 3999
přip- 4194
přihe, přihi 4191
přila 4184
přuk in- 4613
přen 4418

baťa 3874
bađga 5224
buk- 4470
bukli mar 4341
buť vehpe 4493
buy 4532
burka 4298
buťi 5051
buřin 4358
bullañ 4569
bejek 3830
beť 5527
beron 4439

maťan 4650
man- 4778
may 4704
mar 4711
mardi 4718
margetin 4755
mahke 4772
ma'hiñ 4715
mañgeh 4780
māc- 5126

māci 4792
manj- 4795
māp- 4804
māyūñ 4835
māre 4820
miniya 4855
min 4885
mī- 4878
mit- 5066
muk- 4893
muggel 5024
muc- 4915
muc-, munj- 4993
muťla 4932
mutli 5031
munel urli 5022
muren 4955
murg- 5013
mūci 4909
mūñj- 4886
mūťi 5051
mūñke 644
mūpa 5122
mūmb 4889
mūra 5051
mende 4677
met- 5067
med- 5061
mel 4642
meh- 5084
mrāpe 5145
mreť- 5077
mřakhi urli 5146
mřik- 4865
mřika 4869
mřih kāl 5147
mřic- 4881
mřeng 5148

ri 474
rik- 2557
rikar, rikehiñ 474
ringañ 2552
ru, rukan 990
runđa 664
rundi, runđel 990
rund- 656
rūh- 5177
re-, ret- 233
reko 2628

řav-, řava 3122
řah- 5306
řak- 297
řāhiñ 5153
řāpi 2402
řinj- 5496
řiy 5312
ři- 282
řiđe 3679
řuk-, řug- 3714
řuke 5182
řungini 5496
ruc- 1012
rū- 688, 2900
rūme 591
rūhpa- 686
řēñ(g)- 5499

lay 5186
lā- 2559
li- 3675
lim 837
lekur 5191
lec- 295
lēñj 3754

vac- 5320
vanj- 5329
vay 5352
vahiñ 5259
vahpa- 5325
vā- 5270
vāk-, vañ- 5334
vāñi 5348
vāřag ā- 5293
ving- 5554
vija, vijar 5387
vidge 5076
vivyke 5440
vira- 5411
vil 5422
vij- 5444
vije 5451
vit- 5401
vetpa- 5473
vetki ki- 5248
ven- 5516
vendul 5470
venba- 5516
veru 5513

vele 5306
veh- 5514
veh-, vehen 5517
vehpe 5409
vēk- 5532
vēgu 5518
veja 5517
venj- 5523

haki 2429
hangun 2288
handra 2771
hapař 2335
hab- 2341
hama 2849
har- 2404
hal- 2781
hā- 2426
hāc 2434
hāri 2465
hik- 2492
hipra 2543
himna 2543
hi- 2598
hiğne 2506
hīr 2625
hiven 1606
hukeriñ 2646
hunj- 3291
hun- 2861
huy 2852
hūy 2681
hur- 2735
huli 2857
huva App. 38
huc- 2853
hūpu 2881
hulpa- 2890
huskanke 3291
he- 3268
heñne 2506
hen- 2765
heni 2799
hendra 2771
hek- 2800
heci 2019
hejun 2819
hep-, hepur 2599

KUI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *đ*; *n* *ñ* *ŋ*; *r* *ř*; *t* *ť*; the glottal stop (') at the end of the alphabet.

a-, ananju, aaru 1
abga 325
adang, adlangi 139
ada 83
ađa, ađi miđi 79

adre, adrene 107
aħpa 51
aia, aial, aja 364
aja, ajanjāpa, ajansāpa, aji 55
akajaka āva 20

akali 246
ake, akenja 24
alāři 236
ale 251
alga 261

algu 255
 alpa 260
 ama, amadi, amali 183
 amba 1
 ambesa 3085
 ambu 178
 an-, anai, anaki, ananju,
 anari, anaru, anariki, ana-
 vani 5151
 andra App. 7
 angalanga, angali 34
 anga mīda 3010
 angi, angō 3015
 ani 5151
 argoli App. 9
 arpa, arse 79
 ase 1
 aska, aspa 55
 ata, atali 142
 ata 76
 aṭka, aṭpa, aṭse, aṭu 79
 ava 273
 a'e 333
 ā 1, 333
 aci ki- 363
 aḍa 78
 aḍi-puti 4496
 aga 334
 agal App. 4
 aige, aigo, aigōna, aike, aiko,
 aikōna 196
 aja 404
 aji 406
 aju 5154
 akoni, akoṛi 335
 aku 338
 ali 400
 amba, ambangi, ambaṛai 1
 ambu 178
 amu 5154
 ane 1
 anga 340
 anga gaṭanjū 334
 angēni, angēri 340
 angō 333
 anja 345
 anjo 409
 anu 5160
 api 156
 apka 333
 apo 156
 argaṭi giva 316
 ari 1
 arka 379
 arpa 367
 ari ava 277
 arpa 63
 asa 400
 ase 1
 aska 363, 404
 askati 404
 asoli, asoni, asoṛi 1
 aspa 344, 404
 aṭka 78
 aṭpa 63
 ava 333

avi 1
 aē [a'e] 333
 bargi 4031
 bai 5151
 baodi, baoli 4106
 barti 5372
 bede, bede bede inba, bedi
 3906
 benda 4403
 beri beri inba 4411
 berori 4439
 bija, bija bija āva 5948
 bilaranga, bilari, biluranga,
 biluri 4869
 birasakali 5411
 bili 4228
 blongu inba 4560
 bojo 4452
 bomba 4529
 botoli 4259
 bōda 4587
 bōde marna 4711
 boti 4491
 brangi 5411
 bra, bra inba 5443
 braḍa, braṭpa 3949
 bre- 4414
 bre(h)e inba 5489
 breenju 5415, 5548
 bringi brangi (inba) 5411
 broḍa 4537
 broḍi 4611
 brōnda, brōṭka, brōṭpa 4537
 brunga, brupka 4152
 brūda, brūṭka, brūṭpa 4537
 brūc- 4183
 brōga 4496
 brūḍga 4993
 brūkera, brūkeri 4242
 brūva 4614
 burka, burki 4289
 burku, buru 4288
 buru sūpa 4357
 buja 4579
 bukuli 4242
 buri, buru 4358
 dahpa 3100
 dalga 3119
 dali, dali inba 3118
 dapa 3072
 dari inba, dari ispa, dapa
 3259
 deba, debe, debo 449
 dega 2971
 deoli, deori 2862
 detka 2971
 dīpa, dīpa, dīva 502
 dlāba, dlāva 3115
 doḍa 3528
 doḥpa 3397
 dōpa 3554
 drē, drē inba, drēna 2929
 drūnga, drūngoli, drūngoni,
 drūpka 3376
 duba 3322

ḍureni, duri 3329
 duli 3283
 dūng- 3376
 duri 3329
 ḍaḍaki 3020
 daisi 3621
 daki 2976
 dandi 3056
 data 3038
 dāc- 295
 ḍaḍa, ḍaḍa giva 3020
 daki 2989
 ḍakoli 83
 ḍamba 77
 ḍanju 3754
 ḍapa 63
 ḍasa 295
 data 3020
 dā'ana 3621
 dehka 851
 deḥpa 2443
 depa 3229
 derenga 2975
 ḍēdru 5201
 deka 851
 deṅga 5495
 deṅja, deṅka, deṅpa 851
 deṭi 2972
 dipka 2955
 dīga 453
 dīma 2613
 dīmbu 837
 dīnderi 3222
 dīpa 444
 doḍga 2698
 doḍori 3491
 doḍu 3517
 doḥo App. 45
 doi 2977
 donḍo 3302
 dongu, dongu inba 3478
 dono, doo App. 45
 dōnḍi 3499
 dōpa 2988
 drai, drai inba 1148
 draḍu 1123
 drāmbu 2903
 drāna 1148
 drēlu, drēndu, drēngoni,
 drēnguni, drēoli, drēonji
 5201
 dripa 504
 drinja, driska 3692
 drōka, drōka pihpa 1852
 dru inba, drūna, drūnja,
 drusu inba 3692
 draḥpa 1148
 draṭpa 1109
 dru, dru inba 1659
 duḍa 3522
 dūmb- 5199
 dūnja 1041
 dupka 695
 duṛi 2698
 duṣka, duṣpa 1041
 ḍumba 591

ḍumba, ḍuppa 954
 ḍundu, ḍunduri 2969
 ḍura 3304
 ḍusa 3540

e-, eanju, caru, eh(i)ngi 764
 eccur 5151
 ehpa 867
 ehti 764
 ejga 514
 ek-, ekasi 766
 ekoli 928
 elki 912
 emba, embangi, embaṛai 764
 embai, embe 5151
 ene 764
 engā 410
 engasi, eng- 766
 epa, eppa 809
 erga 824
 es-, espa 779
 ese 764
 ese, eseka, esoli, esoni, esoṛi,
 est-, estai, estanju, estari,
 estaru, estava, esti 5151
 eta, etka 796

ē, ēi 764
 ēga, ēgali 874
 ēja 915
 ēju 881, 5159
 ēla, ēla gaṭanju, ēla gaṭari
 831
 ēlu 912
 ēmba 3769
 enda 895
 ēnba 408, 905
 ēppa 905
 ēpka 874
 ēra, ērka 903
 eri 764
 ērpa 811
 ēsa 470
 ēse, esoli, esoni, esoṛi 764
 eski 5159
 esp- 915
 ēspa 506, 765, 915
 esu 5159
 etka 895
 evi 764

gado 1355
 gah- 1099
 ganja 1102
 garja 1368
 gaska 1102
 gaspa 1099
 gaṭeli 1145
 gāmba, gāme, gāminanji 1457
 gāpa 1453
 gāppa, gāpsi 1457
 gāra 1468
 gāro 1123
 gāṭu 1151
 geḥga 1980
 geji, geji inba, genja 1940
 gernga 1960

geska, gespa 1940
 gidri 1536
 gipka, giva 1957
 gira 1615, 1623
 glahpa 1303
 glōnga, glōpka 1817
 glunju 1828
 gohpa 1853
 goi 2030
 gola, goli 1795
 gonde, gondeka 2101
 gongo 2036
 gopka 2115
 gopna 2112
 gotpa 1847
 goṭri 2067

gōnda, gōndali, gōndenju
 2077
 gōpka 2180
 gōra 561
 gōrenji 2150
 gōṭoni, gōṭori 2054
 grāḍu 1123
 grāmba, grāppa 1297
 grāpa 1959
 gredi, gredi inba, gredna
 1952
 grehpa 1967
 greji 1952
 grenga 1960
 gretenji 2260
 grēnja 1960
 grēpa 1959
 grēspa 2010
 grihi, grihpa, grihu 2261
 gripka 2260
 gris, gris inba, gris ispa,
 grisna 2261
 gripa 1278
 groho 2249
 groḍa 2046
 grōnga 1767
 grōpa 2257
 grūpa, grusi, grusi, grūsisi
 2262

grāpa, grāsa 1109
 guba 1733
 gudu App. 27
 guḍi 1655
 guguri 1930
 guhpa 1853
 gunda 1729
 gunduri 1730
 gundis kopka 1691
 gungu 1634A, 2083
 gunjeri 1730
 gunji 1647
 gupna 2112
 gurba 2262
 gurma 1800
 gusa 1639
 guti 1708
 guṭa 1671, 1676
 guṭa 1670, 1676
 guṭi 1670

hāja 2485

hāpu 2469
 heni 2522
 heruri 2518
 heje 2822
 hi- 2598
 hind- 2618
 hivenji 1606
 ho- 2867
 homburu 2547
 horovanga 2682
 hōk- 2873
 hōl- 2876
 hōmb- 2879
 hōṛp- 2876
 hucc- 2715
 hucuri 2610

ia 364
 ianju, iaru 410
 ibga 859
 id- 410
 idu 494
 ih(i)ngi, ihti 410
 ihpa 425, 426
 ija, ijali 364
 imba, imbangi, imbaṛai 410
 imbai, imbe, in-, inaki, inari,
 inariki, inavani, ini 5151
 inba 868
 indamu, ine 410
 irpi 485
 irri 547
 ise 410
 isingi 5151
 iska 859
 ispa 868
 iṭa 442
 i, ike 410
 iṇu 3684
 ira 479
 iri 410
 iṛu 3688
 isoli, isoni, isoṛi, ivi 410

jalenji 2401
 japka japka vēpa 2335
 jalenji 2401
 jargi 2420
 jarpa 2403
 jarpa 2300
 jau 2484
 jāmba 5178
 jāna 2487
 jāpa 81, 2456
 jāppa 2456
 jelba, jelka 860
 jēka 518
 jili, jili inba, jilna 2576
 jiperi 2580
 jīnja, jīnjeri 800
 jīndru 2516
 jiva 2598
 jilva 3115
 joh-, jōga 2872
 jōmba 2880
 jōnga 2877

jōpa 2892
jāmbu 2364
jrogu 2354
jruva 2900
jura 574
juga 715
jumba, jūpa 2621
jūpka 715

kadi 1445
kagu 2023
kaha 1392
kahpa 1369, 1503
kai 2025
kaja 1102
kaju 2023
kali, kali doo 1301, App. 45
kalu 1374
kamb- 1408
kamba 1406
kamboni, kamboři 1228
kanari, kanari bogari 1409
kanban 1403
kanda 1214
kaṇḍru, kanu 1159
kanguri 2038
kapka 1080
kappa 1222, 1406
kappeli 1249
karša 1141
kasa 1104
kasa, kaska 1097
kasi 1249
kata, katka 1208
kaṭe 1145
kaṭi nōmeri, kaṭru kau 1135
kavali giva 1222
kaḍa-mūla 5051
kaḍu 1479
kaga 1458
kaja 1503
kaka 1425
kakali, kakaligaṭanju, kaka-
ligatari 1424
kala 1501
kanda 1458
kanju 1417
kapa 1416, 1452
kara (bara) giva 1474
karpa 1467
kara 1458
kasa 1417
kasali, kase, kasenu 1089
kasi, kasi nakuri 1438
kaspā 1458
kaṭ-, kaṭa, kaṭa giva 1147
kau 1459
kau rija 1421
kava 1425
ka'angā 1934
keḍu 1973
keeri 1932
kehel deḍdi, keheli 1997
kelja 1583
kelja 2017
kelu 1973
kengeri, kengoni 2032

keḍu 2015
kega 1994
keka 2012
kepa 2017
keři 2008
keṛondi 2006
kicc- 1513
kihpa 1590
kila bila 1575
kilu 1381
kin, kin inba, kin ispa 1988
kingiri 2032
kireni 1597
kirga vihanga 1567
kirpeni 1613
kiru 1977
kisa, kiska 1513
kitki lomberi, kitkoroḍi
1551
kiva 1957
ki'eri 1549
kipka 2024
kiṛenji 1883
kiti, kiti kola 1551
kiva 2024
klai 1376
klāmbu 2018
klāpa 1574, 2017
kleha, klega 2017
kleja 1583
kliu 1381
kliri inba, kliri kliri riva,
klisi klisi riva 1574
klōnga, klōpka 2136
klūju 1807
koḍa 2151
koḍi 2064
koganju, kogara mogara,
kogari, kogeri, kogi 2030
kohko 2125
kohpa, kohponḍi 2193
koju 2160
kondoni, kondori 2054
kongoni, kongori 2032
kopa 1731, 2110
kopaṭora 2113
kopka 1628
kopolosi 2113
koṛaka 2153
koṛgari, koṛgi 2149
koṣpa 2091
koṭrongi āva 2172
koḍi 2199
koḍu 2237
koeri 2119
kōga 1851
koju 2200
kōna 2149
kōnda 2054
kōnja 2193, 2194
kōpa 2218
kōpka 1851
kōru 2256
kōruvrau, kōruvau 3982
kōṛa, kōru 2149
kōva 2119
krāḍa 1277, 1535

krādi App. 32
krāndu 2259
krāṇḍi 1117, 1132
krāpa 1859
krāto 1450
krāva 1291
krēmbu 1273
kriu, kriu pejaṇa 1977
krōḍu 1818
krōga 2146
krōsu, krōsu inba 1767
kruhu 1785
krumu 1278
krusu 1778, 1785
krūpa 1818
krāhpa 1356
kṛai 1123
krāu 1818
kṛenga, kṛepka 1349
krinja 1407
krīpa 1583
krīspa 1407
krōho inba 1825
krōhpa 2144
krō, krō inba 1135
krō-, krōp- 1767
krōga 2146
krōpka 1851
krua, kruha 2149
krūhpa, krūppa, krūspa 1825
krumba 1825, 1826
krūva 1826
kudali 1701
kueri 2163
kuhula 2226
kui, kuiki, kuiṭi 2178
kuji 1642
kuju, kuj(u)gu 1840
kulpā 1582
kul(u) inba, kulu kulu inba
1806
kuluri 1582
kumbu 1655, 1732
kuna 1683
kupa 1731
kupuli 2110
kuri 1797
kurma 1800
kuṛa 2149
kuta 1719
kutu kueri 1765
kuta 1672
kuiṭi 1669
kūali, kūenju, kūi 2178
kūḍi 1906
kūḍi-dōdu 3517
kūja 1876
kūlu 1337
kūmba 1757
kūndu 1893
kūpka 1868
kūra 1907
kūṛe 1912
kūṛi 1655
kūsa 1760
kūtkā 1893
kūṭi 1885

kūva 1869

laha 236
lai, laiki, lai lai, laiṭi 698
lāa 513
lāka, lāka sōka 297
lānga 240
lāngari 5499
lānja 305
lāpka 240
lāvenju 513
lēga, lepka 5200
leti 513
liheri 5191
lohpa 697
lōṇḍru 2917
lōngi 5496
lumba, luppa 5199
lupenji 700

maḅga 4761
maḍurka 4693
maḍa 4731
maha, maha'a 4772
mahuri 4627
maisi 4615
malga, malgisi 4754
manba 4778
maṇḍi 4678
manguri 4750
mardi 4718
maṭa 4651, 4664
ma'esi 4615
maṭi 4792
maṭa 4789
maṭu 4780
maṭa 4788
maṭa 4833
maṭa 4813
maṭu 5154
maṇḍa 4807
maṇi 4806
maṛa 4820
maṛga 4836
maṛa 4804
maṛi 4806
maṭpa 4802
maṭi 4792
maṭka 4834
maṭpa 4722
maṭu 4781
maṭka 4807
maṭpa 4802
med- 5061
meda 5063
medu 4642, 4990
meḅpa 5084
melu 4642
menḍa 4677
meo 4705
mespa 5067, 5103
menju 5088
meṭṛi 5077
meṣa 5088
midari, miduṇi, miduṇi 4869
milpa 4870
mio 4841

mireka, miru 4990
miḍa, mila 2543
mija 4884
minja, minjora, minjori 4880
minu 4885
miru 3688
misamku 4879
miṣpa, miṣa 4878
mlinga, mlipka, mliṣa 4870
mliu 4984
mluk- 5124
mlūnga, mlūpka 5002
moḍengi, moḍenji 4942
moḍo 5113
mogo 4893
mohori 5141
moka 4997
moko 5105
mōpo 5123
mrāhnu, mrāhundi 4711
mrāo, mrau 4764
mrāg- 4836
mrāṇḍa 5082
mrānga, mrāpka 4760
mrānu 4711
mrāspa 4722
mrāsu 4976
mrāu 4737
mrēḍa 5077
mrēniji 4764
mriu 4990
mrēnju 4764
mrīgali, mrigenju, mrīgi
4762
mriha, mriṣa 4722
mroku inba 4975
mrōjo 4971
mrōnga 5123
mrunga, mrunga vīpka,
mrupka, mrūva 4975
mrūmbu 4887
mrāhpa 4680
mrāḍu 4968
mrāga 4764
mrāpa 5146
mrēha, mrēhali, mrēhenju
4756
mrēna 5078
mucc- 4915
muci trāku 4906
mudgu 4898, 5044
muduli 4950
mudengi 5033
muḍra 5031
muḍrenji 4955
mugse 4891
muḅpa 4901
mujoṛi 4906
muju 5044
muka, mukal, mukal giva
4897
munduri 5031
munda 4945
mundru 4949
mungeli, mungi 5024
munja 4915, 4993
munji 5052

munju 4917
mu pattu 5032
muraṇi 4906
murenji 4955
mursa 4971
muru inba 4973
muṛpa 4975
musa 4878, 4915
musali, musali āva, musali
giva 4955
muska 5013
muska gumberi 1871
muspa 4915, 4993
musu(k) inba 4904
mu'ar 5052
mūci 4909
mū dina, mū koṛi 5052
mūga 4891
mūla 5051
mūlba, mūlka 644
mūnja 4886
mūnji 5052
mūpa, mūpka 4891
mūri 5019
mūsi 4909
mūta 4965
mūtenji 4961
mū 5052

nacc-, nahi, nahiki 3574
nahori, nakuṛi 3650
nai, naiḅi 3655
nam- 3600
napka 5180
nasa 3574
naḍangi 3621
naḍisi 3621
naḅu 3638
naka 3570
nāl dina, naiḅi, nāl pattu,
nālur 3655
nāngeli 2907
nanja 3644
nanu 5160
nāni, nari 3640
nāpa 3646
nāṭo, nāṭoki, nḍo 3638
nederi 3748
neḍi 3755
negi 3735
nehi 3735
nehpa 3682, 3745
nemba, neppa, nespa 3682
nenja 3630, 3682
neda, nede 2913
neja 2919
nēkeri 3763
nēla 2913
nenja 3765
nēnju 2920
nēra 3691
niḅpa 3675
ninga 3665
ninja 3736
nipi, nippina 3671
nipka 3665
nisa 3675

niju 3746
 nilba 3692
 nili 5051
 nimba, nippa, nire 3689
 ninu 3684
 niru 3690
 nobga 3783
 nolpa 3790
 nond-, nonja 3787
 noppo, nospa 3793
 noka, noki(i) 3799
 nolba 3720
 nomeri 3793
 noru, noru, nosu 2908
 nova 3793
 nuđu 3720
 nusu, nusu inba 3779

oanju, oanu 923
 odgi, odi pattu, od, odgi
 910
 oda 959, 967
 odi 857
 odri 994
 oga 934
 ohpa 946
 oko 923
 okol, okoli 928
 oli 857
 omba, one 923
 opa 984
 opka 931
 ori'i 994
 ori, orin gori 910
 orpa 691, 1006
 osa, oska 1012
 osan aja, osan aba, osan
 tanji, osan taji 938
 ota 976
 očka 967

o 923
 oda 5152
 oja 946
 onđu 5153
 opu inba 1064
 ori, ose, ovi 923
 ora 1041
 ospa, osteri 1037
 ova 984

pađa 4010, 4410
 pađu 3986
 paeri 3801
 pahari, pahpa 3936
 paja 3962
 paji 4039
 paka 3808
 pala 4010
 palga 4015
 palu 3986
 pana 3955
 panda 3887, 3897
 panga 3808
 pangal dina 3819
 panja 3837
 papka 3808

pari inba 3980
 parmba 3956
 parngoli 3974
 parpa 3962
 parri 3985
 parti 3976
 paťa, paťi 3875
 paťa malga 3863, 4754
 pađu, paľu 4096
 pađa 3170, 4044
 panja 3170
 panba, panpa 4072
 pãrp- 4089
 pãru 4410
 pãsk- 4020
 paska 3170, 4060
 paspa 4088
 pebga 4423
 peđa 4392
 peha 4447
 peska 4423
 pete, pete pete inba 3906
 pëni 4035
 penja 4432, 4433
 pënu 4438, 4449
 pë- 4447
 pëteri, përo 4411
 pieli 4226
 pigu 4127
 pihereju 4411
 pilpa 4138
 piju 4199
 pikk- 4127
 pindari 4398
 pinja 4129, 4145
 pio 4125
 pipili 4083
 piroři 4178
 piru 4312
 piska, pispas 4129, 4145
 pitila 4164
 piu 4210
 pic- 4135
 piga 4127
 piri 4225
 piseri 4226
 pita 4167
 plaha 3996
 planga, plapka 4008
 plamba 4612
 plapa 3887
 plieri 4226
 pliki inba, plinga, plipka,
 plipa, pliva 4194
 ploh inba, ploh ispa 4561
 plökosi 4480
 plöva 4561
 podeli 4587
 pođosi 4496
 pogda, pokla 4465
 poja 4479
 polgu 4562
 polpa 4561
 pomba 4527
 pondo 4452
 ponda 4500
 pondri rindi 474, 4395

ponga, popka 4470
 pora 4544, 4568
 porg- 4543
 porpa 4590
 poska 4479
 pospa 4452
 pota 4513
 potade(e)nju 4508
 poťa 4489
 poťkori 4496
 poťkari 4240
 pönga, pöpka 4235
 pöra 4508
 pörpa 4596
 pöru 4540
 pötu 4586
 prahpa 3949
 pradu 4609
 präma 3982
 präpa 4536
 präska 4607
 präu 3982
 prenga, prepka, preju 4414
 prenda 4411
 priing- 4176
 priu, pripa 4177
 priva 4176
 prohpa 4540
 pronda, prosa 4537
 pruku inba, pruku ispa 4152
 ptađi, präk- 3999
 präpka 3962
 präťa 4205
 pränu 4418
 prä 4184
 prihpa 4183, 4192
 priu 4312
 pri, pri (pri) inba 4195
 priipa, priisa 4192
 priisi priisi kova 4152
 priu 4312
 priuma 4358
 priunga, priupka 4152
 pua 4347
 pucci 4335
 pudra 4250
 pudu 4268
 puha, puhpa 4505
 pumbeli 4280
 punba 4344
 purpa 4260
 pusi 4335
 puťa 4258
 puťi 4268
 puřpa 4260
 puři mrãnu 4348
 puju 4345
 puki 533, 4345
 pukul 4242
 punanju, punari 4275
 punda 4361
 punenji 4460
 puni 4275
 pupa 4345
 puřenji 4460
 puřpa, puřpa 4361
 puša, puša-kaťanji 4531

püvala 4347

ranja 5162
 raspa 212
 raga, rapka 228
 reha 5172
 reka 2821
 renga, repka 520
 rec- 228
 rega 2750
 repa 528
 resa 228
 ri, riko, ri kōři, rindi, ri'ari,
 ri'er 474
 riisi 3758
 ripi 485
 ri, riaru, rihe, rinde, rindi
 474
 rinda, rispas, ritka 480
 risi 3758
 riva 811
 ro, roanju, rohe, roko,
 ronge, rondi, ro'onji 990
 rohpa 5176
 roosi 5175
 ronja 5177
 rosi 5175
 röske, röspa 5177
 ru- 656
 ruhu, rusu 655
 rumba vadi 486
 ruta 656
 ruđa 3714
 rüga 661, 665
 rügedi 3679
 rüma, rümba 718
 rüsa, rüseni, rüska 665
 rüřpa 695

řab-, řaj-, řaja 3122
 řaki 5495
 řapendi 5181
 řaspa 319
 řandu 5153
 řanja 79, 5165
 řaska, řaspa 79
 řepa 5495
 řika, řiva 282
 řonda, řotka 3714
 řonđu 5153
 řosa, řoska 686
 řuha 757
 řuhpa 524, 757
 řunja 718
 řupka 3714
 řuga 3679
 řusa, řuska 686
 řuva 688

sa 2781
 sadali 2418
 sadu 2415
 sahpa 2421
 saj, sajgi 2485
 saka 2749
 saki 2429
 salba 2781

sarpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2640
 sisori 2610
 siso vadi 1514
 sitpa 2516
 siťuři 2513
 sidanju, sidari, siđi 2635
 sike, siki 2614
 sindru, sindu 2516
 singa 2552, 2608
 sipa 2636
 sipori 2619
 sireni, sireři 2625
 sirpa 2640
 siru 2626

sirpa 2403
 sahpa 2433
 saja pattu 2485
 sãkari 2433
 saleri 2370
 sanja 2457
 sãppa 2426
 sãpu 2468
 sara 2461
 sãru 2674
 saska 2457
 saspa 2433
 sava 2426
 sehpa 2793
 sejenju 2819
 seko 2807
 semba 3268
 semboli 2765
 sena 2316
 senburi 2765
 senda, sendenju 2808
 senga, sengeri 2752
 seni 2799
 senpa 2765
 sepa 3268
 serna, serna ađa 2814
 sermba, serpa 2765
 sesa, sespa 2748
 se dina, se ganđi 2826
 seje 2822
 seke, seke seke inba, seke
 vahpa 2804
 sembi 5155
 sengi, sen gori 2826
 sepa, seperi 2599
 sepka 2800
 sereka, seru 2815
 serki 2817
 seri 2789
 sesi 2019
 sida, sidananju, sidanari 2559
 sika 2493
 siki inba 2491
 sili sali ava 2573
 silpa 2522
 sindali 2525
 sindu 2517
 sine 2522
 siňg(i) 2826
 siri 2491
 siruni, siruri 2518
 sirsa 2558
 sirpa 2516
 sirsi giva 2

- tai 3162
 taja 3019
 taka 3151
 tanu 3196
 tangu 3151
 taru 3162, 3166
 tara 3122
 tati 3181
 teha 3441
 teori, teori inba 3087
 tepesa 3415
 tepka 3439
 terpa 3246
 tegali ava 3454
 tepka 3451
 teru 5485
 tihpa 3246
 tija 3471
 tinba 3263
 tingal danju 3213
 tini, tini kaju 3263
 tirga 3253
 tiri, tiri giva, tiri tiri inba, tirma 3419
 tispa 3471
 tispa 3263
 tlameri 3103, 4707
 tluu 3103
 tlađa 3120
 tlamberi 3103, 4707
 tlanga, tlapka 3359
 tlepa 3464
 tlepa 3430
 tlija 3258
 tlomba mida 3567
 tlonga 2263
 tohpa 3536
 toga 3514
 toka 3483
 torpa 3352
 torkenji 3483
 toga 3537, 3539
 tomba, tonja 3566
 toja 3523
 torali, tore, torel, torenja, torenju, toru 3563
 tospa 3566
 trada 3120
 treha, trespa, treba 3246
 treppa 3425
 triki inba, trikna 3253
 tronga, tropka 3514
 troja, troska 3557
 tropa 3340
 trunga, truspa, truva 3339
 trupka 3339, 3376
 tradanga 3120
 tubga 3482
 tuhpa 3365
 tumb- 3336
 tumba 3327
 turki 3346
 tusa 2715
 tuspa 3339
 tugu 3284
 tuspa 3382
 tađi 3136
 taduri 3139
 tahi 2941
 tikur 2953
 tingi 3222
 tini 2954
 tond- 2962
 toda 3296
 todu 3559
 tokoli 2979
 tola 3560
 tonda 3481
 toperi 3553
 tojka 3481
 tudumi 3297
 tunda 2962
 tupa, tupa gaťanju, tupa- gaťari, tupri, tupa- tupa, tupa puri 2964
 tuja 3549
 tuja 2962
 tuki 2990
 tunu 3305
 tuju 2967
 ubga 706, 710
 uha 763
 uha 583
 uje, ujene 583A
 umung uta 641
 unguli, unjuli 561
 unba 600
 urpa 666, 761
 usa, uta 763
 uska 706
 ud- 743
 uga 757
 uja 734
 uju 728
 ukopi, ukupi 741
 upka 757
 ura, urka 661
 ura 688
 urpa 600
 uspa 734
 utpa 600
 vadi 5285
 vaha 5215
 vahi 5259
 vahpa 5325
 vaja 5329
 vaka 5202
 vala 5306
 valga 5281
 vali 5285
 vana 5327
 vanga 5240
 vangosi 5470
 vanju 5409
 vanjus 5470
 vari 5513
 varpa 5303
 varpa 5229
 vasa 5320
 vaska 5329
 vaska 5552
 vaťa 5219
 vatka 5240
 vatpa 5303
 vau 5552
 valba 5378
 vanga, vanka 5334
 vanja 5340
 vata, varka 5272
 varu 5356
 varondi 5153, 5375
 varoni 5375
 vaska 5340
 vava 5270
 ve- 5517
 vega 5532
 vaha, velpa 5517
 veiti 5554
 vejgu, veju 5440
 veka 5383
 velba 5282
 venba 5516
 venda 5498
 vere vere 5458
 verka 5322
 vesa 5469
 vespa 5514
 vetka 5498
 vega, vega danju, vega- boduri 5554
 vanga 5519
 vengesi 5520
 venu 4438
 vepa 5555
 vepka 5519, 5522
 vesa, veska 5523
 veva 5517
 viju 5422
 viha 5444, 5451
 viha 5420
 vilu 5312, 5422
 vira 5410, 5417
 vira'a, vira 5410
 visa 5451
 viska 5450
 vitka 5401
 via 5532
 vija 5424
 vie 5554
 vika, vinja 5450
 viori 5532
 vipka, viska 5450
 vira 5459
 viti 5400
 vitka 5424
 viva 5450
 vika 5557
 vlenda, vlenda, vlepka, vlepka, vlepka 5432
 vlu 5312
 vrapka 5363
 vrih- 5556
 vringa, vripka 5411
 vrisa, vriska 5263
 vrija 5411
 vlepka, vlepka 5481
 vripka 5430
 vriti, vriti inba, vritna 5298
 vrisa, vriska 4183, 5263
 vrija 5430

KUWI

In DED the material of Schulze and Fitzgerald was indexed separately. In DEDR there is a combined index, which is possible as a result of the normalization of Schulze's transcription and because the principal authority is now the work of M. Israel. His forms are taken as normal, and the orthographical variations in the other sources are ignored. On the other hand, variations which are dialectal rather than orthographical are entered. In the case of words in the other sources which are not recorded by Israel, the form most consistent with his system of transliteration is used and other spelling varieties are ignored. Verbs are given in the root form if recorded by Israel or by Burrow and Bhattacharya; if the source is Schulze or Fitzgerald, the infinitive forms used by them are given.

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*, and *?* at the end of the alphabet.

- aka/akey 23
 akku 24
 agara App. 4
 angala- 34
 aji-, aji 55
 at- 96, 120
 at-, ati ki- 76
 ada 105
 adi-kommu 1245
 adde, addu, addunga 83
 and- 120
 app-, appu 120
 atala 1
 atu 142
 atta 142
 ademi 147
 addajakka 139
 antu 120
 apka 153
 appa 156
 abbinai 232
 amba 1
 ambayi, ambari, ambasi, amba'i 5151
 amba 178
 ambeli 174
 ambrinai 162
 amma 183
 aya 364
 arg- 316
 arna 315
 armeli 381
 aruwu, arvu (i.e. arvu) 216
 al- 260
 ava 273
 assali 43, 51
 ah- 51
 a-, aati, aari, aasi 1
 a- 333
 aku 335
 ang- 340
 ahgani 340
 ac- 363
 aca 400
 aji 406
 anj- 345
 ad- 78
 ay- 404
 aya 364
 argu 379
 arnai 367
 arpinai 367
 aviri 393
 ari, aru 400
 aspagatasi, aspi- 344
 ah- 344
 iguya 417
 iguva 417
 icani, icayi, icara, icari, ici 410
 icura, icceka, iccōra 410
 ittai, ittinai (i.e. itti-) 442
 in- 868
 inika 410
 inmbu 868
 imin 5151
 imba, imbaa 410
 imbai, imba'ari, imba'asi, imbi, imbi'a, imbini, im- binai 5151
 iya 364
 iyaliyo, iyalesa 196
 ir- 859
 irpi 485
 il, illu 494
 iskali 859
 ih- 425
 i'ira 5410
 i, idi 410
 ileki 410
 ivari, ivasi, ivaska, ivi 410
 ina 556
 ipu 533
 iyona 5153
 uku 661
 uccai 557
 udku 588
 up- 600
 unda 664
 undla 664
 up- 679
 ub- 678
 ur- 706
 uru 655
 urh'nai 666
 urk- 713
 ulli 705
 uh- 583, 663, 763
 uh'nai 1021
 u, nati, nari, nasi, udi 557
 uk-, uk'ori 741
 uceka 557
 ujje'e, ujjoje'e 583A
 ut- 600
 ut- 743
 utala 557
 ud- 743
 uta 761
 up- 748
 umb- 748
 umba, umba'a 557
 uy 728
 ur- 650
 ulaki 557
 us- 736
 usp-, uspi ki- 686
 uh- 686
 e- 809
 ega-, egowa- 809
 ekh'nai 766
 engali/enginai 766
 ecura, eceka, ecela 5151
 eccai 764
 eccōra 5151
 ejali 809
 eji kinai 793
 eetteka 5151
 et- 796
 eda- 809
 ena 5151
 eneki 5151
 enika 764
 entikarra 888
 ep- 809
 epa a- 870

epki ki- 766
emba'a, embaasi, embe'e 764
er- 811
erg- 824
erl- 915
ele'e 844
eski 916
eh- 779

ē, ēdi, ēvari, ēvasi, ēvaska,
ēvi 764
ēk- 874
ēg- 874
ēdu 912
ēn- 905
ēf- 895
ēna, ēnai, ēnari 5151
ēnd- 895
ēyu 5159
ērs- 915
ērsp- 915
ēr- 905
ēski 5159
ēhp- 915

aiyali 333, 339, 404

okopāra 928
okh'nai 931
og- 934
oc- 2715
oc-, oconi 937
oḡ-, oḡpi ki- 967
oḡu, oḡtinai (= oḡḡ-) 959
oḡ- 967
oḡu 965
oḡda 600
oḡp- 698
oḡpu 763
oḡtu 1021
onpinai 727
orla 2969
orli 994
orh'nai 1063
orhali 718
olle 985
oh'nai 1012
o'ḡi 857

ō- 984
ōca 938
ōca iya, ōca tanji, ōca talli
938
ōj-, ōji, ōjitasi, ōju 1037
ōda 5152
ōp- 924
ōy- 946
ōrhina 718
ōh- 946

kak-, kāk- 1080
kakv-, kakva 1079
kakayū 2030
kac- 1097
kaca kupi 1097
kaja 1093
kajali 1102

kaṭu 1109
kaṭeli 1145
kanda 1175
kaṇḍru 1159
kat-, katk- 1208
kati 1205
kan- 1403
kanu 1159
kandi 1165
kannomi 1412
kan'eri 1159
kap- 1222, 1335
kappa 1224
kaph'nai 1221
kamṇa 1228
kamb- 1408
kambeli 1249
kay- 1392
kayyu 2023
kar-, kark- 1474
karu 1505
karka 1134
karṇg- 1292
karna 1398
karvu 1286
karsa-kāmi 1245
kal-, kalp-, kalvi a-, kalh-
1299
kalomi 1376
kalg- 1300
kalli mneha/mleha 1372
kasa 1091
kaskinai 1089
kaskeri 1097
kassa 1249
kah- 1503
kah-, kahū 1392
kahinomi 1090
kā- 1416
kaka 1458
kākuli 1424
kākhā 1421
kākh'nai 1426
kāca 1417
kānju 1417
kāḡ- 1437
kāf- 1458
kānd- 1458
kāndri 1186
kāp- 1458
kāmba 1454
kāy- 1458
kāya 1459
kāyu 1439, 1934
kā- 1467, 1474
kā- 1494
kāṇa 1494
kāju 1374
kānu 1376
kāibi, karbigaṭasi 1396
kāi 1479
kāś- 1467
kāśa neh'uri 1438
kāhi, kāhi ki-, kāheri 1420
kā'va 1421, 1425
kā'va jōna 2896
ki- 1957

kic- 1513
kijovi 1518
kijja kijja 1511
kiṭ- 1582
kiṇ- 1582
kiri 1977
kirpa 1555
kirli, kirli ḡekka 1563
kileḡi/kileri (i.e. kileri) 1574
kilmtū 1586
ki'eni 1549
kirr- 1590
kui 2178
kug- 1628
kuguri 1930
kuca 1760
kuja 1642
kuḡuli 1676
kuṇḡi 1669
kut- 1703, 1719, 1850
kut- (munu kut-) 5020
kuta ve'uri 1718
kuḡ- 1703
kudi 1714
kudu App. 27
kudgu 1840
kudru 1709
kuna 1683
kunda 1729
kupi 1734
kuperi potha 1868
kupki ki- 1628
kuppa 1731
kuppu anai 1731
kupli 1731
kubbu 2110
kumḡa App. 28
kumbra 1741
kurma 1800
kurra ḡaḡu 1801
kur'i 1797
kurhu 1785
kurṇa, kurva 2149
kuhu paṭa 1764
ku- 1869
kuṭa 2178
kuḡa 1883
kuḡia 1682
kudu 1911
kuḡru 2051
kūna 1693A
kundu 1893
kundromi 1730
kuru 1780
kurṇkali 1902
kur-, kura a-, kūrī ki-,
kurcinai 1882
kuli 1905, 1906
kuvina 2178
kekeri 1992
keca or'i 1937
keyu 2023
ker- 1980
kerṭeri 1989
kelu 1973
kēp- 1957
kēya 1994

ker- 2006
kaiyali 1503
kokasi 2030
kokora 2125
kog- 1628
koṇkaṭa 2032
kongi 2125
koṇḡoni 2032
koceka 2041
koṭ- 2055
koṭoli 2063
koṭṭoni 2172
koḡ- 2151
koṭ-, kotp- 2091
konda 2097
kobri 2105
komma 2115
kommu 2115
koiyali (koy-) 2119
koyu 2160
koṭa 2153
koṭṭi 2064
koṭṭi 2149
koṭṭu 1824
korva 2146
kolhali 2133
kolki 1805
kohpe 2171
koṭṭi 2195
konja 2194
koṭa 2207
koḡa 2207
koḡi 2199
koḡru 2256
koṭi 1734
korinai 2232
koṭi 2198
koḡu 2237
koṭori 2232
koṭka 2192
koḡu, koḡ'i, koheesi 2192
kralu ki- 2249
krāṇḡu 2259
kriṇḡeli 1569
kriyu 1977
kriya niyu 1567
kriya viha 1567
krūṇḡu 1885
kruhu 1785
krenj- 1967
kreṭeri 1989
kreh- 1967
krē- 2006
krā'ni 1132
krā'li App. 32
krānu 1376
krūṇḡ- 1826
krū- 1826
krē-/kren- 2017
krōḡi 2149
krōh- 2144
klirinai, kliri kinai 1574
klūpu (i.e. krūpu) 1826
khrīkhali 1562

gaṭu 1147
gaṭeli 1145

gaḡemu 1156
gaḡdu 1135
gaḡli 1366
gaṇḡra 1176
gaṇḡri 1158
gatti kinai 1147
gatti, gattininga, gatteninga
1148
gaḡde 1192
gaṇḡa 1180
gab- 1222
garki 1397
garti 1267
garra 1280
gah-, gahpo 1099
gā- 1453
gaṭi 1442
gaṭi 1449
gaṇḡra 2259
gaṇḡ'nai 1457
gaṇḡde 1364
gaḡ- 1453
gaḡi 1499
gitali, gitkinai 1625
gidori 1551
gidda 1171
gina 1543
gines orli 1605
giyā 1615
giri 1623
girṇḡli 1569
girpa 1555
giṭa 1615
gira 1623
gi'erri 1932
gunji 1647
gunjeri a- 1648
guṭṭu 1676
guḡiya 1682
guḡu 1680
gunda 1692
guti/guti 1708
gud- 1850
gudva 1715
guntomi 1669
gup- 1850
gumomi 1741
gumb- 1736
gumbra 1741
gur-, gurri kinai 1847
gurju 1783, 1880
gurrinai 1852
gurrumi 1711
gurgu 1663
guh- 1853
gu'u 1731, 1927
gu'na 1862
gūna 1928
gūrali 1852
gūṭṭu aiyali 1659
genj- 1940
genji 1107
geṭu 1147
geṭ- 1212
gedde 2000
gelpali 1972
gella 1810

gelhinai 1972
gespinai 1940
geh- 1940
geṭ- 2012
geṇḡ- 2012
gera 2012
gok- 1628
gok-, goki 2127
gongora viha 1634A
gorpa 2129
gorri 2165
gorli 2046
goskori 2036, 2044
goh- 1853
goh'o 2179
gōk- 2180
goṇkoṭi 2032
goṇj- 2193
goḡru 2256
gōna eyu, gōno 1817
goṭ'eri 2113
goṇbu 1741
gōru 561
goṇro 1817
goh- 2193
gna-, gnap- 1109
gnu- 1659
gnok- 1817
grāncali 1109
grik- 2260
grinai 1623
grup- 1850
grecai 1959
grespali 2010
greh- 2010
groṭa 2067
gronj- 2233
gro'h, gro'leka 2046
grah- 1356
grāyu 1818
grih- 2261
grī'ma 1536
grokla 2150
glāpinai 1369
glūnai, glūpu 1659

cāc- 3473
cape 2452
cikku kinai 2498
cibda 2555
cillera 2574
cicinai 2610
cicoḡi 2610
cuc-, cucu 3367
cepunga 1963
conj- 3566
choḡjō 3518

jaggelaasi 2272
jabbar ganda 2341
jarginai 2360
jal- 2384
jalla 2373
jak- 4760
jakera 2272
jāṅg- 4760
jacu 4021

jänjinai 2433
 jändu App. 36
 jän- 1297
 jamba 2880
 jana 2487
 jayu 2484
 jiu-, jinjiki, jinjiri 800
 jininga, jiringa, jilinga 2515
 jimbri piyu 2539
 ji- 2602
 jinj-, jinjiki 800
 jiyu 2417
 jiru 2417
 juka 652
 juria 2744
 juru 2712
 jur'o 574
 julla innai 2576
 jut- 3540
 jutpali 2621
 jura kaka 2865
 ju'nai 709
 jekki 821
 jejali 3458
 jeka 2750
 jengu 2750
 jenu 2825
 jolpu 2855
 jöngali 2877
 jöna 2896
 jom- 5178
 jömba 2880
 jöl- 2855
 tagromi 3001
 tatti, tatto 3490
 taku 2941
 tandi 2946, 3198
 tikuni, tik'uri 2953
 tin- 3258
 tili orli 2959
 tuđu mur'eni 4955
 tuppu 3305
 tut- 3402
 tuti 2967
 tudri 2967
 tun- 3305
 tedeli 2972
 teberi 449
 tek 3452
 totto 3040
 todi App. 40
 tono App. 45
 tota 3549
 toira 2984
 toipa 2948
 toji App. 40
 dagre 79
 danda 3056
 dande 3048
 dap- 77
 damb- 77
 dah- 447
 dak- 3585
 dakangi 495
 dalu 1123
 dalu-gara 1280
 dah- 447
 dik- 2955
 ding- 2955
 dig- 453
 dimb(u) 2958
 duđu 3304
 dund- 2962
 dundunu orla 2969
 dup- 5199
 dumu 2965
 dumda 2966
 dumb- 5199
 dul- 2988
 duc- 3291
 depla 2974
 deh- 2950
 de'ra 2975
 dek- 851
 dega 1527
 dem- 2971
 dev- 2971
 donja 2982
 dođa vanju 3491
 dođi 3485
 dondo'ori 2969
 dorgi 2977
 doveli 2054
 do- 2968
 dok- 2054
 doka 1651
 doňg- 2054
 dranji, dran juli 2993
 dri?- 504
 drukinai 1852
 dru'i 2977
 dreki kiali 1852
 dreb- 3451
 drogi 2977
 tanga manga 3010
 tanga mriesi 3010
 tangi 3015
 tanji 3067
 tap-, tapu 3071
 tap-, tapkali 3143
 tapir vecali 3075
 tamb- 3143
 tamberi 3163
 tayi 3018
 tayi maňga, tayi mir'esi 3018
 tarla 3139
 tarj- 3122
 tala 3103
 tali 3136
 talehi 3178
 tassali 3138
 tah- 3146
 ta?- 3098
 tak- 3151
 tac- 3473
 taři maru 3180
 tamel bonda 3163
 tambu 3162
 tambeli 5155
 tari 3181

talja 3120
 tãnu 3196
 tiamne 3264
 tinbu 3263
 tin-, tinpu 3263
 tinana, tinana 3264
 tipali 3246
 tirv- 3246
 ti'ni 3263
 tige 3269
 titi kiali 3273
 tipa 3268
 tiye 3264
 tir-, tirj- 3278
 tiri 3262
 tirpu 3278
 tih- 3263
 tuc- 3367
 tund- 2962
 tuntu 3302
 tuppa 3322
 tupla 2964
 tumba 3327
 tummm- 3336
 tur- 3482
 turki 3346
 turh- 3482
 turb- 3522
 tuh- 3365
 tuk- 3376
 tung- 3376
 tut- 3382
 tutthali 3399
 tuth'nai 3398
 tupi 3386
 tekh- 3430
 termpinai/termbali 3246
 terla 3139
 telh- 3433
 te'li- 3433
 tekla, tekli 3453
 tel- 3464
 tojo 3518
 tothali/toth'nai 3503
 toppe 3069
 tobbe, tobboninga 3069
 toy- 3539
 torg- 3514
 torpa 3496
 tolli, tollie 3516
 to'la 2704
 toňj- 3566
 toňe, toňesi, toňe'esi 3563
 toya 3537
 toja a- 3563
 tořu 3563
 tola 3560
 tolu 3559
 toh- 3566
 tra'na 3120
 tra'li 3032
 trayu 3103
 trig- 3253
 trip- 3425
 tripu a- 3419
 triv- 3246
 triga 3269

truki 3346
 truh- 3482
 treph'nai 3246
 trok-, trog- 3514
 tromba, trombeesi, trombeni 3567
 trö- 3340
 traj- 3122
 tricali 3246
 thakdi App. 41
 dangi hireli 2630
 dapre'e 3069
 dabri 3069
 damaka 3239
 dari 3142
 darmbu 3092
 daru 4410
 dal- 3131
 dah'nai 3100
 da?- 3140
 dikhali 2955
 didinai 3251
 dibba 3229
 dir- 3280
 di- 502
 diali 2955
 ducc- 3540
 dunnö App. 45
 dupa 3322
 dulp- 3359
 du- 3374
 dutanju, dutali 3374
 dumberu 3332
 duri 3329
 dulinai 2988
 duh- 3399
 dekka 2970
 decali 3443
 depi kinai 3443
 debbe 3229
 de- 3259
 de'ni 3443
 de- 3019, 3458
 dëru 5485
 desk- 3019
 dojjo 3518
 dunnö App. 45
 dopoki 3323
 doy- 3539
 dolu 3517
 doh- 3536
 do?- 3554
 dokku 2976
 dōru 4410
 dri- 3280
 dre- 3140
 dra'li 3032
 naka 3606
 nakta 3621A
 naňg- 3625
 natka 3621A
 naňd- 3620
 napa 3646
 nabgali 2926
 nam- 3600

naromi 2903
 nalpu 3611
 na'ni 3640
 nak- 3570
 naguri 3636
 nagu 3635
 nangeli 2907
 nācu 2920
 nanjo 3644
 nāni 3640
 nānu 5160
 nāyu 3638
 nik- 3665
 ning- 3665
 nip- 3675
 nipu 3671
 niluwu 3692
 ni?- 3675
 ninju 2920
 ni?- 3689
 niđ- 3689
 ninu 3684
 niyu 3746
 niyyu 3689
 nurpinai/nurpali 3728
 nukana 3728
 nūy- 3728
 nūyi 3706
 ne- 809
 nenj- 3682
 neteri/netori 3748
 neppu 3671
 neh- 3682, 3764
 nehi 3735
 neh'uri 3650
 neh'nai 3745
 ne'la 2913
 nēcu 2920
 nēnj- 3765
 nēnju 2920
 nēy- 2919
 neromi 3775
 nēsteri 3765
 noŋk- 3787
 noŋ- 3790
 noňd- 3787
 nor- 3783
 nō- 3793
 nōk- 3799
 nōkita, nōkiti, nōke'e 3799
 nōkigattasi 3799
 nōno 2908
 nōmeri 3793
 nōrp- 3728, 3797
 nōhi 3793
 pak- 3808
 pagnelu 3998
 panga, pangata, pangati 3819
 pac- 4023
 paj- 3837
 paji 4039
 panj- 3837
 paŋ- 3854, 3862
 paŋa naki 3843
 pađ- 3854
 pađa a- 3972
 pađi ki- 3972
 pađi (pārva pađi) 3848
 paňd- 3887
 paňda 3897
 paňdu 4004
 paňha 3988
 pateka 4402
 padnu 3907
 pana 3955
 paniya App. 49
 pandem(i) 3921
 pandri 3922
 papu 3978
 pay- 4044
 par- 3956, 3962
 par(a)ra 3962
 parti 3976
 parpu 3949
 parri 3985
 parl- 3962
 pari 4010
 parka 4005
 pala 4010
 palu 3986
 palpu 3990
 pallakara 3986
 pahinai 4023
 pa'- 4072
 pa'eri 3801
 pa'ta 4494
 paki 3808
 pāc-, pācu 4065
 pāci 3821
 pāŋaraňgi 3863
 pāŋalangitesi 3863
 pāp- 4072
 paňbu 4068
 papetti 4089
 paŋ- 4044
 par- 4536
 para 4093
 park- 3956
 para 4065
 paru 4110
 parev(i), pāresi 4004
 pala 3996
 palu 4096
 pah- 4088
 pioŋi 4125
 pik- 4127
 pikka 4128
 pijari 4145
 pinj- 4129, 4145A
 pidho anai 4187
 pit- 4165
 pitela 4164
 pid- 4165
 pidru aiyali 4401
 pinugu 4157
 piři 4148
 pirska 4190
 pilka 4179, 4300
 pisk- 4129, 4145A
 pispiki kinai, pispinai 4138
 pih- 4138
 pinga 4210
 pic- 4135

- picu 4126
 piṇa, piṇa gicu 4385
 piṭ-, piṭu 4167
 piyu 4199
 piṛa, piṛa 4220
 piṛi 4225
 piṛuṇi 4178
 piṛiṇu 4157
 puci 4335
 pupmbi ki-, pupmbu, pun-,
 punbi kinai 4344
 pubuli 4083
 puya 4347
 puṛa 4332
 puva 4347
 pusponi 4344
 pussowi/pusovi 4531
 pu?ni 4275
 puki 4345
 puki niyu, puki viha 4345
 puṭ- 4361
 puṭka a- 4268
 puṭu 4268
 puṭki 4273
 puṭn- 4361
 puṇi 4275
 puṇu 4345
 puṇepi 4460
 pusa 4350
 puse 4355
 peṭi mila 4395
 pet- 4403
 peteka 4402
 petr- 4401
 peni 4035
 penkunga 4385
 penkegatti 4160
 pend- 4403
 pendili 4395
 pendom(i) 4397
 per- 4423, 4446
 pergu 4421
 pelli a- 4395
 pelli mānga, pelli mir'esi
 4395
 pesra 3941
 peṣ- 1957
 peṇj- 4432, 4433
 peṇu 4438, 4449
 peṇe?esi 4438
 peṛ- 4447
 peṛa 4442
 peṛnu 4418
 peṭ-, pelki a- 4430
 pokla 4465
 pokla koyu, pokla hipa
 4465
 pokh- 4233
 pong- 4469
 poṭ- 4495
 poṭ, pottoninga 4483
 poṭa 4489
 poṭka 4496
 poṭ'i orli 4257
 ponda 4500
 pot- 4452
 potleyu, potle?esi 4508
 podmu 4503
 ponki 4339
 pond- 4541
 pondu 4361
 ponna 4503
 ponh'nai 4561
 pom-/pomb- 4527
 pomki a- 4527
 pomeka/pompoka 4527
 pomboli 4280
 por- 4590
 porgu mraṇu 4484
 porvu 4590
 poṛ- 4561
 poṛu/poṛu 4562
 poṛo 4336
 pola'atasi 4547
 poli'nai 4597
 polohaṅga 4560
 pospo 4569
 po'- 4495
 po'kari 4240
 pōk- 4459
 pōka mraṇu 4048
 pōjinai (pocinai) 4479
 pōṭila, pōti 4259
 pōti 4587
 pōtu 4586
 pōdi pōti, pōdi pōda 4587
 pōde 4587
 pōya 4508
 pōra 4508
 porhali 4596
 pōla'a ki- 4597
 pōlgu 4454
 pna?- 4072
 pna?ayi 3999
 ptatti 3976
 pra- 4536
 praḍ- 4020
 pra'asi, pra'i 3999
 prik- 4176
 prek- 3956
 pressali 3949, 4170
 pre- 4447
 preh- 4610
 prok- 4241
 prot- 4537
 prond- 4537
 prōḍi 4611
 praka 4005
 prakali 3956
 priyuli 4312
 pṛila 4184
 pṛisi, pṛiska 4191
 pṛiska poṭa 4190
 pṛumbi ki- 4344
 pṛenu 4418
 pṛoko a- 4613
 pṛop- 4561
 pṛo?- 4561
 plih'nai 4194
 pliginai 4312
 bakṛali 5202
 baṭa 3874
 baṇḍi 3898, App. 50
 batk- 5372
 badda 3962
 bark- 5202, 5322
 baṛiya 5224
 baṛga 5244
 balla 3995
 bavuli 4106
 bāpla 5370
 bāresi 3974
 bica 5401
 bimbi inraṇu 5531
 bir- 4411
 bileyi 4180
 biski 4247
 buk- 4897
 bugga, buṅga 4242, 4455
 buṭu 4492, 4493
 buḍa 4266
 buri buri piyu 4288
 burda balla 4009
 būri piyu 4288
 būru 4358
 būlūr 4357
 beṭka 3955
 beḍa 4394
 beḷa 3995
 bec- 5533
 beṭa 5527
 bok- 4470
 boguṅga 4467
 bong- 5123
 boṭa vanju 4493
 boṭu 4493
 bondu 4523
 boma 4530
 bomi 4529
 boy 4532
 bōyeri vali 4534
 borra 4604
 bo'la 4369
 bō-, boiyali 4407, 4470
 bōkinai 4459
 bōyi 4240
 bōta 4600
 brak- 5202, 5322
 briali 5411, 5430
 brinai 5263
 briphali 4194
 bre- 4414
 brac- 5293
 brayu 5304
 brīp- 4614
 brī- 4614
 brū- 4251
 brū- 4251
 mairika 4693
 maka 4616
 macu, mancu 4641
 manji 4639
 maṭ- 4664
 maṭa (kanu m.) 4650
 maṇk- 4831
 maṇḍi 4678
 man- 4778
 manda 4700
 mayka (māiki niyu) 4835
 mar- 4761
 mara 4711
 marcu 4976
 mardī 4718
 marnde'esi 4762
 marra 4725
 maṛa 4645
 maṛta 4645
 mala 4731
 mahla 4694
 mah'a 4772
 māḷ- 4788
 māṅga 4764
 māca tuh'nai 4789
 māci 4792
 māḷ- 4795
 māṭ-, māṭpi a- 4802
 māṇḍ- 4807
 mānpinai 4804
 māpo 5154
 māma 4813
 māmbu 5154
 māyu 4780
 māra 4820
 māro 5154
 māru 4711
 māṛ- 4804
 māṛa 4833
 māṛi 4806
 māṣk- 4834
 māh- 4789, 4792
 miṭa ambu 4854
 miṭi miṭi ki- 4845
 miṭi sinu ji- 4845
 miṇi miṇi 5429
 miṇig- 4876
 miṇs- 4876
 min'oni 4869
 mir'esi 4764
 miṛ'ola 4869
 miṭ'ora 4869
 mi- 4878
 minj- 4880
 mīt- 4878
 minu 4885
 mimbu 3688
 niṭyo 4705
 miṛu 3688
 mila 2543
 miski a- 4880
 miḷh- 4880
 muk- 5013
 muṅgi orli 4900
 muṅgeli 5024
 muc- 4915, 5018
 munj- 4993
 munju 4917
 muṭ- 4922
 muṭla 4932
 muḍi 4942
 muṇka 644
 munda 4948
 munda 4949
 muṇmbu 4943
 muṭ'csi 4961
 mudr- 4954
 munu 5020
 munu kut- 5020
 muru muru a- 4973
 murmu 4979
 murli kriyu 4977
 mur'eni 4955
 mur'esi 4955
 mulendi or'i 5022
 mullu 4995
 musk- 5013
 muh- 4915, 4993
 muh'iri 4906
 mūka 4889
 mūci 4909
 mūnj- 4886
 mūnju 4917
 mūta 5037
 mūti 5031
 mūnta 4965, 5037
 mūmbu 4889
 mūla 5044
 mūlginai 4896
 mūsella 4954
 mūhu 4910
 mū?- 4891
 mū'nai 4954
 mekh'nai 4617
 meg- 4617, 4735
 meṭa 5058
 meṇḍa 4677
 meṭ- 5067
 metkali 4861
 mettana 5070
 mettunga 5057
 med- 4861, 5061
 mer-, merh- 5074
 mervu 5074
 melu 4642
 mespu 5084
 meh- 5084
 meh'na taṅgi App. 53
 meh'na tayi App. 53
 me?- 5093
 meca 5088
 meṇa App. 52
 meṭri, meṭre?esi 5092
 meṭy- 5093
 merḍ- 5077
 meṛa 4796
 meṛi 5097
 moko 4997
 mottomi 5119
 mohori/mohri 5141
 mōkhali 5013
 mōc- 5126
 mōpa 5122
 mṇa- 5146
 mṇaski orli 5146
 mṇaḷu 4806
 mṇi- 4870
 mṇiṭh- 4876
 mṇiya 4737
 mṇispu 4876
 mṇinu 4885
 mṇiya 4855
 mṇūka 644
 mṇek- 4831, 5082
 mṇeṅ- 4831
 mṇeṇa 4756
 mṇok- 5124
 mrande'esi 4762
 mraṇu 4711
 mraṇju 4762
 mraḷu 4968
 mrispi kinai 5082
 mrih'nai 4876
 mri esi 4764
 mriyuli 4705
 mrih- 4722
 mriḷhali 4993
 mrer- 5077
 mrokh'nai 5124
 mṛakhali 4831
 mraḷu 4968
 mri-, mrip- 4870
 mṛūkali, mṛū'ka 644
 mṛogla 4997
 yēu 881
 ranja 5162
 rat-, ratpinai 212
 rahagatti 5172
 ra- 4817
 rak- 228
 raṅgu 2364
 rac- 228, 5263
 racu 2359
 raṭ-, raṭu 367
 rāp 4817
 raskinai 5263
 rāh-, rāha 5172
 rikhali 2557
 ringali 2557
 riṇḍi 474
 ri'ari 474
 ri'ni 474
 ri 474
 ri- 233
 ringa, ringla 2552
 riṣpagatasi 5556
 riḷh- 5556
 rua-gali 2743
 rund- 656
 rup- 2684
 rub- 665
 rumpa 5174
 rūinai 656
 rūk- 661
 rūp- 670
 rūmbulli 2684
 rūy- 661
 rūssali 689
 rūh- 656
 rū?- 2684
 reku 5173
 rekka 2591
 rec- 5495
 ret- 867
 reppa 5169
 repali 516
 relli tuppā 5171
 re- 860
 re'nai 516
 re'e, re'eni, re'la 3758

rēko 2628
rēng- 521
rēnai 3246
rēmb- 5178
rēya 517
rēvu 3246
rēh- 3246
rē 990
rōndi 990
roh- 5176
ro'esi, ro'osi 990
ro'oni 5175
ro'la 5175
ro'va, rō'ya 2686
rōspina 5176
rōhe'e 990
rōh'nai 5176

rak- 5180
rag- 5302
ranj- 305
rapeli 5181
ray- 5432
ra'a 513
rāk- 297
rāndu 5153
rāpi 2402
ray- 5432
ri- 282
ri'i, ri'ika 2584
rīa 3679
rik- 430
rinj- 276, 5496
rispori 5496
risk- 4183
rih- 276, 5496
ruk- 3714
rug- 3714
ruki 688
ru'ma 591
ru- 688
ru- 757
rūc- 757
ruca 689
rūsa rūsa 686
rūsp- 686
rūh- 686
rēng- 5200
rev- 3122
rēka vali, rēmpa vali, rē'-
5306
rō'i 698

laperi 5181
lahi 5186
la'a, la'ana 3621
lakina, lakwinai, laku 297
lāc- 295
lāl'ana 3621
lāsk- 295
lāh'i 5186
lā'a, lā'i 3621
lā'isi'e 3621
linja 3736
lita 5188
li'- 3675
limbu 837

lunj- 3793
luh- 3793, 5190
lulu 3726
leuri 5191
lenguni 5201
lej- 5495
lepi aiya/i/kiali 5495
leli 3755
leh'nai 5495
lēko 495
lēnju 3754
lēmbu 837
lēru 349
longi, longinesi 5496
longinai 3787
loy- 697
lol- 3788

vak- 5335
vāng- 5335
vaca 5469
vaj- 5329
vanju 5409
vand- 5240
varda piyu 5323
varhk- 5326
var'i 5513
varg- 5302
varh- 5306
vala 5288
vali 5285
vasp- 5552
vahi- 5325, 5552
vali 5259
vā- 5270
vāk- 5334
vāng- 5334
vād- 5378
vānopa 5153
vāy- 5342
vāru 5323
vāruva 5363
varoki 5375
vāh-, vāhu 5215
vig- 5532
vij- 5411
vit- (kanu vit-) 4845
vir- 5411
vir'a 5410
viri 5312
visturi, visteri 5388
vispigatai 5556
vih- 5420, 5556
viha/viha 5451
vi'uri 5532
vi'e 5554
vika 5532
vicaņa 5401
vit- 5424
vid- 5424
vidali 5484
ve- 5517
vek- 5383
vegu 5440
vet- 5481
veṇd- 5481
veṇdi 5496

vende ki-/veh- 5481
venbu 5516
ven- 5516
vengali 5516
vendori 5470
verila 5511
vergu 5440
veṇma 5409
velu 5422
vella 5496
velli kinai 5498
vespu 5514
vese lēska 5517
vespini 5517
veh- 5514, 5517
vehini 5517
ve'uri 5383
ve'e 5554
vėk- 5519
vėgo 5518
vėng- 5519
vėngeri 5520
vėc- 5523
vėp-, vėpi ā- 5555
vėpa mānu 5531
vėy- 5554
vėh- 5517
vė'- 5555
vė'la 5535
vrik- 5411
vwārali 5342

waga ānai 5202
wageli ānai 5202
wahinai 5215
wikka illu 5532
wirka, wirga, wirhā 5410
wislinai 4183
wehu 5517

sapor 2335
sapta 2331
saldi 2408
salma 2408
salla eyu 2411
sag- 2430
saj- 2441
sape 2452
sara 2463
sālicsi 2475
sik-, sikla 2492
siku, sigu 2500
sikku aiya/i 2498
si'eri orli 2513
sita kadda 2513
sitki 2513
sipri 2619
sibda 2555
sir- 1606
sirli 2574
sila paciya 2629
silk- 2569
sind- 2618
sindi 2617
sipā-daki 2620, 2976
sipla 2491
sima 2623

simu, simesi 1606
sirī 2607
sivesi 1606
sisori 2610
suk'erika 2646
suṭ- 2962
sund- 2962
suthi 2668
suppesi, supri 2675
sururi 2694
surki 2691
surpu re'- 2712
suhndi 2745
sutali, sutu 2715
sul 2733
sulka 2703
susanadi 2731
seka 2748
sekali 2748
sedrali, sedri kiali 1546
seppu 1963
sehi 2820
sek- 2800
seke seke 2804
serku 2795
soṭa 2838
sorto sorro in- 2714
sōpayyā 2894
sōra bānaā 2894
srīnai 1606

hakki 2429
haṇuṇi, hangoṇi 2288
haṭva 2309
hap-, hanpinai 2403
hap- 2341
hapuri 2599
hapne 2363
hapli 2337
harku 2353
hargi 2420
hal- 2781
hah- 2421
hā-, haki 2426
hāṭ-, haṭu, haṭpu 2486
hāṇi ki- 2370
hapu 2468
hār-, hari kinai 2461
hāra, hāreka 2461
haru 2674
hal- 2470
hali, hali ā- 386

hah'nai 2433
hikali 2493
hiccu 1514
hiṇ- 2522
hindru 2516
hippa, hinipa, hiṇpa 2522
hineri 2593
himbori 2547
hirsā 2558
hirhali 2522
hil- 2559
hī'li 2635
hi- 2598
hinga, hiṇgeri 2608
hind- 2618
hipa 2636
hipa-daki 2620, 2976
hima 2623
hiru 2625, 2626
hireli orli 2630
hirsu 484
hih'nai 2491
huk- 757
hukka 2646
huṅg- 757
huc- 1012, 2895
hunj- 3291
huṭṭa 2746
huṇd- 2841
humbori 2547
huru 655
hu'uri 2862
hū, hūdi, hūvari, hūvasi,
hūvi/hūvaska 557
hūcai 557
hūci 2746
hūṭ- 2658
hūḍ- 2654
hūta vwanju 2658
hūtinai 741, 2654
hūnaki, hūmbaa 557
hūp-, hūpk-, hūpka, hūpki
3323
hūri barga 2723
hūsanari 2731
heo, heotasi 2807
hek, heko, hegge 2807
hekkā 2749
heg- 2752
henu 3268
hendra 2771

henna 2823
hempu 3268
her-, hervi- 2793
hera, hereka 2821
herki 2817
herpinai 2814
hersinai 1942
her'uri, her'uni 2518
hel-, helo 2781
he'- 3268
he'ni 2799
hē, hēdi, hēvari, hēvasi, hēvi
hēvasā 764
hēka mānu 2749
hēguli 2800
hēci 2019
hēcca 2435
hēnd- 903
hēnai 903
hēp-, hēpori 2599
hēpk- 2800
hēmbi 5155
hēya 2822
hēri kiya/i 903
hērinai 2814
hēru 2815
hēro'ni 2779
hē- 1942
hē'ni 3628
hē'ra 2465
hōc- 2715
hōp-, hōpp- 2861
hōnd- 2841
hōndi 2664
hōne, hōnesi 2410
hōmbūru 2547
hōmma 2849
hōria 2682
holu 2857
ho'- 2828
ho'ori 2862
hōk- 2873
hōc- 2853
hōcali/hōnai 2867
hōpa, hōp'o 2881
hōmbinai 2879
hōyu 2898
hōru 2887
hōru kuppi 2888
hōr-, hōrbu 2876
hōra 2894

KURUX

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *b bh; d dh g; k kh; l l; n n ñ ñ/h; r r; t t; '* is added at the end of the alphabet. Superscript vowels are alphabetized as if on the line. A nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel. We have replaced *kh* of the major sources and our earlier work by *x*, since it is now clear that a voiceless velar fricative is intended; in this we follow Pfeiffer.

a-, abrar, abra, ada 1
acc 45
adar 134
adde, adna 83
addo 815
adina 108
ahay, ajgo 1
ajji, ajjos, ajjo 50
akrarna 15
akha 17
akhu 15
al^ap 308
alga 236
alkhaban'na, alkhana'na,
alkhna 254
alkha 255
alla 2916
alla-pen 4449
allna 261
alra'ana, alrarna 240
amba, ambna 329
ambri, amdi, amfi 174
amm 187
anne, annu, anti 1
andna 288
andra'ana 3642
andra, andya App. 7
angal angal 34
angla'ana, anglna 31, 34
angna 276
aonge, aoge 1
arbar-parbar 222
arga'ana, argna, argta'ana 231
arta'ana 404
arxna 11
ari 75
arki 83
arkna 63
arxa 91
arxa, arxa-cexel 59, 2789
asan 1
asna 37
ass^agta'ana, assgna 43
assglara 52
assna 320
attna 145
attra 1
atxa 141
att^a 93
att^ana 102
atxa 141
athu 126
aula'ana 392
akka, axna 17
axna 18
ayang, ayo 364
ayo, ayoge 196
ayya 1
a, abiri 1
abda 395
aca, acna 341
ad 1
adna 363
al, alas 399
ali 384, 400
anna 408
anna, anta'ana 868
anu, ar 1
arci 371
aro 83
as 1
arsna, arsrna, arsta'ana, ar-
starna 120
baccna 5551
badna 3914
bagta 3816
baina 5532
bai, bai-mu^a 5352
bakka 3814
baleya-ijjo 5379
bale, baleti 5276
bali 5277
banja 5335
bar^axna 3983
bardna 5362
barna 5270
barndi 5264
barangbarangna, barbarana
5230
bati 3855
basgna 5340
bassna 5517
bat^a 3917
batta'ana, battna 5320
bat^ari 3880
ba'ana 5514
baepa xoena 4090
baghka, bagrka, bagrna 5357
bagna 5357, 5363
bakna 4051
balka, balko 4102
barna 5362, 5514
bayna 4090
baca, bacna 5534
baina 5343
bas 4806
bedna 5483
beiga, beije 4143
bekkhna 5383
belbelna 5432, 5496
belo, belxa 5545
benka'ana, benka, benko
5335
berna 5411, 5462
berxa 5490
berengberengna 5230
berga 5394
be 4426
bek 4428
belas, belo 5545
bena 5532
be'ena 4427
bicchna 5393
bidgna, bidgna 5484
bidra'ana, bidarna 5400
bijina, bijita'ana 5554
bilbilna, bilcna, bilceta'ana,
billi 5496
binco 4876
birka'ana, birkharna 5512
birxi, birxna, birxna 5407
birna 5481
birna 5479
bisali 5517
bisi 5455
bi'ina 5517
binko 4876
binna 4183
biri 5479
bisi 5455
bisna, bisna 5459
bita'ana 5517
bixna 5450
bongna, bongta'ana 4473
borsna, bothna 4505
boca 4952
butti 4460
bharnda 3955
caeda'ana, caedna, caena,
caeta'ana, caida'ana, caid-
na, calna, calta'ana 3045
cakra 2277
cakkhna, cakkhna, cak-
khta'ana 2278
akta'ana, akta, akti 2748
cala, calaba'ana, calna 2781
calki 2375
calxna, calxna 2377
canju 2294
canna 2798
canxna 2424

cangcangna 2289
cangna, cangta'ana 2274,
2289
capna 2336
carma, carma'ana, carma
2301
carma 2416
catcatna, catga'ana, catka'-
ana 2296
caxa 2753
cay^a-per^a, cay^a-perper^a 4417
ca(a)na 2264
caca 2435
cal 2486
cala 2891
cali 2476
car 2469
catxna 2440
cawana 2341
caxna 2431
cegallo 2751
ceglu 2748
ceronta, cero, certa 2779
cer^ana 2762
cexel 2789
cice 1514
cici, cico 2609
cidra 2518
ciga, cigi, cigyana 2489
cigla, cigalagna 2573
cingna, cingna 2505
cira 2518
citi, ciya 2529
ciyam, ci'am 2636
ci'ina 2598
cipna 2621
cir 2625
cira 2491, 2601
cena, cerna 2599
cixcixna, cixna, cixta'ana
2494
coeda'ana 2698
cogre 2687
colla 2859
colo 2664
conkhna 2621
congo 2666
copi 2845
copla, coppa 2846
coppo 2848
corgna, corgta'ana 2854
cotxa'ana, cot^oxna, co-
t^oxta'ana 2842
cot^or 2843
cot^o 2661
coxna, coxna 2644
co'ona 2827, 2867
codna 2867
cubba 2676
cu^ada 1646
cum'a 2544
cundi 2670
cu^anja, cu^anja, cu^anja 2653
cunhna 2621
cup'a 2544
cuira 2711
curxna, curxta'ana 2883

curxunja, curkunju 1646
cutti 2655
cugna 2719
cugul 2720
curna, curta'ana 3390
chochoena, choe-moe 2642
dagna, dagrna 2998
danjna 3100
darya 3020
dumba, dumbhara 3328

dhimirdhimir^ana, dhimir-
dhimir ena 3236
dhuli 3283

degna 2971
dippa 3229
donda potta 3491

ebsna, ebsna 847
ecchna 866
eh^o 5151
ejna, ejna 851
ekanne, ekanu, ekastik,
ekayya, eka, ekage, ekase,
ekata, ekdas, ekda, eke-
ka, eksan(ti), ek'am, ekho
5151
ekka 773
elcna, el^agta'ana 858
elkhna 840
elkhna 840, 841
elina 235
emba 530
emna, emta'ana 187
emsna, emsna 171
end^axna, endxa'ana 801
endr, endrad, endra, endr
endr 5151
enne 410
engrka, engrna, engrta'ana
780
eoda, eo, eoda 5151
erc^ana 811
erkhos, erkho 825
errna, errta'ana 828
erxna 521, 813
erxta'ana 521
erba 790
ereth 789
erex 433
erex-erpa 788
ergo 787
erna 786
erpa, erpa-palli 4018
erx, erx-ad^a, erx-erpa, erxna
788
esna 515
esna, esna 520
essna 3745
etta'ana 798
etthir-nakhna, etthirna 892
ettna 798
etna, etna 785
ettna 524

edna 892
eder 885
ekabiri 5151
ekna 871
em 5154
en 5160
epd 474
ep 5149
eranakhna, ena, erta'ana
903
era 5152
ethna 892
exa 533
exa-gali 876
ex-ena 873
exna 875, 878
exna, exa'ana 875
er 474

gadda 1355
gamak, gamkana, gamgam-
amba'ana, gamgamna
1247
garur 1155
geccha 2807
geda 1952
ginjna 1519, 1522
gota 2069
gudda 1783
gudru 1670
guntha 1727
gunna 1685
gunda, gundi, gundna 1692
gudri 1696
gurana 1852
gururamba'ana, gururi,
gururuna, gururuna 1659
gurru 1670
gurtha 1727
gutu 1551
gurna 2262

habka'ana, habka 1222
hargu 1285
hasan, hatra, hayya 1
hessu cannu 2798
herna, he'ena 5149
hisana, hitra, hiyya 410
homba'a 641
horma, horma 990
ho'ona, ho'orna, hota'ana
hotana 984
hubra, hubra, huda, huiyya
hujgo, humu, huru, hu
san, huttra, hoda, hur
hus, huda, hura, hura 55
humba'a, humbu'a, hum
kurya 641
hurmi 990
hurna, hurna 663
hupuk 683

ibrar, ibra, ida, idim, idn
410
idna, idna 462
idna, idhi 463
ijga'ana, ijgna 418

ijgo 427
ijgo 410, 418
ijna, ija'ana, ilda'ana, ildna,
ilna, ilita'ana 3675
inna, innu 410
injna 805
injna 431
ingvō 364
irb, irbar, irbarim 474
ircna 493
irna 451
irya'ana 443
isan, isti 410
isigka, is'gna 423
isung 422
ittna 461
ittra, iū, iūnda, iūngē, iūra,
iūru, iyya 410
iūkna 419

ibiri 410
icna 504
i, id, ige 410
ima, imna 541
ir, is 410
isna 504
ixna, ixma 535
ijna, ijna, ijna 537

jalka'ana, jalkarna 2373
jerre 2556
jonne 2659
joro 2883
jōxas 2813
jurjur'na 2692

kabbub'na, kab'a-kub'urna
1344
kackac, kackacna 1089
kadna 1148
kadru 1123
kaiya 2025
kajina 1101
kal'gna, kal'akna 1315
kalga 1973
kandō 1179
kanfe 1158
kanji, kanji-amm 1107
kanj 1165
kappar'ana, kappna 1225
karcna 1265
karro xōcol 1296
kar'na 1148
kara, kari, karu 1123
karma 1143
kar'ana 1109
kassa 1088
ka'ita'ana, ka'itna 1109
ka'itna 1124
kauwar 1341
karsa 1114
ka-, ka-, kana 1419
karsa 1114
kebna 1955
kenko-benke, kenkrna, ken-
krō 2032
ker- 2814

kēsna, kētr 2019
kicna 1513
kicri 1521
kidna, kid'na 1546
kindō injō, kindō 1947
kindra'ana 1554
kirna, kirta'ana 1566
kisgō 2004
kislā 1612
kiss 1517
kissna 1513
kittna 1606
kiya 1559
kiyyanta, kiyya 1619
kiba 1618
kidna, kid'ana 1990
kirna 1568
kiro 2005
kura 1621
kitanta, kita 1619
kīnda 2617
kogō 2179
koghar, kogha 2177
kombo'ō, kombr'ō 1894
konko, konko 2032
korra 2149
kotga, kot'gna 2091
kotō 2079
koy 2030
kōnda 2097
kōhar, kōha 2177
kōm arxa 2221
kōna 2236
kudar, kudur nal 1700
kudaba'ana, kudakudi,
kuddna, kudu-kudu 1705
kudda 1678
kudna 1653, 1677
kuha 2179
kuji 1641
kukk 1630
kukkos, kukoy 2030
kumba 1732
kumbru'u 1894
kum'na 2677
kundi 2097
kundna, kundrka, kundna,
kundrta'ana 1729
kurca'ana 2043
kurux 1649
kurū 1791
kurna 1677, 2654
kuppi 2053
kurya 1655
kusmusa'ana 1638
kussna 1850
kutta 1665
kur'x, kur'xni, kurxas 1649
kūga 1902
kul, kulas 2244
kūm 1896
kūrna 2684

khacna 1087
khaddka 1372
khali 1376
khalna 1299

khapna 1221
khapp'ana, khapp'le 1320
kharkhar'na 1386
kharpa 1963
khasa 1104
kha'fi 1145
kha'wana 1222
khe'ena 2426
khimcna 1558
khi'u 2426
khiri 2006
khiu 2426
khodor, khodra, khodro
1660
khopa 2110

laikoy'na, layakoya 236
lapna, lapp, laph 290
lauō 3596
lata 308
lāda 3643
lidum 513
lipi-ora 5189

madarna 4687
madgi 4695
maitanta, maita, maiti, mait-
la, maitle, maityanta 4841
ma' 4791
ma's 5101
makka 4621
mal, mala, malka, malna,
mal'a 4743
mamā 4703
mamus 4813
mandar 4719
mann 4711
manua 4778
manxa 4747, 4837
mandi 4679
ma'ya, ma'yanta 4841
mar'g 4720
marca 4726
mar'na 4722
marxna 4750
massa tong'e 4749
mānda 4832
ma'ji 3580
ma'ji 4639
ma'ra 4832
mayā 4706
mak 4780
māndna 4801
māndna 4807
mas 4806
maka, mākna 4781
maya 4706
ma'na 4836
ma'yan 4706
mecca 4841
mecha 4879
meddo, meddo 5062
meharna, mehrta'ana 5085
mejxa'ana 5089
mekhna 5053
melka 5080
melko 5081

mendna 5516
menna 5093, 5516
menta'ana 5093
me'jan 3581
me'jxna 5055
merxanta, merxa 5074
mesga 5532
med 5099
mejx'eka, mejx'erna, mejxna
5089
mekhna 5053
men-erna 4841
mer 5093
met 4791
mexna 5087
med 5099
mer 5095
met 4791
mici, misi 4879
mi'ji 4737
mitil, miti 3759
mitka'ana, mitki 4845
mijxna 4877
mocca 5031
moj'xna, mosga'ana, mos'g-
na, mosg'na 5131
mōcna 5130
modhna 5137
mojxa, moj'x'orna, mosga
5131
mōharō 4781
mōxna, mōxna, mōxta'ana
5127
mōra 5037
muccna, mucco 4915
mudda 5050
mu' 4997, 5024
mu'mu'na 4997
muka 4990
mukka 4944
mulga'ana 5002
mulguta 4673
mulkhna 5123
mulna, mulna 5045
mul'khna, mul'khna 4870
mul'xna, mul'xta'ana, mul-
xa'ana 4993
mund(dh) 5020
mun'xna 4993
munxna 4866
munja 5020
munjina, munj'na 4891
munya 4968
munga 4982
murcna, murcna 4975
murda'ana, murdna, mur-
ja'ana, murjarna 4972
murka'ana, murkarna 5012
murka 4981
murna 5051
mura 5125
murna 4973
mur'kna 4975
muskarna, musmus'na 4904
musso 4909
mus'gna 4915
muta 5114

mutga'ana, mutga, mut-
ka'ana, mutka 4932
mujna 4878
muka, mukul 4990
mūd 5052
mūxa 4898, 5023
mūda 5039
mūj'na 4878
mūka 4990

naib 3655
nakhna 3571
nal'ana, nal'na 3611
nal'dna, nalda'ana, nalna,
nalta'ana 3612
nal'kh, nan'na, nanna,
nanta'ana, nantarna 3589
nanna, nantara 3628
nari 2903
narma'ana, narmarna 3608
narya'ana 2904
narga 3621A
nari 3585
nasna, nasna 3575
nauka 3599
nabna 3769
nad, nadas, nad-xali 3645
nai 2913
nam 3647
nasgo 3644
nax 3655
naxna 3765
nāda, nāna 3643
neddo 5062
ned'gna, nedg'na 2923
nela 3656
nerr 3752
ne, ne ne 5151
neg 3763
nela 3656
nerna 3777
ne'ena 3602
ne'na 3746
nibna 3611
nindna, nindna 3682
nindna 3691
ningyō 364
nirna 3777
nir'gna 3691
nisand 3736
nis'gna, nis'gna 3666
nitil 3759
niyū 2929
nim 3688
nin 3684
nindna 3682
nirna 3691
nir'cna 3765
nollna, nollō 3790
noi 3798
nōcna 3726
nōrh'na, nōr'na 3783
nubb 5052
nukna, nukru, nukta'ana,
nuk'na 3696
nulg'na, nulg'na 3714
nulenā 3791

nun'xna, nun'xna 3697
nu'jina 3793
nurgna, nur'gna 3711
nurna 3714
nus'gna 4886
nūna 3724
nūt'na, nūtur okkna 3725
nūna, nūkhna 3723
nūxna 3714

odna 978
od'xna 5243
odul 677
ohō 5151
ojna 1012
okkna 924
okkna, okkna, okta'ana 930
okho 5151
oj'dna 1001
oj'xna 996
oj'ndarna 664
omba'a 641
ond'na 976
on'na 1024
onja 990
ongkhna, ongkhna'ana 936
onghon, onghonum 990
opna, oprna 981
orasari 990
ordna 721
ordna 969
ormar, orma, orot 990
or'x 561
ore 1065
orga'ana, or'gna 698, 954
orma 995
orok, or'k 757
or'kna 757, 954
or'x 561
osga 941
ot'x 990
ottha 977
otth'na 976
ot'na 955, 965

ōgna, ōgna, ōgta'ana 1031
ōjna 1012
ōla, ōla nanna 1015
ōna 1001
on(d), ondkita 990
ōnka, ōnna, ōnta'ana 600
ō 1065
ōna 1063, 1064
ōrta'ana 1064
ō 1065
ōra, ōrē 1040
ōsa 1035
ōy 334

pacba, paccā, paccna, pacgi
3999
padxna, pai 3827
pahpalna, pai 3805
pak'na 4050
palkna 3991
pali 3986
palli 4018

palxaija 3992
pandna 4207
panna 4570
pañjka 4004
pañjina 3956
pañña 4035
papla 4083
parāma 3962
pardna 3972
parparena 4430
parta 4567
parxna 3962
parāgna 4002
paṭaṭna 3962
paṭsna 3853
patō 3879
patra 4509
patta'ana 3916
patta, patna 4452
patna 4034
paṭpaṭ, paṭpaṭna, paṭpoṭna 3841
paṭṭa 3875
paṭut 4392
pāb, pāb'erna 4108
pāda 4077
pākna 4050
paṭna 4065
pāxna 3808
pay 4110
pānna 4004
pārsna 3853
ped'xna, pedxa'ana 4165
pekpekrna 4469
pell, pellō 4198
pelpele 3989
perper'erna, perxperxna 4430
pes'gna, pesna 4423
pēxpēxna 4469
peška, pešna 4430
pēn 4449
pēse 4178
picka'ana, pickarna 4135
pikh'ra 4172
pinn 4208
pinni 4209
piñjina 4410
pio 4125
pisa, pisma, pista 4205
pik 4210
pisma 4433
pitna 4167
pixna 4183
pocna 4580
pocna, pocgo 4312
poēna 4407
pojina, pojirna, poj'orna 4479
pokkhna 4455
pok'i 4462
pokpokna 4469
pok'o 4242
polna, polrna, polta'ana, poltarna 4571
ponjina 4580
ponpna 4325
porco, poroc 4537
por'xna 4505

poṭṭa 4494
poṭṭō 4497
poxa 4454
poxta 4463
pōk 4575
pōjna 4580
puḍuḡna 4277
puḍḍa, puḍḍna 4259
puḍḍna 4345
puna 4275
pundna, pund'urna 4361
puṇḍna 4325
purra 4334
pur'umna 4541
pusra 4348
putbeḷō, putṭa 4335
putna 4376
putuṅgi, putuṅgi 4203
put'urna 4276
puṇḍna 4345, 4407
pūmp, pūp 4345
pūn 4361
pūxka 4469
pūxna 4315, 4469
pūxna 4315
pūḡna 4349

saddna, sara 2299
simdharna 2539
sur'khsur'ukhrna, sur'lpna 2712

tadāba'ana, tadrna 3065
taina 3418
takna, takrna 3004
tal'khna, talkhna 3124
tammna 3178
tangris, tangri 3015
tanyō 364
tarḱi 3121
tarṇa 3039
tatxa 3064
tagrna, taka 3149
tam 3162
tan 3196
tarna 3140
tar 3180
tārna 3154
tekhtekhrna 3208, 3453
tel'gna 3428
telgna 3433
telna 3435
temb'rus, tembna 3431A
tengna, tenrna 3409
ter'mna, term'erna 3246
tessna 3446
textexna 3208, 3453
tekl tekhrna 3453
tela 3463
tesna 3455
tetna 3450
teyna 3418
tekh tekhrna 3453
timmna, timmna 3241
tindi, tinkhna 3222
tindna 3263
tingaba'ana, tingarna 3409

tingli 3214
tirxna, tirxna, tirxta'ana 3243
tisgrna, tisgna 3259
tissa, tissna 3215
tiūkhna, tiūxna 3222
tigaba'ana 3407
tiga 3270
tina 3263
tini 533, 3268
tinna 3268
tirna 3246, 3278
tirta'ana 3278
tix'i 3271
tolokh, tol'okh 3520
tonkhna 3479
tors'ogna 3480
tokna 3539
tubna 3367
tukknā 3286
tumba, tumbil 3328
tum'na, tum'ta'ana 3336
tundna, tundrna 3321
tungul 2376
tuppaxō, tuppna 2249, 3323
turda'ana, turdna 3399
tur'gna 3367
tur'xna, tuṛxa'ana, tuṛx'urna 3358
tusg'urna, tus'gna 3288
tuska 3289
tusssna 3290
turna 3339

ṭandna 3031
ṭangna, ṭangrna 3478
ṭaṭi'erna, ṭaṭna 2952
ṭaṭxa 2943
ṭa'o 2951
ṭeph-tephrna 2973
ṭindī 3222
ṭirna 2957
ṭōrō, ṭoro 3547
ṭōṭ 3040
ṭōrna, ṭōrsi 3547
ṭuṛna 2968

ubkarna 666
ucukuna, ucu-ucu 557
udal App. 14
ud(d)'urna, udur-udur'ekna 763
uḡi 570
uḡta 688
uina 688, 1051, 5549
uira'ana 986
uigō 583A
ujina, ujita'ana 645
ula 698
uli 705
ulla, ullēr, ullmūd, ullnax 677
ullaxarna 678
umba'a, umb'u 641
umbaxarna 180
um(b)'urna, umulka 644
umpna 640

undul 677
undri 593
ungkhna 936
unḱ 637
uphrā App. 15
urb, urbas, urbni 654
urkhna 668
urna 652
urda'ana, urna, ur'dna 598
urturna 588
uṭ'gna, utgā 742
utxi 990
uṭna, uṭ'urna 597
uyna 688

ūdna 763
ūjna 734
ūkhā 730
ūndri 593
ūri 753
ūrna 751
ūxna, ūxna, ūxta'ana 730, ūṛi 593

xaccna, xacrnā 1100
xada, xadd, xaddar, xaddas 1411
xaida'ana, xaidna, xaika, xaixairna 1458
xajj 1958
xajina, xajrna xajj 1369
xakkhna, xakkhna 1082
xalaxna 1303
xalb, xalbas 1372
xall 1376
xalli 1318
xalxna 1303
xalxō 1314

xami 1232
xandna 1407
xann 1159, 1160
xanna 1443
xannerna, xaijalexō 1159
xaijka, xaijina, xaijpa 1459
xaōkhna 1333
xappa, xappna 1222
xarbna 1295
xarra 1353
xarxar, xarxar'arna 1259
xarar-xarar, xarar-xarar'arna, xarbar'arna 1110
xaina 1372
xaixa, xarxna, xarxō 1135
xasna 1503
xassna 1097
xaṭṭna 1125
xāpnā, xāpus 1416
xār 1478
xārna 1474, 1478
xāxa 1425
xaxō 1417
xāyna 1458
xāśna, xāśna 1104
xebda 1977
xēḍ 1943
xekkha 2023
xemdna 1558
xenna 1944
xēḍcna, xēḍḍna, xēḍḍrna 1558
xeppar, xepnas, xepna 1956
xercna 1564
xerrna 2778
xess 1936
xetna, xetna 1954

xēi 2014
xēna 1459
xēndna 2001
xēr 2013
xēs'r 1996
xēx'i 1993
xēs, xēsō 1931
ximbi- 1558
xod'xna, xodxna 2084
xola 2135
xolkhna, xolkhna 2136
xolla 2141
xollna 2140
xol'xna, xolxna 2136
xondxa 2082
xoporka, xop'oxola, xoppna, xopna 1731
xoppa 1733, 2110
xor'p, xor'pna 2130
xosga 1840
xosna 2091
xossna 1822, 2042
xossta'ana 2042
xotna 2091
xotor injo 2095
xotna, xot'na 2063
xoṭṭa 2072
xoyna 2119
xōcol 2188
xōi 2253
xōṇḍna, xōṇḍrna 1882
xōrna 1899
xōxanta, xōxa, xōxna 2182
xōyna, xōyarna 2227
xōnghna, xōnghna 2032
xōrxa 2082
xōśna 2189

MALTO

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; g ḡ; n ṇ; r ṛ; t th (= [θ]) ṭ*.

ac-acro, acu 45
adru 134
adyare 137
adre, adro 108
adye 962
agare, agatre 8
ahān 1
akele 774
ale 251, 2916
alesi 236
ali 384
alqe, alqro 254
am-amre 187
amba, ambe 329
am-jōra 2883
amu, amsro, amte, amye 187

anaṛeye 111
ande, andeke, ani 1
ande 3642
andya App. 7
ano, anond, anopan 1
angle, anglo 34
anhan 1
anṛse, anṛstre 120
are 198
arge, argtre 231
arge 11
arkare, arkatre 3605
arage 60
arare, aratre 83
arge(se) 63
arḡu 91
arke 63

asge, asgre, asḡe 43
asgalo 52
asṭ-asr āne 190
asye 46
ate 145
athi 1
ate 102
aṭge, aṭgi 79
aṭi 126
aṭpo 102
aṭye 78
awge, awgre 18
aya, ay(y)okabo, ay(y)oke, ayyi, ayyu 196
ayya 364
ā 1

áde 363
 áde 348
 áge, ágre 17
 áh 1
 ále 261
 ál-urqe 399
 áne 868
 áńko 1
 áńre 408
 ány 1
 áqe 339
 ár 1
 átge, átgen ére, átgo 141
 áth 1
 áthwa 395
 áti 1
 átípáti 79
 áw, áwe 1
 áwole 392
 bace 5551
 badye 3914
 bagde, bagd-poti 3816
 bagbagre 5334
 bake 3814
 bale-bale, balehne 5276,
 5304
 bali 5277
 balre, baltre 5298
 bani 5381
 bange 5533
 bare 5270
 barge 3983
 barbare 5230
 bařl 3855
 basge 5340
 bate 3917, 5320
 batango 5301
 batg, batgni, batgo 4395
 bařri 3880
 báce 5514
 bác-naqe, bác-naqpo 4090
 báge 5363
 báke 4051
 bále, bálye 5378
 bálke, bálko 4102
 báre 5362
 básre 5534
 bede, beduwre 5483
 behe 4427
 beje 5442
 benje 5534
 beqe 5383
 berge 5490
 besé 5532
 begasi 5520
 bek-békre, béku 4428
 bengle 5519
 bengre 5450
 béri 5517
 bice 5517
 bicre 5393
 bidre 5475
 bidrare, bidre 5400
 bidye 5475, 5479
 bije 5554
 bilbile, bilpu 5496
 binje 5396
 birge, birgre 5407
 bite 5517
 biřhe 5484
 biře 5474
 bíci 5401
 bije 5448
 bíńdke 4876
 bíse 5459
 boce 4952
 bongre, bongtre 4473
 busge 5383
 cagje, caka 2748
 cake 2277
 calge, calgro 2377
 cange, cangro 2424
 canju 2294
 canu 2798
 canřke, canřkeye 2759
 cap-captre 2334
 caqe, caqro, caqtre, caqu
 2278
 care 2416
 carge 2289
 cartre 2416
 car-cařre 2296
 carme 2301
 cate 2835
 cawge 2818
 cáce 2435
 cáge 2431
 cářte 2440
 cále 2891
 cáli 2476
 cáqle, cáqlo, cáqltre 2433
 cáru 2469
 ceqe 2762
 ceglo 2751
 ceglu 2789
 celaki 2375
 cenye, cenyro 2264
 cewr, cewti 2779
 cénde 2812
 céql-kúnde 2274
 cicu 1514
 cile 2559
 cilge, cilgre 2573
 cinge 2505
 cinyo 2636
 circe, circo 2601
 cirqe 2631
 citru 2776
 cithge 2524
 cithre 2526
 ciye 2598
 cíce 2599
 cípe 2621
 code, codtre 2511
 coge, cogre 2644
 cole 2859
 copa 2845
 cope-minu 2848
 copra 2846
 copye 2334
 corge, corgre, corgtre 2854
 cořhke, cořhktre 2842

coye, coytre 2867
 cumqe, cumqrése 2621
 cunje 2653
 cure 2711
 curge, curgre, curgtre 2883
 cuřare 3380
 cuwa App. 38
 cuwe 2676
 cuye, cuypo, cuytre 2827
 cúge 2719
 cúgréde, cúgréye 2720
 cúgure 2719
 cúle, cúlo 3362
 cúře 3380

dagdagre 2998
 dimdimre 3236
 dim-qerge 1960, 3236
 dip-qerge 3236
 dopeli 3322

đadi 3044
 đate 3020
 đudo 3491

ece 805
 edru 885
 eje, ejre 851
 eju 857
 eke 773
 elce 858
 elqre 841
 eltire 858
 embe, emb-embre, embre,
 embtre 530
 endr-naqe 895
 enqe, engre 780
 engde 801, 824
 eqe 840
 ere 828
 erge 787
 ergtre 521, 813
 erpo 828
 erare, eratre 446
 erge 787
 erg-ada, erge, ergo 788
 eqo 825
 ertu, ertyo 789
 erwe 790
 eyre 451, 786
 ese 3745
 espro, eswe, eswre 800
 ete, eto, ettire 798
 ete, etgre, etgro, etro 785
 ewje, ewtre 847
 eye 5149

éde 892
 ége 805
 ége 875, 878
 égtre 875
 éke 871
 éle 913
 ém 5154
 én 5160
 éndr-naqe 895
 épu 5149

éqe 876
 éqto 873
 ére, érye 903
 ére 5152
 éru 848
 éte, étre 892

gađa-berge, gađo 1140
 gađure 1155
 gařa 1147
 gařye 1141
 gálgro, gálye 1303
 gece, gec 2807
 geđa 1173
 gidi 1952
 ginjgro, ginjye 1522
 gořa 2069
 gundi 1692
 guřta 1727
 gutye 1850

ice, icgre, ic-qote 504

ide 462
 idre 463
 igje, igiro 418
 igjo 427
 ihin 410
 iijo 364

ik, ike, ikeh, ikeno, iker, ikir,
 ikí(th), iknány, ikni, iko,
 ikon, ikonno, ikři, iku(th)
 5151

illaru 476
 ilde, ile 3675
 ilkru 475
 inda, indeki 410
 indrapy, indrik, indru 5151
 ine, ino, inond, inonno, inor
 410

inqe, inq-púce, inqrése 419

inhe 805
 inhi, inyle 410
 irce 493
 irgre 472

irĩbe, irpe 437

-is 474

isge 423

isgnu 422

is-póri 424

-isti 474

ite 461

ite, itgre, itre 870

ithi 410

iwr, iwresti 474

í 410

ice 504

igre 535

ih 410

ime 540

ine 410

injre 431

inki, inle 410

inje 537

iny, ir 410

ire 479

iro 547

ith, iti, iw iwe 410

jarqe, jarqtire 2360
 jare 2300
 -jora 2883
 jur-jura 2692

kagle 2426
 kaje 1101, 1369
 kale 1301
 kalga, kalke 1315
 kambare 1228
 kandri 1214

kando 1179

kanku 1165

kape 1225

kapli 1325

karne 1143

kase 1088

kaře 1109, 1145

kařp, kařtre 1109

kawge, kawgre, kawgro 1344

kawye 1341

káklare, káklotre, káklri 1424

kále 1419

káre 1279

káři 1145

keye, keype, keytre, keyu

2426

kése, kétnu 2019

kéweřare 1939

kinde 1542

kire, kirtre 1566

kiru 1941

kiře 1513

kis 1517

kite 1606

kitre 1538

kitro 1606

kithke, kithre 1547

kiře 1538

kiya 1559

kjde 1990

kíro 2005

kíre, kirwa 1621

kiwe, kiw-kiwre 1618

kođete 1524

kođkare 2064

kokre, kokro 2032

kolge, kolgro 2136

konđa 1693

kongori 2032

kore, kortre 2236

kothke 2091

kořa 2058

kóde 1524

kóli 2244

kómo 2221

kudi, kudru App. 27

kude 1677, 1678

kuji 1641

kuku 1630

kumde App. 28

kume 2677

kunda 1723

kunde 1729

kunđo 1692

kunkunare 1685
 kunye 2176
 kurke 1847
 kuře 2654
 kuře 2684
 kuřnare, kuřni 2654
 kurya 1655
 kuřye 1671
 kúge 1902
 kúkre 1868
 kúme 1896
 kúr-kúr 1796
 kúřle 1883

-l- 234

lalde, lale 3612

lánđe 3643

lápe, lápye 290

léle 3656

lipi 5189

lole 3790

lólu 3798

lulgre, lulqe, lulqre 3714

mackare 5089

madye 5057

make 4621

mal-, mala 4743

mali 4984

mama 4813

manc-naqe 4667

mande 4836, 4863

mandru 4719

mandi 4679

mangu 4747

manjraha, manjrare 3580

manye 4667

manu 4711

maqe, maqi, maqmaqo.

mao, maqu 4616

margo, margu 4720

maře 4722

mařgre, mařgro, mařgru

mařtre 4750

mař-mene 4722

masekare, masqe 4760

masu 4749

máku 4780

mánde 4801

máq ti, máqu 4781

máthgi 4695

mece, mecge, mecgetre

mecten 4841

mede 5093

medgo, medgre 5063

medo 5062

mehare 5085

melqaler, melqo, melqor

5081

melqe 5080

mendi 4769

mene 4778

mene, mendre 5516

mengie 5055

menye 4841

meqe 5053

merřani, merře, merřu 5074

mergtre 4875
 mesge 5532
 meša 4651
 méca 4706
 mémere, mémetre 4841
 méqe 5087
 méru 5095
 méth 5099
 mine 5093
 minqe 4877
 minje 4722
 minu 4885
 mogare, moge, mogje, moq-
 tre 5131
 moqtre 5123
 móce 5130
 móqe 5127
 móthre 5137
 muce 4915
 mudra 5031
 muge 4910
 mug-poglo 4455
 muki 4990
 mulge 5124
 mulge, mulgre 4993
 mulure, mulutre 5044
 mundi, mundoti 5020
 munye 4968
 munyu 5024
 mure 4973
 murgre, murgtre 5123
 murke, murkre 4975
 murko 4981
 murye 4980
 murše, murš-maqe, muršo,
 muršoti, muršti 4756
 musge, musgre 4915
 muso 4909
 muthre, muthrtre 4980
 múje 5121
 múke 4990
 munde 5039
 múnje, múnjre 4878
 múqe 5023
 nađre 3787
 name 3598
 nan, nandu 3628
 nane 3589, 3628
 naqe 3571
 naqlu 33
 nare, narqe, nargtre 2929
 narke 3625
 narqe 3621A
 ná 1
 náde, nádo, nádo-máku 3645
 náde 3643
 nám 3647
 nánye 3630
 náru 2903
 neke 3735
 nenya 3746
 nepe 3759
 neru 3752
 nethge, nethgre 2923
 nége, négye 3765
 nére 3777

nére, néreh, nérer, néri(th),
 né(th) 5151
 ninde, nindgre 3682
 nire, nirqe 2904
 nisge, nisgro 3666
 nitlu 3759
 nim 3688
 nin 3684
 nire 2904
 nižu 2910
 nišye 3666
 nódre, nóre 3783
 nuđe, nudgre 3714
 nuke, nukre 3696
 nunge 3697
 nunje, nunjuwre 3793
 nurge, nurgre 3711
 nusge, nusgre 576
 nuto 3715
 núde 2922
 núge 3723
 núte 3724
 nútre 3725
 ode 978
 ode 969
 ođe 963
 ođye 969
 ogoře, ogořtre 562
 oje 5549
 oke, okete, oktre 930
 olge 996
 -ond 990
 onde 600
 ondre 976
 onke 1024
 -ononti 990
 onqe, onq-male, onqtre 936
 oprare 981
 orbe 761
 orgu 561
 orime, ort(e), ortqe, orti,
 ortononti 990
 orqe, orgre 954
 orku 757
 orme 995
 osge 941
 ote 977
 otre 976
 otqe 955
 oye 984
 óge 1031
 óje, ójgre 1012
 óne 600
 órtre 1064
 óre 1040, 1065
 óř-otre 1065
 óřye 757
 ósu 1035
 óthre 1064
 óyu 334
 pace, pacge, paco 3999
 padkare, padrare 3910
 pakme 3808
 palangje 3992

palke 3991
 palware, palwatre 3987
 palu 3986
 pamge 4527
 panjek(e) 4004
 panye, pany-panyre 4035
 parce 3963, 3980
 parctre 3963
 parqe, pargre, pargro 3962
 parqe 3861
 parka 4385
 pasadeye, paslaha, pasyare,
 pasyetre 4531
 patgre 3912
 patli 3909
 pato 3907
 pattre 3907, 4452
 pature 3911
 patyare 3916
 paye 4034
 pathge 3827
 patli 3907
 pathre 3972
 paša 3878
 paška 3858
 pašo 3879
 páke 4050
 págre 3805
 páne, pántre 4004
 páre 4065
 páthe 4077
 páwu 4108
 pehe, pehre, pehtre 4446
 peli, pelo 4198
 peni 4209
 perce, perctre 4183
 perqe 4430
 peř-kame 4423
 pethge, pethgre 4165
 pey-peyre 4035, 4438
 pénu 4449
 picale, pice 4226
 pilqe 4183
 pinde 4195
 pindri 4169
 pinje 4410
 pinu 4208
 pirce 4176
 pisi, pisti 4205
 píku 4210
 píqe 4183
 píse 4433
 píte 4167
 poce 4580
 pocru 4312
 poge 4454
 poglo 4455
 pogolare, pogolatre 4235
 pogole 4235, 4469
 pohpohre 3805
 poje, pojgre 4479
 poka 4455
 pokl-towa, poklu 4462
 pole, polgre, poltre 4571
 ponde 4325
 ponđer 4482
 ponje 4469

porqe 4505, 4543
 porqe, porqtre 4505
 porke 4267
 pors 4316
 posange 4467
 posgo 4312
 potqe, potqotre, poth-
 qlare, pothqlo, pothqro
 3905
 poška 4496
 poye 4407
 póku 4575
 póri 4541
 póye 4599
 puce, pucgre 4281
 pule 4302
 pul-ond, pul-qadi 4301
 pulpule 4305
 pulware 4302
 punde 4361
 pune 4275
 punu 4268
 pungare 4349
 pure 4334
 purgu 4358
 purme 4541
 puša 4494
 purqe 4490
 pusre 4348
 pute 4335
 putgi 4203
 putre 4276
 puthye 4407
 puřond 4259
 puška 4497
 púge 4315, 4469
 púgre 4315
 púgre, púgro, púqto 4469
 púne, púnu 4361
 púqe 4315
 púpú, púthe 4345
 qace, qacre, qacro 1100
 qade 1411
 qagire 1079
 qaju 1958
 qalapi, qalapo 1318
 qale 1372
 qalge, qalgro 1303
 qali 1318
 qal-qaltre 1302
 qalu 1376
 qalwe, qalwi, qalwo 1372
 qami 1232
 qan amu 1159
 qandre, qanqe 1407
 qanje, qanipe 1459
 qanu 1159
 qape 1217
 qaqe 1082
 qargre 1291
 qarú 1296
 qarwe, qarwre 1295
 qarqarre 1110
 qarqe 1135

qarqe 1126
 qase 1249
 qasru 1996
 qaswe 1097
 qate 1149
 qawru 1285
 qawse 1341
 qápe 1416
 qáqe 1425
 qáre 1474
 qátare 1135
 qáwe, qáwe-naqe 1341
 qáye 1458
 qedu 1943
 qejo 1935
 qemqe 1558
 qepo, qepu 1956
 qeqe 2023
 qerce 1564
 qere 2778
 qerge 1960
 qerme, qermre 1981
 qese 1518
 qesu 1936
 qete 1954
 qethwu 1977
 qeyre, qeytre 1458
 qéqe 2017
 qéle, qélwa 2014
 qénde 2001
 qéne 1459
 qéqlu 1993
 qére, qértre 1564
 qéri 2006
 qéru 1564, 2013
 qése-ónu 1053, 1931
 qéslo, qéso, qésoláre, qésu
 1931
 qochu 2188
 qodali 1722
 qole 2140, 2141
 qolgru 2136
 qoli 2135
 qonqe 2082
 qonqe 2032
 qope, qopre 1731
 qopo 2113
 qorpu 2130
 qorpo 2049
 qosé 2042
 qosge 1840
 qostre 2042
 qotro minu 2095
 qothge 2084
 qote 2063, 2072
 qotre 1787, 2063
 qotri 1787
 qoture 2063
 qowe 1417
 qoye, qoytre 2119, 2227
 qóq, qóqe, qóqeye, qóqte,
 qóqwa 2182
 qóre 1899
 qóro, qóroce 2149
 qórtre 1899
 qóru 2049
 qóse 2189

sadi 2299
 site 2529
 surli 2694
 take, takuwre 3004
 tale 3124
 tali 3103
 talqro 3127
 tame 3235
 tanyare 3047
 tare 3140
 tarce 3039
 tarte 3064
 tathwe 3065
 tagare, táke 3149
 támi 3180
 tám(i) 3162
 tán(i) 3196
 tángre, tányre 3154
 táre 3140
 teg- tegre 3200
 teho 364
 teme 3241
 tenge 3409
 teye 3418
 téle 3428, 3435, 3470
 télo 3463
 téni 533, 3268
 téqe 3200
 tése 3455
 tige 3270
 tilngro 3214
 tina, tinde 3263
 tinqe 3222
 tirge 3243
 tisé 3215
 tisge 3259
 tiqalu 3271
 tire, tírtre 3278
 todlo, todloqe 3503
 tombrá 3389
 tonqe, tonqro 3478
 toqe, toqre, toqro 3479
 toro 3296
 torge 3481
 tota 3314
 toto 3296
 tónre 3498
 tóre 3480
 tube 3229
 tuke 3286
 tulpe 2862, 3323
 tumbre, tumbare 3328
 tumbra 3389
 tume 3336
 tungle 3376
 tunde, tundgre 3321
 tunge, tungre 3308
 tunqa, tunqra 3339
 tupe 3323
 tupge 2862, 3323
 ture 2883
 turge 3339
 turge, turgre 3310
 tuse 3290
 tusge 3289
 tuthr-kate 3399

tutgro 3310
tuwe 3365
türe 3339
tütro 3399

taða 3118
taðu 3411
taf-ère, tafe 2952
tafe, taife 2943
tef-tepre 2973
tide 2957
towa 4462
tude 2968

udali App. 14
udutre 763

ugjo 583A
uglare, uglatre, ugleye, ugli
698
uje, ujini 645
ule 698
ulle, ulli-máqi, ullond, ullte,
ullti, ullu 677
umble, umbl-muro 644
umgre, umgro 641
umku 637
unglatre, unglare 678
unipe, unipo, unipre 640
upra App. 15
urgre, urwre 652
urqe 668

urde, ure 598
use 688
usete 616
ute 1053
utese 616
uthi 557
uthke, uthkre, uthkro 742
ufe, utgre 597
utre 596

úde, údure 763
úje 734
úkye 729
úqe, úq-máq, úqtte 730
úre, úrtte 751

BRAHUI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d* *q*; *g* *gh*; *l* *lh*; *r* *r*; *s* *sh*; *t* *t*; a nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel (very few instances). The diagraph *kh* of the major source and our earlier work has been replaced by *x*, the voiceless velar fricative, in its proper alphabetical order. *h* represents dialectally *h*, a glottal stop (i.e. ?), and zero (see Emeneau 1980b.21).

ad 83
aino 410
ala, alava, all- 234
alej 297
alli 260
ama(r), amari 5151
amma 183
anning 333, 697
anno 410
ant, antei 5151
appa 155
ara(d), arafk, araka(n), arang
arare(k) 5151
are 917
ar-e 823
ar(i) 83
aršing 446
asi(t), asika 990
aš, ašomaš 5151
avalenging 265
axa 5151

ar 83
avāning 392
balun 5276
banning 5270
bash, basha(bō), *bashing
4841
ba 5352
barifing, bāring(ing), barun
5320
basing(ing) 5517

bařagh 5474
bei 5093, 5553
be 4428
be-, be-haršing, be-xalling
5086
bel 5503
benifing 5534
bening, berifing 5532, 5534
bil 5422
bilum 5505
birr, birri 5511
birring, birve, birvinging
5548
bising(ing) 5517
biř 5474
biřing 5393, 5430
bin, bingum 5384
bira, biragha 5513
biřing 4183
buř 5474

calenging, caling 2377
cap-cap kanning 2334
cāing 3419
cirrenging 3246
ciring 2491
cōshing 2872
cōř 2838
cugh 2696
cunak, cunā 2594
curring 2883

curenging, cuřing, cuř, cuř-
ting 2835
cūping 2621

chuh 2718

dahun 1
danning 3773
dare nan, daro 3758
darangang, darifing, dařing,
dařinging 3178
daun, da, dād, dāf, dāka(n),
dang, dare(k), dāsa, dāskā-
(n), dāvadī, dāxa 1
de 3774
de, der 5151
deru 3766
ditar 3748
dir 3690
dranzing, drāzing 3195
duhun 1
durrenging, durring 3481
dun 3399

e-, ē, ed, efk, ehun, eka(n),
eng, eře(k), eka(n), exa
764
eling 905
eřo 919
et- 872, 3098

gař 1124
guđding 1656

guđdu 1670
gurring 1852
g(u)lonř 1338

ghuđdu 1670
ghurring 1852

ha-, halling 296
hal 833
hamp, hampifing, hamping
329
hanen 530
haninging 120
harfing 851
harrifing 314
harring 315
haršefing, haršenging, harš-
ing 446

hataring, hating, hatining,
hatiring 296, 3098

heřing 851
hel 912
heling 905
het 5152
hikking 419, 772
hilh 509
hining 809, 1419
hijenging, hijing 55
hilh 533
hining 555
hit, hit-mit 470
ho-, hoghing 996
hōr 561
huf 633
hulli 500
hunring 727
huring 600
hushing, hushinging 656
hulai-ing, huling 760
hurenging, huringing 666
huri 753
hurra 718

iragh 490
irař, ira 474
iris 493

i 5160
i- 410
ilum, iř 513

jaxxing 2278

kahing 2426
kakaring 2031
kal 2367
kaland 1305
kallar 1359
kalp 1372
kanning 1957
karghing 1564
karrak 1293
kasfing, kasifing 2426
ka- 809, 1419
ke- 1619
keb 2814
keragh, ki- 1619

kireng 1590, 1597
kirk 1597
kishking 1513
ki- 1619
kish 1606
klonř 1338
kondō 2054
kuben 2677
kuđ(d)i 1655
kuning 600
kurara 1780
kurrenging, kurring 2687
kuřta, kuřing 1671
kuring 2684
kuři 1914

maki 4312
malenř 4738
maling, malinging 4739
malh 4747
manning 4778
margh 4720
maringing 4902
marram 4973, 5013
marring, marri 4722
masir 4764
mash 4742
mashax 4632
mashing 4634
mař 4681
mařta 4652
maun 4781
maxing 4618
mamā 4813
mar 4764
melh 5087
millinj 4984
mili 5051
miring 5082
miring 4882
molh 5131
mon(i) 5020
mōř 5135
mukking 4896
murn 4968
musi(t), musika 5052
must 4915, 5020
mutkun 4954
muřřux 4921
mux 4986
mūřk 4933

nan 3621, 3647
narring 3605
ni 3684
nughushing 3697
num 3688
nusing, nusxal, nut 3728
o, od, ofk, ohun, oka(n),
ong, oře(k), oka(n), oxa
923
paciro(n)k, pacx 3833
paddam 3906
palefing, palhing 4315
parefing 3861
patak 4259
pařing 3956
pařti 4395
palh 4096
pāning 3887
peřing 4160
pic 4143
pid 4193
pilōta 4198
pilhing 4183
pin 4410
pinning 4160, 4206, 4207
pir 4199
pirghing 4176, 4177
piring 4411
pirring 4204
pi 4210
pōgh 4467
pōling 4547
pōlo 4560
pōrring 4538
pōs 4476
princing 4183
prishk 4191
puc 4479
puden, pudī 4505
pul-mak(k)i 4312
pundu 4379
purruk 4358
putunk 4509
puř 4358
puř 4312
puskun 4275
puřkun 4356
put 4460
puřpuř 4496
rasing 504
saling, saling 916
salum 2410
sil 2585
su 3373
tad 3031
tařing 3133
tahō 3149
tamming 3178
tařing 3029
tatarenging, tataring 3061
ta- 3419
telh 3470
ten, tenai, ten-pa-ten 3196
tia-, *tir- 3419
tining, tiss 3098
tin, tirunk 3266
-tol 3560
tōla 3548
toning 3480
tradding 3158
tramp 2883
trikk 3119
trikkal 1479
trikking 2119, 3244
trujing 3367
trukking 3358
trump 2883

tugh(i), tungān 3376
turinging 3310
tusinging, tusing 3513
tube 3338, 5496
tuling, tūsing 3291

ulli 500
urā 698, 752
ust 645, 698

uling 760
uringing, ūringing 666

xaf 1977
xal 1298
xalling 1372, 1373, 2132

xalh 2132
xan 1159, 1160
xaning 1411, 1443
xar 1396
xarās 1123
xarēn 1135, 1466
xarmā 1289
xarring 1109, 1356, 2149
xarrun, xarruni 2149
xar 1123
xarīnk 1159
xāxar 1458
xāxō 1425
xāxūr 2125
xēr 2008, 2020
xinzīng, xīzzīng 1648

xisun 1931
xō 2225
xōl, xōlaxū, xōlxū 2244
xōlum 1906
xōshing, xōshking 2189
xuling; xulis, xulkun 1806
xulling 1833
xumb 1558
xunzing 1648
xurrukāv 1796
xurrun 1818
xutting 1719
xuzzing 1648
xwāfing, xwāhing 1416
zartōl 3560

INDO-ARYAN

SANSKRIT

(including reconstructed Old Indo-Aryan forms marked with an asterisk, quoted from Turner, *CDIAL*; ē and ō are used in these forms, = e and o)

- akkā- 23
agari- 1397
agaru-, aguru- 13
agasti- 5
agni- 26
*agnirujā- App. 3
āgra- App. 4
aṅka- 29
aṅkoṭ(h)a-, aṅkola(ka)-, aṅ-
kolla- 280
aṅgana- 35
aṅcala- 57
aṅarūṣa-, aṅarūṣaka- 346
aṅṭa- 76
andira- App. 7
attā-, attī-, attikā- 142
anala- 327
anika- 117, 118
anti-, antikā- 142
apara- 163
apūpā- 155
amaṇḍa- 360
amṛta- 1391
amba, ambayā-, ambā-, am-
baḍā-, ambālā-, ambālīka-,
ambi-, ambikā- 183
ambu- 187
aye 196
aravinda- 5411
arka- 814
argala- App. 9
artikā- 142
ardha- 104
armaṇa- 263
alaka- 240
alakta(ka)- 199
alasa- 236
alga- 253
avakalkana- 1299
avamocana- 5393
aṣṭi-, aṣṭhi- 126
āh kaṣṭam App. 1
āṣarūṣa- 346
āṣi- 349
āḍhaka- 397
āṇi- App. 10
āti- 349
āpāka- App. 12
ām 333
āmaṇḍa(ka)- 360
āmupa- 170
ārya- 50, 196
ālī- 400
ālita- 386
ālū(ka)- 372
iṇḍari-, iṇḍaii- 455
ukhā- 564
uñch- 665
uṇḍeraka- 664
utkarikā- App. 13
ut-kāsati 569
utkūṭa- 1663
utpātaka- App. 15
uddāla- App. 14
udbali- App. 16
upacūḍana-, upacūlana- 2654
upādhyaya- App. 18
ulupin- 602
ulūkhaḷa- 672
ulka- 1016
ūli- 705
eka- 769
eḍa(ka)-, eḍī- 5152
eḍūka- 839
elā- 907
*ōkk- 1029
*ōpp- App. 19
kakṣyā- App. 20
kaṅka- 2125
kacaka- 1935
kacu- 2004
*kacca- 1459
kaccara- 1088
kacchu- 1104
kacvi- 2004
kañcuka- 1098
kaṭa- 1152, 1158
kaṭaka- App. 21
kaṭakaṭapayati 1110
kaṭāha- 1123, 1145, App. 22
kaṭu(ka)- 1135
*kaṭṭa- 1123
kaṭhara-, kaṭhinā-, kaṭhura-,
kāṭhara- 1148
kaḍ-, kaḍaṅga- 1374
kaḍitram App. 23
kaḍḍ- 1148
*kaḍḍa- 1123
kaṇaja- 1348
kaṇabha- 1117
kaṇaya- 1166
kaṇā- 1167
kaṇṭha- 1366
kaḍamba(ka)- 1116
kaṇala- 1406
kandu- 1458
kandola- 1989
kapola- 1337
kabara-, kabari- 1327
kampana- 1237
kambu- 1242
kara- 1385
karaṇja- 1507
karaṇja- 1264, 1265
karapattira- 1265
karamarda-, karamardī- 1269
karavāla- 1265, 5376
karavāra- 1164
karāmarda-, karāmbuka-,
karāmlaka- 1269
karīra- 1353
karṇara- 1078, 1265
karṇaṣa- 1076, 1265
karṇikāra- 1164
karda(ṭa)-, kardama- 1355
karpārī- 1395
karṣa- 1431
kala-, kalakala- 1302
kalañja- 1348
kalama- 1372
kalamba- 1116
kalaṣa- 1305
kalaha- 1303
kalā- 1297, 1305
kali- 1308, 1379
kaḷuṣa- 1303
kalika- 1299
*kallara- 1359
kalyā- 1374
kalola- 241
kavaka- 1222
kāvaca- 1221
kavaḍa- 1222
kavara- 1231, 1327
kavarakī- 1326
kavarī- 1327
kavala-, kavalaya-, kavikā-
1222
kaṣāya- 1249
kaṣṭam App. 1
kāka- 1425
kākinī-, kākinī- 1423
kāca-, kāja- 1417
kāñcanāra-, kāñcanāla- 372

kañcika-, kañjika-, kañji- 1107
 kānana- 1418
 kāntāra- 372
 kāra- 1385
 kāla- 1494
 kaśānāra- 1432
 kaśthā- App. 24
 kāhala- 1458
 kiñkīni- 1545
 kiñika- 1532
 kiraka- 1623
 kilakila-, kilakilayati 1575
 kilāta- 1580
 kiśkindha- 1509
 kīcaka- 1515
 kila(ka)- App. 26
 kilāla- 1580
 kuṇḍaka- 1875
 kuk(k)ura- 1796
 kuñcika- 1865
 kuṭa- 1655
 kuṭaca-, kuṭaja- 1650
 kuṭapa- 1827
 kuṭaru- 1881
 kuṭi- 1655
 kuṭilika- 2052
 kuṭi- 1654
 kuṭi-, kuṭika-, kuṭicaka-, kuṭira-, kuṭungaka-, kuṭumba- 1655
 kuṭṭayati 1671
 kuṭmala- 2149
 kuṭhāra-, kuṭhāri- App. 32
 kuḍaka-, *kuḍma-, kuḍmala- 2149
 kuḍapa-, kuḍava- 1827
 kuṇaka- 2149
 kuṇapa- 1822, 2076
 kuṇḍa- 1669, 2081
 kutuka-, kutūhala- 2084
 kudāra-, kudāla-, kuddāla- 372
 kuddāla- 1722
 kuntala- 1892
 kumuda- 1894
 kumudā- 1742
 kumbhaphala- App. 28
 kuraṅga- 1785
 kuraṅṭaka-, kuraṅḍaka-, kura- ba(ka)- 1849
 kurala- 1794
 kuru- 1911
 kurunṭa(ka)-, kurunṭha- 1849
 kurumba- 1791
 kurula- 1794
 kuruvinda- 1242
 kuṛkura- 1796
 kuḷattha- 2153
 *kulla- App. 30
 kuvala(ya)-, kuvela- 1894
 kuśmāṇḍa(ka)- App. 28
 kuḥi-, kuhedj- 1765
 kū-, *kukkati, kūj- 1868
 kukuda- 1873
 kuṭa- 1651, 1655, 1883,

App. 29
 kuṭi- 1655
 kūpa- 1909
 kūpa(ka)- 1895
 kūra- 1911
 kūra- 1639
 kūrpasa- 2105
 kūla- 1828
 kūśma-, kūśma- 1758
 kūśmāṇḍa(ka)- App. 28
 keka-, kekin- 1992
 kecuka- 2004
 ketaka-, ketaki- 2026
 kedāra- 2020
 kenāra- 1989
 kemuka- 2004
 kevarta- 1252
 keviṭka- 2004
 kaivarta- 1252
 kokila- 1764
 koṭa- 1655, 2207
 koṭara- 1660
 koṭṭa- 2207
 kōna- 1684, 2209
 *kōya- 2179
 kora(ka)- 2149
 kola- 2238
 kovidāra- 372
 kaupina- App. 34
 krakaca- 1265
 kramu(ka)- 1233
 kṣāra- 1466
 kṣudrā- App. 27
 kṣurapra- 1771
 kṣoḍa- 1676
 khacita- 1985
 khaṭa- 1158
 khaṭṭana- 1151
 khaṭṭi-, khaṭvā- 1145
 khaḍa- 1158
 khaṇakhaṇayate 1162
 khaṇḍa- 1175
 *khappa- 1221, 1223
 khara- 1265
 kharapaṭa- 1258
 kharu- 1265
 kharjū- 1104
 kharpara- 1258
 khala- 1372, 1376
 khalakhalayate 1302
 *khalabhala- 1306
 khali- 1379
 khalla- 1480
 khasa- 1104
 khādana- App. 25
 *khiss- 1510
 *khutṭa-, *khunṭa- 1676
 khura- 1770
 kheṭa- 1158
 *khōkkh- 2127
 *khōppa-, *khōmpa- 1732
 *gaḍagaḍa- 1110
 *gaḍa-baḍa- 1112
 gaṇḍa- 1173, 1946
 gaṇḍira- 1173

gandha-śuṇḍini- 2661
 gandhiāli-, gandholi- 1117
 garā-, gari- 1397
 gardabha- 1364
 gala- 1495
 gaṇḍaṭa- 2036
 *gāṭṭa-, *gāṇṭa- 1151
 guccha-, guñja- 1639
 guñja- 1865
 guṭika-, guḍa- 1680
 *gudugudu- 1659
 guṇḍaka- 1692
 guṭsa- 1639
 *gudda- 1783
 *guragura- 1852
 gulagula-, gulagulayate, gulu- gulita- 1837
 guluccha-, guluñc(h)a- 1639
 gr̥ha- 1611
 gr̥ha-golaka-, -golika- 1338
 *gēṇḍa- 1946
 goṭa- 2070
 goṇi- App. 33
 goṇḍa- 2077
 godhuma- 1906
 gorda- 1783
 goṣṭha- 2058
 gaupdali- 2099
 gauli- 1338
 *grivājya-, graiveya(ka)- App. 31
 ghaṭṭa- 1147, 1449
 *ghaḍaghaḍa- 1110
 *ghanaghana- 1162
 ghana- 1404
 *ghanaghana- 1162
 ghugghura- App. 31
 *ghuṭṭi- 1658
 ghuna- 2083
 ghuraghurayate, ghurghura- 1852
 ghūka- 1871
 ghūrp- 1921
 ghoṭaka- 1711
 ghoṇṭa- 2070
 cakragaja-, cakramarda- 3003
 caṅgeri- 2288
 cañcu- 2294
 *caṭa-, caṭacaṭa-, caṭacaṭa- yate 2296
 caṭaka- 2763
 caṭuka- 2309
 *caṭṭa- 2311
 caṇḍātaka- 2379
 catura- 2327
 candana- 2448
 capaṭa- 2337
 capeṭa- 2335
 *cappayati 2334
 campaka- 2321
 carpaṭa- 2331
 calanaka- 2379
 cāpa- 390
 *cāmala-, *cāvala- 2391
 cikka-, cikkaṇa- 2488

*cikka-, cikka-gaja- 2495
 cikroḍa- 2518
 ciñcā- 2529
 *cimb- 2540
 cira- 2491, 2629
 *cīrayati 2491
 cucundari-, cuñcu-mṇṣika- 2661
 cuḍuli- 2654
 cuṇṭi-, cuṇḍhi- 2716
 cuta-, cuti- 2724
 cumb- 2621
 *cumbata- 2677
 culli- 2709
 cūḍ- 2654
 cūḍa- App. 39
 cūḍa- 2721
 cūta-, cuti- 2724
 cūṭaka- App. 38
 cela- 2629
 cokṣa- 2829
 *coṭṭa- 2655
 cyuti- 2724
 cyōta- App. 38
 chad-, chadman- 2323
 chanda- 2328
 *chala- 2366
 chucchūndara- 2661
 choṭika- 2511
 *chōli- 2856
 jaṅghā- 2286
 jaṭa- App. 35
 jalaka- 2477
 jaliva- 2478
 jūṭa- 2655
 *jhagajhagayate 2280
 *jhaṭṭ- 2295
 jhāta- App. 36
 *jhaṭayati 2403
 taṅka- 3013
 *tal- 3125
 *thakk-, *thagg- App. 42
 *thaṭṭh-, *thaṭṭhakāra- 3039
 *thaṇḍha- 3045
 *than- 2944
 *danṭha- 3056
 dam-, ḍamaru- 2949
 ḍayate 2971
 *ḍavva-, *ḍāva-, *ḍevva- 449
 *dhakk-, *dhañk-, *dhapp-, *dhamp- 63
 takra- 3088
 tagara(ka)- 3002
 taḍ- 3039
 taḍit- 2759
 taṇḍaka- 3056
 tamaṅga- 3081
 tamara- 3001
 tarala- 3128

taravaṭa- 3003
 tarasa- 3016
 taruna- 3421
 tardū- 3411
 tarpa- 3414
 tarpāra- 2948
 talavarga-, talāra(ka)- 3129
 talina- 3434
 talpa- 3414
 taṭaṅka- 3121
 tāḍa-, tāḍayati 3039
 tāḍa(ka)- 3179
 tāḍi- 3121
 tāḍya- 3120
 taṇḍava- 3158
 tāta- 3160
 tāmarasa- 3163
 tāma- 2775, 3164
 tāla- 3179, 3180
 tāli- 3175
 timila- 3237
 tuṭuma- 2661
 tuṇḍa- 3311
 tuṇḍikā-, tuṇḍikeri-, tuṇḍi- keṣi-, tundi- 3499
 tuttha- 3343
 tunda-, tundila- 3507
 tubara- 3352
 tubarikā- 3353
 tubari- 3329, 3353
 tumba-, tumbi- App. 43
 tumburi-, tumburu- 3329
 turumba- 3367
 tulasī- 3357
 tuvara- 3352
 tūla- 3393
 *tōtta- 3503
 toya- 3555
 tripuṭa-, tripuṣā-, tribhaṇḍi-, trivṭa- 3199
 truṭi- 3298
 *thaṇḍha- 3045
 danḍa- 3048, 3051
 *dab- 3069
 dāvara(ka)- 3167
 dukūla- 3285
 duṇḍubha- 2985
 durmañku- 4750
 dūrya- 3400
 dor-danḍa- 3048
 doṣa- 3542
 dramila-, drāvida- 3080
 drōṇa- App. 45
 dvipa- 3277
 *dhagg- 2998
 dhaṭini-, dhaṭi- 3038
 dhātu- 2437
 dhūli- 3283
 dhosaka- 3542
 naktaka- 3592
 nakra- 3732
 nagara- 3568
 nanāṇḍi- 3644

nandā-, nandini- 3644
 narmatha- 3596
 Nala- 3610
 nakra- 3732
 nāraṅga- 3653
 nāla- 2913
 niṭāla- 3705
 nirgūṇḍi- 3781
 nira-, nīvara- 3690
 nīvara- 3614
 netra- 3742
 nemi- 3744
 pakkaṇa- 4047
 pañṭi-, pañjika- 3836
 paṭ-, paṭapaṭa- 3841
 paṭu-, paṭuka-, paṭola- 4250
 paṭṭana- 3868
 paḍḍika- 3881
 paṇava- 3893
 paṇita- 3921
 paṇḍa(ka)- 4395
 pādya- App. 6
 panasa- 3988, 4038
 parusa- 3973
 parpaṭa- 3928
 pala(la)- 4552
 paṭasa- 3988
 palāpa- 3990
 pallava- 3996
 palli-, pallika- 4018
 pallikā-, palli- 3994
 paṭaka- 4064
 paṭaṭi-, paṭaṭi- 4075
 pāla- 4110
 pālana- 4096
 pāli- 4113
 pāva- 4085
 pika- 4126
 picc-, picch- 4135
 piccha- 4226
 picchala-, picchā-, picchila- 4134
 piñjaṭa-, piñjūṣa- 4143
 *piñjati, piñjana- 4171
 piṇyaka- 4183
 piṭṭa- 4142
 piṭṭika- 4198
 pīlu- 4312, 4443
 puñkha- 4314
 (pīpilika)-puṭa- 4335
 puṭṭ- 4259
 puṇḍra- 4312
 puttika- 4203, 4335, 4518
 puṇṇāga- 4343
 pulaka- 4312
 pulāka- 4315, 4562
 pulina- 4558
 pulinda- 4323
 puṣpa- 4345
 pusta-, pustakarman- 4352
 pūga- 4048
 pūraṇi- 4366
 pūṇaka- 4395
 peñjūṣa- 4143
 peṭaka-, peṭika- 4388, 4442
 peṭtika- 3872

peṣikā-, peṣi- 4384
 painjūṣa- 4143
 *pōka- 4452
 poṭalita- 4482
 poṭā- 4434
 poṭika- 4496
 pota- 4587
 potika- 4515
 *pōlla- 4562
 pauttika- 4518
 pragrahā- App. 2
 pratiṣyāya- App. 48
 pravāda-, pravāla- 3998
 prācika- 4607
 proñch- 665

phaṭa- App. 47
 phaṇḍa- 3898
 phanaṣa- 3988
 phara(ka)- 3958
 phala-, phalati 4004
 phalaka- 3958
 phalasa- 3988
 phalgu- 4562
 phaṇḍa- 3898
 *phiss- 4131
 phuṭṭika- 4256
 phullaka- 4312
 phelā- 4442
 *phōlla- 4562

baka- 5206
 bakula- 4619
 *baḍabada- 5230
 bāla- 5374
 bāhu-danda- 3048
 biḍāla- 5429
 biruda- 5414
 *billa- 4180
 bilva- 5509
 bīja- App. 60
 budabuda 4249
 budduda- 4249, 4525
 *bōkkha- 4452
 *bōḍa- 4600
 brāhmaṇa- 4091

bhakta- App. 56
 bhaṇṭaki- 5301
 bhaṇḍa- 3902
 bhaṇḍi- App. 50
 bhārata- 3957
 bhāṇḍa- App. 50
 bhukkhāna- 4458
 bhūka- 4452
 bhūti- 4316
 *bhōkkha- 4452
 bhogin- App. 51
 bhramaraka- 3930

makura- makula- 4619
 maggusa- 4900
 maṅku-, maṅgula- 4750
 mac- 4687
 māca- 4631, 4638
 māñjūṣa- 4640
 mataci- 4850
 māni- 4672, 4674

mañibandha- 4673
 maṇḍa- 360, 4682
 maṇḍuki- 4677
 maṭkupa- 5106
 maḍ- 4687
 madana- App. 52
 madgusa- 4900
 manthā- 5072
 mayūra- 4642
 maruka- 4724
 malada- 4862
 malaya- 4742
 malla- 4730
 mallika- 4987
 maṣi- 5101
 makanda- 4782
 mācala- 4952
 mātaṅga- 4810
 māṭuluṅga- 4808
 māḍi- 4796
 māma(ka)- 4813
 māri- 4819
 mārijitā- 4630
 māla- 4742, 4824
 māla- 4742
 māla- 4827
 mālika- 4616, 4796, 4822
 māḍura- 4821
 *miṭṭ- 4845
 minmina-, minmina- 4856
 milinda- 5098
 mīna- 4885
 mukuta- 4888
 mukura- 4619
 mukula- 4893
 mukta- 4959
 muñja- 4916
 muṭ- 4932
 muṇḍa- 5114, 5115
 mudgara- 4893
 muraṅgi- 4982
 muraṇa- 4973
 muraṇa- 4974
 murali- 4973
 muruṅgi- 4982
 murumba- 4971
 murmura- 4980
 muṣka(ka)- 5105
 musali- 4952
 *muss- 4904
 mūka- 5026
 mūkaka- 5023
 mūṭaka-, mūḍaka- 5037
 mūrvā- 4712
 mūlaka- 5004
 mūḍa- 4651
 meka- 5087
 mecaka- 5101
 meṭa- 4796
 methika-, methini-, methi- 5072
 meda- 5092
 meru- 5094
 maitthuna- App. 53
 mokṣa- 5105
 mocā- 5138
 moraṭa- 4902

moraṭa- 4712
 moraṇa- 4902
 mauktika- 4959
 mauli- 4888

yavanāla- 2896
 yuga- 3694

raṅga- App. 8
 raṭ- 367
 *rampa- App. 55
 ramb-, rambh-, rambhā- 489
 rakṣa- 199
 rāga-, rāgi- 812
 rājan- 201
 rāṣṭrakūta-, rāṣṭrika-, rāṣṭrin- App. 54
 rūpa- 657, 1300

laḍ- 3787
 lampāṭa- 236
 lākṣa- 199
 lāṅgala- 2907
 lāṅgūla- 5201
 lālā- 2937

vakula- 4619
 vaṅka- 5335
 vaṅga(na)- 5301
 vacana- 5256
 vacā- 5213
 vañjula- 5216
 vaṭa-, vaṭākara-, vaṭāraka- 5220
 vaṇṭa-, vaṇṭha- 5219
 vambha- 5253
 varatāka- 5220
 varuka- 5260
 varakarāta- 5322
 val-, valaya- 5313
 vaḷlāra- 5289
 vaḷḷi- 5316
 vaḷlura- 5289
 vaḷḷura- 5317
 vāgura-, vāgurika- 4790
 vāra- App. 57
 vārakira- 5357
 vārabaṣa- 5373
 vartāka- 5301
 vāla- 5374, App. 57
 vālaka- 5374
 vaṣi- 5339
 vijina-, vij(j)ila-, vijjana-, vijjala- 4134
 viṭaṅka- 5472
 viḍaṅgā- 5428
 vitasti- App. 61
 viruda- 5414
 vilāsa- 5438
 vivāha- App. 58
 vij-, vijana- 5450
 virāpa- 5428
 vira-taru-, vira-vrkṣa- 5391
 viriṇa- 5428
 vṛnta-, vṛntāka- 5301
 vedhani- 5072
 vellantara- 5391

vyaj-, vyajana- 5450
 vyāgharāyati App. 17
 vyāja- App. 59

śakala- 2748
 śaraṇa- 201
 śalaka- 2562
 śava- 2426
 śaṣkuli- 2490
 śaliva- 2478
 śili- 2568
 śikavalli- 2607
 śunṭh- 2662
 śunḍa- 3311
 śunḍi-muṣika- 2661
 śūpa- 3402
 śūla- 2741
 śrīṅgavera- 429, 5535
 śmil- 2545

saṅcaka- 47
 saṅṭa- 2304
 satyamaṅkara-, *satyākāra- App. 5
 sarasara- 2352
 sarṣapa- 921
 saḥsara- App. 11
 sātana- 2448
 simhala- 550, 2501
 *sikka-, *siṅga- 2503
 sidhma- 2536
 *sippi- 2535
 suraparnika- 4343
 suruli- 2694
 sulabha- 2703
 sedha- 2776
 saindhi- 2617
 sairibha-, sairibhi- 2554
 sthakara-, sthagara- 3002

sthali- 3182
 sthūna- App. 44
 sparsa- 3970
 sphatā- App. 47
 syalā- 2410
 srāk 2352

hambhā- 175
 haritalikā- 1397
 hā kaṣṭam App. 1
 hintala- 2617
 hirivera- 488
 huṃ 643
 huḍukkā- 589, 683
 hūṃ 643
 heraka- 903
 hoḍa- 1039
 hrīvera-, hrīvela(ka)- 488

Jaina Sanskrit

toḍaka- 3482

maḍḍi- 4654

BUDDHIST HYBRID SANSKRIT

ukkarikā-, ukkārika- App. 13
 udbilya-, uḍvilya- 666
 elūka- 839
 audbilya-, audvilya- 666
 kinikāya- 1545
 kopina- App. 34
 kola- 2238
 khora-, khōrakā- 2228

ghupaghunāyate 1685
 capaka- 2321
 citicīṭayati/e 2509
 papa- 4068
 kinikāya- 1545
 phela-, phelika- 4442
 makuṭa- 4888
 maṅku-, maṅgu-, maṅgula-,

madgu-, inadgura-, mad-
 gula- 4750
 malla- 4744
 māda-, māla- 4796
 miji- 4838
 mūṭa-, mōṭa- 5037
 velambaka- 5543
 sarasarayate 2355

PALI

akalu-, akaḷu-, agaru-, aga-
 lu-, agaḷu- 13
 addha-, addha- 104
 ambaṇa-, ammaṇa- 263
 ayya- 196
 āni- App. 10
 āma 333
 ukkāṣati 569
 ubbāḷavita-, ubbāḷa- 666
 oḍḍeti 962

kakaca- 1265
 kakkara- 1078
 kacchā- App. 20
 kaṇaya- 1166
 kabala-, kabala- 1222
 karisa- 1261
 kaḷira- 1353
 kasaṭa- 1088, 1249
 kaṣāya-, kaṣāva- 1249
 kāca-, kāja- 1417
 kāla- 1494
 kiṭika- 1532
 kiṇi 1545

kumbhaṇḍa- App. 28
 kulla- 2238
 kūpa(ka)- 1895
 kūra- 1911
 ketāra-, kedāra- 2020
 kevaṭṭa- 1252
 koṭṭeti 2063
 kopina- App. 34
 khara- 1265
 gaḷa- 1495

capucapukāra-, cappeti 2334
ciṭcīṭayati 2509
cumbaṭa(ka)- 2677

tagara- 3002
taṭṭaka- 3035
taṭṭika- 3036
taṭa- 3179

thūṇa- App. 44

dummaṅku- 4750

naṅgala- 2907

pajja- App. 6
pillaka-, pillika- 4198

puppha- 4345
pulaka- 4562
pulava- 4312
peṭa- 4442

bakula- 4619
bubbuḷa- 4525

makuṭa- 4888
maṅku- 4750
maṭṭhaka- 4661
marumba- 4971
maruṇa- 4712
māla-, māla- 4796
mutta- 4959
mummura- 4980

mūga- 5026

raṭṭhika- App. 54

vakula- 4619
vaṅka- 5335
vambheti 5252
vāṭṭigana- 5301
vāḷaja- 5379

sarasaraṃ 2355
siṅṭ-, siṅṭivera- 429
sippi- 2535
suru-suru-kārakaṃ 2712
seda- 2810
soṇḍi- 2716

PRAKRIT

akka- 23
aggala- App. 9
ajja- 50
aṭṭai 76
addha- 104
aṇiya- 117, 118
aṇṭhi- 136
aṇṇi- 58, 131
aṭṭa- 142
addha- 147
addha- 104
apu-, apūya-, aphusia- 4531
ammahe, ammo 183
alla- 829
avva- 273

ā kaṭṭa App. 1
āma 333
āḷamba- 300
āḷisaṃdaga-, āḷisaṃdaya- 242

ijja- 364
illa- 2559

ukka- 570
ukkola- 568
ukkhaṇ- 927
uḍḍa- 690
uṇḍi-, uṇḍeraya- 664
uppada- App. 15
ulli- 2709
usuyāla- 583

ura- 752

okkia- 925
ojjhāa- App. 18

kacchā- App. 20

kaṇavira-, kaṇṇiara-, kaṇ-
pera- 1164
karakaya- 1265
karaḍa- 1132
karaṇi- 1389
karilla- 1353
kalama- 1372
kalla-, kallāla- 1374
kasara- 1104
kasavva- 1091
kāa-, kāvaḍa-, kāvaḍia- 1417
kāhūla- 1416
kīṇikīṇiṇṭa- 1545
kupima- 1822
kunti- 2092
kumuli- 1752
kumbhaṇḍa-, kumhaṇḍa-
App. 28
kuhūla- 1764
kuḍa- 1883, App. 29
kūra- 1911
kūva- 1909
kūva(ya)-, kūvaga- 1895
keṭa- 2020
kevaṭṭa- 1252
koṇḍiya- 2251
koraṇṭa- 1849

khajju- 1104
khadda- 1156
khaṇṇa- 1412
khalla- 1480
khallaga-, khallaya- 1301
khasara- 1104
khasia- 1985
khāla- 1480
khoraya- 2228

gajja- 1106

gandhellī- 1117
gala- 1495
giha- 1611
guḍḍara- 1881
gutti- 2092
*geejja-, gejjala-, gevejja- App.
31
gonḍa- 2077
gonḍi- 2081

ghuṭṭ-, ghoṭṭ- 1658

caṭṭu- 2309
caṇḍātaka- 2379
cava- 390
cikkā- 2495
cicci- 1514
cilicilla-, cilicilla- 2569
cuṇcua- 2651
cuḍuli- 2654
cuṇḍhi- 2716
cuppala-, cumbhala- 2677
culli- 2709
cuḍa-, cūlaa- App. 39

chollaṭ 2856

jagajaganta- 2280

tagara- 3002
taṭṭi- 3036
tolamba- 3561

dāga-, dāya- 59
dev- 2971
ḍola- 3561

nesara- 2910

tagara- 3002
taḍamaḍa- 3033
taḍiṇa- 3434
taḍḍu- 3411
taṇṇaya- 3045
tappa- 3414
tamaṅga- 3081
tamba- 2775
talāra- 3129
talina- 3434
taḍa-, tala- 3180
tiṇisa- 3268
timilā- 3237
tuppa- 3282
tumbilli- 3328
toḍara- 3480

thūṇa- App. 44

dāra- 3167

dhagadhagaṭ 2998
dhaṇi- 3045

pakkha- 4005
pajja- App. 6
paḍḍiya-, paḍḍi- 3881
pallavaya- 4016
pasandi- 3821
papa- 4068
pala- 4110
pava- 4085
piṭṭ- 4389
piriḷi- 4178
piḷha- 4198
puṭṭa- 4494
puppha- 4345
pulaḡa-, pulāya- 4562
puli- 4307
peḍa-, peḍi- 4388, 4442
peḍḍa- 3881
peṇḍaya- 4395
peṇḍavaṭ 3887
pella-, pellaga- 4198

pokkai 4233
potta- 4494
pottaya- 4516
potti-, pottia- 4515
pora- 4541
polla- 4562
posa-, posana- 4476

phaḍa- App. 47
phaṇaga-, phaṇiha- App. 49
pharisa- 3970
phidda- 4259
phillus- 4187
phukka- 4459
phellus- 4187
phosa- 4476

būra- 4366
boḍa- 4600

bhaṇḍa-, bhaṇḍi- App. 50
bhatta- App. 56
bhōi-, bhōia- App. 51

maṭila- 4888
maṭili- 4617
maṇḡusa- 4900
macca-, maccia- 4792
maccaṭ 4687
majja- 4630
maṭṭa- 5114
maṭṭha- 4647, 4652
maḍa- 4847
maḍakka- 4651
maḍamba- 4646
mayana- App. 52
marula- 4723
malampia- 4729
maḍia-, māla- 4796
misamisa-, misimisa-, misi-
misiya- 4840
muggasa-, muggusu- 4900
muṇamunaṭ 4856
muṇṭa- 5114

mutta- 4959
muduga- 4952
muddi- 4960
muravi- 4979
muria- 4975, 4977
medaya- 4796
mehunaya-, mehunā-, me-
hunā- App. 53
moggara- 4893

raju- 5263
raṭṭhiya- App. 54
rampa- App. 55
lampada- 236
liṭva- 513

*vaggharaṇa-, vagghāra- App.
17
vaṅka- 5335
vaṇṭha- 5219
vayana- 5256
vallara- 5289
vahuṇṇi- 5251
villa-, vilha- 5496
veṇḍha-sura- 5237
velamba(ga)- 5543

*saccāra- App. 5
sarāhaya- 2359
sāsava- 921
siṅga- 2503
sindi- 2617
sippaṭ, simpaṭ 2548
sippi- 2535
siḥiṇi- 2554
sihala- 550
surasura- 2714
seri- 2007

haḍapp(h)a- 64
huḍḍa-, hoḍḍa- 959
he- 903

Apabhraṃśa (including Avahatṭha)

akkata- App. 1
oraḷ- 718
kaḍatti, kaḍayaḍ- 1110
kappa- 1218
karaḍa- 1265
kuḍuva- 1684

kurumāna- 1778
kekkara- 1992
kela- 2015
koḍi- 2248
khusukhusa- 1638 (Avahat-
ṭha)

gijja-, gejjā- App. 31
gondala- 2098
taṇḍaa- 3055
talappa- 3130
māhuṇḍala- 4793

'Dravidian Prakrit'

arahapaṣha (arahapa-) 201

MARATHI

ābīl 174
agrī App. 3
agī App. 4
aīnē 76
adaṭ 140
amā 181
ambī, ambekarī 177
araḷ 247
alab(h)ē 300
aḷasndā 242
avā, avāji 273

āī 364
agrī App. 3
ārne 367
avā App. 12

īd 552

oḍā 664
uḍīd 690
utav 708
utoti 620

ōvā 1054
okne 1029
op, opavīne App. 19

kaṭ 1150
kaḍbū 1139
kaṇḡā 1375
kaṇṭhālī 1174
karappē 1278
karvā 1288
kalāl 1374
kākḥ 1234
kāḍī App. 24
kāth(y)ā 1446
kīvaḍā 1977
kubāṭ 1739
kēlī 2015
kopra 2104
koy 2179
koytā, koytī 2119

khobre 2105

galbalne, galbā 1310
gādhīl, gādhilmaṣī 1117
giḍḍā 1670
giṇḍī 1541
girakne 1595
gūgurade 1634A
gūḍ, gūḍā 1695
gūḍhār 1881
gūḍḍā 1850
gōḍā 2081
goṭ 2201
gyāj App. 31

ghuḍge 1657
ghubāḍ 1871

cābu 2775

caṭ 2295
caḍḍī 2379
cībalne, cībalne 2540
ciṭki 2511
cinkā, cinkā 2594
cimatne 2540
cirne 2627
cillar 2574
cuṭki 2511
cuḍī 2654
cedu 2766
colnā 2379

chu 2718

jhaṭ-jhaṭ 2295
jhurpe 2883

ṭhak, ṭhakne App. 42

dāva 449
ḍoga 2054
ḍona App. 45

takaṭ, takte 2995
tagar 3000
taraḷ 3129
tarod, tarvaḍ 3003
tarṭe 3145
talapne 3125
talvār 3129
tāḍā 3055
tāḍel 3049
takḍī, tāḍḍī App. 41
taṭ 3035
tirīp 3440
tūb 3389
tuḍob, tuḍum 3297
tuṭārī 3316
turūb 3367
tūp 3282
telaga, telagi 3426
tōgal 3478
tōḍlī 3499

daṭ 3020
diḍ 3224
diḍ, diḍī 3219

dhaḍādhāḍ 3022
dhaḍī 3038
dhaḍdhāḍ, dhaḍdhāḍne 3021

nāgar 2907
nāṭ 3638
nikā 3735
nirī 2935
niṭ 3739

paḍav 3838
paḍse App. 48
paṭiel 3971
paṭī 3968
pargune 3975

pallī 3994
pāg App. 2
pāḍā 4064
pāl 3994
pālē 4017
pillī, pile, pillī, pilvā, pil
4198
piśāḷne 4136
pūḍ 4272
puccī 4476
pūḍ 4481
peḍ 4394

phanī App. 49
phol 4562

baḍī App. 50
bāḍyā 3903
baḍgā, baḍvīne 5224
barag 5260
bābū 5253
bālāt, bālātīn 5347
biḍar 5393
bi, bī App. 60
bugḍī 4237
buṭṭī 4263
budḷā 4279
bulī, bulī 4309

bhaṇḍ 3902
bhāt App. 56
bhurbhur 4329
bhēḍ 5480
bhel, bheli 5493
bhoī App. 51

maḍkī, maḍke 4651
mappaṭ 4673
matsya 4632
malg(h)ī 4757
māg 4624
minmīnā 4856
milind 5098
miṣī 4879
mūgas, mūḡḡs 4900
muddal 4950
murūm 4971
murki 4979
mūd 4962
mecne 4722
meṭ 4677
men App. 52
mevna, mevnī, mehuṇā, me-
hūnī App. 53
mogha 4887
moḍ 5113
moḷā 4998

vāḡṭī 5203
vāḷne 5342
vāvār 5258

śaḍu 2806
śīpne 2548

śīkekāī 2607
śīgrī 2489
śībe 2536
śīl 2638
śeḍī, śeḍu 2806
śerī 2007

adap- 83
arala 247
āī- 282
uliga 758
ogara 1030
oḍera 593

cappo 2337

āṭhī 126

ur(a)d, uraḍ 690

ojhā App. 18
opnā App. 19

kaṭkaṭī 1110
karā, kaṭī App. 21
kaṭī 1353
kalāl, kal(w)ār 1374
kākḥ 1234
kāṭh 1147
kāwar 1417
koyā 2179
kol, kolā, kaulā, kaulī 2244

kharkharānā 1110
khasrā 1104
khāl 2367
khuskhus 1638
khōkh- 2127
khōḍar, khōṭrā 1660
khopā 2105, 2110
khoprā 2105

gamak 1247
gungun 1685
gubār 1738
goṭā 2201

saūl 2386
sapak 2337
sāgaḷ 2272
sār 2484
sugī 2647
sutkī 2668

surkutne 2687
sursurī 2692
sogaḷ 2875
sauḷ 2386
huḍakne 4251

Old Marathi

orakalu 665
kaḍā, kaḍe 1109
kāḍī App. 24
kelavilī 2018
kōla 2237
tuk-, tuka 3376

borā 4595
murāḍ- 4977
moṭākā 5114
vogara 1030
vorakalu 665
haḍapu 64

KONKANI

baṇapu 3885

HINDI-URDU

ghūghcī, ghūghcī 1865

caṭ 2295
cappal, cappu 1963
ciṭciṭānā 2509
cikhur 2518
cu'an, coyā, cohā, co'a(n)
App. 38

chalchalānā 2366
chu 2718

jhaṭ 2295

ṭhaṇḍh 3045

ḍagḍagānā, ḍagmagānā 2998
ḍawā 449

donā App. 45

dhakdhakānā, dhagdhagānā
2998
dhaṇḍhaṭ 3022

nāḡal 2907

paghā App. 2
pasand App. 46
pilla 4198

pillu 4312
piṭnā 4389
peṭī 4388

phisahā 4131
phul 4312
pholā 4563

banānā, bannā 5327
barkat 5372
biṭṭā App. 61
biyā(h) App. 58
biyā, biā App. 60
bē-zār 5524

bhuī, bhoī App. 51

māḡus 4900
maḍḍī 4647
masā 4632
minmīnā 4856
mūḡus 4900
murki 4979
muskānā 4904
maulsarī 4619

hariālī 1397
huṭuk, huṭkā 683

NEPALI

khushhus 1638
capora 1963
cim, cimlanu 2545
cimoṭanu, cimtanu 2540
cuṭki, curki 2511
chaṭṭai 2295
phoko 4455
musmusānu 4904

BENGALI

āṭ(h)i 126
āi 364
kumrā App. 28
caṭ 2295
cimṭā 2540
jhaṭ, jhaṭ-paṭ 2295
dagdagīyā 2998
nāṅal 2907

ASSAMESE

āi 364
dagmag, dagmagāiba 2998

ORIYA

andirā App. 7
āi 364
uli 705
kāṭha 1147
kāṇi 1444
kāṇḍula 1213
kicrī 1521
kumrā App. 28
khaṇḍua 1180
khuda App. 27
gīnā 1543
gīrā 1623
ṭhakibā App. 42
ṭhaṇḍā 3045

deiba 2971
debara 449
toṭā 3549
thāṇḍā 3045
pāno 4068
phopṣā 4569
baṇḍi App. 50
benā 5532
bheli 5493
maṅg 4624
raka 3748
siraha App. 37

MAITHILI

sir 2626

HALBI

aḍra 107
kaṅg 195
khokhi- 2127
gadeya 1192
ghula 1795
dāḍā 3056
ḍhūḍi 2963
tūm 3389
nāṅat 3735
pāla 3996
pilpili 4083
munda 4945
mendi 4864
sargi 2420
sirāḥa App. 37
silpa 2586

PANJABI-LAHNDA

o 923
chill 2585
dagdagāunā 2998
phur- 4204
pholuṭ 4562

muskaṇ 4904 (Lahnda)
sacca, sañcā 47

GUJARATI

āi 364
khaṇ App. 25
caṭ 2295
pholvā 4562
bhoi App. 51
mōl 4617

SINDHI

āi 364
kar- 1957
khānu 600
gur- 1852
cūp- 2621
miṭ-, meṭ- 4882

SINHALESE

aṭṭikkā, attikkā 144
iṇḍul 780
eṇḍera 450
kaḍol 1171
kaṇba 1240
tiraya 3244
telakiriya 3256
pilava 4198
baḍa 3898
baraniya 3954
boralu 3959
madaṭa, madaṭiya 4636
mugaṭi 4900
vil, vili 5422

BASHKARİK

ičimik 2545

Index of references to Turner, *CDIAL*. The *CDIAL* number is in the left column, the *DEDR* number in the right.

49	13	904	273	1680	665
62	App. 3	955	126	1693	690
68	App. 4	997	364	1699	664
113	280	1106	397	1722	569
176	346	1111	App. 7	1821	App. 15
180	93	1202	App. 12	1850	780
187-90	83	1235	333	1990	App. 14
221, 222	142	1240	360	2301	App. 18
574	183	1310	367	2338, 2339	666
629	App. 9	1347	50	2360	583, 672
688	263	1365	300	2512	5152

2522	907	3286	1722	4180	1659
2538	1029	3322, 3326	1849	4181	1680
2556	App. 19	3327	1794	4193	1692
2592	App. 20	3329	1796	4197	1783
2595	2125	3335	2153	4207	1852
2605	195	3353	App. 30	4271	2069
2613	1459	3374	App. 28	4275	App. 33
2615	1088	3386	1765	4276	2077
2621	1104	3390	1868	4314	1783
2629	App. 21	3391	App. 29	4324	1338
2630	1158	3397	1883	4389	App. 31
2632	1110	3400	1909	4414	1147, 1449
2638	App. 22	3401	1894	4419	1110
2641	1135	3408	1639	4425	1162
2645	1123	3440	1233	4477	App. 31
2650, 2651,		3458	1992	4481	1658
2657	1148	3462	2026	4482	2083
2658	1123	3463	2020	4486, 4489	1852
2680	1366	3469	1252	4494	1871
2684	1374	3493	1655	4546	3003
2710	1116	3496	1660	4565	2288
2726	1458	3504	2209	4570	2295, 2296
2755	1337	3519	2104	4571	2763
2760	1417	3525	2179	4574	2311
2780	1385	3527	2149	4575	2309
2785	1507	3607	2244	4673	2335
2796	5376	3712	App. 27	4675	2334
2799	1269	3730	1771	4678	2321
2800	1164	3748	1676	4696	2331, 2335
2804	1353	3766	1985	4715	2781
2819	1265	3769	1158	4736, 4738,	
2866	1096	3771	1110	4739	2306
2867-70	1355	3781, 3785	1145	4749	2391
2913	1348	3791	1162	4771, 4772	2370
2914	1302	3792	1175	4780, 4782	2488
2922	1303	3801	1180	4781	2495
2950, 2951	1374	3816	1221	4792	2529
2954	1359	3817	1223	4822	2540, 2545
2956	1222	3827	1104	4843, 4844	2491
2957	1221	3834	1376	4860	2724
2960	1222	3835	1372	4869	2677
2974	1249	3836	1302	4870	2621
2980	1088	3837	1306	4874	2573
2993	1425	3849	1480	4879	2709
3009, 3011	1417	3854	1104	4883	2655, 2721
3016	1107	3865	600	4884	App. 39
3017	App. 24	3867	App. 25	4918	2829
3028	1418	3874	1412	4947	App. 38
3083	1494	3889	1510	4969	2295
3120	App. 24	3893	1676	5002	2366
3152	1545	3906	1770	5052	2585
3180	1575	3917	1158	5053	2661
3181	1580	3936	2105	5073	2856
3185	1575	3938	1732	5076	2280
3202	App. 26	3939	2110	5082	2286
3227	1651	3941	1688	5086	App. 35
3229	1650	3971	1495	5258	2655
3232, 3233	1655	3972	1110	5318	2280
3241	1671, 2063,	3974	1112	5327	2295
	2064	3998	1946	5328	2403
3244	App. 32	4013	1685	5362	App. 36
3245	2149	4054	1364	5489	App. 42
3246	1827	4109	2036	5490, 5493	3039
3249, 3250	2149	4112	1151	5494	2944
3257	1822	4153	1519, 1520	5522	2998
3261, 3262	1688	4172, 4174	1639	5527	3056
3266	2081	4176	1865	5531	2949

5534	2971	8151	4226	9996	4796
5539	449	8154, 8156	4134	10000	4810
5549	3125	8159, 8160,		10013	4808
5574, 5579	63	8163	4171	10055	4813
5631	3035	8164	4388, 4442	10092	4827
5705	3003	8165	4389	10119	4845
5714	App. 41	8214	4198	10140a	4885
5723	3411	8239	4443	10144	4888
5726	3414	8240	4312	10146	4893
5747	3121	8244	4343	10152	4959
5748	3039	8246	4233	10186	4932
5749	3179	8247	4314	10187	5114
5750	3180	8248	4476	10191	4948, 5115, 5115
5752	3039	8256	4259	10209	4982
5825	3244	8259	4325	10210	4973
5853	3296, 3311,	8264	4335	10213	4974
	App. 40	8295	4315	10214	4973
5854	3499	8296	4558	10215	4980, 5013
5855	3343	8303	4345	10227	4904
5858, 5862	3507	8313	4048	10230	5094
5864	3282	8350	4562	10233	5037
5866	3353	8376	4494	10250	5004
5868	App. 43	8391	4452, 4455	10287	4792
5869	3389	8398	4560, 4562,	10291	4651
5872	3329		4563	10299	4662
5885	3357	8399	4587	10313	5072
5890	3352	8400	4515	10320	5092
5904	3393	8406	4541	10341	App. 53
5965	3503	8478	App. 2	10434	2896
5974	3555	8604	App. 48	10590	367
5990	3036	8794	3998	10629	App. 55
6055	3199	9011	665	10634	489
6091	3075	9040	App. 47	10722,	
6170	3069	9051	4004	10724	App. 54
6225	3167	9054	3958	10970	3705
6389	3285	9057	4004	11006	2907
6411	2985	9064	4562	11009	5201
6641	App. 45	9080	4131	11027	2937
6704	2998	9115	5206	11191	5335
6707	3038	9116	4619	11201	5213
6711	3021, 3022	9122	5230	11210	5216
6835	3283	9237	4180, 5490	11212	5220
6946	3644	9250	App. 60	11236	5219
7038	3732	9263	4452	11260	5327
7047	2903	9268	4600	11405,	
7073	3653	9278	4249, 4525	11407	5313
7150	3735	9292	4309	11429	5316
7308	3781	9331	App. 56	11503	5301
7552	3690	9371	3902	11572	App. 57
7571	3614	9395	3954	11574	5374
7620	4047	9535	4329	11588	5339
7688	3836	9624	4452	11715	5428
7691	3841	9626	App. 51	11721	App. 61
7698	4250	9702	4900	11920	App. 58
7705	3868	9704	4759	12043	5450
7716	3893	9710	4687	12191	App. 17
7717	4395	9715	4631, 4638	12466	2568
7778	App. 6	9721	4640	12516	3311
7781	3988	9723	4647, 4652,	12588	429
7934	3928		4661, 5114	12766	2776
7969	3996	9748	5106	13057	5428
7972	4018	9778	App. 52	13096	47
7973	3994	9865	4642	13102	2304
8031	4064	9907	4730	13257	2352, 2355
8042	3881	9909	4744	13387	2503
8149	4135	9913	4987	13406	2536
8150	4143	9920	5101	13417	2535

13421	2626	14074,		14174	1039
13498	3714	14075	419	14175	959
13676	3045	14132,		14198a	App. 3
13774	App. 44	14133	643	14093	2617
13871	2410	14165	903	14754	4904
13948	64				
MUNDA		Mundari		Savara	
Santali		kic(ə)ri 1521		sindi-n 2617	
cünd 2661		mici, misi 4879			
hola'd 2141		najom 3580			
lipi 5189		Gutob			
misi 4879		sendara 2771			
muru'd 4981					
na- 1					
Nahali		OTHER LANGUAGES			
berko, berku 5490		Baluchi		Arabic	
copo 2674		čug 2696		barkat 5372	
corço 2883		chur- 2883		zahr 3560	
ir, irar 474		gaṭṭ 1124			
ketto-kama- 1942		hura 718			
kotto- 2063		kan- 1957		Greek	
māv 4780		puṭ 4358		ῥάππαγα 3414	
mōṭh(o) 5052					
nāku, nalo 3655		Persian		Hobson-Jobson	
nāy 3650		khaz- 1648		godown 1525	
Pashto		ō 923			
da, de 1					

INDEX OF ENGLISH MEANINGS

THIS is an index of the more important meanings recorded for words in the Dravidian languages. No attempt has been made to list all the English meanings given in the entries, since such a procedure would have swollen this index beyond all reason. In fact, in an attempt to keep it within bounds, usually only one of a group of synonyms or near-synonyms has been listed; e.g. *resemble* is listed, but not *similar* and *like*; *decay*, but not *rot*; *laugh*, but not *smile*; *ant* (*white*), but not *termite*. The derivational system of English words, since it does not coincide with that of Dravidian, has in general been ignored; e.g. *break* includes references to both intransitive and transitive verbs, *bud* or *thunder* or *scratch* to both nouns and verbs. This has led sometimes to a clustering of several English words in one entry (e.g. *twelve* and *twenty*, *grief* and *grieve*, *length*, *lengthen*, and *long*), which has sometimes been achieved by such entries as *great(ness)* or *confuse(d)*; at times, however, one of an English derivational cluster has been listed and the other or others omitted in order to save repetition of long strings of identical references (e.g. *heat*, but not *hot*; *proud*, but not *pride*; *destroy*, but not *destruction*). English homonyms have in general been separated. Sometimes, however, it has been impossible (and unnecessary) to make decisions about English near-homonyms, and everything has been lumped under one gloss; e.g. *call* (= *summon*, *shout*, *name*), *cry* (= *weep*, *shout*), *scratch* (= *itch*, *make mark*), *plait* (of hair or of cloth).

Names of botanical species have been separately listed in an Index of Flora. This is given in two parts, one for the Latin terms, the other headed 'English and Anglo-Indian'. The latter includes some vernacular names as they were commonly used by the English in India (e.g. *banyan*, *pipal*, *huriallee*, *sāl*). *Rice* is entered in the general index because of the many references to cultural processes involving rice that are found in the dictionary and that would be out of place in the botanical index.

- | | |
|--|--|
| abate 502, 516, 1636, 2360, 2413, 3045,
3113, 3127, 3178, 3608, 4409, 4661,
4761, 4831 | accustomed 17, 1147, 3942, 4000, 4722,
4861, 5096, 5292 |
| ability, able 78, 291, 407, 697, 806, 905,
924, 1006, 1013, 1144, 1297, 1300,
1357, 1419, 1570, 1957, 2327, 2353,
2470, 2656, 3005, 3054, 3260, 3278,
3308, 3419, 3610, 3661, 3770, 3779,
3853, 3884, 4046, 4572, 4660, 4802,
4891, 4923, 5270, 5276, 5304 | ache 438, 504, 859, 1097, 1135, 1661,
1672, 1719, 2702, 3793, 4560, 5281 |
| absorb 430, 504, 709 | act (vb., in a play), actor, actress 347, 1890,
3015, 3085, 4068, 4541 |
| abuse 319, 347, 776, 880, 1089, 1126, 1341,
1426, 1574, 1590, 1597, 1948, 2031,
2063, 2251, 2422, 3220, 3397, 3404,
4002, 4031, 4540, 4671, 5244, 5337,
5550 | Adam's apple 1148, 1645, 2150 |
| accuracy, accurate 1095, 2747, 3700 | add 3476, 4411, 5407 |
| | adhere 43, 2488, 2516, 2942, 3588, 3827.
4034, 4148 |
| | adorn 116, 457, 2024, 2460, 2721, 3473.
4028, 4275, 4340, 4570, 4685, 4921.
5263, 5327; adornment 924, 2024, 2328.
3884 |
| | adult 399, 1851, 4411 |
| | adultery 3869, 4068, 4076, 4547, 4858 |
| | adze 1612, 1953, 5339 |

affair 236, 1970, 2345, 3469, 4834
 affection 227, 281, 301, 330, 381, 530, 558,
 654, 1006, 1328, 1408, 1445, 1897,
 2853, 3004, 3005, 3576, 3588, 3602,
 3610, 3669, 3828, 3964, 4034, 4826,
 5031, 5149, 5257, 5416, 5528
 affinal relatives 3948, 4508, 5415, App. 58
 after(wards) 1. 764, 945, 2182, 3142, 4146,
 4205, 4572, 4766, 4841, 5086, 5297,
 5488
 afterbirth (see *placenta*)
 again 410, 3246, 3628, 4205, 4409, 4617,
 4761, 4766, 4834, 4883, 5481
 agony 402, 2252
 agree 120, 145, 161, 162, 345, 457, 471, 698,
 710, 905, 924, 945, 990, 1006, 1538,
 1882, 2598, 2781, 2814, 3673, 3770,
 3853, 4474, 4541, 4807, 5073, 5123,
 5351; (with one's health) 924, 970, 990
 aim 727, 1033, 1283, 1847, 2658, 3637,
 3766, 3794, 4361, 4807, 5450
 air 645, 810, 1481, 1499, 2680, 3149, 5312,
 5394
 albino 5496
 all 1, 63, 844, 990, 3566, 4660, 4922, 4992,
 5017, 5151, 5387; at all 3197, 5151
 allay 404, 3045, 3127
 allow 442, 1063, 2053, 2598, 2781, 5393,
 5514
 alms 311, 920, 3246, 3849
 alone 990, 3162, 3196, 5513
 also 410, 3196
 always 3675, 5151
 ambush 63, 969, 1015, 1147, 2218, 3912,
 4836, 5533
 amulet 714, 1147, 1416, 2995
 anchor 664
 and 410, 4766, 5086, 5297
 anger, angry 276, 304, 327, 553, 656, 811,
 916, 1089, 1135, 1186, 1303, 1396,
 1406, 1458, 1511, 1574, 1596, 1597,
 1600, 1852, 1931, 1944, 1961, 2084,
 2115, 2166, 2615, 2639, 2654, 2700,
 2757, 2927, 3233, 3266, 3294, 3324,
 3372, 3440, 3451, 3910, 4136, 4142,
 4315, 4392, 4469, 4540, 4680, 4763,
 4991, 5011, 5013, 5021, 5328, 5386,
 5394, 5448, 5464, 5511, 5512, 5517
 angle 1927, 2054, 2209, 4645
 animal 4780, 5423
 ankle 262, 839, 955, 1160, 1266, 1563,
 1594, 1946, 2633, 3952, 4649, 4673,
 4990
 anklet 1351, 1506, 1574, 2572, 2923, 3059,
 3482, 4399, 5025, 5056, App. 31
 answer 344, 648, 650, 1032, 2486, 2855,
 3887, 4304, 4834, 5481
 ant 700, 864, 2096, 2623, 2682, 2993,
 3166, 3715, 4137, 4169, 4575; black ant
 2096, 2372, 2682, 2969, 3166; red ant
 2682, 4693, 4906; white ant (termite)
 541, 612, 837, 988, 1548, 2372, 4335;
 (winged) 536, 1548, 4568; (queen) 3166,
 4335, 5545
 anteater 592, 2401
 antelope 476, 1114, 1785, 2165, 2294,
 2504, 4724, 4780
 antennae (of insect) 4879
 anthill 308, 2990, 4335
 anus 129, 586, 947, 1693A, 1888, 2159,
 2724, 3681, 4205, 4236, 4379, 4398,
 4476, 4942
 anvil 86, 3865, 3884, 4985
 any 5151
 apthae 4346, App. 3
 appear 7, 79, 162, 657, 778, 851, 868, 892,
 987, 997, 1016, 1182, 1300, 1443, 1583,
 2829, 2867, 2919, 3535, 3566, 3631,
 3659, 3770, 4091, 4382, 4482, 4504,
 4551, 4687, 4722, 4739, 4743, 4893,
 4923, 5020, 5074, 5270
 appease 404, 3045, 3065, 3178
 applaud 4092, 4235, 4722
 approach 79, 120, 222, 296, 783, 809, 1201,
 1221, 1538, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3142,
 3148, 3367, 3588, 3637, 3770, 4541,
 4722, 5024, 5270, 5407
 archer 178, 789, 5422
 arm 2023, 3048, 3564, 3855, 4820; (upper)
 2591, 3048, 3564, 4122, 4820, 5086,
 5122; (see *forearm*); armful 3116, 4527
 armadillo 2401
 armlet 3564, 5210, 5313
 armour 1203, 1221, 2310, 3006, 3482, 3958,
 5073, 5163
 armpit 1234, 1551, 2274, 3520, 4005
 army 117, 958, 1882, 3020, 3055, 3245,
 3860, 4117, 4992, 5030, 5107
 around 405, 1730, 2262, 2460, 2715, 2753,
 5313
 arrange, arrangement 80, 333, 905, 986,
 1011, 1709, 2176, 2342, 2814, 2934,
 3582, 3673, 3794, 4361, 4446, 4802,
 5015, 5177, 5269
 arrive 79, 120, 809, 1882, 2814, 3102, 3588,
 4238, 4934, 5270
 arrogance, arrogant 140, 526, 794, 851, 870,
 1458, 1596, 2066, 2115, 2146, 2177,
 2755, 2853, 3177, 3233, 3257, 3294,
 3364, 3416, 3738, 4136, 4234, 4687,
 4728, 4729, 4741, 4838, 4846, 4925,
 5011, 5133, 5276, 5382, 5448, 5462
 arrow 178, 585, 805, 1166, 1932, 2071,
 2237, 2469, 2568, 3806, 4314, 4361,
 4854, 4995, 5376
 art 1297, 1957, 3884, 4046
 ascend 110, 559, 766, 796, 851, 916, 1033,
 1255, 1583, 3326, 3730, 4034, 4841
 ashes 927, 995, 1752, 2453, 2552, 3092,
 3693, 4243, 4316, 4481, 5101

ask 81, 314, 472, 1939, 2017, 3427, 3602,
 3887, 5040, 5236, 5405, 5516, 5528,
 5556
 ass 1364
 assemble, assembly 173, 445, 734, 958, 990,
 1345, 1376, 1731, 1741, 1821, 1882,
 1915, 2092, 2151, 2284, 2460, 2801,
 2814, 3020, 3245, 3308, 3331, 3476,
 3480, 3770, 3987, 4217, 4777, 5308
 assent 643, 4361, 4722
 asthma 489, 504, 551, 569, 632, 1903, 2122,
 2804, 3208, 3512, 3765
 astringent 146, 811, 1135, 1231, 1249, 1405,
 2386, 2674, 3352
 asunder 19
 attack 77, 370, 443, 516, 795, 859, 1021,
 1221, 1255, 1538, 2870, 2927, 3075,
 3150, 3177, 3395, 3472, 3480, 3770,
 4044, 4087, 4540, 4681, 4765, 4834,
 4861, 4880, 4932, 4971, 5018, 5021,
 5030
 attic 93
 aunt (father's sister) 58, 142, 183, 1646,
 3015, 4508, 4813, 4954; (mother's sister)
 273, 417, 1318, 1603, 1873, 2030, 2410,
 3015, 4205, 4209, 4411, 4426, 4579,
 4954
 austerity 3800, 5021
 axe 1166, 1722, 3140, 4749, App. 32
 axle 484
 babble 245, 760, 1206, 1575, 1702, 1831,
 2043, 2405, 3494, 3579, 4436, 4856,
 5230, 5244, 5310, 5337
 back 657, 1747, 2182, 2303, 2696, 2825,
 2979, 4146, 4205, 4514, 4617, 4761,
 4942, 4955, 4986, 5099, 5455, 5481,
 5488
 backbiting 499, 3703, 5252
 backwater 1359, 1463, 1471
 backyard 928, 3485, 3868, 4146, 4205
 bad 107, 234, 333, 924, 1006, 1250, 1424,
 1913, 1942, 2337, 2338, 2414, 2616,
 3071, 3267, 3403, 3869, 4110, 4230,
 4459, 4547, 4661, 5086
 Badaga 1173, 4829
 bag 635, 716, 1221, 1243, 1317, 2596,
 2631, 4049, 4446, 4450, 4458, 5037,
 5234, App. 33
 bail/bale (water) 305, 866, 2231, 3468, 3549,
 3790, 4887
 bake 76, 1500, 2654, 4315, 4537, 4788,
 5053, 5325, 5517
 bald 3145, 3700, 4387, 4600, 5115
 ball 664, 1148, 1695, 2766, 3245, 3925,
 4522, 4919, 4962; (for juggling) 182
 bām fish 3654
 bandicoot 833, 1319, 2068, 2170, 2630, 3339,
 4411, 4416
 bank (of river, etc.) 57, 122, 622, 901, 965,
 1147, 1229, 1293, 1449, 1731, 1772,
 1980, 2200, 3040, 3221, 3227, 3239,
 3823, 4086, 4945, 5159, 5261, 5352
 bar (of door, gate) 1109, 1370, 2054, 2622,
 3179, 3875, App. 9; (of iron or other
 metal) 1241, 2147, 4093, 4114, App. 24;
 (at river mouth) 278
 barb 1265, 2568
 barber 1564, 1971
 bard 10, 4068
 bark (vb.) 319, 367, 760, 1574, 1796, 1811,
 1852, 4233, 4254, 4304, 5013, 5198,
 5204, 5283, 5290
 bark (of tree) 98, 146, 757, 2586, 2673,
 2740, 2748, 2751, 2768, 3139, 3155,
 3544, 3559, 3833, 3876, 3897, 4010,
 4295, 4333, 4417, 4491, 4515, 4524,
 4561, 4976
 barren 1285, 2074, 4110, 4738, 5102, 5320,
 5513
 bask 18, 1458, 1967
 basket 295, 635, 1007, 1192, 1243, 1375,
 1629, 1644, 1653, 1660, 1779, 1805,
 1884, 1896, 1966, 2047, 2060, 2117,
 2288, 2684, 2691, 3035, 3262, 3489,
 3511, 4263, 4289, 4380, 4388, 4442,
 4620, 4640, 4837, 4915, 4927, 5037,
 5231, 5315, 5491
 basketmaker 519, 1330, 5092
 bastard 3869, 3902, 5252
 baste (in sewing) 3934
 bat (animal) 1216, 2606, 3607, 5370
 bath(e) 187, 1068, 1369, 1832, 3555, 3687,
 3690, 3783, 4505, 4684, 4878, 4993,
 5159
 bathroom 1369, 1655, 4121
 battlefield 1376, 5021, 5435
 bay 2137
 bazaar 35, 1142, 3422
 be 333, 480, 697, 710, 823, 1300, 3675,
 4427, 4597, 4743, 4778; be not 234, 396,
 2559, 3566, 4743, 5407
 beach 1109, 1147
 bead 1215, 1298, 1695, 2434, 4350
 beak 239, 2034, 2664, 3296, 3311, 5024,
 5031, 5352
 bear (young) 347, 555, 645, 1109, 1411,
 1729, 2677, 3073, 3098, 3365, 3566,
 3760, 3853, 3937, 4264, 4345, 4422,
 4729, 5346, 5347, 5549; (fruit) 339,
 1459, 1810, 3937, 4004
 bear (animal) 857, 1263, 1679
 beard 114, 224, 1156, 2894, 5142, App. 40;
 (of barley, etc.) 3376, 4623
 beat 16, 77, 320, 425, 443, 489, 665, 824,
 859, 906, 954, 1101, 1637, 1671, 1850,
 2063, 2152, 2300, 2322, 2374, 2387,
 2421, 2450, 2602, 2780, 2836, 2992,
 3023, 3039, 3053, 3069, 3075, 3082,
 3089, 3105, 3130, 3150, 3234, 3274,

- 3539, 3769, 3797, 4044, 4252, 4389,
4534, 4581, 4751, 5117, 5224, 5380,
5450, 5478, 5555
- beautiful, beauty 30, 78, 116, 162, 217, 248,
274, 328, 530, 657, 778, 848, 924, 967,
1016, 1037, 1193, 1259, 1393, 1443,
1709, 1782, 2149, 2240, 2327, 2328,
2342, 2423, 2457, 2624, 2747, 2786,
2789, 2829, 2850, 2871, 2890, 2934,
3005, 3200, 3268, 3278, 3475, 3602,
3610, 3619, 3637, 3657, 3735, 3739,
3794, 3821, 3904, 3907, 4028, 4053,
4198, 4264, 4275, 4340, 4544, 4551,
4570, 4579, 4587, 4597, 4647, 4685, 4687,
4729, 4746, 4747, 4797, 4803, 4834,
4846, 4876, 4978, 5099, 5223, 5304,
5327, 5332, 5351, 5462, 5472, App. 46
- become 333, 823, 905, 1300, 2342, 4119,
4778, 5304
- bed 165, 1145, 1524, 1990, 2304, 3035,
3852, 3949, 4007, 4088, 5068; bedstead
2304, 4735
- bedbug 2996, 3621A, 5038
- bedding 102, 3154, 3852, 3949, 4007, 4088,
5068, 5411
- bee 533, 1117, 1567, 1867, 2064, 2689,
2991, 3268, 3328, 3470, 3490, 3985,
4020, 4169, 4345, 4411, 4412, 4518,
4843, 4908, 5071, 5239; black humble
bee 247, 533, 3268, 3328, 4020, 5098,
5239; carpenter bee 1830
- beehive 518, 2689, 3268, 3490, 4345, 4412,
4843
- beer 1374, 4397, 4706
- beetle 2541, 2792, 3328, 4353, 4412, 4568,
4843, 5239
- before (of place) 795, 3799, 5020; (of time)
1619, 3516, 4205, 5020, 5086
- beg 81, 472, 905, 1750, 1939, 2017, 3246,
3412, 3427, 3431A, 3602, 4423, 5528,
5556; beggar 356, 363, 472, 898, 905,
3246, 3412, 3431A, 3570, 4047, 4423,
5528, 5556; begging-bowl 2228, 2550,
4682, 4744
- begin, beginning 231, 851, 944, 1065, 2243,
2778, 3004, 3005, 3305, 3350, 3481,
3516, 3661, 4148, 4238, 4361, 4572,
4739, 4802, 4889, 4950, 4967, 5020,
5035
- behind 1747, 2008, 2182, 4146, 4205, 4514,
5297, 5488
- behold 1, 410
- belch 419, 772, 897, 1401, 3451
- bell(s) 708, 1545, 1574, 2515, 2944, 2954,
4672, 5025, App. 31; (cattle)-bell 2515,
2572, 2948, 2954, 3042, 5025, 5195
- bellow 10, 175, 245, 282, 319, 367, 489,
1291, 1409, 1574, 1744, 1921, 2680,
4526, 5458
- bellows 275, 741, 2857, 5024
- belly 586, 624, 1883, 1938, 1969, 2244,
2620, 2967, 2976, 3507, 3898, 4193,
4478, 4494, 4645, 5232, 5259
- belong 480, 1300, 2460, 2781, 2814, 3853
- bend, bent 408, 516, 641, 707, 991, 1003,
1062, 1335, 1344, 1636, 1691, 1767,
1835, 1851, 1927, 2032, 2054, 2136,
2209, 2360, 2393, 2456, 2493, 2721,
2927, 2933, 2935, 3178, 3246, 3382,
3478, 3611, 3888, 3912, 4015, 4645,
4734, 4735, 4761, 4825, 4919, 4977,
5123, 5236, 5314, 5335, 5369
- betel knife 4048; betel pouch 64, 88
- bezel 642
- biceps 1224, 3955
- bifurcate, bifurcation 1325, 2587
- big 291, 711, 916, 1093, 1173, 1191, 2239,
3020, 3491, 3557, 3738, 3894, 3972,
4192, 4411, 4469, 4729, 4786, 4971,
4992, 5276, 5397, 5448
- bile 1135, 1148, 1249, 3821, 4142
- billhook 212, 824, 2054, 4749
- bird 331, 1040, 1515, 1735, 1793, 2125,
2763, 3275, 3821, 4020, 4154, 4190,
4319, 4489
- birdlime 2488, 2711
- bison 1114, 1438, 1664, 2849, 4411, 4724
- bit (of bridle) 1133, 1222, 1241, 1390, 1620
- bite 600, 733, 1097, 1124, 1222, 1315, 1390,
1474, 1763, 2064, 2091, 2164, 2265,
2831, 3263, 3962
- bitter 1135, 1249, 1405, 1466, 1504, 2260,
2860, 3352
- black 730, 1221, 1263, 1278, 1395, 1410,
1489, 1494, 1679, 2552, 3613, 4750,
4753, 4781, 4801, 4983, 5063, 5101;
black soil 820, 1381
- blacksmith 2133, 5445
- blade 237, 1024, 1096, 3035, 3986, 4663,
5352, 5436
- bless 3045, 3951, 4003, 5372
- blind 1226, 1787, 2604, 2735, 4070, 4204,
4495; (night-blind) 235
- blister 1780, 1795, 2106, 3690, 3974, 4455,
4496, 4563, 5207
- blood 817, 1091, 1788, 1931, 2883, 2921,
3284, 3523, 3748, 5334
- bloodsucker (lizard) 1053, 2223, 3501
- blood-vessel (vein, artery) 2903
- blossom 247, 1562, 2923, 2960, 3131, 3165,
3569, 3631, 4345, 4469, 4504, 4739,
5411, 5473, 5484, 5519
- blotch (on skin) 2536, 3028, 3118, 4961,
5063
- blow (of the wind) 74, 442, 751, 3149, 3274,
3283, 4407, 5312, 5450; (with the mouth)
633, 741, 751, 3323, 3388; (bellows) 741,
1021; (the nose) 537, 2618, 2680
- blow-pipe 1818
- blue 2149, 3821, 4356

- bluejay 2951, 4101
- blunt 954, 3883, 4645, 4750, 5070, 5106,
5114, 5118, 5125
- boat 177, 1039, 1109, 1219, 1305, 3838,
4120, 4263, 4471, 4638, 4841, 5315;
boatman 177, 1227, 3838
- bodice 1098, 2310, 5163
- body 586, 657, 710, 728, 839, 1152, 2240,
2304, 2976, 3681, 3898, 4717, 5073,
5099, 5149, 5308
- boil (vb.) 76, 268, 588, 666, 679, 1406,
1458, 1556, 1705, 1746, 1951, 2084,
2312, 2593, 2654, 2662, 2997, 3126,
3128, 3203, 3257, 3910, 4315, 4469,
4687, 4769, 5302, 5326, 5329, 5517
- boil (n.) 950, 1148, 1273, 1459, 1780, 2563,
2898, 3859, 3974, 4268, 4296, 4455,
4469, 4496, 4999, 5117, 5350
- boisterous 243, 648, 2098, 2588, 2999
- bolt 1130, 1370, 2561, 2622, 2962, 3179,
App. 9, App. 26
- bone 839, 1818, 2188, 2965, 2976, 2979,
4255, 4299, 4418, 4528, 4995, 5050,
5480
- book 884, 1244
- border (of cloth) 57, 1241, 1293, 2201,
2514, 2796, 3246, 3333, 5436
- bore (vb., a hole) 641, 663, 742, 1660, 1672,
1719, 1763, 1818, 1859, 2685, 2778,
2990, 3078, 3339, 3399, 3528, 3549,
3714, 4297, 4317, 4452, 4560, 4994
- borrow 81, 472, 3766, 5336
- bottle 1717, 4265A, 4279, 4332
- bottom 72, 1619, 1693A, 3178, 3481, 4146,
4379, 4951, 5035
- boundary 366, 846, 886, 1109, 1147, 1293,
1772, 1980, 2324, 4557, 5261
- bow (vb.) 83, 516, 641, 707, 991, 1750,
1767, 1927, 2456, 2933, 3178, 3359,
3525, 3723, 3888, 3912, 4645, 4919,
5020, 5123, 5236, 5335
- bow (weapon, pellet-bow) 178, 390, 789,
1727, 1927, 2054, 2571, 2663, 3030,
3651, 5422; bow-string 120, 259, 390,
570, 1812, 2356, 2908, 3247, 3651,
3923, 5220, 5469
- bowlegged 3492, 5314
- box 1559, 1651, 2542, 2772, 2787, 3954,
4380, 4388, 4442, 4640
- boy 156, 399, 513, 1371, 1411, 1594, 1603,
1646, 1670, 1851, 1873, 2030, 2041,
2594, 3421, 3840, 3939, 4095, 4259,
4603, 4756, 4763, 4764, 4791, App. 53
- bracelet 1023, 2531, 2684, 3309, 3482,
4926, 4979, 5056, 5313, App. 21, App. 39
- brackish 299, 1249, 1466, 1471, 1504, 2363,
2386, 2674
- brag 2043, 4042, 4324, 4359, 4411, 4469,
5448, 5462
- brahman 148, 196, 363, 2747, 3085, 3549,
3601, 3772, 4091, 5073
- braid 260, 1007, 1327, 1653, 3246, 3446,
3668, 3745, 4160, 4168, 4207, 4645,
4853, 4921, 4927, 5045, App. 35
- brain 1783, 2897, 3088, 4247, 5051, 5062
- bran 637, 2144, 3111, 4562
- branch 826, 997, 1325, 1583, 2115, 2200,
2237, 2587, 2592, 2673, 2706, 2789,
2790, 3894, 4089, 4587, 4663, 4720,
5162, 5170, 5309
- brand (cattle) 2654, 4680, 5207, 5263;
branding iron 699
- brave(ry) 140, 399, 721, 827, 1063, 1135,
1173, 1287, 1308, 1501, 1693, 2169,
2802, 2853, 3306, 3416, 3736, 4616,
4687, 4763, 4846, 5011, 5021, 5226,
5349, 5448
- brazier 1402
- bread 76, 490, 2465, 3670
- break 16, 77, 315, 432, 479, 520, 662, 785,
940, 946, 1100, 1333, 1513, 1604,
1616, 1622, 1859, 2063, 2491, 2510,
2526, 2923, 2926, 2927, 2955, 2999,
3099, 3140, 3241, 3305, 3310, 3339,
3406, 3437, 3479, 3586, 3611, 3623,
3716, 3728, 3808, 3841, 3854, 3962,
4027, 4129, 4152, 4165, 4176, 4194,
4206, 4277, 4386, 4414, 4481, 4490,
4560, 4975, 5008, 5200, 5411, 5432, 5473
- breast 181, 710, 827, 943, 1234, 1743, 2038,
2364, 2436, 2803, 3206, 3681, 3736,
3935, 4096, 4592, 4703, 4704, 4818,
4985, 5073, 5111
- breath(e) 291, 393, 645, 741, 1421, 1481,
2680, 3512, 3765, 4223, 4246, 4886;
breathe hard/heavily 504, 569, 632,
2804, 3208, 3276, 3453, 3512, 3765
- breeches 2379
- breed (of cattle) 3131, 3987
- bribe 1905
- bride 513, 2149, 2789, 4198, 4395, 4587,
4667, 4694, 5544; bridegroom 513, 1594,
2410, 4395, 4667, 4694; bridesmaid 3563
- bridge 2463, 4099
- bridle 1133, 1390, 1620, 4458
- bring 79, 802, 809, 931, 976, 2151, 3098,
5270
- brittle 1148, 1386, 3241, 3728, 4194, 4392,
4975
- broad 8, 103, 366, 467, 859, 2807, 3020,
3047, 3672, 3685, 3949, 5411
- broom 828, 1088, 1887, 2375, 2599, 3301,
4415, 4794, 5362
- broth 352, 1107, 2484, 2673, 2851, 3581
- brother 513, 3018, 3308, 3563; (elder) 131,
196, 527, 3015, 3067, 3196, 3999, 4411,
4954, 5020; (younger) 131, 196, 513,
3015, 3085, 3563, 4205, 5054, 5385
- brother-in-law 825, 1256, 2149, 2410, 2819,
3015, 3563, 4426, 4508, 4762, App. 53

brown 817, 1776, 2775, 4232, 4310
 brush 1639, 2599, 3211, 3301, 3393
 bubble 588, 666, 1705, 1795, 2084, 2106, 2405, 2588, 2883, 2997, 3126, 3128, 3203, 3257, 3710, 3910, 4249, 4266, 4280, 4455, 4463, 4469, 4485, 4496, 4525, 4563, 4618, 4648, 4687, 4769, 4894
 bubo 950, 1780, 2563
 bud 15, 224, 1159, 1281, 1453, 1583, 1729, 1895, 2049, 2149, 2489, 2592, 2963, 3119, 3131, 3165, 3362, 3631, 4345, 4482, 4587, 4893, 4997, 5113
 buffalo 1494, 4425, 4747, 5041; (male) 815, 816, 917, 1123, 1173, 2212, 4540, 4586, 4593, 4747; (female) 334, 816, 1123, 1479, 2000, 2554, 3044, 3881, 4118; (milch) 1385, 4165, 4183, 4657
 buffoon 2206, 2222
 build 462, 796, 851, 1147, 1720, 3133, 3450, 3536, 3852, 3884, 4390, 4797, 5177, 5549
 bulb 664, 1171, 1343, 1578, 3326A, 3646
 bulbul 4126
 bull 334, 815, 917, 1123, 1502, 1917, 2199, 2216, 2267, 2402, 2818, 4020, 4361, 4425, 4540, 4593, 4780, 5041, App. 7
 bully 160, 243
 bulwark 2090, 2118
 bunch (of fruit, flowers, leaves) 456, 1639, 1810, 2092, 2176, 2200, 2832, 3189, 3308, 3322, 3401, 3478, 3480, 3846, 4148
 bundle 1147, 1400, 1639, 1866, 2534, 2723, 2794, 3224, 3245, 3478, 3480, 4148, 4479, 4509, 4915, 4921, 5037, 5126, 5136
 burden 977, 2677, 4446, 4565, 5037, 5126, 5397
 burn 76, 214, 228, 276, 327, 656, 811, 978, 1207, 1230, 1278, 1406, 1437, 1458, 1500, 1715, 1752, 2042, 2158, 2312, 2654, 2688, 2714, 2929, 2998, 3004, 3115, 3266, 3440, 3693, 3802, 4034, 4315, 4517, 4537, 4680, 4769, 4801, 4980, 4996, 5207, 5496, 5517
 burst 16, 66, 353, 946, 1622, 2510, 2526, 2758, 2936, 3406, 3437, 3808, 3841, 3854, 4013, 4129, 4165, 4194, 4386, 4414, 4469, 4490, 4614, 5411, 5432, 5450, 5473
 bury 63, 442, 1550, 3178, 3339, 4080, 4376, 4509, 4760, 4836, 4863, 4915
 bush 524, 1287, 1639, 1721, 1733, 1941, 3322, 3401, 3844, 4360, 4509, 4546, 4873, 5289
 business, busy 236, 1328, 1970, 2345, 3295, 3469, 3480, 3524, 3661, 3853, 4797, 5540
 bustard 1083
 butt (vb.) 443, 706, 859, 1719, 1850, 2063, 2548, 3078, 3156, 3380, 4044, 4087, 4932
 butter 2411, 3746, 5299, 5496; buttermilk 1580, 1987, 2162, 2411, 4421, 4630, 4902
 butterfly 1216, 1874, 4083
 buttock(s) 129, 253, 1693A, 1747, 1888, 2320, 2724, 2953, 3639, 3785, 4205, 4379, 4398, 4717, 4942, App. 30
 buy 51, 296, 2001, 2151, 2679, 4034, 5336, 5421
 cackle 1291, 1992, 2009, 2031, 3173, 4526
 cage 1883, 3036, 3262, 3526, 4606
 cake 76, 87, 155, 439, 455, 664, 956, 983, 1139, 2465, 2490, 2612, 2643, 3192, 3434, 3542, 3670, 3889, 3928, App. 13
 calf 513, 917, 1123, 1411, 1594, 1670, 1801, 2199, 3378, 3634, 3881, 3939, 4095, 4118, 4593
 calf (of leg) 1166, 1175, 3816, 4128, 4513, 4686, 5249
 call 10, 282, 344, 367, 760, 786, 868, 1058, 1061, 1291, 1341, 1590, 1764, 1774, 1868, 1921, 1960, 1992, 2486, 2631, 3887, 3943, 4195, 4351, 4973, 5013, 5087, 5283, 5337, 5433, 5514
 callous, callosity 1460, 2003, 2314, 3118, 3622, 3873, 4649
 calm 161, 267, 404, 645, 1248, 1709, 1834, 3045, 3178, 3433, 3675
 camp 317, 1881, 4117, 5393
 can (vb., be able) 407, 924, 2470, 5270
 canal 1359, 1398, 1480, 3543
 canopy 1221, 4040
 capital (of pillar) 4585
 captain (of ship) 1041, 3049
 car (of god at temple) 3459
 card (cotton) 765, 2645, 4171, 5422
 cardamom plantation 4742
 care 265, 851, 1283, 1328, 2353, 2871, 3733, 3924, 4283, 4436; care for 712, 793, 1056, 1416, 2243, 4436
 careful(ness) 377, 851, 2871
 carp (fish) 1252, 1947
 carpenter 2491, 3884
 carry 407, 796, 851, 916, 931, 935, 984, 1417, 2151, 2677, 2762, 3188, 3540, 4148, 4161, 4473, 4565, 5126, 5551; carrying-pole/yoke/stick 1370, 1389, 1417, 2210, 3304
 cart 664, 931, 1092, 1483, App. 50
 cartilage 1296
 caseworm (caddis) 673
 cast (metal) 866, 4407, 5103, 5356
 cat 2170, 2634, 2830, 4106, 4180, 4355, 4705, 5490; (male) 1140, 2170, 4106, 5490; (female) 2170, 4625
 cataract (on eye) 3981, 4109, 4295, 4345

catch 7, 51, 409, 585, 905, 1183, 1225, 1326, 1538, 2231, 2498, 2679, 2793, 2870, 3004, 3274, 3480, 3535, 3852, 3853, 4034, 4148, 4361, 4802
 catechu 1432
 caterpillar 52, 2573, 2797, 4312
 cattle 334, 1479, 2074, 3902
 cattle-boy 377
 cattle-pound 3485, 3526
 cauldron 1668, 1818, 1928, 2104, App. 22
 cause 333, 471, 710, 1034, 1300, 1957, 3098, 3661, 3853, 4544, 4758, 4797, 4950, 5035, 5256, 5535
 cave 308, 1159, 1332, 1660, 2157, 3714, 3857, 4452, 4599, 4604, 4832, 4919, 4994, 5212, 5473
 caw 282, 1206, 1291, 1425, 2904
 cease 63, 267, 315, 463, 946, 954, 1009, 1057, 1851, 2351, 2426, 3068, 3113, 3178, 3278, 3675, 3685, 4572, 4811, 4831, 4834, 4891, 5178, 5393, 5446, 5522
 cemetery 540, 1438, 2654
 centipede 1097, 2797
 cessation of rain (in monsoon) 3351, 5522
 Ceylon 550
 chafe 3141, 3458
 chaff 637, 1665, 1916, 2317, 2392, 2770, 2846, 3111, 3346, 3908, 4491, 4562, 4750
 chafing-dish 1751
 chain 2134, 2358, 2561, 3133, 3480, 5220
 chair 2880, 3655
 chalk (for writing) 4014; (red) 1490
 chameleon 732, 1053, 2223, 2977, 3501
 chancre 2167
 change 240, 446, 990, 3246, 3251, 3685, 3803, 4205, 4285, 4409, 4617, 4761, 4834; 4870, 5423; (money) 2574, 2649, 4834, 5008
 channel 122, 1109, 1398, 1480, 1526, 1841, 2471, 2569, 3389, 4659, 4688, 5356
 charcoal 1278, 1410, 2552, 3613, 4467, 4838, 5101, 5131
 charm (incantation) 1052, 2855, 3031, 4706, 5442
 chase 984, 1041, 2362, 2878, 3004, 3113, 3340, 3395, 4020, 4447, 4612
 chastity 1297, 3005
 chatter 245, 296, 1206, 1302, 1515, 1530, 1574, 1575, 2588, 3494, 3822, 4304, 4430, 5204, 5230, 5244, 5337
 cheap 2324, 3602, 3610
 cheat 797, 898, 1124, 1372, 2323, 4130, 4331, 4359, 4531, 4723, 5146, App. 41, App. 42
 cheek 114, 239, 1199, 1337, 1413, 1977, 1989, 2051, 2114, 4242, 4779, 5031
 cheetah (see leopard)
 cheroot 2684, 2715
 chessman 1461, 1711
 chest (of body) 200, 586, 827, 1693, 2364, 2620, 2976, 3206, 3736, 4592, 4818, 5425
 chew 133, 1124, 1390, 2265, 2334, 2396, 2873, 3263, 3595, 4206, 4901, 5077
 chick(en) (young of bird) 2636, 4154, 4173, 4198, 4606
 chicken pox 4496
 child 410, 513, 639, 1123, 1411, 1594, 1646, 1670, 1791, 1851, 2030, 2149, 2543, 2594, 2733, 2813, 3421, 3840, 3939, 4095, 4198, 4259, 4365, 4482, 4587, 4603, 4616, 4747, 4764
 chin 69, 114, 1156, 3596, 4889, 5142, 5181, App. 40
 chip 212, 371, 1125, 1640, 1953, 2381, 2390, 2546, 2586, 2706, 2748, 3146, 3728, 3962, 4194, 4377, 4560, 5340, 5363
 chirp 1302, 1515, 1574, 1607, 1774, 5204
 chisel 46, 699, 1141, 1202, 1612, 1953, 2445, 2627, 3140, 4452, 4560
 choke 83, 2927, 3208, 3367, 5383
 choose 363, 851, 914, 1059, 2119, 2232, 3419, 4423, 5336
 chowrie (yak's tail used as fan) 1327, 1639, 2580, 4707, 5450
 churn 1141, 1303, 1325, 1340, 1850, 2570, 3095; churn(ing)-stick 1325, 1370, 2570, 2698, 4617
 circle 398, 664, 1595, 1680, 1730, 2698, 2715, 3201, 3309, 4032, 4977, 5313
 city 752, 808, 3568, 3868, 3911, 4064, 4112, 4555, 5393
 civet (gland) 2305, 2918, 4313; civet cat 2170, 4313, 5490
 clap (hands) 1756, 2063, 2335, 3039, 4490
 clarinet 1818
 clasp (of girdle, etc.) 5104, App. 21
 class 531, 1923, 3260, 3476, 5202, 5548
 claw 444, 561, 1943, 2064, 2257, 3814, 5202, 5263, 5322
 clay 82, 312, 820, 1369, 1381, 1931, 1958, 2020, 2123, 2266, 2806, 3283, 4666
 clean 246, 576, 967, 998, 1259, 2261, 2280, 2599, 2829, 2872, 3019, 3251, 3273, 3280, 3301, 3338, 3458, 3552, 3555, 4352, 4549, 4634, 4654, 4684, 4751, 5295, 5472, 5496
 clear (expression, mind, light) 2017, 2261, 3200, 3360, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3659, 3739, 3940, 4803, 5256, 5270, 5429, 5432, 5475, 5496; (of liquids) 261, 967, 3433, 3471
 clear (jungle) 824, 2390, 3140, 3433, 4600, 5255; (weeds) 801, 824
 clever(ness) 78, 366, 1144, 1250, 1297, 1496, 1898, 2327, 2656, 3278, 3294, 3433, 3683, 3770, 4846, 5276, 5406

- cliff 101, 1229, 1449, 2360, 3730, 4448
 climb 56, 231, 766, 796, 916, 1255, 1736,
 2285, 2752, 2828, 3326, 3730, 3844,
 4034, 4841
 clitoris 2049
 cloak 2310, 2629, 4590
 clod 432, 1148, 1363, 1539, 2974, 4394,
 4666
 close (of texture or grain) 84, 285, 292, 1021,
 3070, 3222, 3315, 3745
 clot 664, 1147, 1266, 3012, 3515
 cloth, clothes, clothing (a distinction between
cloth and *clothes* is almost impossible to
 establish) 318, 587, 882, 1005, 1180,
 1190, 1323, 1428, 1490, 1521, 1540,
 1547, 1681, 1925, 2181, 2198, 2255,
 2344, 2368, 2394, 2519, 2547, 2629,
 2648, 2791, 2827, 3032, 3284, 3285,
 3307, 3310, 3482, 3651, 3836, 3976,
 3999, 4256, 4479, 4509, 4515, 4590,
 4654, 4834, 4947, App. 20; clothing
 (European type) 2310; cloth prepared for
 writing App. 23
 cloud(y) 849, 1221, 1278, 1395, 1765,
 2078, 2899, 3630, 4375, 4407, 4641,
 4697, 4728, 4750, 4753, 4781, 4819,
 4892, 4914, 5033, 5381, 5396
 club (of wood) 683, 852, 1166, 1842, 1850,
 2210, 3030, 3053, 3304, 3502, 4521,
 5224
 coagulate 524, 720, 1102, 1148, 2162, 2921,
 3245, 4158, 4421, 5011
 coal (live) 276, 1406, 1950, 2929, 3115,
 3640, 4347
 coarse 649, 1265, 2354, 3020, 3070, 3097,
 3750, 3973, 4158, 4411, 4956, 4971
 coax 666, 4469, 4723, 5011
 cobra 891, 2359
 cock 1078, 1868, 2160, 2248, 2818, 2820,
 4373, 4586, 4730; (of a gun) 1711; cock's
 comb 1634, 2049, 2654, 2721, 4345,
 4888
 cockle-(shell) 385, 1423, 2535
 cockroach 22, 1926, 2541, 2606, 2797, 4123
 cocoon 1883, 4462
 coil (of rope, snake, etc.) 2032, 2677, 2684,
 2715, 2723, 4927
 coin(age) 104, 1236, 1423, 1431, 2381,
 2596, 3013, 3168, 3303, 4570, 4876,
 5457, 5496
 coir (see *fibre of coconut*)
 cold 324, 404, 742, 1568, 1601, 1618, 1834,
 2056, 2168, 2408, 2539, 2576, 2905,
 3045, 3821, 4035, 4505, 4641, 5033,
 5312, 5439; cold season 1834, 3630,
 4035; (respiratory illness) 2409, 2539,
 3342, 3731, 4909, 5174, App. 48
 collect 84, 363, 377, 538, 695, 734, 796,
 1731, 1821, 1882, 2801, 2814, 3054,
 3245, 3308, 3476, 3480, 3770, 3788,
 4423, 5030, 5362, 5487, 5528; collection
 538, 1400, 1731, 1741, 2801, 3367,
 3480, 3673, 3770, 4258, 4409, 4541,
 4591, 5119
 collyrium 1395, 1437, 5101
 colour 657, 2240, 2328, 2457, 3680, 4232,
 5099, 5223, 5263
 comb 493, 689, 1582, 1610, 1623, 2497,
 2625, 2721, 3691, 4023, 4089, 4213,
 5357, App. 49
 comb (of plantains) 1610, 3846
 come 120, 222, 809, 1419, 2460, 3098,
 3661, 4594, 5270; come out 668, 1820,
 2867, 4382
 command(er) 227, 340, 909, 2855, 3380,
 3524, 3887, 4031, 4430, 4834, 5020,
 5405, 5514
 compact 84, 524, 538, 2926, 3222
 compete 413, 4361, 4540, 4583
 conceal 63, 83, 954, 969, 1015, 1221, 1258,
 1416, 2441, 2982, 3367, 3714, 3912,
 4509, 4760, 4814, 4836, 4915, 5002
 conch 2535, 3591, 3634, 4177, 5279
 confuse(d), confusion 20, 25, 71, 74, 135,
 172, 236, 241, 265, 326, 613, 682, 767,
 883, 898, 1003, 1086, 1112, 1189, 1302,
 1303, 1306, 1310, 1328, 1340, 1409,
 1520, 1595, 1806, 1817, 2098, 2698,
 2853, 3033, 3061, 3074, 3157, 3194,
 3207, 3240, 3294, 3423, 3454, 3506,
 3513, 3605, 3910, 4160, 4285, 4437,
 4647, 4706, 4723, 4736, 4750, 4761,
 4822, 4830, 5399, 5443, 5465, 5489,
 5511
 conquer, conquest 77, 347, 415, 581, 1972,
 4838, 5254, 5439, 5493
 consent 314, 345, 457, 471, 905, 924, 1006,
 2598, 3770, 4541, 5073, 5123, 5351
 constipation 1151
 container made of leaves 2619, 3139
 contract (the stomach) 774
 control 63, 112, 133, 161, 340, 1980, 3031,
 4645, 5448
 convulsion, convulsively 504, 1648, 2032,
 5282, 5424
 coo 1574, 1667, 1852, 1868, 2017, 5204
 cook 76, 268, 393, 588, 600, 916, 1458,
 2342, 2654, 4469, 4657, 4680, 4788,
 5325, 5329, 5517
 cool 267, 404, 875, 1568, 1601, 1618, 1834,
 2056, 2408, 2576, 2905, 3045, 3630,
 3690, 3821, 4035, 4505, 4753
 coolie 399, 1594, 1905
 Coorg 183, 1649
 copper 817, 1402, 2775
 copra (coconut kernel) 2105
 coral 3284, 3998
 corner 1109, 2054, 2100, 2137, 2209, 2796,
 4645, 4761, 4898, 5044
 corpse 277, 284, 1152, 1822, 1942, 1958,

- 2426, 3068, 3999, 4157, 5222
 cot 1145, 1990, 2270, 3460, 3486
 cough 419, 489, 569, 632, 1079, 1409, 1477,
 1796, 1868, 1903, 1964, 2127, 2939,
 3336, 4024, 5383
 count 769, 793, 1827, 2227
 country 3638, 4558
 courtyard 35, 3485, 4777, 5016, 5020, 5313
 cousin 3308; (parallel) 3018, 3563; (elder
 male parallel) 131, 196; (younger male
 parallel) 3085; (elder female parallel) 23;
 (younger female parallel) 3015; (cross)
 App. 53; (male cross) 2410, 4715, 4762,
 App. 53; (female cross) 3644, 4762,
 App. 53; (elder male cross) 142; (younger
 male cross) 4762, App. 53; (elder female
 cross) 4690, 5251; (younger female cross)
 4762, App. 53
 cover 63, 79, 167, 307, 597, 723, 1221,
 1225, 1980, 2441, 2721, 2796, 3142,
 3231, 3390, 4008, 4188, 4376, 4509,
 4590, 4760, 4915, 4919, 5002, 5018,
 5030, 5034, 5264, 5525, 5532
 cow 334, 1123, 1479, 1886, 2074, 2199,
 3136, 3534, 3881, 4425, 4500, 4747,
 5041, 5116, 5549; (milk) 334, 1385,
 2883, 4500, 5041, 5116
 coward 306, 400, 1868, 2173, 2482, 3101,
 3202, 3605, 3927, 4200, 4395, 4434,
 4487, 4912, 4929, 5465
 coudung 334, 2402, 4210, 4441, 4940, 5082,
 5321
 cowherd 334, 1416, 2218, 3534, 5093
 co-wife 890, 990, 5081
 cowrie 238, 1342, 1795, 2036, 3959
 crab 1734, 1843, 2487, 2888, 2901
 crack 66, 353, 423, 432, 479, 946, 1229,
 1622, 2296, 2377, 2510, 2511, 2575,
 2927, 2936, 2947, 3623, 3685, 3808,
 3841, 3854, 3962, 3991, 4013, 4194,
 4386, 4414, 4452, 4490, 4537, 4848,
 4975, 5411, 5432, 5473
 crackle 1110, 1386, 1659, 2296, 2509,
 2714, 2961, 3802, 3841, 4386, 4490,
 4537, 4542, 5013
 cradle 731, 2912, 3376, 3486
 crane (bird) 1155, 1808, 2125, 2911, 5206,
 5238
 crawfish 2848
 crawl 180, 508, 736, 749, 1628, 2360, 2854,
 2933, 3109, 3514, 3685, 3714, 3749,
 3789, 3949, 4761
 crazy 1595, 1596, 2021, 3207, 5511
 creak 1593, 2904, 4973
 cream 1987, 4109, 4421, 4841
 creep 508, 736, 749, 2360, 2781, 2854,
 3109, 3655, 3714, 3749, 3844, 3949,
 4761, 4994
 creeper 207, 1941, 2050, 3269, 3517, 3882,
 4833, 5316, 5460
 cremate 1278, 4801
 crest (of bird, esp. peacock) 1634, 1639,
 2049, 2081, 2110, 2651, 2655, 2721,
 4888
 crevice 445, 3857, 4194, 4317, 4414, 4994,
 5274, 5473
 cricket (insect) 547, 1216, 1569, 2541, 2588,
 2606, 2732, 4123
 crisp(ness) 1110, 1386, 3623
 crocodile 3732, 4952
 crooked(ness) 430, 707, 1062, 1927, 2032,
 2054, 2186, 2209, 2838, 2933, 2935,
 3246, 4645, 4734, 4919, 4977, 5114,
 5314, 5335
 crop (of grain, etc.) 1459, 1936, 2154, 3675,
 3821, 4004, 4337, 4345, 5437
 cross (vb.) 289, 798, 1109, 1356, 1736, 3158,
 3177, 3730, 4020, 4087, 4975, 5368,
 5423
 crossbar 683, 788, 5309, App. 9
 cross-beam 5395
 cross-legged 83, 2350, 5003
 crosswise 83, 5423
 crow (n.) 1278, 1425
 crow (vb.) 319, 367, 1291, 1574, 1831, 1868,
 1960, 2017
 crowd 84, 120, 162, 164, 440, 524, 710,
 1404, 1509, 1520, 1741, 1821, 1882,
 1915, 1980, 2092, 2430, 2715, 2921,
 3020, 3055, 3222, 3245, 3315, 3331,
 3367, 3453, 3476, 3505, 3510, 3526,
 3534, 3622, 3672, 3770, 3860, 3949,
 4217, 4258, 4425, 4504, 4681, 4700,
 4729, 4838, 5018, 5030, 5119, 5278,
 5407, 5439, 5448
 crown (of head) 579, 2049, 3615, 3759,
 4888, 4921, 5202; (king's) 2721
 crow-pheasant 1735
 crucible 1292, 1816
 cruel 1135, 1265, 1913, 2055, 2079, 2209,
 2725, 3267, 3664, 3869, 3973, 4392,
 4763, 4971, 5517
 crumble 432, 615, 1087, 1386, 4542
 crush 169, 228, 432, 520, 706, 954, 1333,
 1556, 1850, 2063, 2300, 2322, 2331,
 2391, 2526, 2923, 2926, 2927, 2999,
 3105, 3325, 3522, 3574, 3611, 3728,
 4135, 4165, 4194, 4975, 5008
 cry 10, 31, 245, 265, 282, 306, 319, 367,
 383, 386, 401, 489, 532, 571, 648, 718,
 760, 835, 996, 1189, 1206, 1291, 1574,
 1590, 1764, 1774, 1831, 1852, 1868,
 1921, 1960, 1992, 2494, 2631, 2638,
 2904, 3626, 3943, 4304, 4351, 4526,
 4973, 4989, 5013, 5185, 5204, 5244,
 5352, 5399, 5433, 5458, 5514
 cubit 4990
 cuckoo 1764, 1868, 4126
 cud 37, 1222, 2265, 3451, 3595, 4007, 4883,
 5077

- cunning 566, 794, 1183, 1372, 2079, 2293, 2327, 2698, 3550, 4025, 5406
- cup 1543, 1651, 2191, 2228, 2946, 3385, 4332, 4744; (made of leaf) 918, 1301, 1929, 2619, 2986, 3801, App. 45
- curdle, curds 430, 524, 720, 1102, 1148, 1580, 2162, 2411, 3088, 4421, 4902, 4996, 5008, 5439
- curl 240, 1633, 1794, 1818, 2032, 2054, 2651, 2652, 2684, 2698, 2935, 3244, 4022, 4177, 4645, 5236
- curlew 704
- curry 60, 268, 1128, 1391, 1462, 1466, 1497, 1760, 2085, 2484, 2851, 3186, 4315, 4322, 5325
- currycomb 1771
- curtain 850, 3036, 3244, 3745, 3839
- custom 249, 471, 1147, 2304, 2934, 3582, 3675, 3763, 3772, 3911, 3999, 4000, 5015, 5292, 5297, 5341, 5366
- cut 46, 212, 315, 320, 824, 859, 926, 975, 1024, 1124, 1125, 1176, 1208, 1447, 1542, 1547, 1581, 1612, 1624, 1656, 1859, 1953, 2063, 2091, 2119, 2148, 2152, 2257, 2377, 2390, 2416, 2491, 2510, 2600, 2734, 2748, 2841, 2927, 3029, 3124, 3140, 3146, 3305, 3310, 3325, 3339, 3437, 3479, 3574, 3586, 3625, 3773, 3808, 3962, 3991, 4027, 4194, 4230, 4277, 4975, 5008, 5130, 5202, 5263, 5340, 5363, 5378, 5478, 5555
- cymbal 1545, 3082
- dagger 1076, 4214, 5179, 5211
- daily 1, 3656
- dairy 3638, 4018, 4112
- dam 83, 122, 622, 1085, 1147, 1772, 1980, 3031, 3123, 3453, 4099, 4659, 5149
- dance(r) 10, 347, 367, 386, 469, 713, 851, 895, 974, 1212, 1392, 1756, 1863, 1890, 2099, 2108, 2240, 2432, 2530, 2997, 3116, 3158, 3232, 3364, 3376, 3582, 3612, 3730; dancing-ground 1376
- dandruff 42, 2659, 3981
- danger 55, 265, 435, 524, 1440, 1817, 1942, 2073, 3039, 3521, 4954
- dangle 37, 240, 1767, 2884, 2889, 2912, 2997, 3376, 3478, 5242, 5298
- dark(ness) 235, 730, 1221, 1278, 1395, 1489, 1494, 2552, 2604, 3613, 4070, 4627, 4728, 4750, 4753, 4781, 5101
- daughter 113, 364, 1445, 1594, 1873, 2030, 2149, 4198, 4395, 4508, 4616, 4764
- daughter-in-law 2149, 3015, 4198, 4616, App. 53
- dawn 916, 1278, 3015, 3471, 3575, 3656, 3805, 3867, 3980, 4012, 4305, 4559, 5475, 5496, 5554
- day 677, 829, 2553, 2920, 3656, 3774, 3805; (of week) 1979, 5157; daylight 3629, 3867, 4559, 5475
- dead (world of) 1, 3638, 4157; (food for) 3387
- deaf(ness) 1977, 4487
- dear (darling) 1056, 1445
- death 277, 501, 514, 671, 1356, 1942, 2307, 2426, 2559, 2781, 3039, 3068, 3267, 3852, 4571, 4653, 4763, 4814, 4834, 4922, 5446
- debt 216, 1113, 2472, 3528, 3820, 5355
- decay(ed) 250, 277, 284, 302, 316, 512, 567, 756, 1360, 1606, 1675, 1739, 1746, 1753, 1822, 1942, 2322, 2341, 2503, 2760, 2838, 2864, 2923, 3068, 3178, 3458, 3575, 3590, 3608, 3617, 3709, 3718, 3728, 3999, 4004, 4312, 4750, 4903, 4972, 5342
- deceit, deceive 115, 366, 396, 797, 898, 899, 1250, 1258, 1372, 2285, 2323, 2698, 2982, 3071, 3157, 3869, 3966, 4025, 4130, 4166, 4285, 4331, 4359, 4391, 4459, 4531, 4647, 4706, 4752, 4760, 4761, 4800, 4814, 5075, 5146, 5252, App. 42
- deep, depth 7, 396, 621, 1211, 1251, 1669, 1818, 1826, 2082, 2157, 3178, 3583, 3687, 3692, 3738, 4016, 4993
- deer 476, 694, 1114, 1785, 2115, 2165, 2294, 2504, 3619, 4300, 4593, 4720, 4724, 4764, 4780, 5423; axis deer 694; barking deer 1785, 2016, 2165, 4233; mouse deer 476; musk deer 1114, 2918; porcine/hog deer 694, 1785; spotted deer 694; sambar (s.v.)
- defeat 77, 277, 478, 502, 671, 946, 1041, 1942, 2456, 2526, 3519, 3535, 3558, 3723, 4645, 4975, 5008, 5342
- defecate 696, 813, 999, 1356, 1479, 1731, 3400, 3963, 4056, 4210, 4441, 5393
- defile (vb.) 120, 780, 3274, 3724, 4547, 4934
- demon 1395, 1758, 1918, 2870, 3645, 4157, 4438, 4723, 5511
- dense 292, 456, 710, 1021, 1404, 1509, 2488, 3020, 3222, 3245, 3622, 4681, 5439
- depart 8, 329, 509, 809, 1419, 1940, 2781, 3128, 3519, 3685, 4176, 4281, 4333, 4382, 4409, 4572, 5393
- descend 233, 502, 516, 667, 798, 841, 1619, 2456, 3178, 3191, 5393, 5430
- desire 31, 162, 214, 236, 281, 301, 330, 377, 381, 394, 507, 530, 558, 586, 691, 878, 1006, 1075, 1104, 1111, 1274, 1283, 1326, 1328, 1445, 1621, 2084, 2232, 2658, 3004, 3005, 3077, 3100, 3431, 3456, 3576, 3600, 3602, 3637, 3766, 3794, 3828, 3910, 3931, 4091, 4287, 4687, 4706, 4722, 4807, 4822,

- 5096, 5172, 5257, 5398, 5416, 5517, 5528
- despise 414, 502, 616, 856, 2422, 3685, 4060
- destroy 77, 112, 221, 228, 267, 277, 315, 415, 432, 478, 501, 503, 514, 661, 785, 824, 859, 946, 954, 1003, 1009, 1041, 1335, 1356, 1373, 1542, 1546, 1581, 1746, 1806, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2300, 2307, 2322, 2343, 2387, 2426, 2526, 2760, 2988, 2999, 3068, 3090, 3234, 3263, 3278, 3301, 3440, 3458, 3519, 3574, 3590, 3611, 3685, 3728, 3783, 3793, 3962, 4027, 4033, 4110, 4414, 4481, 4571, 4599, 4653, 4706, 4750, 4814, 4831, 4834, 4861, 4922, 4954, 4975, 4993, 5008, 5017, 5078, 5200, 5252, 5295, 5342, 5423, 5430, 5446, 5452, 5478, 5493
- devotion 330, 381, 3602, 4034
- dew 324, 384, 522, 1047, 3690, 4035, 4641, 5191
- dewlap 114, 3736, 4827
- dharma 311
- diamond 3144
- diarrhoea 696, 809, 813, 1356, 1419, 3898, 4056, 5230
- dice 1329, 1461, 3742
- die 121, 277, 502, 512, 514, 548, 562, 671, 954, 1009, 1109, 1356, 1826, 1907, 1942, 2132, 2343, 2426, 2781, 2988, 3068, 3278, 3291, 3305, 3339, 3376, 3406, 3458, 3479, 3519, 3590, 3852, 4157, 4187, 4285, 4571, 4572, 4653, 4750, 4761, 4811, 4814, 4830, 4831, 4891, 4922, 4975, 5017, 5324, 5342, 5430, 5446, 5452
- difficult 221, 977, 1135, 1148, 2066, 2683, 4392; difficulty 2, 83, 221, 435, 445, 524, 1148, 1430, 2498, 3020, 3267, 3457, 3506, 3519, 3521, 4392, 4429, 4933, 4936, 5272, 5281, 5426, 5513, 5540
- dig 11, 432, 493, 688, 926, 1125, 1223, 1319, 1373, 1412, 1467, 1542, 1564, 1581, 1588, 1704, 1719, 1722, 1818, 1953, 2064, 2091, 2257, 2734, 2990, 3122, 3442, 3528, 3549, 3795, 3962, 4560, 4617, 4812, 5202, 5322, 5478; digger 626
- digest 268, 284, 316, 1292, 3014
- diminish, diminution 221, 252, 267, 341, 430, 512, 665, 671, 954, 1594, 1767, 1851, 2503, 3068, 3090, 3178, 3291, 3359, 3407, 3458, 3608, 3611, 4661, 4750, 4831, 5222, 5342
- dimple 1818, 2838, 2931, 4016
- dip 285, 1719, 3355, 3549, 3555, 3790, 4541, 4993, 5124
- dirt(y) 283, 756, 1019, 1088, 1217, 1395, 1565, 1606, 1690, 1822, 2020, 2067, 2094, 2760, 2770, 3332, 3343, 3346, 3613, 3690, 4143, 4291, 4431, 4666, 4676, 4750, 4792, 4903, 4920, 5007, 5029, 5101, 5237
- disagree 413, 474, 1961, 4060, 4176, 4194, 4834, 4971, 5011
- disappear 63, 221, 277, 404, 647, 809, 847, 954, 1356, 1419, 1942, 2426, 2456, 2687, 2927, 3068, 3407, 3433, 3519, 3590, 3714, 3912, 3963, 4020, 4176, 4281, 4572, 4627, 4750, 4760, 4814, 4836, 4883, 5243, 5320, 5446
- disease 39, 236, 265, 435, 1148, 1851, 2725, 2870, 3372, 3406, 3575, 3611, 3792, 3793, 4152, 4159, 5430
- disgust 236, 323, 511, 803, 908, 1019, 1511, 2500, 2603, 2615, 2639, 2725, 3372, 3664, 4060, 4431, 4991, 5386, 5464, 5466, 5476, 5512, 5524
- dislike 323, 414, 803, 908, 1019, 1249, 1458, 1597, 2615, 2674, 2700, 2702, 3404, 3639, 3733, 4060, 4302, 4431, 4652, 5021, 5464, 5466, 5512, 5528
- dislocate (a joint) 4201, 4213, 4977, 5089, 5298, 5423
- dissemble 185
- dissolve 250, 316, 661, 1292, 2263, 3630, 3783, 4975
- distance, distant 1, 8, 405, 446, 448, 621, 923, 1109, 1356, 1945, 2116, 2807, 3519, 3692, 3738, 3808
- distribute 461, 2598, 3808, 3936, 4097, 4176, 4407, 5202, 5292
- district 1237, 2801, 3638, 4112, 4362, 4558
- ditch 11, 101, 432, 1048, 1214, 1223, 1480, 1526, 1818, 1998, 4016, 4080, 4452, 5356
- divide, division 461, 765, 1125, 1325, 1447, 1622, 1940, 2119, 3310, 3419, 3437, 3519, 3673, 3808, 3936, 4089, 4097, 4176, 4194, 4599, 5202, 5228
- divine(r), divination 141, 227, 509, 1443, 2671, 3459, 4723, App. 37
- do 162, 333, 347, 471, 584, 868, 944, 1300, 1957, 2342, 2781, 3481, 3589, 3661, 3695, 3794, 3853, 4160, 4685, 4758, 4797, 4967
- dog 580, 1646, 1796, 1901, 2459, 2718, 2830, 2916, 3650, 3870, 4466, 5036; (wild or red, *Cuon alpinus*) 817, 1438, 1931, 3650 (see especially 1931)
- doll 4107, 4530; (made of leaves) 2184
- door 405, 1187, 1980, 3031, 3123, 3219, 3389, 3714, 3845, 4009, 4238, 4273, 4760, 5270, 5277, 5354; door-frame 1146, 2304
- dot (spot) 1393, 1719, 2646, 4327, 4492
- double 457, 474, 4645, 4761
- doubt 190, 767, 1572, 3033, 3419, 3605, 4293, 4652, 4706, 4736, 5075
- dove 1930, 2885, 4334, 4420, 4602

down (*adv.*) 72, 502, 516, 1619, 2584, 3178;
(face downward) 641, 1335, 3863, 4592,
4754, 5123
dowry 79
drag 504, 542, 860, 984, 1648, 2812, 3093,
3407, 3711, 5282, 5336, 5450
dragonfly 2541, 3328, 3393
drain 404, 1010, 1027, 1041, 1478, 1818,
2020, 2404, 3389, 3543, 4079, 4317,
4688, 5221, 5296, 5356, 5367; drainage
hole 999, 4317
draw 504, 505, 542, 617, 652, 853, 984,
1623, 1847, 2791, 2812, 3273, 3337,
3407, 3549, 3711, 4887, 5263, 5282,
5327, 5336
dream 1407, 3291, 3376, 3663
dress (*vb.*) 116, 587, 1147, 2024, 2715, 2827,
3319, 3482, 4340, 4509, 4590, 5534
drink 368, 600, 709, 1222, 1654, 1658,
1853, 2233, 2712, 2812, 3174, 3453,
3695, 3697, 3975, 4223, 4618, 4657,
5127; drinking vessel 1541
drip 522, 761, 1010, 2404, 2520, 2883,
2893, 3361, 3435, 4183, 4241, 5214,
5221, 5296, 5334, 5367
drive 37, 347, 469, 478, 563, 625, 851, 893,
927, 1009, 1041, 1109, 1311, 1945,
2297, 2362, 2456, 2698, 2781, 2867,
2878, 3004, 3113, 3135, 3340, 3395,
3432, 3455, 3472, 3582, 4020, 4087,
4252, 4409, 4447, 4882, 4925, 5075,
5190, 5313, 5393, 5489, 5498
drizzle 1091, 1546, 2482, 2520, 2539, 2569,
2640, 2835, 2899, 3394, 3398, 3630,
3822, 4020, 4035, 4132, 4241, 4288,
5367
drop (*vb.*) 233, 442, 502, 615, 859, 1003,
1010, 1349, 1524, 1825, 1907, 2065,
2360, 2644, 2883, 2957, 2988, 3178,
3514, 4556, 5067, 5400, 5450; drop (of
water; *vb., n.*) 522, 761, 999, 2079, 2524,
2640, 2646, 2835, 2883, 3361, 3394,
3398, 3435, 4001, 4035, 4132, 4241,
4249, 4407, 4470, 4492, 5214, 5221,
5334
drown 167, 1826, 4470, 4993
drowse, drowsiness, drowsy 39, 326, 707,
1902, 2172, 2314, 2692, 2882, 3291,
3376, 4706, 4710, 4728
drum (*n.*) 337, 589, 718, 1264, 1531, 1534,
1545, 1754, 1831, 2014, 2767, 2904,
2945, 2947, 2949, 3082, 3237, 3297,
3893, 3932, 4032, 4249, 4973, 4989,
5456
drunk, drunkard, drunkenness 936, 1374,
1654, 2853, 2882, 3975, 4618, 5511
dry 76, 404, 430, 524, 601, 674, 735, 869,
954, 1073, 1458, 2662, 2687, 2923,
3192, 3244, 3266, 3301, 3351, 3777,
4183, 4228, 4537, 4972, 4996, 5222,

5242, 5320, 5342, 5480, 5517; (of
buffalo) 4110, 5320, 5538
duck 2125, 3169
dumb 746, 2097, 3593, 4487, 5026
durban 2151
dust 341, 1088, 1546, 1692, 2094, 2999,
3159, 3283, 3325, 3332, 3346, 3611,
3693, 3728, 3779, 4243, 4316, 4357,
4481, 4491, 4506, 4666, 4784, 4792,
5400
dye 285, 600, 726, 2457, 3284, 3555, 3680,
4635
each 990, 3566, 5151
eagle 818, 1362, 1527, 1920, 3977, 4020
ear 1413, 1448, 1823, 1977, 2017, 5516
ear (of grain) 1084, 1194, 1279, 1775, 2750,
2798, 3478, 3937, 4482; (empty) 2392,
2415, 3185, 4491, 4562
earnest money App. 5
earring, ear-ornament 968, 1070, 1138,
1245, 1557, 1686, 1823, 2111, 2596,
3086, 3121, 3318, 3376, 3478, 3545,
3635, 4105, 4237, 4545, 4919, 4959,
4979
earth 8, 1958, 1993, 2736, 2913, 3283,
3332, 3638, 3676, 3768, 3949, 4243,
4316, 4558, 4666, 5410, 5549
earwig 2797
ease, easy 855, 2703, 3464, 3945
east 516, 1619, 2584, 3399, 4016, 5035
eat 368, 600, 1097, 1222, 1390, 1474, 1654,
1923, 2233, 2265, 2334, 2396, 2621,
3174, 3263, 3282, 3367, 3581, 3695,
3791, 3975, 4657, 4842, 4883, 4897,
4922, 5077, 5093, 5127
eaves 528, 2729, 5183, 5311, 5338, 5436
echo 137, 344, 1574, 4106
eczema 1272, 3263
edge 57, 222, 528, 606, 886, 916, 1060,
1293, 1898, 1969, 2054, 2796, 3103,
3314, 3986, 4027, 4255, 4898, 4919,
5020, 5042, 5208, 5349, 5352, 5436,
5552; (teeth on edge) 2289, 2860, 4322
eel 375, 1759, 4737
effort 471, 584, 680, 729, 2342, 4967,
5272
egg 664, 1279, 1680, 2592, 2733, 3413,
3560, 4939, 5088
eight, eighteen, eighty 784, 3918
elbow 2032, 2054, 2983, 4645, 4935, 4990,
5044
elder 142, 3491, 4411, 4954, 5276; eldest
(son) 1457, 2808
elephant 258, 1374, 3330, 3986, 5161, 5542;
elephant-driver 4046
elephantiasis 4266, 4505
eleven 990, 3918
elk 1114, 4724, 4780, 5036
emaciate(d) 404, 447, 512, 601, 661, 674,

735, 1004, 1292, 1388, 1778, 1806,
2338, 2392, 2503, 2884, 2923, 3192,
3457, 3458, 3648, 3771, 3793, 3825,
4228, 4903, 5078, 5272, 5281, 5320,
5342, 5480
embossed work 1280
embrace 120, 158, 162, 169, 842, 935,
1234, 1299, 1326, 1558, 1802, 1882,
1979, 2715, 3116, 3480, 3556, 3787,
4148, 4160, 4207, 4308, 4361, 4509,
4527, 4667, 4722, 4915
embroider(y) 347, 1012, 1719, 1847, 2201,
3473
empty 761, 1009, 1259, 1424, 2065, 2392,
2415, 2864, 2883, 3528, 4110, 4452,
4560, 4562, 5194, 5233, 5320, 5334,
5498, 5513
end 315, 514, 671, 954, 1009, 1057, 1065,
1100, 1109, 1147, 1356, 1367, 1419,
1646, 2174, 2307, 2544, 2736, 3068,
3103, 3278, 3314, 3333, 3405, 3471,
3479, 3519, 3672, 3682, 3719, 4205,
4891, 4922, 5017, 5024, 5444, 5446
endure 407, 408, 600, 715, 1063, 2470,
3031, 3094, 3153, 3188, 3675, 3692,
3800, 3853, 4565, 4778, 4849, 5372
enemy, enmity 77, 83, 413, 435, 478, 530,
795, 890, 906, 958, 963, 970, 990, 1006,
1089, 1396, 1538, 1597, 1600, 1924,
2132, 2722, 3367, 3404, 3660, 3770,
3808, 4722, 4741, 4763, 4765, 4834,
4971, 5008, 5021, 5096, 5426, 5528,
5548
engrave 1280, 1818, 1953, 2748, 3146, 4758,
5478
enough 78, 333, 1899, 2470, 4594
entangle 1147, 1183, 1817, 2190, 2498,
2698, 2793, 2926, 3004, 3133, 3291,
3480, 4160, 4361, 4479, 4802, 4927,
4977
enter 516, 663, 1109, 2236, 2778, 2781,
2814, 2876, 3399, 3480, 3554, 3583,
3588, 3661, 3686, 3714, 3764, 4238,
4509, 4541, 4993, 4994, 4995
entrust 79, 333, 905, 924, 3576, 3600,
3853
envy 31, 276, 656, 811, 1089, 1396, 1458,
1491, 1514, 2084, 2722, 2814, 3580,
4565, 4572, 4680, 5466, App. 1
equal(ity) 333, 442, 457, 623, 924, 990,
1147, 1538, 2438, 2814, 3272, 3308,
3480, 3535, 3660, 3673, 3770, 3853,
4053, 4507, 4540, 4597, 4660, 4834
erase 277, 1311, 1564, 1623, 2526, 3301,
3458, 4814, 4831, 5295
escape 645, 780, 993, 1009, 1820, 1972,
3071, 3365, 3687, 3714, 3963, 4020,
4186, 4187, 4572, 4838, 4883, 5298
eunuch 4395, 4434
evaporate 76, 393, 430, 869, 1458, 2662,

2923, 4469, 4814, 5320
even (of number) 474
evening 143, 235, 1109, 2528, 2552, 3621,
4627, 4728, 4766, 4781, 4869, 5101,
5554
every 844, 3566, 5151
evil 234, 277, 435, 503, 530, 776, 1511,
1942, 2073, 2777, 3267, 3372, 3403,
3598, 4110, 4459, 4547, 4792, 4838,
4936, 5298, 5445
examine, examination 363, 377, 603, 903,
1059, 1542, 2735, 3100, 3347, 3419,
3637, 3700, 3719, 3794, 4091, 5483
excel, excellence, excellent 110, 221, 274,
287, 354, 407, 515, 646, 649, 710, 870,
1017, 1109, 2327, 2624, 2747, 2789,
2829, 2890, 3005, 3047, 3158, 3260,
3558, 3602, 3610, 3639, 3672, 3682,
3730, 3735, 3772, 4411, 4469, 4550,
4551, 4570, 4579, 4597, 4803, 4838,
4841, 4846, 4876, 4884, 4950, 4954,
4959, 5020, 5086, 5091, 5099, 5193,
5269, 5304, 5332, 5351, 5364, 5404,
5462, 5493, App. 4, App. 46
except 234, 1009, 3014, 3071, 3113, 3365,
3685, 4333
excess(ive) 84, 136, 287, 515, 666, 711, 768,
780, 870, 916, 1109, 1135, 1287, 1358,
1457, 1899, 2461, 3020, 3222, 3738,
4155, 4275, 4392, 4411, 4681, 4687,
4729, 4838, 4841, 4846, 4884, 4950,
5276, 5404, 5448, 5466, 5467, App. 4
excrement 283, 780, 813, 1411, 1479, 1606,
1731, 1855, 3274, 3400, 4185, 4210,
4394, 4441, 5259
exorcize 751, 1100, 3340
experience 17, 368, 600, 603, 1326, 2396,
3188, 3282, 3695, 3853, 4000, 4722,
4842, 5127
explode, explosion 401, 2296, 3841, 4129,
4194, 4386, 4490, 4614, 5473
extensive, extent 8, 295, 307, 366, 434,
1827, 2433, 3622, 3692, 3772, 4067,
4088, 4660, 4729, 5261, 5404, 5411,
5463
extinguish 121, 267, 404, 514, 741, 751, 1211,
1942, 2426, 2526, 3045, 3065, 3301,
3406, 3590, 4571, 4814, 4831, 5199
extort 521, 1385
eye 1159, 3637, 3794, 4091, 4530, 5429;
(of needle) 1448, 1818, 4055
eyeball 1680, 4530, 5429
eyebrow 1159, 3705, 4278, 4358, 4477,
4486, 4530, 4650, 4864, 5169
eyelash 2545, 4358, 4486, 4650, 4864,
5169
eyelid 459, 884, 2545, 4650, 4864, 5169,
5436
face 3296, 3311, 4889, 5020, 5031, 5327, 5352

- fail 267, 277, 667, 954, 1041, 2482, 2503, 2988, 3071, 3107, 3135, 3178, 3445, 3519, 3558, 3608, 3611, 4131, 4187, 4205, 4571, 4834, 4903, 5298, 5335, 5446
- faint 39, 512, 1004, 1336, 2392, 2503, 2687, 2698, 2853, 2882, 2884, 2912, 2923, 3127, 3457, 3464, 3513, 3575, 3611, 4571, 4652, 4723, 4750, 4830, 4903, 5215, 5466
- fall 233, 432, 502, 516, 548, 562, 596, 615, 652, 667, 750, 757, 1333, 1349, 1524, 1736, 1767, 1825, 1907, 2360, 2404, 2644, 2883, 2900, 2923, 2988, 3023, 3069, 3178, 3391, 3514, 3522, 3611, 3852, 4490, 4617, 4735, 4740, 4754, 4761, 4870, 5335, 5400, 5430, 5499
- fallow (land) 3097, 3852
- false 366, 583A, 1372, 2054, 2251, 2708, 2982, 3071, 3714, 4131, 4214, 4293, 4359, 4459, 4531, 4562, 4645, 4834, 5233, 5252, 5298, 5513
- family 494, 925, 1479, 1655, 1915, 2018, 2092, 2801, 3131, 4264, 4715, 4776, 5269, 5297, 5308
- famine 315, 404, 1286, 1440, 1621, 2429, 3825, 5320, 5513
- fan 800, 1834, 2580, 2698, 3119, 4252, 5303, 5450
- farm 3891; farmer 688, 925, 1456, 1655, 3524, 3638, 4303, 5097, 5304, 5445, 5507; farming 925, 2430, 2811, 5445, 5507
- fart 4167, 4205, 4329, 4354, 5312
- fast (vb.) 2429, 3800, 3825, 3872
- fasten 83, 1099, 1147, 1980, 2151, 2542, 3004, 3006, 3133, 3142, 3473, 3480, 3482, 3536, 3668, 4160, 4408, 4802, 4921, 5184, 5264, 5382, App. 26
- fat 291, 586, 916, 1173, 2146, 2592, 2853, 2921, 3016, 3020, 3047, 3222, 3507, 3622, 3746, 4253, 4543, 4687, 4872, 4970, 5276, 5299, 5304, 5437
- fate 162, 778, 2736, 5015
- father 50, 142, 156, 183, 196, 2357, 3005, 3067, 3152, 3160, 3162, 4422, 4950, 4954, 5020
- father-in-law 183, 4508, 4813, App. 58
- fathom (measure) 4818
- fault 908, 1088, 1109, 1372, 1395, 1851, 2526, 2837, 3068, 3071, 3178, 3267, 3283, 3343, 3528, 3598, 3775, 4002, 4187, 4293, 4452, 4459, 4547, 4632, 4767, 4792, 4838, 4846, 5101, 5227, 5298, 5423, 5430
- fear 12, 25, 55, 74, 137, 306, 703, 827, 858, 1041, 1292, 1328, 1572, 1806, 1876, 2173, 2250, 2281, 2297, 2407, 2687, 2725, 3033, 3104, 3128, 3202, 3216, 3359, 3423, 3454, 3585, 3605, 3678, 3901, 4035, 4200, 4401, 4419, 4434, 4437, 4706, 4723, 4736, 4875, 5075, 5307, 5399, 5424, 5465, 5489, 5500, 5511
- feast 600, 1238, 2219, 2410, 2426, 2647, 3441, 5415
- feather 534, 1394, 1794, 1973, 1983, 2002, 2591, 2764, 3393, 4020, 4226, 4278, 4345, 4358, 4367, 4707, 4820
- fee(s) 1149, 3090
- feed 368, 600, 1299, 1654, 2023, 3263, 3282, 4657, 4842, 5093
- feel 149, 453, 603, 698, 1225, 2814, 3274, 3419, 3480, 3702, 3853, 4541, 5257, 5483; (in darkness or water, grope) 1561, 3025, 3072, 3100, 3468, 3956, 4251
- fell (vb.) 233, 415, 1125, 1208, 1524, 1907, 2132, 2957, 2988, 3140, 3514, 3625, 3852, 4252, 4534, 4735, 4761, 5430
- female 400, 2149, 3136, 4395, 4434, 4616; (of animals) 334, 364, 400, 3044, 3136, 3634, 3870, 4149, 4198, 4395, 4434, 4764, 5036
- fence 83, 340, 1389, 1416, 1980, 2262, 3036, 3140, 3447, 3485, 3673, 5423, 5538
- fencing (with weapons) 1262, 2564, 3942, 4521, 4534; fencing-school 1262, 1376
- ferrule 120, 1743
- fertile, fertility (of ground) 328, 2146, 2789, 4687, 4729, 5304, 5350, 5437
- festival, festivity 558, 2151, 2219, 2589, 3566, 3800, 3899, 4068, 4559, 5427, 5528
- fever 214, 276, 509, 656, 811, 1458, 2084, 2654, 2905, 3585, 3793, 4035, 4346, 4996, 5320, 5517
- few 229, 410, 445, 1571, 2041, 2101, 3434
- fibre 506, 708, 1184, 2087, 2749, 3651, 4081, 4133, 4976, 5149, App. 24; (of coconut) 1254, 1446, 2087
- fiel 424, 2603
- field 80, 781, 1355, 1376, 1438, 1682, 1958, 1980, 2913, 3459, 3676, 3874, 3891, 4026, 4078, 4112, 4303, 4655, 5258; (paddyfield) 948, 1355, 1438, 1682, 1700, 1958, 2020, 2119, 3834, 3856, 3891, 4016, 4062, 4071, 4112, 4269, 4303, 4337, 4655, 5258
- fierce 1135, 1396, 1913, 2639, 4966, 5075, 5517, App. 7
- fifteen, fifty 2826, 3918
- fight 29, 77, 347, 370, 413, 859, 1089, 1303, 1447, 1501, 1511, 1600, 1961, 2318, 2421, 2722, 3156, 3480, 3660, 3770, 3860, 4034, 4044, 4087, 4160, 4252, 4351, 4534, 4540, 4730, 4741, 4932, 4971, 5021, 5555
- file 228, 665, 3728
- fill 368, 597, 598, 1583, 1731, 3331, 3367,

- 3390, 3405, 3453, 3658, 3672, 3682, 3837, 4376, 4411, 4915, 5448
- filter 213, 761, 967, 3433, 5221, 5525
- fin 2764
- find 7, 1538, 3535, 3642, 4072, 4264, 5483
- fine (n.) 1385, 2053, 3071, 3441, 3775, 4187
- fineness 341, 2304, 2519, 2829, 2934, 3434, 3575, 3602, 3610, 3618, 3700, 3719, 3771, 5078, 5086, 5222, 5472, App. 46; (of gold, etc.) 665, 5086
- finger 561, 4493, 5409; (thumb) 3136, 3491, 4411, 4493, 4938, 5409; (fore/index) 2658, 2720, 5020; (middle) 3761, 4096; (little) 1603, 2594
- fire 276, 327, 376, 428, 811, 1001, 1016, 1406, 1514, 1752, 2158, 2654, 2924, 2929, 3115, 3266, 3640, 4996, 5517
- firefly 428, 4876
- fireplace 76, 1514, 1752, 2709, 2857, 3212, 4537; fire-trench (pit) 1214, 1669, 2133, 3115
- firestick(s) 2924, 2930, 3095
- firework 5441
- firm(ness) 112, 285, 291, 480, 524, 649, 721, 763, 887, 1148, 2488, 2498, 3094, 3222, 3443, 3471, 3583, 3675, 4392, 5276, 5397, 5439
- first 990, 3136, 3516, 3799, 4950, 5020; first-born 1136, 2808; first pregnancy 2733, 3516
- fish (n.) 68, 191, 693, 902, 1252, 1314, 1476, 1845, 1848, 1947, 2044, 2095, 2139, 2241, 2348, 2361, 2605, 2788, 3470, 3572, 3946, 3960, 4085, 4498, 4552, 4696, 4737, 4885, 4957, 4995, 5166, 5203, 5217, 5275, 5379; (vb.) 2231, 3380, 5288; flying fish 2241
- fisherman 1118, 1227, 1252, 3790, 3957, 4383, 4887, 4993, 5288, App. 51
- fish-hook 1495, 2032, 3379, 4859
- fist 1671, 1850, 4148, 4932
- fit(ness) 43, 78, 120, 145, 162, 248, 325, 328, 333, 366, 442, 457, 471, 609, 657, 710, 899, 905, 924, 986, 1006, 1709, 1882, 2328, 2470, 2747, 2814, 3005, 3770, 3772, 3853, 3907, 4034, 4541, 4544, 4551, 4594, 4597, 4803, 5304, 5332, 5351
- five 2826
- fix 442, 763, 962, 1147, 1709, 1720, 1980, 2778, 3004, 3142, 3583, 3675, 4088, 4361, 4403, 4578, 4667, 4802, 5423
- flag 2049, 2938, 3538, 5327
- flat 2271, 2300, 2308, 2331, 2342, 3035, 3878, 3949, 4660
- flatulence 666, 4543
- flavour 288, 2396, 3186, 3907, 4428
- flaw 491, 946, 2377, 3343, 3528, 4194, 4293, 4547, 4767, 4792, 4971, 5227, 5446
- flay 542, 652, 757, 1000, 1542, 2482, 2557, 2585, 2856, 3559
- flea 2792, 3621A, 3796, 4449, App. 15
- flesh 60, 529, 728, 1175, 2549, 2773, 2921, 3016, 3226, 3373, 3515, 3581, 3929, 4202, 4552, 4588, 4920, 4975, 5317, 5345, 5390
- flick, flip 77, 1373, 2403, 2663, 4848
- flint 327, 1514, 1931, 3679
- float (vb., n.) 1010, 1031, 3012, 3414, 3464, 3687, 4321, 4470, 4471, 4522, 4841, 4871
- flood 384, 761, 830, 1047, 1303, 3687, 4020, 4338, 4411, 4729, 5159, 5323, 5356, 5381, 5503
- floor 1993, 3518, 3676
- flour 439, 637, 1692, 2927, 3700, 3720, 3728, 3782, 4162, 4444, 4481, 4506, 4784
- flow 97, 562, 749, 761, 809, 999, 1010, 1041, 1091, 1419, 1478, 1745, 2065, 2482, 2548, 2569, 2781, 2835, 2883, 2923, 3395, 3523, 3949, 3963, 4020, 4035, 4087, 4241, 4407, 4470, 4556, 5214, 5221, 5296, 5334, 5356, 5367
- flower 247, 456, 884, 3165, 3308, 3569, 3631, 4345, 4504, 4739, 5411
- flute 1818, 2694, 3389, 4178, 4197, 4239, 4317, 4973, 5141, 5492
- fly (n.) 533, 1002, 1573, 2086, 2506, 3214, 3495, 3715, 4169, 4335, 4518, 5239, 5451; eye-fly 2075, 3699, 3715; gadfly 533, 3495; horsefly 591, 3495
- fly (vb.) 748, 851, 2298, 3177, 3376, 3395, 3730, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4329, 4850, 4871, 5368; flying-fox 5490; flying squirrel 4020
- foam 666, 3710, 3910, 4280, 4463
- foetus 1148, 1279, 1411, 2592, 5259
- fold 2684, 2687, 2935, 3446, 4645, 4734, 4893, 4927, 4977
- follow 79, 222, 3004, 3480, 4205, 4722, 5488
- foment(ation) 1021, 1458, 1967, 2654
- fondle 374, 1006, 1056, 2043, 3691, 3787, 4722, 4960, 5011
- fontanelle 853, 3759, 3765
- food 174, 181, 268, 490, 600, 1030, 1658, 1911, 2171, 2342, 2897, 3263, 3282, 3367, 3975, 4311, 4703, 4842, 5093, 5287, 5304, 5329, App. 25, App. 60
- fool(ish) 34, 38, 792, 803, 898, 1856, 1913, 2021, 3417, 4142, 4244, 4381, 4437, 4487, 4647, 4723, 5011, 5049, 5135, 5511
- foot 72, 1351, 1479, 1943, 2695, 3185, 4971, App. 6; (of mountain) 3178, 3185
- foot-and-mouth disease 4645
- footprint 72, 2302, 2387, 2695, 5057, 5297, App. 6

fop(pish) 873, 1806, 3739, 5011
 forbid 1420, 2559, 3031, 4933, 5423
 forceps 3814
 ford 1109, 1471, 3158
 forearm 1166, 2023, 3048, 4990, 5020
 forehead 3705, 3759, 3896, 4917, (ornament;
 see *frontier*)
 forest 1228, 1285, 1418, 1438, 1731, 1733,
 1864, 2077, 2891, 4006, 4063, 4333,
 4558, 4726, 4742, 4873, 4954, 5289
 forever 5151
 forget 39, 414, 503, 898, 3433, 4475, 4760,
 4814, 5073, 5137, 5298, 5393
 fork 1325, 1370, 2587, 3818, 3894, 4995
 form (n.) 657, 2240, 2328, 3968, 4053,
 4410, 4717, 5223
 forsake 329, 2923, 3113, 3365, 3519, 4138,
 5393, 5450
 fort(ress) 201, 221, 286, 317, 808, 1339,
 1416, 1857, 1864, 2207, 3006, 4362,
 4692
 four, fourteen, forty 3655, 3918
 fowl 2013, 2125, 2160, 2248, 4589; (jungle)
 4374
 fox 1289, 1851, 3606, 4261, 5291
 fragment(s) 228, 316, 615, 946, 1125, 1176,
 1547, 1622, 1624, 1666, 1692, 1859,
 2526, 2649, 2999, 3305, 3310, 3325,
 3574, 3716, 3728, 3962, 4027, 4481,
 4975, 5008
 fraud 115, 566, 581, 664, 1250, 1258, 1372,
 2698, 3157, 3250, 4025, 4166, 4359,
 4645, 4760, 4814
 freckle(s) 4632, 4767, 5227
 free (vb.) 3643, 4638, 5393
 freehold 5393, App. 16
 freeze 720, 1148
 friend(ship) 120, 301, 330, 400, 417, 457,
 609, 623, 710, 831, 945, 958, 970, 990,
 1006, 1274, 1299, 1445, 1538, 1804,
 1882, 1897, 1979, 2018, 2460, 2715,
 2781, 2783, 3005, 3162, 3196, 3308,
 3367, 3446, 3471, 3480, 3556, 3563,
 3569, 3576, 3588, 3602, 3610, 3683,
 3770, 3828, 4034, 4053, 4160, 4474,
 4507, 4541, 4722, 4826, 5096, 5149,
 5528, App. 53
 fright(en) 55, 74, 137, 306, 608, 613, 648,
 703, 858, 1189, 1572, 2281, 2297, 2725,
 3202, 3216, 3395, 3605, 3901, 4401,
 4419, 4434, 4723, 4736, 5075, 5465,
 5489
 fringe 1639, 2201, 3333
 frisk 559, 1803, 1863, 2285, 3326, 3364,
 4850, 4871
 frog 1224, 3110, 3461, 3955, 5023
 frontlet 1045, 2657
 frost 324, 1148, 1618, 1834, 2168, 2408,
 2823, 4035, 4505, 4641
 fruit 1459, 3937, 4004, 4145; (young,

immature) 1281, 1791, 2415, 2609, 4145,
 4198, 4851; (unripe) 1459, 3908; (ripe)
 1408, 4004; (dried) 1275, 4111, 5320
 fry 76, 451, 1278, 1458, 2246, 2654, 4194,
 4240, 4285, 4537, 4739, 5325, 5517;
 frying-pan 1488, 3429, 4069, App. 22
 fuel 656, 1165, 1370, 1389, 2158, 2586,
 2600, 2706, 2794, 2924, 3351, 4328,
 4980, 4996, 5048, 5114, 5320, 5329,
 5440
 full 368, 851, 863, 1368, 1731, 1899, 2470,
 3222, 3315, 3331, 3367, 3405, 3453,
 3672, 3682, 3837, 3949, 4411, 4425,
 4469, 4504, 4729, 4803, 4838, 4970,
 4992, 5060, 5304, 5397
 fuller's earth 2386, 2674, 4634
 funeral 540, 1942, 2426, 3068, 4760, 5320;
 funeral pile/pyre 398, 540, 1001, 2654,
 2709, 3375, 4777; funeral car 1786
 furnace 2133, 2709, 2857
 furrow 688, 2471, 2838, 5263
 further 1, 287, 446, 3628, 4766, 4841, 5020,
 5086, 5297
 fuse (vb.) 661
 Gadba 1864
 gall-(bladder) 1148, 1249, 3580
 gamble 347, 1329, 3742
 game 182, 347, 630, 1374, 1392, 2108
 gape 34, 110, 392
 garden 1416, 1418, 1980, 2891, 3485, 3549,
 3551, 3868, 3891, 4026, 4030, 4062,
 4112, 4205, 4360, 4533, 4558, 5435;
 garden bed 901, 1376, 1709, 3583, 4078,
 4655
 garfish 2241
 gargle 636, 998, 1222, 2107, 4241, 4897
 garment 318, 587, 1005, 1180, 1521, 1592,
 1681, 2629, 4509, 4515, 4590, 4699,
 5086; (of leaves) 3485
 gather 363, 377, 538, 734, 899, 914, 1731,
 1741, 1821, 1882, 1959, 1980, 2231,
 2801, 2814, 3245, 3476, 3480, 3677,
 3788, 4415, 4423, 4994, 5030, 5362,
 5487
 gaze 110, 3471, 4344, 5429
 get 7, 79, 431, 809, 905, 1082, 1299, 1300,
 1538, 2498, 2801, 2814, 3098, 3188,
 3407, 3535, 3566, 3766, 3853, 4034,
 4072, 4264, 4422, 4474, 4541, 5157,
 5270, 5336, 5528
 ghee 2389, 3282, 3746, 5299
 ghost 1918, 2426, 4438
 giddy 1595, 1648, 2698, 2715, 2853, 3240,
 3294, 4142, 4706
 gift 203, 1149, 2053, 2598, 3970, 4283,
 5121, 5292, 5297; (to deity, etc.) 1443,
 4283, 4841
 gills 1977, 1989
 gimlet 3078, 4297

girdle 947, 961, 1545, 2176, 3038, 3167,
 3482, 3778, 4361, App. 20, App. 31
 girl 156, 183, 364, 513, 1594, 1646, 1670,
 1873, 2030, 2041, 2594, 2813, 3421,
 3840, 3939, 4198, 4259, 4395, 4437,
 4532, 4587, 4603, 4625, 4647, 4756,
 4791, 5036, 5167
 give 416, 442, 609, 707, 872, 962, 984,
 1149, 2053, 2598, 2781, 3098, 3441,
 3610, 3692, 3770, 3808, 4390, 4556,
 5292, 5393, 5463; give way 973, 4020
 gizzard 1693, 2558
 glass 147, 1182
 glide (as a snake) 749, 2355, 2360
 gnat 40, 638, 1002, 1634A, 2086, 2991,
 3699, 3715, 4203
 gnaw 212, 742, 1097, 1124, 1208, 1268,
 1390, 1474, 2091, 2164, 5093
 go 222, 347, 469, 563, 668, 809, 871, 927,
 1109, 1419, 2360, 2430, 2460, 2781,
 2814, 3109, 3128, 3278, 3395, 3519,
 3582, 3685, 3714, 4087, 4238, 4572,
 4594, 5393, 5423
 goat 2165, 3000, 5117, 5152; (male) 610,
 4586, 5087; (female) 1123, 5087, 5152;
 (wild) 2016
 god 110, 311, 469, 527, 557, 593, 1109,
 2589, 2736, 3459, 3638, 3645, 4157,
 4275, 4411, 4438, 4950, 5020, 5073,
 5157, 5396, 5530, 5544, 5545
 goddess 183, 3136, 4411, 4954, 5544
 godown 1375, 1525
 gold 152, 354, 1431, 1444, 1725, 1931,
 2353, 2596, 2775, 3013, 3821, 4551,
 4570, 4840; goldsmith 3039
 Gond 2077, 2178, App. 51
 good(ness) 78, 471, 530, 848, 924, 1017,
 1496, 2342, 2457, 2624, 2747, 2890,
 3005, 3020, 3047, 3260, 3338, 3602,
 3610, 3669, 3735, 4507, 4544, 4579,
 4597, 4803, 5086, 5193, 5304, 5332,
 5364
 gore (vb.) 432, 688, 706, 859, 1719, 1850,
 1954, 2063, 2091, 2300, 2527, 3078,
 3156, 4044, 4560, 4681, 5039
 gorge (vb.) 1197, 1222, 3837
 grace, graceful, gracious 227, 301, 473, 2342,
 2423, 2786, 2850, 3005, 3045, 3602,
 3639
 grain (of rice or any grain) 255, 270, 315,
 1493, 1523, 1906, 3753, 3959, 3982,
 4153, 4639, 4860, 5287; grain (boiled
 whole) 1632
 granary 1192, 1375, 1376, 1710, 4640
 grandchild 3010, 4198, 4410, 4715, 4764
 grandfather 24, 50, 196, 3160, 4066, 4410,
 4954
 grandmother 50, 142, 156, 183, 273, 364,
 4066, 4410, 4954, 5017
 grasshopper 536, 1711, 2113, 3364, 4083,

4084, 4169, 4850
 grave (n.) 1818, 3375, 4376, 4452, 5446
 gravel 209, 1220, 1260, 1493, 2354, 3626,
 3959, 4666, 4971, 5410
 graze 1416, 1474, 2164, 5093
 great(ness) 8, 84, 110, 136, 221, 287, 407,
 481, 527, 646, 666, 711, 768, 851, 870,
 1093, 1135, 1173, 1191, 1287, 1358,
 1442, 2177, 2327, 2470, 2589, 2624,
 2747, 2789, 3005, 3020, 3106, 3491,
 3509, 3557, 3566, 3610, 3692, 3730,
 3738, 3794, 3972, 4154, 4410, 4411,
 4425, 4469, 4556, 4579, 4687, 4729,
 4786, 4803, 4838, 4841, 4846, 4872,
 4884, 4925, 4950, 4954, 4970, 4971,
 5020, 5060, 5086, 5091, 5276, 5304,
 5372, 5404, 5448, 5462, 5467, 5493,
 App. 4
 green (incl. unripe) 335, 497, 513, 1459,
 2149, 2635, 3690, 3821, 3907, 4095,
 4356
 green (of village) 173, 4700, 4777
 greens 59, 1617, 1760, 2673, 2789
 grey 1278; (of hair) 658, 1408, 3609, 4004,
 4325
 grief, grieve 31, 228, 236, 265, 276, 347,
 402, 435, 532, 553, 648, 656, 811, 878,
 1306, 1328, 1410, 1752, 1822, 1851,
 2084, 2252, 3004, 3104, 3107, 3216,
 3359, 3376, 3513, 3598, 3611, 3693,
 3733, 3793, 3965, 4304, 4315, 4456,
 4706, 4736, 4769, 4822, 4849, 4903,
 5021, 5205, 5272, 5517
 grin 418, 511, 1510, 1562, 2492, 3569,
 4904
 grind 133, 228, 535, 665, 1141, 2923, 2927,
 3114, 3458, 3700, 3728, 3967, 4135,
 4617, 4628, 4768, 4861, 5450; (the teeth)
 1110, 1124, 3273, 3623, 4901; grinding-
 stone 184, 321, 1695, 1819, 3967
 gristle 1148, 3086
 grits (in rice, flour) 1220, 2927, 3728, 3779
 groan 327, 466, 532, 648, 718, 1796, 1852,
 1960, 2904, 2932, 3222, 3290, 4727,
 4849, 5013
 groin 253, 947, 1938
 grow 333, 646, 711, 763, 851, 870, 916,
 1033, 1453, 1583, 1957, 2146, 2149,
 2329, 2342, 2430, 2433, 2789, 2919,
 3020, 3119, 3233, 3374, 3557, 3730,
 3894, 3972, 4119, 4192, 4264, 4411,
 4422, 4425, 4729, 4778, 4838, 4872,
 4954, 4997, 5276, 5304, 5350, 5437,
 5448, 5462, App. 4
 growl 718, 1189, 1206, 1426, 1796, 1852,
 4896, 4973, 5013
 gruel 174, 881, 1107, 1378, 1436, 1809,
 1911, 2712, 3433, 4860; (fermented)
 1379, 1436
 guard 340, 565, 1416, 1980, 2892, 3031,

- 3153, 3308, 4873
 gullet 1718, 1774, 3498, 4501
 gum 96, 958, 1385, 2418, 2488, 2516, 2556,
 2711, 3817, 3827, 4134, 5082, App. 52
 gums 554, 606, 728, 1296, 3373, 3741
 gun 1818, 3245, 3438, 5473
 gurgle 1302, 1659, 1837, 1852, 4648, 4973
 gush 761, 805, 999, 1745, 2384, 2548,
 2569, 2883, 4087, 4165, 4222, 5214
- habit(uate) 249, 1445, 2328, 3848, 3942,
 4000, 4034, 4722, 4861, 5292, 5341
 hail(stone) 355, 378, 384, 406, 3903
 hair 506, 701, 1199, 1325, 1327, 1634,
 1639, 1794, 1818, 1892, 1973, 2002,
 2110, 2148, 2397, 2894, 3103, 3279,
 3393, 3615, 3779, 4022, 4207, 4358,
 4477, 4707, 4921, 5045, 5482, App. 57;
 (pubic) 534, 1210, 4358, 4476; hair-
 cutting 162, 3103
 half 229, 3260, 3808, 3936, 4074, 4717,
 5008, 5228; half-breed 990
 hallo! 1058
 hammer 320, 1101, 1709, 2063, 2300, 2322,
 2349, 2668, 3039, 3142, 3340, 4114,
 4252, 4932, 5224, 5447, App. 29
 hand 2023, 4673
 handcuffs 1674
 handful 290, 664, 958, 1222, 2046, 2821,
 4148, 4251, 4577; (double) 2046, 2821
 handle (n.) 120, 1166, 1370, 1448, 1454,
 1807, 1870, 1977, 2023, 2237, 3137,
 3480, 3487, 4148, 5097, 5210, App. 26
 hang 708, 731, 1099, 1767, 2456, 2498,
 2889, 2912, 3178, 3291, 3359, 3376,
 3478, 3687, 5184, 5495
 happen 79, 333, 584, 710, 778, 795, 796,
 823, 905, 997, 1041, 1300, 1882, 1957,
 2430, 2460, 3480, 3481, 3535, 3582,
 3661, 3770, 3853, 4119, 4238, 4474,
 4541, 4667, 4743, 5035, 5270, 5407
 happiness, happy, happily 232, 274, 381,
 530, 558, 2269, 2328, 2589, 2786, 2829,
 3045, 3602, 3610, 3907, 5014, 5086,
 5372
 harass 236, 276, 347, 878, 1003, 1021, 1087,
 1430, 1980, 2189, 2190, 3522, 3577,
 3611, 4183, 4875, 4932, 5242
 harbour 278, 516, 3370
 hard(ness) 285, 524, 649, 1148, 1265, 1287,
 1298, 1404, 1406, 1491, 2488, 2802,
 3222, 3443, 3750, 4392, 5011, 5017,
 5268, 5276, 5382, 5439
 hare 1977, 4968
 harrow 77, 688, 1689, 2719, 3788, 3845,
 3986, 4656, 5362
 harvest 212, 315, 851, 982, 2119, 2647,
 3717, 3949; harvest-festival 2149, 3682,
 4275
 hat (see s.v. leaf)
- hatch (vb.) 870, 946, 1067, 1416, 1835,
 2877, 3559, 3972, 4176, 4194, 4509,
 4538, 5055, 5411
 hate, hatred 413, 650, 656, 908, 1019, 1186,
 1249, 1396, 1458, 1597, 3808, 4060,
 4431, 4763, 4834, 4971, 5021, 5464,
 5512
 have 480, 697, 710, 1300, 2001, 3188, 4072,
 5157
 hawk (n.) 349, 359, 1527, 2478, 4020
 he 1, 557, 764, 3196
 head 527, 579, 1630, 1989, 3103, 3615,
 3705, 4332, 4682, 4889, 5086
 headman 2093, 2169, 3005, 3103, 4303,
 4411, 4674, 4950, 4954, 5091, 5393,
 5405, App. 51, App. 54
 heal 404, 601, 875, 967, 1458, 1882, 2458,
 4565, 4804, 4815, 4834, 5320, 5372
 heap 80, 162, 440, 538, 599, 695, 958, 990,
 1038, 1682, 1731, 1741, 1821, 1864,
 1877, 1882, 1979, 2801, 3221, 3224,
 3229, 3245, 3331, 3345, 3367, 3505,
 3682, 4217, 4258, 4425, 4446, 4541,
 4591, 5037, 5058, 5065, 5119, 5308,
 5362, 5487
 hear 383, 1032, 1977, 2017, 5516
 heart 7, 645, 698, 827, 1274, 1693, 3120,
 3736, 5259; (of tree) 649, 1491, 2802,
 3225, 3252, 3736, 4418, 5259
 heat 18, 236, 247, 276, 327, 393, 568, 588,
 656, 811, 869, 1064, 1135, 1207, 1278,
 1406, 1458, 1752, 1951, 1967, 2055,
 2084, 2654, 2713, 2714, 2910, 2929,
 3115, 3266, 3440, 4315, 4517, 4537,
 4559, 4680, 5225, 5479, 5517; (in animal)
 381, 4706, 5398
 heavy 977, 1404, 2624, 2677, 3222, 4127,
 5126, 5276, 5304, 5397
 hedge 3447, 3673, 5423, 5538
 hedgehog 2776
 heel 839, 1707, 1862, 4205, 4649
 heifer 1123, 3634, 3881, 3939
 height, high 527, 557, 621, 646, 766, 796, 851,
 870, 1033, 2807, 2922, 3047, 3376,
 3675, 3692, 3730, 3738, 3972, 4192,
 4469, 4484, 4567, 4660, 4841, 4888,
 5058, 5086, 5304, 5358, 5404, 5474
 help 79, 123, 408, 609, 710, 970, 972, 1416,
 2460, 3153, 3308, 3563, 3610, 4238
 hen 400, 2160, 2248, 3136, 4395, 4434,
 4465
 hence 1, 410
 herd 84, 334, 340, 531, 1198, 1416, 1479,
 1741, 1821, 2018, 2218, 2284, 2814,
 3055, 3476, 3526, 3534, 3673, 3770,
 4217, 4700, 4777; herdsman 334, 450,
 5093
 here 1, 410, 557
 hereafter 410, 923, 4451, 5020
 hernia 4165, 4266, 5232

- heron 1155, 1808, 2125, 2911, 3169, 5238
 herpes 26, 2865
 hesitate 190, 437, 523, 858, 954, 1806, 1876,
 2173, 2281, 2482, 2687, 2805, 2884,
 3033, 3107, 3605, 4205, 4652, 4752,
 4896
 hiccough, hiccup 419, 772, 1718, 3765,
 5383, 5402
 hide (vb.) 63, 112, 442, 1015, 1258, 2441,
 2982, 3390, 3620, 3714, 3810, 3912,
 4376, 4509, 4627, 4760, 4814, 4836,
 4863, 4915, 5030, 5034, 5549
 hide (n., skin of animal) 1122, 3559, 3833
 hill 1062, 1682, 1731, 1864, 2049, 2544,
 2887, 3221, 3227, 3229, 3239, 3461,
 4026, 4121, 4411, 4567, 4595, 4742,
 4841, 4888, 4971, 5058, 5423, 5474
 hillman 1836, 1864; hill tribe(s) 519, 1438,
 1844
 hilsa (fish) 676
 hilt 342, 1166, 3969, 4148, 5144
 Hindi, Hindu person 2192
 hinge 2049, 2151, 2698, 3246, 4160, 4761,
 App. 26
 hint 1625, 2442
 hip 294, 448, 564, 947, 1537, 1885, 2339,
 2840, 2980, 3302, 3785, 4122, 4205,
 4717, 5488, App. 30
 hire 1905, 4644, 5359
 hiss 489, 741, 1574, 1852, 1978, 2509, 2639,
 2642, 2680, 2714, 3512, 4246, 4304,
 4430
 hit 77, 443, 859, 906, 1850, 2152, 2602,
 2836, 3004, 3039, 3075, 3105, 3150,
 3156, 4389, 4541, 4932, 5117, 5380
 hither 410
 hoarse(ness) 1246, 1466, 1851, 3097
 hoe 1265, 1722, 1879, 2032, 2064, 2091, 4093
 hold 51, 120, 162, 169, 296, 340, 409, 894,
 1326, 2151, 2679, 3116, 3188, 3480,
 4034, 4148, 4251, 4565
 hole 308, 432, 742, 946, 1159, 1176, 1223,
 1332, 1412, 1669, 1730, 1763, 1818,
 1909, 2377, 2575, 2685, 2716, 2927,
 2931, 2990, 3078, 3178, 3339, 3389,
 3399, 3528, 3533, 3685, 3714, 3856,
 3857, 3938, 3962, 4016, 4080, 4317,
 4452, 4560, 4599, 4604, 4659, 4832,
 4994, 5212, 5352
 hollow 308, 1660, 1669, 1700, 1818, 1883,
 1909, 2143, 2148, 2338, 2415, 2685,
 2716, 2927, 2931, 2990, 3339, 3528,
 3533, 3549, 3856, 3938, 4016, 4080,
 4297, 4452, 4560, 4562, 4599, 4604,
 4659, 4832, 4994, 5194, 5197, 5212,
 5432, 5480
 holy 311, 2671, 3338, 3419, 3610, 5364
 honey 1374, 1567, 2484, 2689, 2918, 3268,
 3471, 3746, 4345, 4411, 4412, 4662,
 4687, 4843, 4908, 5239, 5299
- honeycomb 518, 2146, 2689, 3103, 3268,
 3328, 3490, 4412, 4908
 hood (of snake) 1491, App. 35, App. 47
 hoof 262, 1770, 1829, 1943, 2970, 3151,
 4089
 hook 1495, 2032, 2054, 2151, 2761, 3366,
 3379, 3480, 3547, 4361, 4802, 5083,
 5210; hook-swinging 2761, 3376
 hookah (hubble-bubble) 1659
 hop 1212, 1552, 1688, 3062, 3158, 3381,
 4850, 5450
 horn 1312, 2115, 2200, 3316, 4720; hornless:
 1914, 4600, 4632, 5114
 hornet 1117, 1135, 1830, 2064, 3328, 3985
 horripilation 1876, 2565, 2578, 2613, 5439
 horse 500, 1711, 3963, 4780
 hour 4559, 4672
 house, household 7, 434, 494, 698, 752
 1147, 1611, 1655, 1732, 2754, 2814
 3568, 3948, 4018, 4294, 4776, 4777
 4796, 5372, 5393
 how 5151
 howl 282, 367, 401, 760, 996, 1061, 1426
 1831, 1868, 2252, 4973, 5013, 5244
 hump (esp. of cattle) 465, 1643, 1731, 1745,
 1767, 1927, 3239, 4158, 4172, 4566,
 4888, 4971, 5122
 humpback 1927, 2054, 2209, 4566, 4915,
 4977
 hundred 3729, 3918
 hunger, hungry 109, 656, 1286, 1621, 2084,
 2429, 2688, 3825, 3872, 5257, 5384
 hunt(er), huntsman 178, 347, 805, 1227,
 1438, 1844, 2132, 4323, 4612, 4767,
 4790, 4824, 4971, 5190, 5288, 5527,
 App. 51
 hurry 74, 172, 682, 1188, 1581, 2336, 2357,
 2698, 2713, 3021, 3077, 3216, 3237,
 3294, 3506, 3842, 3910, 4020, 4087,
 4252, 4925, 5399, 5417
 hurt 561, 811, 1295, 2152, 3004, 379,
 4389, 4490
 husband 196, 330, 399, 527, 530, 593, 91,
 1173, 1445, 1670, 1897, 1979, 214,
 3308, 4053, 4361, 4422, 4616, 4667,
 4756, 4764, 4774, 4791, 4954, 539,
 5528, 5544, App. 53
 husk (n.) 637, 757, 2087, 2317, 2513, 274,
 2846, 3111, 3283, 3402, 3544, 3557,
 3908, 4116, 4384, 4491, 4506, 4567,
 4663; (vb.) 535, 583, 1850, 3559
 hut 494, 1655, 1732, 1904, 2058, 2457,
 3922, 4018, 4047, 4796, 5393
 hyena 1132, 1599, 2579
 hypocrisy 566, 1297, 1372, 4531, 4597
 15160
 ibex 1312, 5274
 ibis 2911, 5238
 ice 1148, 1618, 2823

- idol 657, 2240, 3645, 4438
ignite 656, 2042, 2158, 4537
ignorance, ignorant 314, 806, 1297, 2552, 4142, 4437, 4445, 4647, 4687, 4706, 4723, 4728, 4760, 4929, 4971, 5118, 5135, 5513
iguana 592, 1338, 3289
immediately 410, 990, 3582, 4393, 4483
immerse 167, 285, 396, 1211, 3178, 3530, 3555, 3848, 4684, 4993, 5067
impossible 221, 4571
impure, impurity 120, 171, 283, 756, 1088, 1303, 1395, 1817, 3580, 4792, 5007, 5101, 5364
in 698, 3638
incessant (of rain) 84
incite 3861
increase 84, 231, 247, 333, 538, 605, 646, 666, 711, 741, 768, 851, 870, 905, 916, 997, 1033, 1193, 1255, 1300, 1350, 1368, 1457, 1583, 1709, 1731, 1899, 2146, 2624, 2789, 2922, 3020, 3047, 3119, 3233, 3245, 3405, 3661, 3730, 3972, 4411, 4436, 4469, 4484, 4504, 4550, 4556, 4681, 4687, 4729, 4838, 4841, 4872, 4884, 4925, 4954, 4970, 5017, 5020, 5254, 5270, 5276, 5304, 5350, 5372, 5377, 5397, 5437, 5439, 5448, 5462, 5467, App. 4
indigestion 316, 678, 1514
inform 314, 603, 2781, 2855, 3419, 3433, 4344
ink 1395, 5101
insect 40, 150, 176, 638, 1634A, 1926, 2064, 2086, 2113, 2317, 3470, 3699, 4169, 4270, 4312, 4353, 4518, 4568, 5451
insert 79, 296, 442, 1109, 1861, 1882, 2176, 2527, 2778, 2814, 2868, 2876, 3004, 3367, 3399, 3446, 3480, 3554, 3583, 3682, 3692, 3711, 3714, 3911, 4238, 4376, 4390, 4509
inside 7, 645, 698, 737, 5259
insipid 1249, 2337
interval 448, 3259, 4255, 5393, 5446
intestines 1274, 1652, 2715, 3751, 4193, 4478, 4494, 5232, 5259
intuition 3566
invent 4364
investigate 377, 2735, 2892, 3100, 3419, 3637
iron 192, 486, 1096, 1109, 1278, 1465, 3050, 4218, 4570, 4749
irrigate, irrigation 866, 1398, 1480, 2384, 3083, 3468, 3630, 3962, 4087
irritate, irritating, irritation 276, 715, 1265, 1458, 1466, 1511, 1588, 1600, 1944, 2260, 2659, 2699, 3263, 3273, 3597, 4680, 4991, 5021
Irula 2552, 5422
island 1148, 1700, 1860, 3221, 3227, 3239, 3344
it 1, 557, 764, 3196
itch 214, 749, 1104, 1124, 1560, 1661, 2257, 2274, 2536, 2573, 2659, 2800, 2865, 3263, 3392, 3597, 3700, 3822, 4023, 4268, 4464
item 3919
jackal 413, 760, 996, 1061, 1839, 1851, 3548, 3606, 4261
jackstraws 209, 2091, 2205
jaggery 1288, 1414, 5494
jar 9, 1797, 3182, 3954, 4682, 4965, 5047; (unbaked clay, for storing grain) 753, 1710, 1805
javelin 193, 2568, 5393, 5536
jaw 114, 239, 1337, 1413, 1989, 2051, 3596, App. 26
jesting/joking relation(ship) 254, 1256
jewel(ry) 593, 2353, 3482, 4551
join 43, 79, 96, 120, 145, 162, 296, 440, 457, 471, 516, 538, 710, 809, 899, 944, 958, 990, 1099, 1201, 1299, 1326, 1538, 1882, 1979, 1980, 2176, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3116, 3133, 3142, 3148, 3245, 3367, 3473, 3480, 3535, 3588, 3770, 3827, 4034, 4361, 4474, 4541, 4584, 4681, 4722, 5020, 5037, 5096, 5407, 5468, App. 26
joint (of body) 955, 1160, 1299, 1824, 1946, 2151, 3480, 4541, 4645, 4681, 4761, 4935, 4971, 4990, App. 10, App. 26; (of bamboo, etc.) 955, 1160, 1946, 4541, 4921, 4935; (union) 145, 471, 899, 1299, 4160
juice 761, 1385, 2484, 2717, 3690, 3817, 3821, 3827, 4096, 5494
jump 373, 559, 667, 713, 895, 974, 1109, 1212, 1705, 1736, 1863, 2222, 2285, 2440, 2971, 3062, 3158, 3177, 3300, 3326, 3364, 3381, 3612, 3730, 4020, 4088, 4145A, 4841, 4850, 4871, 5368
jungle 1228, 1285, 1418, 1438, 2077, 2891, 3401, 4006, 4071, 4333, 4509, 4567, 4742, 4954, 5289; (cultivation, i.e. slash-and-burn cultivation) 1278, 1438, 1740, 4337, 4404, 4701, 4797, 5258
Kannada, Kanarese 1284
karma 2736, 3282, 5445
keep 317, 333, 340, 442, 480, 697, 710, 1416, 2151, 2427, 3153, 3480, 3794, 4283, 4390, 5157, 5549
kernel 126, 645, 698, 1459, 1493, 1781, 1783, 2069, 3252, 3736, 3978, 4418, 4959, 5051, 5300
key 3179, 3259, 4211
Khond (see *Kond*)
kick 437, 443, 616, 859, 2322, 2387, 2927,

- labour 159, 680, 3051, 3295, 3589, 3853, 3884, 4896, 5445, 5540; labour pains 504, 2132, 3793
lac (resin) 199, 3284
ladder 851, 1908, 2012, 2752, 3160A, 3692, 4825
ladle 6, 1257, 1267, 1588, 2231, 2309, 2388, 2728, 3299, 3411, 3790, 4265, 4332, 4887, 5047, 5124, 5334; (made of leaf) 2619
lady 183, 217, 654, 2786, 3015, 4365, 4950
lair 1015, 3857, 3892
lake 901, 1828, 2020, 4658, 5471
lame 1688, 2838, 3786, 4919, 5114
lament 31, 236, 265, 282, 306, 367, 532, 718, 996, 1189, 1291, 1574, 1868, 2017, 2252, 3513, 4065, 4304, 4351, 4849, 4973, 5013, 5433
lamp 9, 441, 1016, 1458, 2654, 3266, 3376, 3920, 5475, 5496; lampblack 995, 1278, 1437, 5101
lane 340, 445, 524, 1014, 1046, 1176, 2007, 2100, 3219, 4317, 4770, 4898, 4919
language 2017, 3784, 3887, 4065, 4304, 4430, 4439, 4834, 4989
languid, languish, languor 39, 236, 807, 878, 1822, 1851, 2371, 2392, 2698, 2853, 2882, 2884, 2923, 3127, 3513, 3598, 4723, 4830, 4903, 5078, 5342, 5446
lap (n.) 947, 1234, 1450, 1840, 2877, 2994, 3116, 4050, 4645
lapwing 704
last (*adj.*) 1109, 1479, 2182; last-born (of a family) 1646, 5385
lathe 444, 1141, 3140
lattice 279
laugh 254, 367, 511, 1080, 1256, 1302, 1392, 1510, 1562, 1575, 1933, 1992, 2378, 2492, 3436, 3569, 3813, 4618
law 311, 1147, 2304, 5015; lawsuit App. 59
lay (egg) 197, 442, 4422, 5549
lazy 39, 236, 2882, 3127, 3376, 4652, 4706, 4814, 4822, 4830, 4977, 5118
leaf 59, 141, 335, 459, 497, 775, 1394, 2149, 2355, 2489, 2673, 2875, 3119, 3131, 3192, 3362, 4546, 4663, 5010, 5173, 5242; (of palm-tree) 884, 1070, 2875, 3698, 4663; leaf hat/umbrella 821, 1663, 1968, 2845, 3139, 4927; leaf used to write on 1070; (for various other articles made of leaves, see s.vv. *container*, *cup*, *doll*, *garment*, *ladle*, *pipe*, *plate*, *rain-clothing*)
leak 562, 761, 946, 1010, 1478, 1907, 1919, 2575, 2835, 2867, 2883, 3630, 4452, 5296, 5334
lean (*vb.*) 408, 667, 707, 763, 1062, 2012, 2360, 2456, 2460, 3153, 3178, 4825, 5123, 5126, 5335
leap-frog 1321, 1728
3053, 3150, 3522, 3539, 4846, 4971
kidney 1459, 1693, 2941
kill 77, 277, 309, 415, 443, 478, 514, 824, 859, 991, 1147, 1356, 1447, 1458, 1850, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2152, 2300, 2307, 2322, 2343, 2387, 2426, 2526, 2602, 2831, 2927, 2955, 3029, 3039, 3068, 3075, 3089, 3278, 3305, 3339, 3519, 3598, 3685, 3728, 3773, 3852, 4044, 4534, 4571, 4572, 4653, 4760, 4763, 4814, 4831, 4861, 4975, 5017, 5030, 5430, 5446, 5452, 5493, 5555
kiln 2709, App. 12
kin(dred) 417, 457, 925, 1882, 2018, 2460, 2715, 3162, 3196, 3563, 3588, 4508, 4715, 5015, 5308, 5415
kindle 228, 741, 751, 811, 916, 978, 1090, 1207, 1859, 2158, 2654, 2929, 3004, 3115, 3371, 4034, 4260, 4517, 4680, 4801, 4980, 5048, 5496; kindling 826, 1165, 4980
king 196, 201, 527, 1416, 1782, 2169, 2177, 3638, 4283, 4411, 4616, 4774, 4872, 4950, 5157, 5529, 5545
kingfisher 2551
kiss 381, 2084, 2396, 2621, 2952, 3787, 3975, 4330, 4886, 4960, 5272
kitchen 76, 600, 4657
kite (bird) 349, 818, 1362, 1527, 3977, 4020, 5389
knead 63, 169, 524, 1141, 1299, 1822, 1850, 2926, 4135, 4165, 4183, 5078
knee 2983, 4645, 4677, 4935, 4990, 5249; kneecap/pan 1536, 2535, 4935, 4990
kneel 763, 3514, 4677, 4990, 5123
knife 178, 193, 212, 1166, 1204, 1898, 1912, 1984, 2054, 2119, 3140, 4214, 4749, 5179, 5211, 5376, App. 55
knit 260, 4207, 4554, 4853, 4927
knob 1743, 2081, 2839, 4935, 4971
knot 369, 524, 655, 1147, 1183, 1713, 1824, 1946, 1965, 4509, 4921; (of hair) 2081, 2110, 2670, 2684, 2721, 4921, 5045; (of tree, wood or cane) 955, 1160, 1266, 1946, 4921, 4935, 4971, 4988, 4990
know, knowledge 17, 314, 377, 603, 806, 912, 1059, 1297, 1443, 1847, 2735, 3005, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3637, 3683, 3770, 3794, 4091, 4344, 4564, 5205, 5429, 5496
knuckle 1160, 1266, 2936, 4645, 4935, 4990
Kodagu 1649
Kond, Konda 2178
Kongu (Chēra) country 2037
Kota 1762; Kota village 1484, 1762
Koya 2178
krait 2359, 4038
Kui 2178
Kurumba, Kurava 1844, 5120
Kurux (Kurukh) (see *Oron*)

- learn 249, 853, 912, 1297, 2017, 2151, 3433, 3616, 3770, 3942, 4722, 5096; learned (person) 1052, 1297, 3433, 3471, 3610, 3726, 4344; learning 1052, 1297, 2327, 4344, 5263
- leather 98, 2272, 3559, 5363
- leave 329, 411, 502, 509, 780, 954, 993, 1009, 1019, 1109, 1356, 2458, 3113, 3278, 3365, 3519, 3685, 4089, 4138, 4457, 4975, 5243, 5273, 5393, 5411, 5423, 5446, 5450
- ledge 321, 2650
- leech 99, 600, 660, 1222, 1798, 2746
- left (hand, side) 449, 4210, 4333
- leg 1479, 1840, 1943, 2286, 3185, 3816
- leisure(ly) 631, 1057, 2678, 3439, 3675
- lemur 1061, 3467
- length, lengthen, long 8, 621, 783, 809, 2237, 2239, 2433, 2807, 2922, 3154, 3692, 3738, 3772, 4411, 4484, 4572, 5187, 5304, 5358, 5365, 5450
- leopard 692, 1132, 1599, 1626, 2590, 4307, 5521; hunting leopard (cheetah) 2579, 2590, 4307
- leprosy 1560, 2536, 3164, 3527, 4327, 5496
- letter 853, 5263
- level (*vb.*, e.g. ground after ploughing), leveller 2109, 2231, 2456, 3788, 3845, 3949, 5096, 5177
- lever 509, 1417, 2425, 2454, 4093, 4857, 5450
- libertine 236, 433, 4858, 5393
- lick 1197, 2621, 2952, 3570, 3822, 5032
- lid 2537, 3231, 3367, 4915, 5030, 5034
- lie (down) 707, 1072, 1524, 1907, 1990, 2433, 2456, 2988, 3178, 3291, 3425, 3478, 3852, 3900, 4007, 4652, 4735, 4740, 4761; 4919, 5123, 5430, 5499
- lie (untruth) 583A, 1250, 1372, 2708, 3071, 3397, 3703, 3714, 3869, 4166, 4285, 4324, 4331, 4359, 4391, 4459, 4531, 4547, 4562, 4645, 5298
- life 291, 586, 645, 741, 1481, 2680, 2736, 3512, 3687, 4186, 4778, 4846
- lift 231, 509, 646, 796, 851, 867, 905, 916, 1033, 2677, 2742, 2867, 2919, 3376, 3428, 3450, 3665, 3730, 4440, 4446, 4841, 4857, 4887
- light (*n.*) 829, 1016, 1193, 1406, 1583, 2457, 2654, 2759, 3266, 3433, 3680, 3774, 5074, 5332, 5475, 5496
- light (in weight) 856, 2703, 3087, 3464, 3779, 4562, 5480
- lightning 718, 1354, 1514, 2759, 4150, 4876, 5074, 5079, 5496
- lime (for mortar, etc.) 1755, 3693, 3728, 4666
- limit 83, 295, 315, 366, 514, 846, 886, 1109, 1772, 1827, 1980, 2325, 4557, 4660, 4717, 4922, 5261
- limp (*vb.*) 437, 1552, 1688, 2838, 3786, 4919
- lion 5158
- lip 606, 1591, 2664, 2782, 3296, 3596, 4400, 5031, 5142, 5352
- liquor 219, 834, 1374, 3690, 4397, 4662, 4706, 4819, 4822, 5511
- lisp 1702, 3503, 3784, 4856, 5244
- listen 383, 643, 1032, 1059, 1258, 2017, 5516
- little 410, 468, 545, 557, 1594, 1603, 1851, 2030, 2041, 2101, 2495, 2543, 2574, 2594, 3011, 3178, 3310, 3434, 3575, 3611, 3779, 4198, 4205, 4259, 4301, 4616, 4978, 5151
- live 317, 480, 645, 697, 710, 2430, 3014, 3689, 4186, 4411, 4550, 4778, 4846, 5292, 5372
- liver 546, 1274, 3120
- lizard 204, 592, 732, 1053, 1338, 1712, 2977, 3289, 3994
- loach 191
- load 329, 766, 916, 2677, 3682, 4446, 4565, 5037, 5126
- loan 81, 216, 472, 1113, 2472, 5355
- lobe (of ear) 3086
- lobster 2044, 2901
- lock 83, 1980, 2962, 3179, 4211, 4361, App. 26
- lock (of hair) 1482, 1634, 1794
- locust 2113, 4083, 4169, 4850
- loft 93, 3485, 3953, 4631
- loins 230, 253, 448, 564, 1840, 2840, 2980, 3584, 3785, 4986
- lonely 990, 3162
- long (see *length*)
- look 727, 903, 1059, 1066, 2180, 2735, 3637, 3766, 3794, 3956, 4091, 4596, 4845, 5084, 5533
- loom 1689, 3140, 4624
- loop 655, 1159, 1713, 1824, 2715, 3133, 3244, 3480
- loose(n) 14, 277, 446, 510, 562, 652, 750, 757, 940, 1003, 1188, 1349, 1581, 1588, 1616, 1703, 1806, 1825, 2283, 2482, 2557, 2585, 2758, 2884, 2923, 3127, 3288, 3464, 3513, 3529, 3862, 3949, 4027, 4171, 4176, 4281, 4409, 5243, 5280, 5298, 5393, 5411, 5484
- lose 501, 503, 847, 1041, 1356, 1942, 2861, 3135, 3519, 3558, 3685, 3900, 4473, 4760, 4814, 4993, 5452
- loud 489, 648, 1978, 3069, 3491, 4729
- louse (*n.*) 2625, 4203, 4449; (*vb.*) 504
- love 281, 301, 330, 381, 394, 507, 530, 558, 661, 691, 710, 862, 945, 1006, 1075, 1274, 1328, 1408, 1445, 1897, 2084, 2715, 2853, 3004, 3005, 3045, 3077, 3576, 3588, 3602, 3610, 3669, 3770, 3828, 3964, 4034, 4287, 4722, 4769,

- 4822, 4826, 5031, 5096, 5257, 5272, 5416, 5528
- low (of cattle) 175, 319, 367, 489, 1409, 2904
- lowcaste 780, 856, 1109, 1250, 4547, 4810
- lower (*vb.*) 502, 516, 1636, 2456, 3178, 3191, 3888
- lull (to sleep), lullaby 374, 707, 996, 2869, 2889, 4672
- lump 84, 664, 1148, 1196; 1266, 1539, 3245, 3560, 4148, 4394, 4962
- lung 1274, 3120, 3515, 4510, 4569
- lute 470, 3057, 3269, 3480
- lynx 817, 2579
- machan 1015, 1416, 4796
- mackerel 191, 4094
- mad(ness) 314, 1596, 1597, 2853, 3207, 4142, 4438, 4445, 4687, 4706, 4723, 5511
- maggot 533, 4312
- magpie 1994
- maina (see *myna*)
- make 102, 333, 442, 471, 584, 710, 1957, 2342, 3589, 3661, 3853, 3884, 4160, 4340, 4685, 4758, 4797, 5177, 5270, 5327
- male 399, 917, 1173, 4373, 4411, 4616, 4756, 4846, App. 7; (of animals) 917, 1123, 1140, 1173, 2115, 2170, 2818, 2820, 3000, 4586, 4616, App. 7
- man 399, 1173, 4411, 4616, 4700, 4756, 4764, 4791, App. 7, App. 53
- manage 1147, 2430, 3582, 3661, 4871, 5157
- mane 701, 1639, 2654, 2696
- manner 27, 78, 405, 1038, 1147, 2293, 2328, 2423, 2442, 3005, 3170, 3260, 3278, 3851, 3968, 4053, 4087, 4548, 4797, 5073, 5133, 5202, 5223, 5256, 5269, 5292, 5297
- manure 41, 649, 813, 2395, 3346, 4441, 5304
- many 1, 410, 764, 923, 1135, 1457, 2461, 2824, 3622, 3830, 3987, 4411, 5304, 5404, 5528, App. 4
- mark (sign) 89, 657, 1623, 1847, 2892, 4344, 4564, 4629, 5263; (to aim at) 442, 727, 1847
- marriage, marry 79, 530, 587, 1051, 1147, 1882, 2151, 3364, 4395, 4667, 4694, 4807, 5372, 5415, 5483, 5544, App. 58; marry (a wife) 442, 587, 976, 2151, 4034; marry (a husband) 1416, 4198, 4667, 5372; marriage badge 1020, 1023, 3175; marriage procession 1051, 3230
- marrow 2897, 2921, 5051, 5062
- marsh 2326, 2398, 4505; (salt-marsh) 299, 1359, 1508, 2674
- mason 628, 1298, 2091
- mast (of ship) 1370, 1895, 2115, 2120
- master 7, 110, 196, 527, 593, 654, 1979, 3067, 4411, 4776, 5020, 5157, 5393
- mat 1205, 2270, 2311, 2452, 3035, 3036, 3852, 3949, 4088, 4263, 4699, 4760
- matted (hair) 4207, App. 35
- mattress 165, 3852, 5068
- mature, maturity 339, 407, 658, 1395, 1491, 2342, 2736, 2765, 3245, 3433, 3471, 3557, 3672, 3682, 3881, 3907, 4004, 4550, 4789, 4954, 4969, 4996, 5017, 5046, 5437
- meal (taking of food) 76, 600, 881, 3263, 3975, 4509, 4679, 5415
- measles 1780, 2204, 3028
- measure 290, 295, 366, 724, 846, 851, 1827, 2227, 2624, 3147, 3637, 3772, 3790, 4550, 4565, 4660, 4887, 5261; (various measures, weights, etc.) 105, 263, 397, 653, 681, 1261, 1348, 1444, 1553, 1717, 1827, 2208, 2365, 2512, 2596, 3292, 3389, 3849, 4032, 4124, 4262, 4636, 4711, 4771, 4959, 5037, 5231, 5315, 5409, 5449, App. 61
- meat 60, 529, 728, 1175, 1391, 2176, 2773, 3016, 3263, 3373, 3581, 4552, 4588, 5317, 5345, 5372, 5390, 5513
- medicine 2353, 4719
- medium (see *diviner*)
- meet 96, 120, 149, 443, 795, 899, 990, 1201, 1299, 1538, 1882, 2814, 3004, 3480, 3535, 3770, 4264, 4361, 4424, 4925, 4932, 5020, 5024
- mellow 302, 1408, 2927, 3905, 4004, 4789
- melt 76, 250, 661, 866, 1292, 1408, 1410, 1458, 1822, 2263, 2539, 2842, 2923, 3361, 3630, 4687
- memorial (stone) 3583
- mend 506, 1007, 3251, 3471, 4275, 4509, 4554, 5332
- mendicant 356, 4600
- menhir (memorial) 1720
- menopause 4814
- menses, menstruate, menstruation 120, 333, 1395, 1655, 1832, 2447, 2883, 2891, 3005, 3274, 3481, 3682, 4345, 4547, 4919, 4934, 5354, 5364, 5423, 5430
- merchandise 480, 2353, 5304; merchant 2220
- mere(ly) 648, 5233, 5513
- meriah sacrifice (of Konds) 3567
- mesh 1159, 1183
- messenger 399, 5533; (of the Toda god of death) 2132
- metal 192, 4114, 4570; metal plate or sheet 77, 2995, 3001
- middle 448, 737, 3584, 3761, 4986
- midling 448, 474, 3584
- midwife 2733, 4066, 4422, 5506
- migration 5278
- milk (*vb.*) 504, 1385, 4135, 4165, 4183, 4215, 4231, 4556; (*n.*) 1385, 2436, 2803,

4058, 4096, 4222, 4703
 mill 387, 3246, 3728
 mind (*n.*) 7, 645, 698, 727, 827, 912, 1274, 1283, 3736, 5205, 5259
 mingle 296, 457, 1299, 1882, 4135
 minute(ness) 341, 445, 545, 2594, 3700, 3719, 3771, 3779
 mirage 1406, 1752, 5517
 mirror 147, 1182
 miser(liness) 524, 1075, 1277, 3956, 4144
 mistress (of house, of servant) 7, 156, 494, 527, 593, 654, 1979, 4411, 4776; (sexual partner) 558, 1882, 3480, 3524, 4858
 mix 79, 120, 296, 457, 1299, 1303, 1522, 1588, 1806, 1817, 1822, 1882, 2814, 3245, 4135, 4285, 4541, 4706, 5078, 5407
 mole (on skin) 1313, 4264, 4632, 4767, 4961, 5112, 5227
 money 1431, 3303, 4950, 5304
 mongoose 1613, 2259, 4900, 5490
 monkey 1140, 1312, 1769, 2142, 2194, 2196, 2502, 2830, 3238, 3270, 4626, 4698, 4910
 monsoon (SW) 1278, 2203, 3449; (NE) 1109, 1982, 2037
 month 3213, 3754, 4691; (four months period) 1209
 moon 179, 1016, 2287, 2654, 3213, 3338, 3754, 4691, 5496, 5529; (new, not visible) 4941; (crescent) 3213, 4422; (full) 3682, 3754, 4691
 morning 916, 2408, 2553, 2779, 2910, 3516, 3575, 3621, 3774, 3805, 4305, 4405, 4559, 4958, 5496
 mortar (for pounding) 583, 651, 672, 1141, 1660, 1726, 1818, 2391, 2653, 2799, 3246; (rim to prevent spilling from mortar) 1709, 1726
 mosquito 40, 638, 1002, 1634A, 2086, 2506, 2705, 2991, 3699, 3715, 4203, 4607
 moth 536, 822, 1216, 1874, 1926, 2541, 4083, 4312; (grain-moth) 700
 mother 50, 58, 142, 156, 183, 273, 358, 364, 2149, 3136, 4426, 4954
 mother-in-law 142, 4508, 4813, App. 58
 mould (fungus), mouldy 1504, 1739, 2406, 2424, 3713, 3821, 4057, 4312, 4325, 4357, 4750, 5007
 mould (model) 47, 651, 1280, 1816, 2304
 mound 646, 1033, 1524, 1709, 1731, 1741, 3221, 3227, 3229, 3239, 4258, 4841, 4955, 4971, 5058, 5474
 mountain 80, 1033, 1163, 1682, 1731, 1864, 2049, 2178, 2544, 2887, 3221, 3229, 3759, 4026, 4425, 4567, 4742, 5058, 5274, 5474; mountaineer 1844, 1864, 2077, 2178, 3957, 4323
 mouse 787, 833, 941, 994, 1571, 1937, 2495, 2513, 2661, 2675, 5146
 moustache 224, 1156, 2894, 4879
 mouth 114, 1708, 2114, 2664, 3296, 3695, 4242, 4889, 5031, 5352; (of river) 225, 278, 1480, 4238, 4556, 4889
 mouthful 664, 1125, 1222, 1529, 1853, 3367, 4242, 4897, 4962, 5077, 5352
 move 37, 240, 294, 347, 469, 509, 563, 577, 731, 871, 915, 927, 993, 1003, 1188, 1349, 1588, 1598, 1703, 1705, 1806, 2298, 2360, 2460, 2530, 2693, 2889, 3128, 3246, 3359, 3376, 3395, 3519, 3582, 3637, 3803, 3910, 3925, 4320, 4409, 4736, 4839, 4846, 4852, 4871, 5064, 5083, 5292, 5423, 5424, 5446
 much 1, 136, 291, 407, 410, 481, 515, 557, 666, 711, 764, 768, 916, 923, 1109, 1135, 1287, 1358, 1442, 1457, 1899, 2208, 2239, 2461, 2824, 3020, 3106, 3331, 3509, 3672, 3682, 3692, 3830, 3972, 3987, 4155, 4392, 4411, 4838, 4884, 4992, 5060, 5151, 5276, 5304, 5467, App. 4
 mucus 636, 1606, 2249, 2261, 2409, 2539, 2618, 2937, 3342, 3811, 3817, 4210, 4909, 5299
 mud(dy) 41, 82, 312, 702, 756, 1019, 1303, 1355, 1565, 1748, 1817, 1822, 1958, 2020, 2067, 2123, 2266, 2326, 2412, 2843, 3083, 3390, 3555, 3707, 4134, 4291, 4666, 5237, 5245
 munch 1699, 2334, 3595
 murmur 718, 1110, 1302, 1597, 1685, 1921, 2521, 3579, 3784, 4031, 4723, 4856, 4896, 4973, 5013
 murrel (fish) 1845, 5262
 muscle 728, 1175, 1491, 2549, 2903, 3016, 3955, 4588, 5317
 musical instrument 470, 741, 2987, 3057, 3943, 4068, 5132, 5156
 musk 2918, 4687; musk deer (see *deer*); muskrat 1937, 2495, 2661, 2675, 5031; musk-shrew 2661, 2675
 muslin 1323
 mussel 517, 900, 1585, 2535
 must (*vb.*) 1357, 5528
 must (of elephant) 1374, 3268, 4687, 4706
 myna 1766, 3641
 nail 1671, 3142, 3743, 4681, 4998, 5552, App. 10, App. 26; (of finger or toe) 561
 naked 2966, 3639, 5233, 5513
 name 868, 1036, 2855, 4410, 5514; name-giving 162, 5149
 nape 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774, 2419, 2696, 2817, 3671, 4146, 4172, 4529
 narrow(ness) 112, 292, 445, 524, 954, 1670, 2927, 5451
 nausea(te) 678, 1029, 1739, 2698, 3451, 4285, 4617, 5466

nave (of wheel) 3389
 navel 624, 1678, 4460
 near(ness) 79, 120, 222, 609, 710, 1293, 1538, 2313, 2460, 2753, 2814, 3367, 3535, 3588, 3770, 4541, 4934, 5267
 neat(ness) 271, 1056, 1259, 2304, 2342, 2829, 3700; 5256, 5304, 5472
 neck 114, 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774, 1996, 2282, 2419, 2817, 2984, 4622, 4779, 4847, 5080, 5547
 necklace, necklet 95, 618, 1147, 1215, 1506, 2356, 2358, 2385, 2434, 2908, 3175, 3184, 3269, 3778, 3866, 4350, 4361, 4408, 4645, 4733, 4827, App. 39
 need 21, 1851, 2559, 3469, 4936
 needle 486, 4995
 needle-fish 2241, 4974
 neighbour(hood) 79, 189, 222, 480, 890, 1060, 1956, 2456, 2698, 2715, 2753, 3422, 3770, 4053, 4541
 nephew 2410, 4764; (cross) 1318, 2410, 4715, App. 53; (brother's son) 3018
 nerve 2903
 nest 1773, 1883, 1990, 3322, 3868, 5246; (ants' nest) 837, 1790, 2990, 4335
 net 1007, 1183, 2231, 2698, 3531, 3790, 4790, 4823, 5288, 5505
 network (for suspending pots) 708, 1007, 1482, 2912; (bag) 1317
 new 2149, 3821, 4275
 news 937, 1957, 2017
 niece (sister's daughter) 1318, 2410; (brother's daughter) 3018, 4209, 4690; (cross) 4715, App. 53
 night 235, 730, 1278, 1902, 2528, 2552, 2604, 3613, 3621, 4750, 4781, 4869
 nightingale 4154
 nilgai 1228, 1664
 nine, nineteen, ninety 1025, 3532
 nipple 181, 1159, 2038, 2049, 2174, 3488, 4985, 5113
 nit 700, 2625
 no, not 234, 333, 2559, 3566, 4743
 noise 135, 137, 166, 245, 319, 357, 367, 386, 438, 470, 489, 571, 648, 760, 835, 996, 1036, 1110, 1112, 1189, 1291, 1302, 1310, 1341, 1409, 1534, 1574, 1659, 1741, 1796, 1813, 1921, 1960, 2009, 2299, 2333, 2352, 2588, 2631, 2680, 2904, 2932, 2999, 3432, 3784, 4065, 4195, 4254, 4304, 4973, 4989, 5310, 5433, 5461
 noose 655, 934, 1147, 1183, 1642, 1812, 1824, 2687, 3133, 4921, 5505
 north 5218
 nose 3311, 4886, 4909, 5024, 5031
 nose-ring 1245, 1686, 3121, 4895, 4979; (of bullock) 2356
 nostril 2669, 2863, 5024
 notch 1265, 1393, 1714, 1812, 2156, 4975
 now 1, 410, 4559
 numb 1834, 1851, 2187, 2503, 2578, 2613, 2882, 3235, 3580, 3690, 4977, 5439
 number 238, 295, 769, 793, 964
 numerous 711, 3245, 4411, 5151
 nut 126, 1459, 1493, 1781, 2069, 4141
 oar 163, 1370, 2309, 3299, 3411, 4265
 oath 959, 2738
 obey 63, 698, 905, 2017, 3178, 3848, 3914, 4565, 4722, 5236, 5335, 5405, 5516
 obscene, obscenity 433, 3902, 4363, 4956
 obstruct 83, 340, 435, 437, 788, 1147, 3006, 3031, 3123, 3325, 3390, 3480, 4933, 5002, 5423
 obtain 79, 149, 584, 809, 1538, 2151, 2498, 2721, 2801, 2814, 3014, 3054, 3098, 3188, 3295, 3407, 3480, 3535, 3675, 3766, 3770, 3853, 4072, 4422, 4474, 4541, 5270, 5336, 5351
 ochre (red) 1490, 2437, 3284
 odd (of numbers) 990; (over a round number) 2574, 2649
 often 84, 3987, 4766
 oil 422, 854, 2389, 2516, 3720, 3746, 4352, 5299; oilcake 2276, 2490, 4135, 4183; oil-dish 4061
 old 50, 273, 277, 350, 1570, 1579, 2338, 2430, 2453, 2736, 2765, 2808, 3374, 3516, 3558, 3675, 3962, 3999, 4004, 4411, 4954, 4969, 5020, 5151
 omentum 2400
 once 979, 990
 one 990, 5513
 only 153, 990, 3196, 5513
 ooze 761, 999, 1010, 1091, 1478, 1877, 2482, 2520, 2569, 2835, 2883, 3399, 4035, 4132, 4407, 4482, 4556, 5214, 5221, 5245, 5367
 open 757, 874, 1583, 2319, 2377, 3259, 3685, 3949, 4176, 4469, 4739, 5233, 5411, 5432, 5473, 5498, 5519; (eyes) 3642, 5084, 5429, 5484; (mouth) 34, 392, 874, 1421, 1510, 3259, 4560, 4599, 5393, 5484; (flower) 247, 3949, 4176, 4739, 5397, 5432, 5484; (space) 3940
 opportunity 53, 162, 328, 434, 467, 2736, 3005, 3142, 3161, 3439, 3774, 4559, 5351
 opposite 795, 963, 3770, 4765, 4766, 4834, 5548
 oppress(ion) 16, 228, 236, 435, 954, 1021, 2055, 2927, 4183, 4875, 5276, 5517
 or 234, 2559
 Oraon (= Kurux) 1649
 ore 192
 Oriya language 2192
 orphan 2028, 3101, 4198
 other 890, 919, 3014, 3628, 4205, 4333, 4766, 4834, 4838, 5488, 5548

otherwise 234
 otter 3690, 5159
 out(side) 3819, 3940, 4333, 5354, 5393, 5498
 outcaste 502, 3135, 3380, 3419, 4187, 4212, 4547, 4810, 4824, 5498, 5548
 oven 76, 1458, 1751, 3212, 4537, App. 12
 overbearing 433, 650, 2933, 4729, App. 7
 overflow 666, 761, 999, 1109, 1221, 1368, 1731, 2548, 2883, 3355, 3361, 3405, 3464, 3687, 3730, 4020, 4285, 4407, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4470, 4556, 4729, 4761, 5214, 5221, 5296, 5334, 5356, 5462
 overripe 302, 756, 1408, 1952, 2923, 5017, 5046
 owl 349, 359, 747, 1647, 1657, 1777, 1871, 2200, 3592, 5027
 own, owner 593, 654, 1979, 5157
 ox 334, 688, 815, 1502, 1917, 1931, 2199, 2216, 2267, 2402, 2815, 4593, 4798
 oyster 385, 1585, 2535, 4134
 pack-saddle 1174, 4450, 5412
 pad (on head for carrying load) 2677, 3420
 paddy bird 2125
 pain 112, 236, 265, 276, 530, 656, 680, 811, 859, 1124, 1135, 1406, 1430, 1661, 1672, 1719, 1763, 2132, 2152, 2204, 2278, 2578, 2688, 2699, 2700, 2702, 2713, 3004, 3204, 3266, 3294, 3372, 3522, 3611, 3726, 3733, 3793, 4560, 4680, 5272, 5281, 5517, App. 1
 paint, painter, painting 1074, 1847, 2457, 2968, 3273, 3301, 3473, 4352, 5066, 5082, 5101, 5263, 5327
 pair 457, 474, 623, 1325, 2815, 3480, 3984
 palace 201, 2177, 2207, 3006, 3568, 4018, 4796
 palanquin 2304; palanquin-bearer 1417, 4383, App. 51
 palate 33, 110, 5470
 palm (of hand) 7, 141, 310, 1660, 1818, 2054, 3843, 4731
 pandal 1486, 2058, 3922
 panegyric, panegyrist 2029, 5414
 pangolin 592, 2401
 pannier 127, 5412
 pant 489, 504, 569, 648, 2804, 3276, 3765, 4246, 5383
 panther 692, 1132, 2590, 5158
 paper App. 23
 parch (of grain) 423, 451, 2296, 3266, 3829, 4194, 4537, 4972, 5320
 pardon 329, 1063, 4565
 pare 665, 1202, 1612, 1953, 2600, 2748, 2856, 3458, 4417, 4561, 5340, 5362, 5378
 pariah (caste) 3546, 4032, 4824, 5318, 5548
 parish 1294, 5008
 Parja (speaker of Parji) 1456
 parrot 367, 885, 1584, 2582, 3063, 4540, 5164
 parting (of hair) 737, 4089, 4213, 5202, 5411
 partner(ship) 1882, 1924, 4507; (economic between castes) 2018, 4937
 partridge 1078, 5374
 pass 289, 809, 871, 1109, 2781, 3158, 3714, 4572, 4838; (of time) 222, 515, 1356, 1419, 2343, 2360, 2430, 2503, 2781, 3458, 3519, 3582, 3661, 4382, 4572, 4838, 4884, 5393
 pass (in hills, mountains) 1046, 1163, 1176, 2683, 3389, 4317
 paste 42, 96, 958, 1378, 2418, 2448, 3827, 4034, 5299
 path 405, 469, 1014, 1046, 1109, 1438, 2200, 2417, 2683, 2934, 2981, 3024, 3170, 3246, 3389, 3422, 3582, 3963, 4000, 4087, 4108, 4317, 4572, 4919, 5270, 5297, App. 6
 patience, patient 1063, 2677, 3005, 3094, 3188, 3800, 4565
 pay 216, 521, 952, 1149, 1905, 2781, 3054, 3278, 3441, 4934, 5121, 5453, 5481
 peacock 2676, 2875, 2902, 4367, 4642
 pearl 354, 2535, 3245, 3569, 4959; pearl-fishery 2369
 peel 228, 652, 757, 843, 1000, 1953, 2585, 2600, 2644, 2856, 3007, 3124, 3544, 3559, 4010, 4182, 4384, 4417, 4491, 4560, 4561, 5340, 5363, 5378
 peg 211, 340, 1130, 1361, 1370, 1389, 1640, 1676, 1851, 1898, 2748, 3017, 3559, 4396, 4998, App. 10, App. 26
 pen (for cattle) 1123, 1385, 1980, 3485, 3526, 3868, 4007, 4112, 4700
 pen (quill for writing) 3393
 penis 1639, 1697, 1749, 1949, 2320, 2666, 2681, 2724, 3681, 4220, 4266, 4273, 4309, 4805, 4995, 5088
 pepper water 777, 2484
 perceive, perception 314, 603, 2017, 2735, 3419, 4344, 5084
 perch (vb.) 79, 516, 930, 3911, 5368, 5554
 perfect (*adj.*, *vb.*), perfection 3106, 3251, 3278, 3338, 3471, 3672, 3682, 4004, 4411, 4685, 4992, 5017, 5223, 5332, 5372, 5437
 perhaps 333
 pericarp 3318
 perineal cloth 1005, 1452, 2379, 3038, App. 20, App. 34
 perish 267, 277, 315, 512, 548, 671, 991, 1057, 1419, 1581, 1942, 2343, 2453, 2503, 2702, 2781, 2927, 2988, 3068, 3278, 3291, 3305, 3325, 3339, 3406, 3457, 3519, 3590, 3598, 3693, 3852, 4571, 4653, 4736, 4750, 4761, 4811, 4814, 4831, 4834, 4903, 4922, 4975,

4993, 4996, 5008, 5078, 5272, 5342, 5430, 5446, 5452
 perverse, perversity 83, 94, 883, 963, 2032, 2054, 2209, 3194, 3343, 4912, 4919, 4971
 pestle 583, 665, 672, 1680, 1695, 1819, 1850, 2237, 2391, 3030, 3246, 3903
 petal 335, 459, 497, 884, 2995, 4663, 5173
 phlegm 551, 636, 1382, 1477, 1606, 2127, 2249, 2409, 2539, 2937
 phosphorus 811
 physician 3278, 4719
 pick (out) 377, 914, 4423; (up) 363, 914, 2091, 4027, 4251, 4423, 4446
 pickaxe 1166, 1722, 2091, 2664
 pickle(s) 85, 1128, 1436, 2674, 3477, 3581, 3831, 4782
 piece 315, 946, 1125, 1175, 1176, 1547, 1577, 1622, 1624, 1666, 1859, 1953, 2030, 2091, 2491, 2526, 2649, 2748, 3305, 3310, 3325, 3625, 3808, 3962, 4027, 4194, 4377, 4560, 4599, 4661, 4975, 5008
 pierce 640, 663, 763, 859, 1178, 1550, 1672, 1677, 1719, 1833, 1850, 1859, 1861, 2063, 2064, 2091, 2278, 2527, 2685, 2734, 2778, 2876, 3099, 3339, 3399, 3473, 3528, 3549, 3583, 3686, 3714, 3764, 4087, 4194, 4238, 4403, 4452, 4560, 4681, 4875, 4994, 4995
 pig 771, 971, 1140, 1411, 1517, 1922, 3348, 3634, 4039
 pigeon 1930, 2763, 2885, 4334, 4420, 4602; green pigeon 4454; cooing of pigeon 1667, 2763
 pilchard 4670
 pile 80, 84, 599, 870, 958, 1682, 1731, 1741, 1864, 2231, 2801, 3229, 3505, 4217, 4258, 4446, 5094, 5177
 piles (haemorrhoids) 5000, 5043
 pillow 707, 2880, 3224, 4735, 5037
 pimple 1460, 1560, 1780, 2563, 3701, 3974, 4194, 4268, 4455, 4496, 4961, 5112
 pin (of leaf-cup or leaf-plate) 2561, 2614
 pincers 444, 1473, 1843, 2052, 3864
 pinch 444, 524, 1513, 1589, 2505, 2507, 2526, 2540, 2926, 3717, 3780, 4251, 4881
 pipe 1818, 2059, 2715, 4178, 4197, 4297, 4560; (leaf-pipe) 2715, 5141
 pit 11, 396, 502, 1214, 1223, 1660, 1669, 1818, 1909, 2082, 2157, 2367, 2930, 3399, 3528, 3856, 3938, 4016, 4080, 4452, 4604, 5197, 5250; (of the stomach) 1669, 1883
 pitfall 1048, 2103
 pith 649, 1491, 1519, 1535, 1783, 1880, 2749, 2802, 2897, 3012, 3056, 3252, 3736, 5480
 pity 276, 473, 862, 1292, 1328, 1408, 3513, 3669, App. 1
 place (*n.*) 222, 420, 434, 467, 480, 684, 697, 1109, 1161, 1376, 2460, 3103, 3259, 3370, 3675, 3676, 3853, 3878, 4053, 4255, 4303, 4717, 4778, 4950, 5073, 5261, 5297, 5549; (*vb.*) 79, 333, 442, 480, 492, 697, 930, 962, 3583, 3675, 4407, 4581, 4644, 5176, 5549
 placenta 1088, 1652, 2395, 2400, 3580, 4766, 4783
 plain(s) 1163, 2177, 3819, 5258, 5498
 plait 260, 1012, 1327, 1653, 2895, 3244, 3246, 3446, 3745, 4160, 4168, 4207, 4479, 4645, 4853, 4927, 5288, App. 35
 plank 854A, 1842, 3179, 3875, 4675
 plant (*n.*) 1741, 1941, 2789, 3474, 3517, 4360, 4951, 4997; (*vb.*) 442, 462, 763, 1720, 3073, 3178, 3583, 3911, 4080, 4390, 5067
 plaster 157, 228, 505, 686, 1503, 2448, 3273, 4034, 4352, 5066, 5082
 plasterer 628
 plate 9, 1305, 1488, 1543, 2228, 3035, 3182, 3429, 3971, 4017, 4651, 4678, 4744, 4899; (made of leaves) 96, 141, 1301, 1929, 2184, 3801, 3949, 4547, 4554, 5388
 platform 877, 1147, 1709, 2880, 3081, 3221, 3227, 3953, 4777, 4796, 4888
 play (e.g. game) 347, 895, 1374, 1392, 2108, 2378, 3569, 3612, 5438; (on stage) 1890; (musical instrument) 320, 470, 741, 751, 779, 879, 3025, 3762, 3784, 3887, 4848, 4973, 4989, 5156
 pledge 79, 442, 1020, 2088, 4160
 plough 198, 688, 1290, 1304, 1505, 2231, 2416, 2748, 2815, 2907, 3083, 3962, 4361, 4925, 5097, 5263; ploughshare 688, 1304, 1505, 1879, 2147, 2907, 4282, 5376; plough-tail 5097; plough-team 198, 2815, 4656
 pluck 363, 479, 504, 652, 779, 860, 946, 1349, 1373, 1513, 1581, 1589, 1616, 1859, 2119, 2148, 2151, 2522, 2540, 2585, 2644, 2734, 2856, 3145, 3358, 3442, 3479, 3547, 3717, 3795, 3962, 4027, 4152, 4212, 4277, 4281, 4358, 4423, 4539, 4857, 4977, 5008, 5393
 plug 83, 340, 3012, 3231, 4396, 4933
 plunge 167, 285, 396, 998, 1826, 1832, 3178, 3300, 3848, 4087, 4505, 4993, 5424
 pocket 2201, 2632, 4458, 5148
 pod 1459, 2087, 2176, 2798, 3544, 4384, 4491, 4828
 point(ed) 371, 886, 1361, 1898, 2049, 2174, 2257, 2544, 2664, 2748, 3103, 3314, 3488, 3700, 3719, 4995, 5020, 5024, 5306, 5349, 5552
 poison 1135, 3580, 4719

pole 1166, 1370, 2115, 2380, 2383, 3583, 3694, 4948, 5253
 pole-dancer 1370, 5543
 polish 228, 505, 665, 1141, 2261, 2600, 2624, 3211, 3273, 3301, 3360, 3458, 3602, 3692, 3746, 4628, 4685, 4840, 4876, 5074, 5082, 5295, 5298, 5496, App. 19
 pollen 456, 1546, 3159, 3283, 3308, 4316, 4412, 4481, 4662, 5239
 pollute, pollution 120, 284, 780, 1088, 3274, 3480, 3519, 4290, 4541, 4547, 4838, 4934, 5364
 pomfret 272, 4094
 pony 4661
 pool 188, 1085, 1251, 1669, 1818, 1822, 1828, 2698, 2716, 3856, 4533, 4658, 4994
 porcupine 2568, 2776, 2852, 4995
 porpoise 602
 porridge 174, 1107, 1911, 3356, 4683, 4860, 4962
 possession (by god, evil spirit, or spirit of the dead) 509, 909, 1302, 2870, 3354, 3364, 3459, 4438, 4723, 4954, 5165, 5511, 5544, App. 37
 possible 291, 333, 407, 471, 905, 1006, 1357, 1882, 2470, 2781, 3188, 3278, 3439, 3853, 4160, 4597, 4923, 5270, 5276
 post 211, 1166, 1370, 1723, 1878, 3140, 3528, 3583, 3875, 4009, 4689, 4948, 5294, App. 44
 pot 9, 75, 130, 303, 1273A, 1305, 1415, 1458, 1543, 1651, 1717, 1797, 1818, 1928, 2015, 2102, 2225, 2228, 2306, 2775, 2844, 2886, 2946, 3027, 3182, 3385, 3549, 3909, 3954, 3961, 4124, 4271, 4576, 4651, 4678, 4744, 4887, 4899, 4931, 4965
 potsherd 946, 1042, 1577, 2381, 4385, 4576
 potter 1042, 1762, 5327
 pound (vb.) 77, 443, 535, 583, 1295, 1671, 1850, 2063, 2189, 2300, 2322, 2391, 2653, 3099, 3130, 3539, 3700, 3728, 3967, 4751, 4768, 4861, 5224
 pour 97, 562, 761, 840, 866, 1010, 1478, 1745, 1877, 2065, 2332, 2360, 2384, 2883, 3321, 3682, 4035, 4407, 4470, 4556, 5103, 5214, 5221, 5334, 5356, 5393, 5430, 5450
 poverty 252, 265, 435, 445, 524, 671, 856, 911, 1004, 1594, 1621, 1851, 1942, 2559, 2927, 3068, 3178, 3372, 3733, 3825, 3950, 4221, 4437, 4849, 5222, 5281, 5513
 powder 228, 432, 665, 1546, 1692, 2999, 3159, 3283, 3325, 3332, 3435, 3611, 3626, 3691, 3693, 3700, 3716, 3728, 3779, 4162, 4316, 4481, 4784
 practice, practise 249, 1297, 3114, 3848, 3942, 4000, 4722, 4861, 4967, 5292, 5341
 praise 297, 646, 851, 870, 894, 2029, 2151, 2486, 2829, 2855, 3397, 3427, 3659, 3951, 4003, 4068, 4235, 4410, 4430, 4605, 4722, 5304, 5372, 5403, 5414
 prawn 517, 2036, 2044
 pray 81, 1750, 2046, 3427, 3456, 3525, 3602, 3770, 3951, 4003, 4775, 5123, 5528
 precede 3799, 4884, 4950, 5020
 precious 221, 354
 pregnancy, pregnant 364, 1136, 1279, 1832, 2592, 2733, 2967, 3491, 3898, 4193, 4494, 4565, 5259, 5397, 5549; pregnancy longing 4706, 5257
 prepare 79, 162, 333, 609, 905, 992, 1283, 1957, 2342, 2934, 3589, 3661, 3884, 4361, 4541, 4797, 4967, 5177
 press 2, 63, 112, 133, 157, 169, 285, 444, 524, 721, 763, 954, 1021, 1101, 1201, 2540, 2926, 2927, 3205, 3222, 3243, 3273, 3315, 3399, 3574, 3757, 3780, 3835, 3911, 4135, 4152, 4165, 4183, 4681, 4881, 4932
 pretence, pretend 2428, 4459, 4531, 4597, 5202, 5514
 prickly (feeling) 1761, 2278
 prickly heat 656, 1780, 2592, 4023, 4194
 priest 196, 297, 509, 2671, 3085, 3567, 4411, 4438, 4723, App. 18
 prison 83, 788, 1416, 1525, 1980, 3031
 proclaim 1921, 2486, 3949, 4235
 prolapsus ani 129, 1652, 1891, 5043
 proof, prove 959, 1276, 3433, 3471, 5040, 5073
 prop 86, 123, 763, 2012, 3031, 3153, 4565, 4585, 4689, 4930, 4933
 prosper(ity), prosperous 232, 333, 605, 711, 870, 997, 1583, 1709, 1882, 1899, 2146, 2151, 2624, 2747, 2786, 2789, 3119, 3131, 3362, 3610, 3661, 3907, 3972, 4411, 4469, 4504, 4550, 4667, 4838, 4872, 5086, 5177, 5304, 5372
 prostitute 890, 1890, 2079, 2741, 3524, 3869, 5506
 prostrate 83, 1750, 1907, 2433, 3178, 4617
 protect 123, 301, 408, 870, 1056, 1127, 1416, 2427, 2796, 3153, 3308, 3679, 3794, 4283, 4436, 4605, 4760, 4778, 5002
 protrude 418, 625, 1350, 1820, 3119, 3369, 3430, 4165, 5448
 proud 140, 646, 794, 870, 1033, 1374, 1458, 1596, 2146, 2747, 2755, 2853, 2922, 3020, 3222, 3233, 3294, 3491, 3662, 3738, 4042, 4136, 4234, 4286, 4392, 4411, 4469, 4579, 4687, 4706, 4729,

4741, 4838, 4846, 4884, 4925, 5011, 5382, 5397, 5403, 5448, 5462
 grow 118
 puberty 2342, 3245, 3672, 3682, 4395
 pull 504, 539, 542, 652, 745, 860, 984, 1100, 1202, 1373, 1581, 1616, 1648, 2151, 2454, 2644, 2791, 2812, 3052, 3124, 3337, 3407, 3442, 4027, 4152, 4212, 4281, 4423, 4539, 4857, 5282, 5336, 5393, 5450, 5523, 5551
 pulp (of fruit, etc.) 1491, 1519, 1783, 1880, 1952, 2179, 2338, 2704, 3016, 3252, 3318, 3736, 3827, 4109, 5268, 5300
 pulse (in blood-vessel) 2903, 4848
 pungency, pungent 276, 722, 811, 1135, 1231, 1462, 1466, 1492, 1504, 2363, 2699, 2713, 2726, 2929, 3737, 5517
 punish(ment) 1019, 1089, 2213, 3440, 4777, 5121
 pupil (of eye) 1670, 4107, 4365, 4530
 puppet 4107, 4365, 4530
 purpose 1283, 1847, 2232, 3683, 5205
 purse 2117, 2477, 2632, 4450, 4458, 5234
 pus 1382, 1606, 1814, 2130, 4004, 4268, 4336
 push 625, 1021, 1109, 1945, 2548, 2927, 3135, 3205, 3286, 3340, 3380, 3399, 3711, 3722, 3749, 3760, 4011, 4390, 4617, 4846, 4857, 4861
 put 79, 333, 442, 480, 492, 523, 697, 930, 962, 2460, 2542, 3073, 3340, 3367, 3675, 3714, 4051, 4238, 4390, 4407, 4581, 4644, 5176, 5346, 5549
 python 4411, 4793
 quail 1040, 1441, 1696, 2480, 3327, 4374; rain quail 1441
 quarrel 29, 71, 111, 413, 443, 1089, 1186, 1303, 1310, 1447, 1511, 1538, 1850, 1882, 1944, 1961, 2152, 2318, 2414, 2567, 2722, 3156, 3220, 3510, 4160, 4252, 4272, 4540, 4730, 4834, 4971, 4991, 5252, 5292
 quarry 3891, 4971
 quarter (one-fourth) 1479, 1553
 quartz 5496
 queen 201, 527, 2169, 3638
 quick(ness) 1008, 1135, 2295, 2713, 3294, 3368, 4393, 4925, 5226, 5417, 5450; quickly 1181, 1320, 2112, 2285, 2336, 2352, 2499, 2997, 3021, 3069, 3209, 3216, 3368, 3813, 4329, 4483, 4925, 5226, 5417, 5450
 quick (of nail) 554
 quiet 63, 161, 648, 1834, 2351, 2678, 3143, 3675, 4613, 4856, 5078, 5310
 quill (of bird) 1389, 1394, 1973, 3393; (of porcupine) 178, 1166, 1389, 2120, 2852, 4995
 quilt 1324, 5068
 quiver (n.) 390, 723, 1818, 1883, 2059, 4263, 4509, 5034, 5231
 race (contest) 1239, 3921, 4020
 raft 177, 1039, 2238, 3012, 3414, 3838, 4120, 4321, 4471, 4841
 rafter 83, 854A, 1370, 2340, 3076, 3875, 4759, 5361
 rag 318, 1190, 1547, 1624, 2255, 2491, 2566, 3032, 4027, 4115
 railing 1153
 rain 384, 600, 761, 866, 1091, 1385, 1546, 1877, 1907, 2078, 2384, 2482, 2520, 2524, 2569, 2883, 2899, 3361, 3394, 3398, 3435, 3852, 4020, 4035, 4132, 4199, 4407, 4556, 4753, 4819, 4914, 5214, 5221, 5323, 5381, 5522; rainy season 730, 876, 1278, 2525, 3361, 3516, 4753, 4914
 rainbow 2054, 2124
 rain-clothing (made of leaves) 1653, 1884, 2184, 3139, 5140
 raise 15, 231, 509, 646, 796, 851, 916, 1033, 1255, 1583, 2742, 2828, 2867, 2922, 3376, 3450, 3665, 3675, 3730, 4446, 4469, 4484, 4522, 4841, 4857
 rancid 1334, 1405, 1504, 2523, 5007, 5029
 rape (vb.) 169, 1581, 1942, 3337
 rare 221
 rat 11, 787, 833, 941, 994, 1605, 1937, 2068, 2513, 2630, 2675, 4257, 4411, 5022, 5145, 5146
 rattle 1110, 1162, 1302, 1386, 1531, 1574, 1575, 1593, 1659, 1831, 1852, 3042, 3841, 4001, 4254, 4648, 4973, 5195; death-rattle 1852, 2122, 2282
 raw 395, 1249, 1459, 2635, 3821
 ray (fish) 759, 3249
 razor 1204, 1995, 2119, 2141, 2522, 5376; razor case 64
 reach 79, 120, 149, 783, 809, 1201, 1538, 2460, 2814, 3102, 3148, 3471, 3556, 3588, 3637, 3662, 4238, 4541, 4572, 4594, 4934, 5020, 5096, 5407, 5519
 read 470, 1052, 1774, 2327, 2855, 3794
 ready, readiness 162, 328, 366, 609, 992, 2342, 2801, 2934, 3005, 3350, 3481, 3682, 3884, 3907
 reap 212, 315, 1859, 2119, 2132, 4152, 4975
 rear (vb.) 851, 870, 1056, 2329, 2427, 3987, 4283, 4411, 4436, 5304, 5372, 5437
 rebuke 137, 1019, 1126, 1189, 2281, 2422, 2927, 3220, 3310, 3404, 4002, 4540, 5337
 receive 79, 431, 894, 905, 984, 1082, 1326, 2151, 2721, 3188, 3407, 3853, 4034, 4072, 5336
 recently 3758
 reciprocal 3571
 recline 408, 707, 2433, 2456, 2460, 2988,

3478, 3852, 3900, 4735
 recompense 5721
 red 817, 865, 1490, 1788, 1931, 2437, 2489, 3284, 3553, 3748, 4371, 5496; redhot 1064, 1406, 1458, 4680, 4749, 5517; red liquid squirted at festival 1028, 1788
 Reddi App. 54
 reduce 221, 341, 1594, 2687, 3090, 3178, 3458, 3888, 4571
 reel (*vb.*, yarn) 506
 reflect, reflection (of light) 3566, 3679, 5496
 refuge 79, 973, 2460, 2796, 2814, 3912, 4238, 4283, 4760
 refuse (*vb.*) 650, 1420, 1869, 4765, 4834, 4846, 4884, 4971, 5011
 rejoice 247, 248, 386, 558, 832, 1374, 2269, 2589, 3131, 3360, 3569, 3602, 3610, 4469, 4618, 4687, 4729, 5304, 5448
 relationship 330, 457, 710, 945, 1479, 1882, 1979, 2018, 2460, 2715, 3480, 3588, 4508, 5015, 5269
 relax 510, 2923, 3513, 3529
 relay (of horses on journey) 54
 reluctance 223
 remain(*der*) 171, 480, 710, 780, 916, 1009, 1109, 1698, 1851, 2461, 2833, 3014, 3675, 3685, 4427, 4661, 4778, 4838, 4841, 4884, 4919
 remains (of food) 780, 2332, 3263, 4643, 4838, 5188
 remember 698, 912, 1059, 3433, 3588, 3683
 remove 8, 446, 851, 931, 954, 984, 1349, 1356, 1373, 1945, 2148, 3007, 3052, 3068, 3090, 3113, 3128, 3135, 3278, 3286, 3301, 3305, 3340, 3365, 3395, 3407, 3519, 3590, 3685, 3773, 4033, 4089, 4281, 4409, 4572, 4811, 4831, 4857, 4883, 5336, 5362, 5393, 5423, 5446, 5450, 5452, 5493
 rent 1209, 1999, 3090, 3808, 5359
 resemble, resemblance 162, 457, 471, 899, 924, 990, 1986, 2438, 2442, 2457, 2460, 2814, 3005, 3272, 3308, 3376, 3535, 3556, 3637, 3660, 3770, 3794, 3853, 4540, 4597, 4706, 4723, 4834
 resin 2418, 2516, 2556, 3817, 3827, 4134, App. 52
 resolute, resolution, resolve 315, 649, 721, 1709, 3278, 3305, 3306, 3683, 3770, 4034, 4361, 4846, 5108, 5414
 respect 4090, 4392
 rest (*vb.*) 161, 404, 571, 707, 763, 1057, 1524, 1835, 1990, 2351, 2456, 3014, 3094, 3127, 3178, 3376, 3675, 3765, 4007, 4735, 5126, 5178, 5304, 5524
 restless 3368, 4723
 restrain 161, 340, 524, 954, 1980, 2927, 3031, 3113, 3133, 3143, 3480, 4034, 4645, 5273, 5382, 5448
 result 1459, 3471, 4778, 5437

retch 1029, 1477, 1739, 4617
 retreat 446, 478, 698, 713, 973, 2482, 4205, 4409, 4617, 4645, 4761, 4834, 5446, 5481
 return 446, 1566, 3246, 4409, 4594, 4617, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4834, 4883, 5121, 5481
 revive 645, 851, 2922, 3450, 3689, 4186, 4778, 5372, 5481
 revolve 664, 895, 1554, 2684, 2693, 2698, 2715, 3246
 rheum (of eyes) 2341, 4143, 5299
 rib 2532, 2976, 3815, 4005, 4418, 4717, 4990; (of leaf) 544, 556, 3743
 rice 215, 270, 1858, 2346, 2408, 3517, 3614, 3753, 3982, 4639, 4703, 5265, App. 60; (paddy) 215, 1906, 1936, 2346, 3753, 4661, 5265, 5287, App. 56; (seedling) 335, 3583, 3708, 3996; (with husk) 1781, 1936, 3753, 4639, 5287, App. 56; (husked) 215, 2300, 2391, 3271, 3753, 3982, 4639, 4751, 5287, App. 60; (cooked, boiled) 76, 174, 268, 270, 600, 679, 881, 1030, 1911, 2171, 2897, 3367, 3704, 3782, 3907, 3982, 4311, 4315, 4469, 4657, 4679, 4842, 4860, 5029, 5186, 5221, 5287, 5329, 5334, 5434, 5517, App. 56; (parched) 255, 4537, 5019; (puffed) 2391, 5019; (broken bits) 134, 2927, 3728, 3782, 4639, App. 27; (see *harvest-festival, water*)
 rich(es) 593, 654, 697, 2146, 3047, 3491, 4345, 4411, 4544, 4550, 4687, 4729, 4872, 5304; rich man 480, 4729
 riddle 932, 937, 2006, 3784, 4163, 4364
 ridge (in or around field) 49, 121, 622, 1085, 1293, 1772, 4557, 5261
 ridicule 111, 403, 511, 767, 856, 1080, 1518, 1562, 1948, 2010, 2031, 2043, 2206, 2269, 3436, 3569, 4002, 4583
 right (correct) 333, 924, 1011, 2747, 3251, 3264, 3739, 3772; (hand, side of body) 1654, 3263, 3449, 5276, 5279
 ring (*n.*) 398, 572, 1557, 1709, 2715, 4211, 4523, 4844, 4919, 4926, 4977, 5056, 5247, 5313, 5496, App. 21
 ring (*vb.*) 319, 996, 1162, 1291, 1545, 1575, 2299, 3232, 3762, 4973, 5337
 ringworm 1104, 1560, 2865, 3117, 3164, 3465, 4608
 ripe(n) 339, 658, 1380, 1408, 1459, 2765, 3907, 4004, 4789, 4954, 5017, 5046, 5437, 5517
 rise 15, 110, 231, 509, 559, 646, 657, 666, 766, 768, 851, 870, 916, 1109, 1255, 1350, 1583, 1731, 1820, 2742, 2867, 2919, 2922, 3047, 3450, 3566, 3662, 3665, 3675, 3692, 3730, 3853, 4382, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4471, 4482, 4504, 4522, 4687, 4838, 4841, 5035, 5086,

5377, 5432
 river 999, 1471, 1478, 2200, 2569, 3370, 3543, 3636, 4016, 4318, 4338, 4411, 5159, 5192, 5250
 road 405, 2417, 2471, 2934, 2981, 3024, 3170, 3422, 3582, 3672, 4087, 4108, 4317, 5297
 roar 10, 137, 245, 282, 319, 357, 367, 386, 401, 438, 466, 489, 648, 718, 760, 835, 996, 1189, 1206, 1291, 1302, 1341, 1409, 1426, 1574, 1590, 1607, 1659, 1743, 1796, 1831, 1837, 1852, 1868, 1921, 2017, 2639, 2904, 3432, 4195, 4254, 4430, 4526, 4973, 4989, 5013, 5433, 5458
 roast 76, 451, 601, 1278, 1458, 1500, 2312, 2654, 3266, 4260, 4537, 4788, 4801, 5207, 5242, 5325, 5342
 rob 652, 954, 1326, 1372, 1581, 2151, 2644, 2744, 2791, 2856, 2982, 3250, 3541, 4027, 4880, 5291, 5362, 5551
 rock (*n.*) 321, 1298, 1695, 1864, 2308, 2435, 2887, 3229, 3903, 3949, 4121, 4971
 roe (of fish) 1693
 rogue 185, 1372, 1942, 2982, 3250, 3312, 3645, 3869, 4359, 4574, App. 42
 roll 562, 664, 736, 1072, 2360, 2684, 2698, 2715, 3245, 3246, 3364, 3514, 4177, 4285, 4320, 4617, 4645, 4761, 4870, 4871; (of waves) 559, 3244, 4285
 roller (of mill) 1168, 3246; (bird; see *bluejay*)
 roof 494, 528, 1904, 2456, 2460, 3036, 3178, 3415, 4294, 4385, 4509, 4567, 4631, 4796, 4888, 5264, 5311, 5532; (of mouth) 110, 3633
 room 7, 322, 467, 698, 1655, 2211, 4018, 4294, 4776, 5008, 5261
 root 1171, 1578, 1683, 1799, 2626, 2881, 3326A, 3587, 4077, 4745, 4951, 4971, 5035, 5535; (aerial) 5431; (of nails) 728
 rope 570, 1147, 1184, 1240, 1254, 1713, 2213, 2356, 2908, 2912, 3133, 3167, 3333, 3480, 3651, 3801, 3882, 3934, 3990, 4177, 4225, 4284, 4868, 4976, 5129, 5149, 5220, 5305, 5363, App. 2, App. 20; (of carrying-yoke) 708
 rosewater 4035
 rough(ness) 491, 649, 1265, 1693, 2055, 2098, 2354, 3097, 3750, 3973, 4022, 4158, 4392, 4623, 4647, 4956, 4971, 4988, 5439, 5466
 round(ness) 398, 664, 1680, 1695, 1730, 3245, 3309
 row (of things) 80, 117, 990, 1011, 1038, 1623, 2460, 2471, 2934, 3673, 3692, 3772, 4113, 4827, 5263, 5269
 row (*vb.*) 563, 927, 984, 3356, 5282
 rub 133, 228, 348, 505, 543, 576, 652, 665, 686, 1087, 1503, 1560, 2189, 2389, 2599, 2872, 2879, 2926, 2927, 2930, 3019, 3025, 3037, 3114, 3132, 3211, 3234, 3246, 3273, 3301, 3458, 3552, 3611, 3691, 4135, 4285, 4352, 4561, 4608, 4628, 4709, 4861, 5066, 5295
 rubbish, rubbish heap 194, 1088, 1440, 1731, 2094, 2395, 2599, 2770, 3221, 3229, 3346, 3390, 4316, App. 36
 ruby 1931
 rude(ness) 433, 1438, 1440, 1693, 2414, 3020, 3294, 3902, 3973, 4392, 4647, 4912, 4956, 4971, 5011, 5135, 5417, 5439
 ruin 112, 228, 277, 284, 435, 501, 514, 671, 889, 991, 1003, 1440, 1542, 1547, 1806, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2307, 2387, 2503, 2526, 2760, 2923, 2999, 3068, 3246, 3263, 3267, 3278, 3301, 3519, 3611, 3793, 3852, 4020, 4110, 4312, 4414, 4547, 4571, 4572, 4574, 4645, 4653, 4706, 4750, 4811, 4814, 4922, 4954, 4975, 4993, 5008, 5017, 5252, 5430, 5446
 rule (*vb.*) 161, 5157, 5372
 rumour 1055, 2017, 3784, 4331, 4430, 4834, 5516
 run 559, 719, 1010, 1041, 1803, 2482, 2883, 2971, 3395, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4473, 4681, 4850, 5356; (away) 713, 1041, 2008, 2360, 2482, 2861, 2950, 3381, 3395, 3605, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4473, 4681, 4850, 5367, 5446
 rupee 1431
 rust 1395, 1586, 1753, 2025, 3343, 3709, 4316, 4666
 rustle 1302, 1593, 2355, 2366, 2714, 4648, 5013
 rut (*vb.*) 1374, 2853, 4687, 4706, 5398, 5464, 5528
 sacrifice 297, 790, 859, 1208, 3140, 3305, 3387, 3567, 5544
 saddle 1324
 sail (*vb.*) 1041; (*n.*) 1547, 4088
 sailor 1305
 saint 396, 4411, 5020
 salamander 1053
 salt 76, 299, 1359, 1466, 1504, 2674, 4428; saltless 2337; saltpan 299, 1359, 1463, 1508, 2674
 salute (with joined hands) 516, 796, 1750, 1894, 2046, 3525, 3888, 4893, 5123, 5236; (put to forehead) 79, 3676
 Samaveda 470, 879
 sambar (deer) 334, 1114, 2555, 2849, 4411, 4724, 4780
 same 990
 sand 312, 341, 575, 770, 1700, 2354, 2552, 3097, 3332, 4316, 4666, 5320
 sandal (for foot) 72, 98, 1351, 1963, 3482,

- 5057
sandpiper 704
sap 761, 1385, 2484, 2488, 3690, 3817, 3821, 4096
sardine 2479, 4696
save 867, 1009, 1416, 1972, 2801, 3071, 3675, 3794, 4186, 4838, 4883, 5372
saw 46, 542, 1265, 1859, 2119, 2491, 3325, 5363, 5376, App. 55
say 319, 347, 470, 645, 786, 793, 868, 909, 937, 996, 1052, 2855, 3616, 3661, 3784, 3804, 3887, 4003, 4031, 4233, 4430, 4989, 5283, 5310, 5352, 5433, 5514; saying (proverb) 3579, 3616, 3784, 3887, 3999, 4031, 4430, 4834, 4954, 4989, 5433, 5514
scab 42, 1104, 1560, 2536, 2659, 2865, 3811, 3981, 4336, 5320
scaffold(ing) 2463, 3953
scale (of fish) 757, 2659, 2740, 2750, 2768, 4295, 4480
scar 859, 1124, 1196, 1265, 1273, 1313, 1460, 2314, 3118, 3873, 3962, 4268, 4632, 5063, 5227, 5263
scatter 37, 305, 562, 805, 866, 1311, 1546, 1662, 1704, 2384, 2431, 2640, 2758, 2883, 2923, 3340, 3361, 3394, 3395, 3402, 3435, 3438, 3790, 3949, 4020, 4132, 4470, 4537, 4975, 5400, 5401, 5411, 5450, 5463
science 1297, 3726
scold 608, 1089, 1126, 1189, 1341, 1868, 2281, 2422, 3220, 4002, 4540, 4671
scoop 6, 432, 866, 1319, 1373, 1588, 1660, 1959, 2148, 2685, 2734, 3122, 3339, 3528, 3549, 3652, 3790, 4887, 5362
scorch 656, 811, 1001, 1230, 1278, 1386, 1406, 1410, 1458, 1500, 2301, 2699, 3266, 3440, 4315, 4680, 4801, 4972, 4980, 4996, 5009, 5207, 5320, 5325, 5342, 5345, 5517
scorpion 1097, 2888, 2901, 2956, 3470, 4488
scrape 665, 686, 695, 1268, 1564, 1612, 1623, 1660, 1959, 2257, 2600, 2748, 3146, 3273, 3339, 3528, 3691, 3788, 3956, 4023, 4417, 5202, 5295, 5362
scratch 315, 493, 561, 688, 765, 926, 1104, 1513, 1542, 1560, 1564, 1581, 1588, 1612, 1623, 1953, 1976, 2257, 2601, 2800, 2865, 3122, 3625, 3652, 3780, 3962, 4023, 4024, 4464, 4812, 4975, 5202, 5248, 5263, 5322, 5378
scream (esp. of peacock or diver) 10, 282, 319, 386, 718, 879, 1189, 1206, 1515, 1574, 1590, 1607, 1868, 1992, 2638, 4195, 4526, 5013, 5337, 5458
screen 83, 969, 1015, 1416, 1532, 2441, 3031, 3036, 3244, 3673, 4760, 4836, 4853, 4915, 4927, 5034, 5277
screw 585, 2684, 3246, 4725, 4925, App. 10
scribble 1623, 5263, 5322
sea 299, 384, 396, 538, 1047, 1119, 1251, 2674, 2904, 3370, 3687, 3690, 3949, 4160, 5503
search 314, 363, 377, 765, 1059, 1443, 1561, 2695, 3025, 3100, 3242, 3347, 3419, 3456, 3637, 3956, 4091, 4251, 4852, 5483
season (*n.*) 278, 2736, 3142, 3754, 3774; for various seasons (not always well defined), *s.v.* cold season, monsoon, rainy season, spring, summer, winter
seat (*vb.*) 480, 930, 5549; (*n.*) 480, 1179, 2279, 2880, 3036, 3221, 3227, 4088, 4675, App. 8
second (in order) 474, 919, 3584, 4732, 4766, 5488
secrecy, secret 7, 698, 954, 1015, 1372, 1533, 1638, 1669, 1673, 2441, 2678, 2982, 3681, 3945, 4760, 4814, 5034
secrete (e.g. milk) 1583, 2803, 2883
sediment 761, 1088, 1355, 1916, 2317, 2386, 2662, 3178, 4183, 4676, 5237
see 377, 892, 903, 987, 1066, 1443, 2735, 3637, 3642, 3794, 4091, 5084, 5533; seen 892, 1443, 3419, 3433, 3566
seed 126, 1459, 1493, 1523, 1781, 1906, 2069, 2179, 2704, 3959, 4153, 4418, 4444, 4639, 5265, 5401, 5418, 5437, App. 60
seedling 15, 763, 2489, 2919, 3708, 3996, 4997, 5437
seek 314, 377, 1059, 1443, 1561, 2735, 3100, 3242, 3347, 3419, 3456, 3637, 3766, 3794, 3956, 4251, 4612, 4852, 5483
seem 868, 892, 1443, 3566, 4551
seerfish 5217
seize 51, 162, 169, 296, 409, 516, 721, 1200, 1326, 1581, 1802, 1980, 2151, 2498, 2679, 3006, 3407, 3480, 3770, 3956, 4034, 4148, 5291, 5551
select 363, 377, 914, 1059, 2119, 2735, 3419, 4423, 4807, 5548
self, selves 3162, 3196
sell 186, 4536, 4834, 5421, 5459
selvage 57
semen 2409, 2447, 3690, 5401
send 37, 329, 625, 984, 1109, 2430, 2866, 3418, 3887, 4138, 4572, 5292, 5393, 5498
separate 8, 363, 411, 446, 757, 765, 915, 1009, 1125, 1325, 1547, 1582, 1940, 2645, 2923, 3113, 3124, 3162, 3196, 3278, 3310, 3419, 3519, 3685, 3808, 3936, 3962, 4089, 4176, 4212, 4281, 4333, 4409, 4717, 4975, 5202, 5243, 5393, 5411, 5423, 5432, 5446, 5473, 5548

- servant 7, 72, 399, 513, 758, 909, 1594, 1690, 2151, 2783, 2813, 3162, 3178, 3196, 3376, 3446, 3524, 3563, 3849, 3884, 4198, 4395, 4437, 4647, 4764, 5091, 5405, 5506, 5540
serve (food) 442, 492, 2140, 2781, 4407, 5221, 5292, 5334, 5434
set 442, 502, 697, 763, 1720, 3583, 3675, 4581; (a trap) 582, 934, 962; (a jewel) 642, 1147, 1725, 1985, 2778, 4509, 4722; (as the sun, moon) 233, 502, 516, 667, 841, 1211, 1278, 1826, 3178, 3191, 3291, 3590, 3852, 4345, 4376, 4834, 4869, 4993
seven, seventeen, seventy 910, 3918
sew 145, 1007, 1012, 1672, 1719, 2064, 3473, 4055, 4554
sexual intercourse 1, 120, 347, 507, 710, 1071, 1173, 1201, 1258, 1299, 1326, 1403, 1882, 1944, 1949, 1957, 1990, 2320, 2870, 3004, 3069, 3116, 3148, 3291, 3480, 3770, 3787, 3852, 3869, 3884, 4002, 4034, 4160, 4308, 4541, 4565, 4667, 4687, 4694, 4722, 4735, 4915, 5398, 5528, App. 46
sexual organs 1, 7, 645, 1639, 1847, 2724, 3639, 3681, 4266, App. 34
shade, shadow 1479, 1486, 1641, 2457, 2552, 2891, 3045, 3679
shaft (of cart or plough) 888, 3030; (of arrow, axe, etc.) 1389, 1454, 1807, 1870, 1932, 2237, 2469
shake 37, 137, 240, 294, 347, 509, 562, 613, 731, 750, 1003, 1188, 1302, 1303, 1349, 1530, 1598, 1662, 1705, 1806, 1954, 2281, 2298, 2403, 2407, 2530, 2548, 2698, 2889, 2905, 2923, 3021, 3128, 3130, 3359, 3361, 3376, 3391, 3585, 3696, 3760, 3910, 3925, 4320, 4736, 4839, 5064, 5303, 5307, 5399, 5400, 5424, 5450
shaman (see *diviner*)
shame 703, 776, 791, 2500, 3045, 3107, 3639, 3733, 4573, 5500
shampoo 1021, 3019, 3243, 3666, 4135, 4165
share 979, 1049, 1924, 3808, 3929, 3936, 4074, 4097, 5359
shark 2710, 5379
sharp(en) 228, 293, 371, 665, 1024, 1265, 1564, 1898, 2257, 2277, 2448, 2600, 2713, 2748, 3186, 3273, 3360, 3458, 3700, 3719, 3728, 3907, 4027, 4628, 4995, 5020, 5042, 5306, 5349, 5352, 5376, 5552
shave 516, 1564, 1612, 1995, 2258, 2522, 2600, 3146, 3458, 4417, 4600, 4748, 5295, 5340
she 1, 557, 764, 3196
sheaf 753, 1400, 2253, 2684, 2723
sheath 723, 1221, 1883, 2778, 4263
shed (*vb.*) 562, 615, 1349, 1546, 1877, 2883, 2900, 4035, 4407, 4470, 5221, 5296, 5411, 5430, 5463
shed (*n.*) 494, 1486, 1655, 1786, 1904, 2058, 2360, 2452, 3922, 4294; (for cattle, calves, etc.) 1655, 1883, 2058, 2211, 2267, 3526, 3868
sheep 2165, 2170, 3000, 4764, 5152; (male) 1123, 2165, 2170, 3000; (jungle) 1785, 2165, 5274
shell (of bivalve, tortoise, egg, etc.) 900, 1042, 1423, 1555, 1795, 2036, 2129, 2535, 2978, 2989, 4196, 4384, 4915; (of coconut, gourd, etc.) 1651, 2069, 2535, 2550, 2751, 2846, 2989, 3544, 4332, 4384, 4417
shellfish 517, 900, 1423, 1585, 2535, 3591
shepherd 125, 1844, 3534, 5093, 5152
shield (*n.*) 83, 963, 1127, 3958
shin 1166, 2731, 3738, 4128, 5147
shine 247, 248, 276, 442, 778, 811, 829, 861, 997, 1016, 1037, 1193, 1406, 1458, 1583, 2261, 2280, 2545, 2829, 2998, 3047, 3115, 3125, 3131, 3200, 3360, 3433, 3569, 3659, 3679, 3680, 3980, 4012, 4232, 4305, 4551, 4667, 4729, 4840, 4876, 5074, 5304, 5377, 5429, 5475, 5479, 5496
ship 177, 659, 1039, 1219, 1305, 3838, 4120, 4321, 4841
shipbuilder 1039
shoe 1963, 3482, 5057; shoemaker 2272, 4554, 4810
Sholagar 2891
shoot (as arrow) 61, 442, 562, 563, 585, 805, 859, 2152, 2602, 2883, 2923, 3340, 3380, 3438, 4020, 4044, 5393; (as gun) 61, 2296, 2654, 4614, 5473
shop 35, 1142, 4757
shore 57, 396, 954, 965, 1147, 1293, 1508, 3229, 4558, 5261, 5474
short(ness) 1151, 1571, 1594, 1670, 1839, 1851, 1914, 2041, 2268, 2495, 2513, 2594, 2687, 2964, 3632, 3888, 4019, 4214, 4259, 4661, 4938
shoulder 1643, 1645, 1747, 1996, 2303, 2339, 2696, 2817, 3564, 3671, 4122, 4172, 4529, 4847, 5122; (blade) 2303, 2309, 2339, 2696, 2764, 4663, 5122
shout 245, 282, 319, 367, 386, 562, 648, 760, 879, 1291, 1302, 1574, 1590, 1774, 1796, 1868, 1960, 1992, 2009, 2031, 2486, 2631, 3150, 4065, 4195, 4526, 4973, 5013, 5244, 5433
show 786, 892, 1066, 1443, 2658, 2735, 2781, 3419, 3566, 3794, 5020, 5514
shrew (animal) 2661, 2675
shrike 1627, 1994
shrimp 517, 2036, 2044

shrink 252, 430, 445, 601, 954, 960, 1594,
1636, 1767, 1778, 1851, 1894, 1927,
2056, 2250, 2392, 2453, 2660, 2687,
2702, 2769, 2884, 3068, 3178, 3605,
3608, 3714, 4645, 4919, 4972, 5320,
5335
shut 83, 788, 1147, 1882, 1894, 1980, 2262,
2453, 2460, 2962, 3367, 3764, 3862,
4645, 4710, 4893, 4915, 5002, 5034
shy (ness) 703, 939, 1876, 2173, 2250, 2297,
2500, 3639, 3733, 5075, 5489, 5500,
5511
sickle 212, 1166, 1204, 2032, 2054, 2119,
2756, 5518
side 120, 222, 253, 294, 564, 948, 1060,
1969, 1980, 2008, 2174, 2313, 2456,
2460, 3040, 3103, 3260, 3520, 3638,
3823, 3871, 3984, 4005, 4053, 4122,
4255, 4541, 4717, 4919, 5073, 5208,
5267, 5352, 5360, 5425
siege 5018, 5030, 5313
sieve 213, 980, 2370, 5548
shift 213, 363, 915, 980, 2144, 2370, 3195,
3419, 3435, 3769, 5362, 5548
sigh 393, 418, 569, 573, 645, 2680, 2804,
2904, 3738, 3765, 4246
signature 924
silence, silent 648, 1248, 1258, 1533, 1638,
1988, 2351, 2678, 3143, 3723, 3945,
4613, 4856, 5224, 5310
silk 673, 3285, 4462
silt 84, 5237
silver 1782, 5496
sin 234, 1088, 2132, 2777, 3071, 3267,
3372, 3580, 4002, 4547, 4792, 5101,
5298, 5445
sing 10, 470, 851, 1774, 2006, 3616, 3951,
4065, 4430, 4973, 5156, 5204, 5433
singe 656, 1230, 1278, 1500, 2654, 3266,
4980, 5207, 5345
sink 167, 169, 396, 502, 721, 763, 954,
991, 1524, 1636, 1767, 1826, 1907,
2926, 2927, 3178, 3191, 3367, 3555,
3848, 3852, 3911, 4376, 4509, 4993,
5335
sister 513, 2030, 2783, 3308, 3563; (elder)
23, 142, 156, 273, 3015, 3999, 4954,
5020; (younger) 183, 273, 513, 2783,
3015, 3563, 4205, 5054
sister-in-law 7, 273, 825, 1256, 2149, 2819,
3015, 3644, 4508, 4690, 4762, 5081,
5251, App. 53
sit (down) 480, 502, 725, 930, 1628, 1728,
1835, 1900, 3291, 3852, 5003; (as a hen
on eggs) 79, 2877, 4538
six, sixteen, sixty 2485, 3918
sizzle 2642
skate (fish) 759
skein 2611, 3245
skeleton 2976
skewer 1361, 5552
skim 665
skin 98, 652, 757, 1000, 1122, 2272, 2585,
2740, 2751, 2846, 2856, 3155, 3559,
3681, 3833, 3897, 4010, 4295, 4333,
4491, 4561
skull 1042, 1555, 2129, 2535, 2979, 3705,
4332, 4339, 4385, 4682
sky 557, 1765, 2078, 3940, 4841, 4892,
5033, 5074, 5086, 5381, 5394
skylark 5189
slake (as lime) 3693
slander 367, 403, 880, 1341, 1846, 2251,
3134, 3397, 4002, 4304, 4333, 4834
slash-and-burn cultivation (see *jungle cul-
tivation*)
slave(ry) 72, 399, 654, 758, 1250, 1376,
1594, 1655, 1690, 1980, 3178, 3524,
5318, 5506
sleep 326, 707, 1072, 1407, 1524, 1852,
1902, 1907, 1990, 2172, 2853, 2988,
3291, 3376, 3478, 3852, 3900, 4007,
4652, 4710, 4735, 4830, 4877, 5246,
5304
slender 341, 445, 524, 1004, 3192, 3700,
3771, 3779, 3793, 4214, 4228, 5078,
5222
slide 503, 736, 2360, 3109, 3288, 3464,
3611, 3711, 3714, 4131, 4187, 5298
sling 859, 949, 1322, 3133, 5168
slip 503, 749, 750, 940, 2261, 2283, 2360,
2482, 2884, 2923, 3071, 3109, 3288,
3445, 3464, 3714, 4131, 4187, 4213,
4285, 5298
slipknot 655, 2482, 2687, 4734
slit 423, 432, 1624, 4230
slope (of hill) 516, 528, 916, 965, 1062,
2012, 2360, 2456, 2460, 2584, 3178,
3185, 3538, 4016, 4448, 4484, 4717,
4825, 5274, 5311, 5344, 5360, 5369
slough (*n.*, of snake) 1825, 2310, 2585, 2856,
3981, 4295, 4384, 4417; (*vb.*) 652, 1349,
1825, 4182, 4561
slow(ly), slowness 985, 2338, 2692, 2871,
3031, 3376, 3578, 3945, 4752, 5070,
5078
sluice 1027, 1309, 2622, 3123, 3389, 4659,
4688, 5047, 5356
small 63, 112, 221, 252, 341, 410, 445, 856,
1509, 1571, 1594, 1603, 1646, 1670,
1851, 2030, 2041, 2101, 2149, 2495,
2513, 2519, 2574, 2594, 2687, 3434,
3575, 3611, 3632, 3700, 3719, 3771,
3779, 4095, 4198, 4205, 4214, 4259,
4301, 4616, 4661, 4938, 4978, 5513
smallpox 1780; pustule 2536, 4455, 4496,
4961
smear 96, 157, 228, 246, 348, 505, 665, 686,
958, 1369, 1503, 2389, 2448, 2967,
3025, 3132, 3234, 3273, 3301, 3458,

3666, 3691, 4034, 4285, 4352, 4608,
4684, 4709, 5066, 5082, 5295
smell 645, 756, 1129, 1230, 1247, 1334,
1405, 1492, 1586, 1687, 1746, 1748,
2128, 2264, 2341, 2523, 2726, 2766,
2918, 3268, 3737, 3826, 3999, 4057,
4312, 4552, 4668, 4886, 4920, 5007,
5343, 5450
smile 1080, 1562, 1933, 2378, 2492, 3436,
3569, 4904, 5014
smithy 2133, 3865
smoke (*n.*) 393, 744, 1752, 2226, 4240,
5131; (*vb.*) 744, 2226, 2715, 3174, 4240,
5131
smooth 665, 686, 1011, 2261, 2600, 2624,
2747, 3125, 3146, 3273, 3602, 3657,
3666, 3691, 3700, 3779, 3905, 5070,
5074, 5177, 5298, 5299, 5340, 5496,
App. 19
snail 40, 900, 1423, 1795, 1927, 2359, 3591,
3634, 4312
snake 733, 749, 1018, 1169, 1914, 2011,
2359, 2816, 2985, 3752, 3809, 4082,
4085, 4312, 5294
snap (finger) 77, 2511, 2936, 4490, 4848
sneeze 2295, 2618, 2774, 3336
snipe (bird) 704, 1994
snore 489, 1796, 1852, 2122, 3983, 4246,
4973
snort 1852, 2680, 3276, 3290, 3336, 3512,
4246, 4896
snot 551, 1606, 4909
snow 324, 1834, 2408, 4035, 4641, 5191
snuff up 709
so 1, 333, 410, 764
soak 426, 726, 743, 761, 981, 1654, 2326,
2835, 2872, 3355, 3555, 3630, 4505,
5078
sob 532, 632, 1515, 1964, 2494, 2680, 2712,
2904, 3276, 3451, 3765, 5383, 5402
sober 463, 2635
socket 2143, 2304, 3528
sod 1363, 2974, 3227, 4394
soft(en) 302, 510, 513, 661, 981, 1408,
1576, 1822, 1952, 2338, 2398, 2923,
2927, 2931, 3602, 3617, 3618, 3657,
3700, 3771, 3779, 3821, 3827, 3905,
3906, 4004, 5070, 5078
soldier 399, 1208, 1479, 2027, 3860
sole (of foot) 7, 72, 310, 3843, 4731, 5057;
(of shoe) 98
solid(ify), solidity 524, 1102, 1148, 1491,
2003, 2146, 2802, 3222, 3736, 4421,
5268, 5439
some 990, 1571, 2101, 5151
son 113, 156, 513, 1371, 1411, 1594, 2149,
2543, 2594, 2813, 3840, 3939, 4198,
4508, 4616, 4747, 4764, 5073, App. 53
song 177, 470, 913, 2006, 2155, 2624,
3276, 3616, 4065, 4068, 4973, 5433
son-in-law 2410, 4715, App. 53
soon 1181, 2295, 2352, 5417
soot 498, 1278, 2226, 2552, 2686, 3283,
4240, 4467, 5101, 5131
soothe 404, 3045
sorcery 957, 1147, 2017, 4181, 4800
sore 950, 1273, 1410, 1780, 2536, 2898,
3974, 4268, 4312, 4455, 4496, 5350
sorrow 31, 236, 245, 265, 276, 402, 473,
553, 656, 680, 878, 1089, 1303, 1306,
1328, 1778, 1822, 2098, 2252, 2725,
3107, 3127, 3343, 3359, 3372, 3513,
3605, 3965, 4437, 4456, 4702, 4750,
4761, 4769, 4849, 4903, 5205, 5272,
5517, 5524, App. 1
soul 393, 645, 697, 698, 4157, 5073
sound (noise) 137, 245, 282, 319, 347, 367,
386, 438, 466, 470, 489, 571, 648, 760,
835, 868, 879, 996, 1036, 1086, 1162,
1291, 1302, 1341, 1386, 1409, 1531,
1574, 1774, 1811, 1831, 1921, 1960,
2017, 2299, 2333, 2352, 2486, 2638,
2904, 2932, 3236, 3432, 3616, 3762,
3784, 3887, 3932, 3943, 4195, 4233,
4254, 4304, 4526, 4973, 4989, 5156,
5204, 5244, 5283, 5337, 5433, 5514
soup 352, 1150, 2484, 4322
sour(ness) 1135, 1231, 1249, 2260, 2363,
2860, 3215, 3246, 4322
south 3449; south wind 810
sow (*vb.*) 866, 2384, 2431, 3435, 4088,
4664, 5037, 5334, 5401, 5411, 5418,
5549
span (measurement) 2433, 2444, 2834,
App. 61
spark 1528, 2654, 2961, 3266, 4129, 4191,
4194, 4347, 4537, 4876, 4980, 5074,
5377
sparrow 1793, 2513, 2763, 4190
spathe 4041, 4116, 4663, 5138
spatula 2309, 3299, 5047
spawn (of fish) 456, 2592
speak, speech 319, 347, 631, 648, 786, 868,
909, 937, 996, 1052, 1341, 1921, 2009,
2486, 2855, 3661, 3784, 3887, 3943,
4031, 4233, 4430, 4439, 4671, 4973,
4989, 5292, 5310, 5352, 5433, 5514
spear 425, 1166, 2054, 2115, 2126, 2568,
5536
spectacles 1182
speed 37, 719, 1041, 1135, 1188, 2295,
2352, 3294, 3963, 5226, 5417, 5450
spend, spent 277, 1356, 2781, 3263, 3519,
4891, 4922, 4934, 5463; spendthrift
1424, 2781, 3320, 4574
spice 2353, 4481, App. 17
spider 1800, 2195, 2475, 2562, 2809, 3745,
4098
spill 305, 562, 761, 999, 1546, 1877, 1907,
2384, 2883, 3321, 3359, 3361, 3394,

- 3523, 4407, 4470, 5083, 5334, 5400, 5450
 spin (as a top) 664, 895, 1595, 2698, 2715, 3246, 3376; (thread) 506, 1012, 1387, 1653, 3726, 3745, 5288
 spindle 1012, 1195, 3726
 spine (backbone) 2979, 4299, 4418, 4955, 4986, 5455, 5488
 spiral 2684, 4177, 4725, 4734
 spirt (see *spurt*)
 spit (skewer) 1458
 spit(tle) 551, 578, 636, 687, 780, 1029, 1079, 1477, 1478, 1991, 2249, 2862, 2937, 3323, 3756, 4241, 4280, 4643, 5296, 5367
 spittoon 1498, 2306
 spleen 91, 546, 1148, 3751, 3995
 splinter 66, 371, 479, 946, 1577, 1622, 1640, 2491, 2546, 2565, 2748, 3076, 4377
 split 46, 66, 432, 542, 946, 1547, 1581, 1622, 1624, 1940, 1953, 2377, 2491, 2510, 2566, 3076, 3437, 3438, 3586, 3808, 3962, 3991, 4176, 4194, 4230, 4386, 4432, 4490, 4560, 4599, 4975, 5202, 5362, 5411, 5432, 5450, 5473
 spoil 236, 277, 756, 1057, 1942, 2456, 2525, 2760, 3575, 3590, 4903, 5007, 5029, 5452
 spoon 6, 1257, 1267, 2309, 2388, 2619, 2728, 3299, 3411, 4021, 4265, 4332, 4874
 sprain 2702, 3261, 5012, 5089
 spread 8, 102, 207, 247, 307, 368, 404, 905, 1033, 1193, 1221, 1287, 1368, 1546, 2433, 2466, 2721, 2922, 3109, 3119, 3154, 3177, 3394, 3405, 3661, 3672, 3685, 3692, 3730, 3844, 3852, 3949, 4020, 4088, 4132, 4176, 4469, 4572, 4580, 4681, 4729, 4739, 5018, 5030, 5304, 5393, 5400, 5401, 5407, 5411, 5418, 5432, 5437, 5450, 5463, 5473, 5519
 spring (of water) 188, 226, 761, 999, 1669, 1818, 2367, 2373, 2716, 2785, 2883, 2891, 4482, 4533, App. 38; (season) 2647
 sprinkle 305, 347, 562, 866, 1546, 2384, 2524, 2548, 2569, 2640, 2758, 3008, 3280, 3361, 3394, 3398, 3402, 3435, 3790, 4035, 4132, 4241, 5400, 5450
 sprout 15, 224, 335, 459, 513, 666, 916, 997, 1185, 1194, 1300, 1453, 1583, 1729, 1791, 1810, 2049, 2149, 2174, 2489, 2565, 2592, 2867, 2919, 3119, 3131, 3247, 3362, 3393, 3631, 3649, 3821, 4264, 4422, 4482, 4893, 4997, 5010
 spur (of cock) 1204, 2601, 4995
 spurt 859, 1010, 1705, 2548, 2569, 3380, 4194
 spy 903, 1015, 1022, 2892, 3347, 3703, 4596, 5533
 square (carpenter's) 4660
 squat 1628, 1691, 1728, 1835, 5003
 squeak 1515, 1607, 1852, 5458
 squeeze 133, 169, 444, 524, 1021, 1087, 1201, 1513, 1556, 2322, 2526, 2540, 2926, 2927, 3246, 3273, 3574, 3611, 3717, 3728, 3780, 4135, 4152, 4165, 4183, 4231
 squirrel 590, 713, 1605, 2315, 2518, 2959, 4189
 squirt 130, 859, 2548, 4215
 stack 1724, 1731, 1741, 3229, 3345, 3886, 4258, 4591, 5058, 5362
 stag 476, 694, 1114, 1312, 4780
 stage 3081, App. 8
 stagger 12, 240, 731, 1598, 2398, 2884, 3033, 3039, 3128, 3376, 4825
 stain 283, 1313, 1395, 1410, 3343, 4547, 4632, 4767, 4792
 stair(s) 1908, 3160A, 3850, 5057
 stake 340, 1361, 1370, 1676, 3017, 3140, 4585, 4998, 5526, 5552, App. 26, App. 44
 stale (of food) 350, 756, 1405, 1504, 2406, 2408, 2424, 2745, 3045, 3999, 4057, 4505, 4795
 stalk 1165, 1370, 1454, 1640, 1775, 1807, 1818, 2089, 2706, 2750, 2847, 2925, 3056, 3185, 3225, 3487, 5305, 5495
 stammer 571, 1702, 1831, 2043, 3143, 3210, 3445, 3503, 3585, 3593, 4896, 5383
 stand 480, 710, 851, 916, 3094, 3665, 3675, 3692
 star 1016, 2646, 4876, 5496; (in peacock's tail-feather) 1159, 4226
 starch 1107, 2418, 3728, 3827
 start (in fear) 306, 703, 3216, 4401, 4419, 5075, 5489, 5500
 stay 420, 480, 523, 710, 3014, 3031, 3094, 3113, 3143, 3178, 3291, 3675, 4427, 4565, 4778, 4919, 5554
 steal 63, 509, 796, 1200, 1258, 1326, 1372, 2982, 3250, 3407, 3483, 5086, 5146, 5291, 5362, 5487
 steam 393, 568, 666, 741, 2593, 4240, 4315
 steel 296, 661, 1148
 steep (*adj.*) 916, 1716, 2055, 3376, 3739
 stem 1165, 1166, 1370, 1454, 1479, 1807, 3056, 3185, 3225, 3487, 3517, 4663
 step 72, 1188, 1714, 2286, 2387, 2695, 3243, 3522, 3539, 3582, 3850, 4086, 4087, 4861, 5057, App. 6
 stepfather, stepmother 938, 4732, 4834
 stern (of vessel) 163
 stick (*vb.*), sticky 43, 96, 296, 958, 1221, 2205, 2488, 2498, 2516, 2942, 3817, 3827, 4034, 4134, 5284
 stick (*n.*) 1165, 1166, 1325, 1370, 1389,

- 1640, 1684, 2045, 2071, 2120, 2210, 2237, 2586, 2600, 2701, 2706, 2723, 2790, 2940, 3030, 3140, 3304, 3894, 4208, 4328, 5224, 5309, 5430, App. 24; (walking) 763, 3030, 5224
 still (*adv.*) 410, 3628, 4766
 sting 742, 859, 1097, 1124, 1672, 1719, 1763, 1833, 1867, 2064, 2080, 2120, 2164, 2278, 2688, 3440, 3470, 4995, 5020, 5306
 stir 296, 347, 457, 509, 927, 1141, 1303, 1542, 1588, 1598, 1817, 2570, 2719, 3356, 3359, 3399, 3795, 4610, 5064
 stirrup 32, 3850
 stomach 1274, 1757, 2244, 2967, 3898, 4193, 4450, 4478, 4494, 4645, 4717, 5232, 5259
 stone 209, 321, 1298, 1577, 2435, 3224, 3890, 3903, 3959, 4088, 4121, 4971, 5285, 5306; (grinding) 184, 321, 1695, 1819, 3736, 4534; (of fruit) 126, 1493, 2069, 2179, 2941, 3959, 4418
 stop 63, 83, 340, 463, 916, 954, 1009, 1147, 2351, 2805, 3006, 3031, 3094, 3123, 3143, 3675, 4765, 4811, 4817, 4831, 4933, 5178, 5393
 storehouse, storeroom 1375, 1525, 3922, 4640, 4757
 stork 2125, 2911, 5206
 storm(y) 1817, 2098, 2684, 4407, 5450
 story (narrative) 2006, 4003, 4065, 4275, 4304, 4344, 4439, 5514
 straddle 3818
 straight(en), straightness 427, 986, 2316, 2423, 2433, 2747, 2919, 2922, 3251, 3264, 3692, 3738, 3739, 3772, 5096, 5358
 strain (liquid) 213, 522, 761, 967, 2384, 2883, 4433, 5214, 5221, 5334, 5356, 5367; (in effort) 3222, 4165, 4896, 5272
 stranger 890, 1172, 1438, 2192, 4275, 4333, 4572, 5415, 5498, 5548
 straw 1088, 1158, 1232, 2276, 2770, 2847, 3185, 3346, 4216, 4225, 4300, 4415, 4491, 4951, 5265, 5320, 5496, 5553
 stream 1010, 1700, 2137, 2513, 2883, 3543, 3963, 4016, 4222, 4338, 4411, 5159, 5192, 5250, 5334, 5356, 5503
 street 1046, 2007, 2471, 3422, 4064, 4770, 4777, 4919
 strength, strong 291, 333, 407, 408, 471, 538, 649, 721, 729, 763, 863, 887, 924, 1099, 1148, 1173, 1287, 1308, 1491, 1570, 2003, 2802, 2807, 3005, 3047, 3222, 3252, 3260, 3294, 3416, 3443, 3471, 3694, 3736, 4067, 4286, 4544, 4687, 4729, 4730, 4763, 4838, 4846, 4872, 4925, 4970, 4971, 5011, 5017, 5020, 5108, 5254, 5276, 5304, 5382, 5397, 5439, 5472, App. 53
 stretch 504, 766, 894, 2180, 2193, 2433, 2922, 2933, 3154, 3337, 3662, 3692, 3725, 3738, 4919, 4977, 5432, 5450, 5484, 5519
 strike 77, 320, 425, 443, 583, 859, 906, 946, 1208, 1637, 1671, 1719, 1850, 2063, 2064, 2091, 2132, 2152, 2300, 2322, 2421, 2602, 2831, 2836, 2992, 2999, 3039, 3075, 3089, 3105, 3138, 3150, 3156, 3539, 3760, 3797, 4011, 4044, 5117, 5224, 5380, 5447, 5450, 5555
 string (*n.*, *vb.*; beads, flowers, etc.) 2176, 2685, 3308, 3339, 3446, 3473, 3582, 3673, 5288; (bow) 120, 2193, 3480, 4578
 stripe 1241, 1623, 2481, 3877, 5263
 stroke (*vb.*) 686, 1056, 2322, 2335, 2879, 3025, 3273, 3691
 struggle 504, 616, 669, 2252, 3061, 3294, 4160, 4252, 4429, 4540, 4730
 stubble 966, 1088, 1676, 1914, 2119, 2242, 3056, 4951, 5114
 study 1052, 1297, 2327, 5096; student 1297, 2151
 stuff (*vb.*) 133, 1529, 1923, 1980, 2300, 3222, 3367, 3682
 stumble 437, 596, 2360, 3062, 3071, 3445, 5039
 stump 1640, 1676, 1842, 1851, 4951, 4971, 5109, 5114
 stunted 3608, 4228, 5320
 stupid(ity) 38, 776, 792, 1456, 1913, 2079, 2314, 2415, 2853, 3883, 4381, 4487, 4647, 4723, 4728, 4750, 4929, 4971, 5118, 5135, 5513
 style (for writing) 1170
 subdue 63, 112, 133, 169, 221, 267, 340, 698, 954, 973, 991, 1021, 1980, 3006, 3045, 3178, 3574, 4645, 5493
 submit, submissive 63, 112, 502, 698, 991, 1806, 3178, 3574, 3888, 3905, 3914, 4645, 5236, 5335, 5405
 subside 63, 161, 430, 502, 510, 2392, 3113, 3178, 3407, 3848, 4831, 4834, 4836, 5178, 5335
 such 1, 410, 764, 868, 923, 5151
 suck 504, 600, 709, 749, 1654, 2334, 2621, 2712, 4223, 4657, 5032
 sudden(ly) 137, 1086, 1320, 2112, 2285, 2295, 2352, 2499, 3021, 3069, 3209, 3216, 3802, 3813, 3842, 4245, 4329, 4393, 4483, 5276
 suffer(ing) 112, 228, 236, 265, 276, 277, 408, 435, 600, 680, 715, 763, 889, 1057, 1654, 1806, 2204, 2426, 2677, 2725, 2762, 2814, 3031, 3127, 3188, 3267, 3294, 3457, 3611, 3733, 3793, 3800, 3853, 3965, 4159, 4541, 4769, 4814, 4875, 5021, 5078, 5272
 sugar 76, 1288, 1414, 2711, 5494

- sulk 2722, 4060, 4302, 4896, 5011, 5021
 sultry, sultriness 268, 568, 656, 1064, 1458, 1752, 2654, 4315, 4697, 5517
 summer 276, 869, 1278, 2203, 5320, 5479, 5517
 sun 276, 327, 396, 829, 861, 869, 1016, 1193, 1406, 2654, 2736, 2910, 3440, 3774, 3805, 4559, 5479, 5517, 5529
 supper 143
 support 86, 123, 340, 408, 721, 763, 887, 894, 1709, 2012, 2427, 2460, 2677, 3153, 4283, 4933, 5035, 5126, 5372, App. 44
 surprise 20, 139, 221, 898, 3216, 3678, 5403, 5443, 5465, 5489, App. 1
 suture (of skull; see *fontanelle*)
 swagger 108, 240, 3359, 4234, 4320, 5074, 5448
 swallow (vb.) 516, 600, 1222, 1654, 1658, 1853, 2334, 3174, 3367, 3695, 3697, 3791, 4866, 4897, 5077, 5291
 swamp 336, 1251, 1822, 2326, 2398, 2716, 3856
 swan 1050, 2818
 swarm 531, 538, 1882, 2689, 3476, 3677, 3770, 4580, 5018, 5030, 5034, 5083
 sway 1349, 2790, 3033, 3359, 3376
 swear 959, 2738, 3220, 3471
 sweat 236, 393, 568, 656, 761, 811, 1091, 1478, 2539, 2810, 4315, 4980, 5486, 5517
 sweep 73, 194, 576, 665, 695, 828, 953, 1887, 2483, 2599, 3301, 3396, 3471, 3587, 4415, 5295
 sweeper (caste) 3546, 4810
 sweet 530, 1247, 2396, 2484, 3254, 3268, 3602, 3667, 4662, 4865, 5180
 sweetmeat 155, 215, 2490, 2612, 2643, App. 13
 swell 140, 666, 741, 851, 916, 1118, 1148, 1196, 1350, 1583, 1731, 1743, 2624, 2922, 3020, 3222, 3233, 3245, 3476, 3662, 3906, 3972, 4158, 4253, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4482, 4504, 4505, 4543, 4563, 4687, 4729, 4838, 4971, 4988, 5350, 5377, 5382, 5397, 5432, 5448
 swim 748, 1031, 1068, 3300, 3464, 3687, 4471, 4522
 swing 240, 347, 731, 1003, 1349, 2548, 2698, 2889, 2912, 3246, 3359, 3376, 3478, 3696, 4320, 4839, 4871, 5298, 5450
 swoop 4087
 sword 237, 486, 947, 1076, 1096, 1125, 1204, 1265, 1544, 2027, 3140, 4521, 5211, 5376
 swordfish 2710
 syphilis 2167
 tail 1941, 2135, 2397, 3330, 3393, 3538, 4226, 5201, 5455, App. 57; (of peacock) 116, 1941, 2875, 3119, 3393, 3478, 3538, 4226, 4367; (of yak, see *chowrie*); tailless 1914, 5125, App. 57
 tailor-bird 4267
 take 51, 149, 296, 409, 431, 745, 796, 860, 905, 931, 976, 984, 2151, 2867, 3052, 3188, 3407, 3773, 4051, 4251, 4281, 5336, 5523; (off clothes) 446, 504, 652, 757, 796, 1703, 1825, 4281, 5430, 5523
 talk, talkative 245, 470, 631, 648, 2855, 3784, 3887, 3943, 4002, 4031, 4430, 4671, 4834, 4989, 5204, 5230, 5244, 5310; (in sleep) 3887, 4304; (through the nose) 1685
 tame 457, 2427, 4000, 4283, 4436, 4645, 4722, 5255
 Tamil 313, 3080, 5527
 tank (artificial reservoir) 11, 188, 901, 1041, 1251, 1526, 1828, 1980, 1998, 2020, 2215, 2367, 2716, 2812, 3341, 3856, 3938, 4112, 4533, 4658, 4688, 4945
 tartar (on teeth) 4156
 taste, tasty 288, 530, 2396, 2952, 3268, 5240
 tattoo 2064, 2091, 2278, 4492
 tax 216, 521, 952, 1113, 1209, 1218, 1385, 3054, 3090, 3441, 3808, 4283, 5266
 teach 249, 603, 853, 912, 1052, 1297, 2017, 2151, 3419, 3770, 3887, 3942, 4344, 4722; teacher 110, 196
 tear (in eye) 1159, 1303, 4001, 4959
 tear (rb.) 66, 315, 432, 479, 561, 785, 1100, 1547, 1581, 1604, 1622, 1624, 1940, 2148, 2416, 2491, 2644, 2856, 3029, 3305, 3310, 3339, 3406, 3437, 3586, 3808, 3962, 4024, 4027, 4171, 4176, 4194, 4212, 4230, 4281, 4423, 4560, 4599, 4903, 4975, 5202, 5263, 5322, 5484
 tease 236, 243, 1518, 2132, 2540, 3234, 3577, 3795, 4540, 4816
 Telugu 3426, 5218
 temper (vb., iron) 296, 600, 3186, 3355, 3555, 3907
 temple (of god) 173, 1345, 1655, 2133, 2177, 3568, 4018, 4112, 4796, 5246; (of head) 1337, 1989, 2051, 2376, 3759, 4053, 4164
 ten 3918
 tenant 925, 1655
 tender 294, 510, 513, 661, 1292, 1408, 2149, 2923, 3127, 3602, 3618, 3634, 3657, 3669, 3779, 3821, 3905, 4198, 4436, 4647, 4747, 4893, 4978, 5070, 5078
 tenon 1367, 1882
 tent 1881, 3839
 terrace 3227, 4631, 4796, 5069, App. 8
 terrify 55, 74, 710, 715, 729, 3605, 4401, 4434, 5465, 5489

- testicle 947, 1459, 1680, 1695, 2069, 2724, 3091, 4140, 4151, 4266, 4516, 4939, 5088, 5401, 5418
 that 1, 557, 764, 3656
 thatch 528, 1232, 1904, 3036, 3745, 4225, 4300, 4509, 5532
 theft, thief 63, 796, 1015, 1200, 1250, 1258, 1372, 1412, 2132, 2151, 2982, 3250, 3483, 3541, 3869, 5146, App. 42
 then 1, 764, 4205, 4559, 4766, 5488
 thence 1, 764
 there 1, 557, 764, 923
 therefore 1, 410
 they 1, 557, 3162
 thick 649, 1021, 1148, 1191, 1404, 1741, 1817, 1980, 2146, 2488, 3020, 3070, 3222, 3367, 3557, 3672, 3827, 3894, 3949, 3972, 4158, 4411, 4504, 4681, 4956, 4992, 5276, 5304
 thicket 207, 524, 1721, 1841, 1941, 1980, 2891, 3367, 3401, 3844, 4317, 4360, 4509, 4873, 5289, 5485
 thigh 1331, 1840, 1885, 2339, 3185, 3302
 thin 236, 341, 447, 512, 735, 1004, 1292, 1388, 1594, 2268, 2301, 2338, 2392, 2453, 2519, 2637, 2923, 3114, 3192, 3407, 3434, 3457, 3458, 3598, 3608, 3611, 3618, 3648, 3700, 3719, 3771, 3779, 3793, 3989, 4033, 4214, 4228, 4437, 4903, 5078, 5222, 5281, 5320, 5480
 thing 2353, 3919, 4544, 4937
 think 377, 388, 698, 712, 727, 793, 806, 868, 912, 1059, 1283, 1443, 1847, 1986, 2151, 2232, 2735, 3566, 3637, 3683, 4544, 5205
 thirst 39, 109, 404, 600, 1458, 1621, 3690, 5159, 5222, 5528
 thirteen, thirty, third 3918, 5052
 this 1, 410, 557, 923
 thither 1, 557, 764
 thorax 3815
 thorn 45, 304, 338, 1265, 2120, 2468, 4995, 5306, 5552
 thousand 5404, App. 11
 thread 457, 506, 1177, 1428, 1677, 1861, 2176, 2356, 3020, 3167, 3246, 3269, 3726, 4055, 4403, 4584, 4599, 5012, 5095; (sacred) 4361
 threat(en) 160, 648, 718, 858, 1033, 2031, 2281, 2297, 2639, 2927, 4401, 4434, 4723, 4973
 three 5052
 thresh 927, 982, 2063, 2421, 3130, 3728, 3797, 4252, 4861, 5057, 5420; threshing-floor 1376, 2476
 threshold 1109, 3850, 4087
 throat 114, 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774, 2150, 2282, 2984, 3498, 4501, 4779, 4847, 5080, 5547
 throb 74, 347, 438, 859, 1135, 2508, 3253, 3294, 3910, 4534, 4839, 4848, 5402, 5448
 through 405, 737
 throw 61, 442, 562, 613, 625, 719, 805, 859, 866, 962, 1109, 1349, 1524, 1546, 1662, 2132, 2384, 2439, 2548, 2602, 2640, 2957, 3135, 3340, 3365, 3380, 3760, 3769, 3852, 4051, 4252, 4407, 4457, 4534, 4581, 5067, 5346, 5393, 5400, 5401, 5423, 5430, 5450, 5463, 5555; (as a potter a pot) 3407
 thrush (disease) 4346, App. 3
 thunder 137, 438, 718, 996, 1110, 1189, 1354, 1659, 1743, 1837, 2759, 4195, 4386, 4973, 4989, 5074
 thunderbolt 327, 415, 438, 718, 2759, 4150, 4282, 5450
 thus 1, 410, 923
 tick (insect) 176, 591, 604, 2075, 2792, 3491, 3796, 4270
 tickle, ticklish 1466, 1516, 1551, 1876, 2274, 2540, 2573
 tide 916, 3682, 3852
 tidy 261, 3739
 tie 120, 145, 369, 457, 524, 1099, 1147, 1183, 1538, 1713, 2542, 2715, 2721, 3133, 3446, 3473, 3480, 3536, 3668, 4160, 4361, 4408, 4479, 4509, 4915, 4921, 5037, 5149, 5220, 5264, 5288, 5382, 5448
 tiger 692, 1132, 1140, 3606, 4298, 4307, 4411, 5114, 5521
 tight(en) 524, 1099, 1399, 1713, 1980, 2498, 2927, 3222, 3446, 5012, 5382, 5439, 5448
 tile 1042, 4385, 5532
 timber 1165, 1389, 3875, 4711
 time 434, 2736, 2920, 3026, 3142, 3246, 3439, 3656, 3754, 3774, 3805, 4559, 4645, 4834, 5015, 5261, 5479; (fixed) 1109, 3108, 3161, 5261; (in music or dancing) 974, 2997, 3039, 3066, 3232
 tin 3001
 tinkle 245, 1162, 1302, 1545, 1574, 1575, 1831, 2784, App. 31
 tipcat 513, 1953, 2205, 3030, 3304, 4319
 title 5414
 toad 1224, 3110, 3461, 3580, 3955
 Toda 399, 1278, 1494, 2470, 3504, 4616
 today 410, 2920
 toddy 219, 549, 1374, 2484, 2918, 3268, 3471, 3858, 4322, 4397, 4412, 4618, 4662, 4723, 4819, 4822, 5511; toddy-drawer/tapper 549, 1227, 1655, 2446, 3277
 toe 3136, 3491, 4493, 5409; toe-ring 1351, 2715, 3880, 4227, 4523, 4844, 5056
 together 79, 440, 945, 990, 1882, 3582
 toll (bell) 3376, 3679

tomorrow 845, 916, 3516, 3656, 4205, 4615, 4766, 5554; day after tomorrow 4205, 4615, 4766, 5020
 tongs 444, 1473, 2052, 3864
 tongue 33, 3064, 3633, 4919, 5470; (of bell) 1291
 tool 918, 1290, 2161, 4937
 tooth 114, 554, 2257, 3448, 3569, 3986, 5014; (of comb) 1389; (of saw or file) 1265, 2568, 4988; toothless 4452, 4582
 toothstick 1389, 3986
 top 579, 1731, 2049, 2544, 3103, 3314, 3705, 3730, 3759, 3878, 4451, 4567, 4682, 4841, 4888, 4921, 5020, 5034, 5086, 5094, 5128, 5474; (spinning) 3930, 4995
 torch 811, 1165, 2654, 3508, 3920, 4517
 tortoise 773, 954, 1342, 1795, 5155
 torture 1538, 2927
 touch 96, 120, 162, 453, 665, 710, 1225, 1538, 1944, 2870, 3004, 3025, 3039, 3148, 3150, 3156, 3274, 3480, 3724, 3853, 4011, 4034, 4251, 4541, 4934, App. 19
 touchstone 665, 4629, 5263
 touchy 1600, 2521, 2659
 town 752, 808, 1655, 2007, 2814, 3568, 3638, 3868, 3911, 4047, 4064, 4112, 4362, 4555, 4646, 5393, 5549
 trample 2387, 3243, 3522, 3539, 4861, 5057, 5400A, 5420
 translate 3246, 4409
 transplant 462, 763, 3583, 3708, 4088, 4539
 trap 409, 444, 595, 655, 762, 934, 1183, 1883, 2498, 2517, 2758, 2793, 3386, 3531, 4606, 4857, 5182, 5229, 5288, 5420
 treasurer 2093; treasury 322, 2786, 4458
 tree 412, 865, 1411, 1701, 1941, 3474, 3517, 4711, 4997
 tremble 12, 37, 74, 137, 240, 347, 509, 613, 750, 1003, 1110, 1188, 1349, 1530, 1572, 1806, 1954, 2398, 2407, 2905, 3021, 3128, 3253, 3294, 3354, 3364, 3376, 3454, 3585, 3605, 3910, 4035, 4200, 4252, 4320, 4419, 5307, 5399, 5424, 5439, 5465
 tripod 1479
 trouble 2, 16, 31, 77, 166, 228, 236, 243, 265, 276, 347, 435, 445, 524, 530, 656, 671, 680, 878, 1003, 1148, 1188, 1201, 1328, 1424, 1430, 1440, 1817, 1851, 2152, 2190, 2204, 2414, 2498, 2567, 2615, 2698, 2927, 3033, 3068, 3372, 3506, 3513, 3521, 3577, 3598, 3611, 3736, 3853, 3965, 4152, 4392, 4429, 4875, 4903, 4936, 4991, 5272, 5281, 5342, 5426, 5448, 5524
 trough 1039, 2090, 3468, 3484, 4079, 4714
 true, truth 333, 427, 583A, 697, 710, 1300, 3222, 3338, 3471, 3610, 3629, 3663, 3675, 3739, 3772, 3853, 4544, 5073, 5304, 5351, 5496
 trumpet (*n.*) 741, 3172, 3316, 4368, 5141; (*vb.*) 1574, 1744, 1868, 4195
 trunk (of body) 586, 657, 827, 3056; (headless) 100; (of tree) 211, 1176, 3056, 3185, 3517, 3972, 4585, 4930, 4951, 4971; (of elephant) 2023, 3311, 3330
 trust 3600
 tube 1818, 2059, 2931, 3058, 3339, 3389, 4297, 4317, 4560
 tuber 1171, 1578, 1630, 1683, 1799, 3326A, 3646
 tuft (of man's hair) 1634, 1639, 2049, 2081, 2110, 2544, 2651, 2655, 2670, 2721, 3615, 4168, 4179, 4853, 4888, 4921
 Tulu 3363
 tumour 741, 1148, 1196, 1350, 3245, 4158, 4988, 5117, 5350
 tune 835, 1818, 2155, 4065, 4068
 tunnel 1763, 3339, 3389
Turdus ginginianus (a bird) 349
 turf 1363, 4394
 turn (*n.*) 979, 1706, 2464, 2698, 2736, 3026, 3142, 3246, 3774, 3805, 3853, 4617, 4734, 4857, 4977, 5015, 5261, 5269, 5313
 turn (*vb.*) 991, 1921, 2684, 2698, 2715, 3246, 3258, 4177, 4205, 4285, 4409, 4617, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4834, 4857, 4870, 4871, 4977, 5012, 5481
 tusk 554, 2115, 2200, 2257, 3448, 4710
 twelve, twenty 474, 3918
 twice 474
 twig 67, 826, 997, 1165, 1370, 2149, 2489, 2546, 2587, 2600, 2673, 2706, 2790, 3119, 3986, 4328, 4587, 5170, 5309, 5430
 twine (*vb.*) 169, 260, 2715, 2908, 3133, 3246, 3726, 3949, 4177, 4320, 4479, 4509, 5012
 twins 301, 457, 474, 1325
 twist 260, 1012, 2032, 2498, 2684, 2927, 2933, 3133, 3246, 3258, 3446, 3726, 4160, 4177, 4183, 4207, 4479, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4853, 4857, 4871, 4977, 5012
 twitch 74, 2688
 twitter 1831, 2581, 2739
 two 474
 udder 7, 200, 1962, 2364, 2883, 3935, 4503, 4645, 4985
 ugly 83, 908, 924, 4750
 ulcer 250, 1273, 2563, 2898, 2927, 3859, 3974, 4268, 4296, 4312, 4455
 umbilical cord 1678, 2050, 4460
 umbrella 1221, 1663, 2845, 3119; (made of leaves, see *s.v. leaf*)
 unbleached (cloth) 1472

uncle (mother's brother) 131, 183, 4762, 4813; (father's brother) 196, 417, 1594, 1603, 1646, 4205, 4411, 4954
 unconscious(ness) 326, 2853, 3433, 3513, 4706, 4750, 4760
 under 72, 502, 698, 1619, 2136, 2584, 3178
 understand, understood 17, 314, 806, 912, 1297, 2017, 2735, 2967, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3566, 3637, 3683, 4148, 4344, 5270
 union, unite 79, 120, 145, 162, 440, 457, 471, 538, 899, 924, 958, 990, 1299, 1509, 1882, 1979, 1980, 2018, 2313, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3020, 3116, 3222, 3245, 3308, 3480, 3556, 3588, 3770, 4034, 4160, 4361, 4474, 4507, 4541, 4584, 4667, 4681, 4706, 5096, 5149, 5407, 5468
 unique 990
 unmarried 3291, 5219, 5393
 unripe 1249, 1281, 1405, 2149, 2415, 2635, 3908
 unruly 1115, 2577, 3869, 4971
 unstring (bow) 3862
 untie 14, 510, 516, 617, 757, 1349, 1616, 1703, 1806, 2557, 2585, 4176, 5393, 5411, 5484
 until 405, 3147, 4402, 5261
 unusual thing/event 1890
 up, upper, upward 110, 916, 2178, 3103, 3730, 4451, 4567, 4841, 5086, 5128; (face upward) 3863, 4740, 4870, 5499
 uproar 71, 166, 245, 282, 357, 367, 386, 489, 648, 1303, 1310, 1501, 1534, 1738, 1743, 1813, 3510
 upset 1335, 4011, 4087, 4285, 4592, 4617, 4761, 4870, 5086
 urge 584, 1021, 1109, 1672, 2927, 3722, 4286, 4846, 4925, 5448
 urinate 97, 644, 696, 743, 1635, 3852, 4132, 4407, 5430; urine 187, 644, 696, 1635, 2128, 2674, 3690, 4132
 useless(ly) 107, 1424, 1942, 2338, 2415, 2678, 3071, 3291, 3346, 3908, 4110, 4435, 4491, 4562, 4652, 5106, 5194, 5233, 5252, 5320, 5446, 5452, 5454, 5477, 5513
 uvula 33, 110
 vagina 3528, 4604
 vain(ly, in vain) 648, 2017, 3192, 4110, 5252, 5446, 5452, 5477, 5513
 valley 516, 1332, 1818, 2137, 3178, 4016, 5197
 Veda 1052, 4344
 vegetables 1391, 1617, 1760, 1799, 2484, 2674, 2789, 3186, 3581
 ventricle (of animals) 607
 veranda 528, 2279, 3178, 3227, 3229, 3444, App. 8
 verdigris 1586, 3343
 very 768, 848, 870, 1109, 1148, 1287, 1457, 2239, 3682, 4411, 4838, 5151, 5276, 5304
 view (*n.*) 799, 1443, 3794
 village 752, 1732, 1844, 1956, 2007, 2814, 3485, 3638, 3868, 3911, 4018, 4047, 4064, 4112, 4117, 4303, 4362, 4777
 villain 889, 4574
 vinegar 1436, 4322
 viper 114, 5413
 virgin 513, 1873, 4395
 virtue 311, 2747, 2934, 3005, 3610, 3772, 5015
 visitor 1956, 5415
 vital spot 3681
 vitriol (blue) 3343
 voice 645, 835, 1615, 1718, 1774, 2299, 2486, 2932, 3498, 3616, 3887
 vomit 636, 678, 1029, 1079, 1477, 1739, 3323, 3451, 3821, 4241, 4276, 4382, 4617, 5383
 vow 345, 959, 1443, 2232, 2738, 3770, 3800, 3951, 4361, 4834, 4921, 5414
 vulture 1362, 1920, 3977
 vulva 129, 253, 1210, 1847, 1888, 2138, 2724, 4055, 4194, 4236, 4273, 4379, 4398, 4476, 4570, 4942, 5073
 wager 413, 934, 959, 3921
 wages 1238, 1905
 waist 230, 253, 294, 448, 564, 737, 947, 1143, 1331, 1537, 2840, 2953, 2972, 2980, 3584, 3779, 3785, 4205, 4645, 4717, 4955, 4986, 5148, 5488; waistchain (woman's) 3480; waistcloth 564, 1190, 3032, 4947; waist-string 3668
 wait 727, 903, 1059, 1416, 2351, 3014, 3031, 3178, 3188, 3193, 3291, 3675, 4091, 4108, 4596, 5533
 wake 509, 603, 851, 916, 1416, 2742, 2867, 3433, 3450, 3471, 3665, 5086, 5429, 5554; wakefulness 3629
 walk 222, 341, 563, 871, 927, 1803, 2417, 2693, 2698, 2933, 3151, 3539, 3582, 4572, 4761, 5057, 5313
 wall 286, 452, 808, 1146, 1147, 1205, 1503, 1588, 1975, 2207, 2715, 2859, 3006, 3140, 3480, 4666, 4692, 5261, 5538
 wander 240, 347, 1003, 1311, 1349, 2460, 2693, 2698, 2715, 3246, 4320, 4572, 4734, 4752, 4760, 4761, 4852, 4871, 5064, 5083, 5286, 5297, 5313
 war 29, 77, 117, 370, 413, 1303, 1376, 1447, 1501, 1600, 1856, 2318, 3404, 3997, 4540, 4741, 4763, 4967, 5021, 5030
 warn 851, 2486
 warrior 399, 413, 768, 1173, 1308, 1376, 1501, 4540, 4616, 4747, 4763, 4774, 5414
 wart 1460, 1560, 2314, 2659, 3118, 3701,

3750, 4455, 4632, 4767, 4961, 5227
 wash 36, 228, 246, 285, 576, 670, 933, 998,
 1101, 1369, 1637, 1832, 1850, 2368,
 2667, 2872, 3301, 3530, 3552, 3555,
 3630, 3783, 4352, 4549, 4634, 4751,
 4878, 5342, 5496
 washerman 36, 1369, 2872, 3039, 4654,
 4684, 5241; washwoman 3555
 wasp 1117, 1135, 1830, 3328, 3985, 4412,
 5239; wasps' nest 3490
 waste (land) 1285, 3097, 4110, 4219, 4726
 watchman 377, 1416, 3129
 water 187, 188, 298, 312, 384, 1251, 2539,
 2569, 3045, 3555, 3690, 3906, 4338,
 4407, 4753, 4819, 5159, 5214, 5503;
 (boiling for cooking) 777, 2593; (in which
 rice has been washed) 1369; (id., fermented)
 1379, 1436; (strained from cooked rice)
 1107, 2384, 3433, 4433, 4679, 5356;
 (id., fermented) 1107, 1379
 waterfall 226, 999, 2785, 2874, 3394
 waterfowl 1083
 wave (*n.*) 240, 320, 664, 830, 1047, 1118,
 3244, 5117, 5503
 wave (*vb.*) 240, 347, 731, 800, 1003, 2298,
 2698, 2889, 3149, 3218, 3376, 4020,
 4871, 5450
 wax 3490, 4908, 5082, App. 52; (of ear)
 1606, 1855, 1977, 4210
 we 3647, 5154
 weak 112, 169, 236, 294, 341, 447, 512, 513,
 856, 1004, 1057, 1648, 1942, 2149,
 2301, 2338, 2392, 2398, 2415, 2503,
 2687, 2769, 2884, 2923, 3101, 3127,
 3513, 3611, 3779, 3825, 4033, 4228,
 4571, 5078, 5222, 5292, 5342
 wealth 480, 538, 593, 1300, 1444, 2589,
 2624, 2786, 4072, 4544, 4570, 4729,
 5304, 5372
 weapon 486, 852, 1290, 2027, 3860, 4854,
 5536
 wear (clothes, etc.) 116, 145, 369, 442, 587,
 1147, 2449, 2715, 2721, 2827, 2960,
 3142, 3188, 3319, 3473, 3482, 3727,
 4340, 4361, 4408, 4509, 4565, 4590,
 4645, 4827, 5061, 5534
 weary 39, 236, 267, 447, 512, 680, 707,
 807, 954, 1019, 1057, 1430, 2301, 2371,
 2407, 2503, 2810, 2884, 3045, 3127,
 3376, 3513, 3519, 3578, 3611, 3617,
 3900, 4687, 4706, 4903, 5215, 5272,
 5292, 5342, 5386, 5486, 5524
 weave 260, 1012, 1653, 2895, 3446, 3473,
 3745, 4207, 5288; weaver 1180, 2198,
 2475, 2809, 2975, 3349, 3422, 3745,
 4541, 4624, 4853; weaver's bobbin 3190;
 weaver's brush 1639; weaver's reed 48
 weaver bird 1608, 4267
 web (esp. spider's) 2475, 3745, 3981, 4207,
 4357, 5288
 wedge 340, 1622, 2340, 2622, 3231, 4377,
 4396, 4857, 4998, App. 10, App. 26
 weed(s) 244, 1088, 1158, 1349, 1373, 1439,
 3346, 4027, 4423, App. 36
 week, weekday 1979, 5157
 weep 31, 245, 265, 282, 347, 489, 532, 718,
 835, 879, 996, 1091, 1291, 1303, 1574,
 2494, 2904, 4304, 4526, 4727, 4973,
 5185, 5272
 weevil 3699, 4312
 weigh(t) 169, 763, 796, 851, 2227, 2624,
 3222, 3376, 3675, 4565, 4636, 5126,
 5397, App. 41
 weir 1309, 2197
 well (water) 502, 1010, 1223, 1669, 1818,
 1909, 1998, 2367, 2716, 3341, 3399,
 3706, App. 38; well-sweep 916; well-tube
 528, 723
 well (in health) 404, 848, 967, 2146, 3251,
 3735, 3853, 3907
 well (*adv.*) 848, 1191, 2747, 3264, 3610,
 3907, 4579, 4841, 5332
 west 233, 1094, 1649, 2178, 2203, 3852,
 4333, 4567, 5086, 5128
 wet(ness) 743, 981, 1047, 1091, 1459, 1601,
 1832, 2412, 2525, 2539, 2569, 3045,
 3555, 3594, 3617, 3630, 3690, 3821,
 3906, 4183, 4505, 5085
 what 3197, 5151
 wheat 1906
 wheel 398, 664, 1483, 1595, 3201, 3246,
 App. 50
 when 2553, 4559, 5151
 whence 5151
 where 5151
 which 5151
 whine 1685, 2521
 whip 1254, 2300, 2443, 3138, 3522, 5380
 whip-snake 1169, 2816
 whirl 240, 664, 1387, 1595, 1921, 2684,
 2698, 2715, 3246, 3294, 4761, 5450
 whirlwind 2698, 2715, 2743
 whisper 1638, 2804, 3290, 4031
 whistle 755, 1574, 1868, 2610, 2638, 2739,
 2932, 4178, 4254, 5461
 white 1016, 1782, 3338, 3433, 3609, 4012,
 4305, 5364, 5496
 whither 5151
 who 5151
 whole 1, 63, 440, 844, 958, 990, 1299, 3278,
 3682, 4922, 4992, 5017, 5060, 5119,
 5151, 5304, 5407
 why 3197, 5151
 wick 3246, 3631, 3668, 5496
 wicked(ness) 4, 1250, 1856, 1942, 2055,
 2079, 3267, 3294, 3312, 3869, 3902,
 4110, 4187, 4272, 4312, 4459, 4547,
 4574, 4763, 4800
 wide, widen, width 8, 366, 407, 434, 467,
 2807, 3020, 3047, 3622, 5404, 5411

widow 2028, 5049, 5139; widowed 5219;
 widower 2028
 wife 156, 364, 400, 494, 698, 752, 1445,
 1655, 1670, 1979, 2149, 3308, 4395,
 4426, 4616, 4647, 4756, 4776, 4791,
 4944, 4954, 5348, 5393, 5544
 wild (animal, plant) 1438, 3606, 4438, 4971,
 5511
 wildcat 1140, 4106, 4711, 5490
 wildfire 811, 5517
 win 77, 581, 1109, 1972, 3773, 3853, 4004,
 4349, 4364, 4841, 4884
 wind (*vb.*) 260, 506, 1691, 2684, 2687, 2698,
 2715, 3246, 3480, 3549, 4509, 4919,
 4977, 5264
 wind (*n.*) 384, 645, 741, 810, 1094, 1481,
 1499, 1618, 2203, 3149, 3821, 5218,
 5225, 5312, 5396, 5450
 window 1176, 3219, 3714
 windpipe (in throat) 114, 1774, 3498, 4297,
 4847
 wing 534, 1394, 1983, 2460, 2591, 2764,
 3393, 3424, 4020, 4278, 4820
 wink 2545, 4204, 4845, 4877; (as a hint)
 1625, 2442, 2545
 winnow (*vb.*) 363, 748, 915, 980, 2019,
 2144, 3195, 3395, 3402, 3435, 3769,
 4020, 4252, 4736, 5362, 5393, 5430,
 5450; winnowing-basket/fan 1884, 2019,
 3035, 3402, 4263, 5005
 winter 4035
 wipe 194, 288, 576, 665, 1009, 2599, 3019,
 3273, 3301, 3351, 3466, 3519, 3691,
 5295, App. 19
 wire 1241, 3269; wire edge (on tool) 4345
 wisdom, wise 314, 407, 912, 1017, 2735,
 3419, 3433, 4344, 4954, 5429
 with 945, 1882, 2814, 3563, 5488
 wither(ed) 430, 447, 601, 674, 735, 1410,
 1458, 1767, 1778, 2301, 2338, 2426,
 2453, 2687, 2769, 2838, 2884, 3192,
 3244, 3266, 3434, 3457, 3522, 3575,
 3611, 4004, 4571, 4652, 4972, 5222,
 5242, 5320, 5342, 5480, 5517
 without 2559, 4333
 witness 1276, 3794
 wolf 692, 1026, 1289, 1438, 1931, 3548
 woman 132, 217, 364, 400, 513, 2030, 2214,
 2783, 2786, 3136, 3421, 3475, 3610,
 3619, 3634, 3840, 3939, 4107, 4198,
 4365, 4395, 4551, 4587, 4616, 4625,
 4647, 4756, 4791, 4944, 4969, 5078
 womb 555, 1279, 1280, 2244, 4450, 4494,
 5099, 5259
 wonder, wonderful 20, 139, 221, 768, 1443,
 2250, 3678, 4275, 4706, 4722, 4736,
 5403, 5415, 5443, 5465, App. 1
 wood 1165, 1389, 1842, 2120, 2600, 3496,
 3551, 4711, 4714, 4723
 woodpecker 1474, 2063
 woof 738, 2244
 word 319, 470, 648, 868, 996, 1615, 1774,
 1921, 2017, 2855, 3616, 3784, 3804,
 3887, 3943, 4031, 4065, 4233, 4304,
 4430, 4834, 4989, 5352, 5433, 5514
 work 471, 680, 758, 1957, 1970, 3051, 3471,
 3521, 3524, 3589, 3853, 3884, 5445,
 5540; work area 4943; workshed, work-
 shop 1376, 2058, 3865, 4018
 worm 733, 822, 2906, 4312, 4353, 5083;
 (intestinal) 822, 1614, 2906, 3879, 4312;
 (wood) 700, 1675, 2083, 2792, 3699;
 worm-eaten 700, 1675, 1822, 2838,
 2864, 4312
 worship 297, 516, 790, 1750, 1894, 2046,
 2151, 3427, 3525, 3888, 3951, 4003,
 4436, 4605, 5123, 5236, 5405
 wound (*n., vb.*) 341, 859, 906, 1176, 1273,
 1410, 1623, 1624, 2152, 3625, 3793,
 3962, 4268, 4336, 4604, 5008, 5478
 wreath 458, 1184, 2721, 2858, 3006, 3060,
 3308, 4160, 4207, 4827, 5012, 5411
 wrestle 585, 669, 1447, 4540, 4730, 4741
 wring 2927, 3246, 3726, 4135, 4183, 4231
 wrist 1160, 1563, 1829, 3952, 4673, 4951
 write 542, 583, 853, 1623, 1719, 1847, 3419,
 3583, 5263; writing 1070, 1623, 5263
 writhe 1648, 2698, 2933, 3246, 3514, 3789,
 5012
 wrong 333, 1882, 1942, 3071, 3445, 4187,
 4547, 4792
 Yama 311, 1924, 3584, 4645
 yardarm 3979
 yawn 34, 392, 1421, 2172
 year 2203, 4004, 5153; last year 1619, 3674,
 5153; next year 3674, 4755, 5020, 5153,
 5375; year after next 5153, 5375
 yellow 2608, 3821, 4004, 4102, 4310, 4356,
 4371, 4635; (spots on skin) 2659
 yes 333
 yesterday 929, 989, 2779, 2920, 3656, 3758,
 5020; day before yesterday 677, 2553,
 2920, 5020, 5175; two days before
 yesterday 3758
 yet 410, 3628, 4205
 yoke (*n.*) 120, 1417, 1974, 3694, 4160,
 4361; (*vb.*) 1099, 1147, 3006, 3133,
 4160, 4361, 4578
 yolk 1279, 2592, 3736
 yonder 1, 557, 923
 you 3162, 3684, 3688
 youth, young 113, 399, 513, 1411, 1594,
 1603, 1839, 1873, 2030, 2041, 2149,
 2199, 2495, 2543, 2594, 2813, 3619,
 3634, 3657, 3779, 3821, 3840, 3939,
 4095, 4198, 4411, 4616, 4747, 4846,
 4978, 4997, 5385, App. 53; younges'
 1109, 4205; younger sibling 4422; young
 of animal or bird 555, 1279, 1411, 1603

1646, 1670, 1791, 2149, 2543, 4095, zenith 579
 4198, 4587, 4589, 4603, 4616, 4764, zigzag 2032, 2054, 2838, 4645, 5335
 4978, App. 53

INDEX OF FLORA

LATIN

No attempt has been made in this index to state the equivalence of terms; where such an equivalence for the entries in a group of etyma has been found in Hooker it is given at the end of the numbered etymological group.

- Abrus precatorius 1865, 4444
 Abutilon asiaticum, indicum 3317
 Acacia arabica 2474, 3335, 5537; catechu 1432; odoratissima, speciosa, sirissa 5333; planifrons, latronum, eburnea 594; planifrons, tomentosa, latronum, farnesiana 2474; concinna, intsia (caesia), dealbata, melanoxylon 2607; furruginea 5330
 Acalypha indica 1737, 5100; fruticosa, betulina 2597
 Acanthus ilicifolius 1365
 Achyranthes aspera 619, 1119
 Acorus calamus 5213
 Adenantha pavonina 4636
 Adhatoda vasica 346
 Aegle marmelos 1910, 2072, 4821, 5509
 Aeschynomene aspera 1535, 5480; grandiflora 56; indica 5480
 Agasti/Agati grandiflora 65
 Ageratum conyzoides 154
 Agrostis linearis 1397
 Ailantus malabarica 4665
 Alangium 146; decapetalum, hexapetalum 280, 739; lamackii 280
 Albizzia odoratissima, lebbek 5333
 Aleurites moluccana 560
 Alpinia galanga 206
 Alstonia scholaris 4100
 Alysicarpus 244
 Amaranthus gangeticus 1617; oleraceus 4029
 Amorphophallus campanulatus 2022
 Amyris agallocha 13
 Anacardium occidentale 4963
 Anaphalis bournei, neelgerriana 3334
 Andropogon muricatus 488, 4924, 5374, 5428; foulkesii 1397; nardus 1485; schoenanthus 1397, 1485, 2455, 2533, 4924, 5374; serratus 1397; sorghum 2896; squarrosus 4924
 Anogeissus latifolia 3599, 4855, 5510
 Anthocephalus cadamba 1116, 4713
 Aponogeton monostachyum 2061
 Aquilaria agallocha 13
 Areca catechu 88, 1233, 4048
 Argyreia speciosa 4911
 Artocarpus 15, 4950; fraxinifolius 1768; incisa, hirsuta 365, 2275; integrifolia 2275, 3988; pubescens 365, 3988
 Arum colocasia 2004, 2881; campanulatum 2022
 Arundo karka 1515; tibialis 5541
 Atalantia missionis, racemosa 1789; monophylla 1789, 3493
 Atylosia candollei 3353
 Averrhoa carambola 3079, 3171
 Azadirachta indica 5531
 Azima tetracantha 421, 629
 Balanites aegyptiaca 1475
 Balsamodendron berryi, caudatum 1587
 Bambusa arundinacea 1455, 2330, 2909 5028; baccifera 5541; spinosa 170
 Barleria prionitis 1849; obovata 2707
 Barringtonia racemosa, acutangula 4713
 Basella rubra, alba, cordifolia, lucida 3824
 Bassia latifolia 485, 4695; longifolia 485
 Batatas edulis, ipomoea 1578
 Bauhinia racemosa 106, 372, 3139, 3861
 purpurea 2221; spicata, tomentosa, parviflora 372; vahlii 3801; variegata 4341
 Benincasa cerifera App. 28
 Berberis nepalensis 1377, 3096; tinctoria 3096
 Bignonia longifolia 3947; chelonoides, suaveolens 4075
 Bixa orellana 4636
 Boerhavia diffusa 2462
 Bombax malabaricum 495, 4366, 4375 5539; pentandrum (-a), heptaphylla (-um) 495, 4366
 Borassus flabellifer, flabelliformis 3180, 403
 Brassica juncea 1137
 Bryonia scabra, scabrella 1889, 4913; callosa 1889; epigaea, grandis 2247, 3499
 Buchanania angustifolia 2628; latifolia 2628 5006
 Butea frondosa 4512, 4981
 Caesalpinia bonducella 1347; pulcherrima 2915; sepiaria 2607
 Cajanus indicus 1213, 1934, 3353, 3978
 Caladium esculentum 2004
 Calamus rotang 2727, 4175, 5216; viminalis 4175
 Calophanes littoralis 4022
 Calophyllum flavescens 1475; inophyllum

- tomentosum, longifolium, apetalum 4343
Calotropis gigantea 814
Calyptranthes caryophyllata, *caryophyllifolia*, *jambolana* 2917
Cannabis sativa 4637
Canthium parviflorum, *amarum* 1475
Capparis sepiaria 629; *trifoliata* 675; *horrida*, *zeylanica* 3500
Carallia integerrima 128
Cardiospermum halicacabum 685
Carduus pycnocephalus 2928
Careya arborea 560, 1742, 3043, 4443
Carissa carandas 1269, 1377; *diffusa*, *spinorum* 1377
Carpogon pruriens 1865
Carum copticum 1054
Caryota urens 2131, 2617, 3944, 4037
Casearia tomentosa 1131
Cassia auriculata 391, 3003; *fistula* 477, 1081, 2175; *marginata*, *siamea* 2175; *sophora* 2915; *tomentosa* 4229; *occidentalis*, *tora* 3003
Cassytha filiformis 3604
Ceanothus caerulea 154
Celastrus paniculata 5502
Celtis tetrandia 3913
Cephalandra indica 2247, 3499
Cerbera odollam 611
Ceropegia pusilla 1343
Chenopodium album 1617, 5546
Chrysanthemum indicum 3410
Cicer arietinum 1120
Cissus pedata 685; *quadrangularis* 4174
Citrullus colocynthis App. 28
Citrus medica 4808; *medica acida* 836; *aurantium* 552, 1512; *bergamia* 1093; *vulgaris* 1512
Cleistanthus collinus 951
Cleome pentaphylla, *viscosa*, *monophylla* 5546
Clerodendrum infortunatum 4413
Clitoria ternatea 3223
Cluytia collina 1131
Coccinia indica 2247, 3499
Cochlospermum gossypium 2915
Cocos nucifera 3408
Colocasia antiquorum, *indica* 2004
Convolvulus pes-caprae 65
Coralocarpus epigaea 2247
Cordia myxa 3627, App. 14; *sebestena* 5408; *latifolia* App. 14
Coronilla grandiflora 5
Corypha umbraculifera 1270
Crataeva tapia 675; *religiosa* 1910
Crinum pratense 4369
Crocus sativus 2915
Crotalaria pulcherrima 1545
Croton tiglium 3776
Cucumis pubescens 62; *melo* 464; *colocynthis* 4248, App. 28; *utilissimus* 2399; *acutangulus* 4224; *trigonus* App. 28; *memordica*, *sativus* 5504
Cucurbita lagenaria 351, 2690, 4332, App. 28; *maxima*, *pepo* App. 28
Curcuma longa 220, 4635; *angustifolia* 1872
Cynodon dactylon 1397
Cyperus 819; *juncifolius*, *hexastachyus* 2235; *rotundus* 3287
Dalbergia arborea 1507; *lanceolaria* 1507, 4341; *latifolia* 483; *oujeinensis* 3744, 4341; *sisu* (*sissoo*) 483, 3721
Dichrostachys cinerea 5391
Digera muricata 2292
Dillenia aurea 1316; *indica*, *speciosa* 560
Dioscorea aculeata 1578
Diospyros embryopteris 3329, 4036; *glutinosa* 3463; *tomentosa*, *ebcnum* 3329; *tupru*, *melanoxydon* 1282, 3329
Dodonea viscosa 5410A
Dolichandrone falcata 614
Dolichos biflorus 242, 2153; *catjang*, *sinensis* 242; *fabaeformis* 2229; *lablab* 264, 2496, 5110; *tetraspermus* 5110; *uniflorus* 2153, App. 25
Echites pubescens 1650; *scholaris* 4100
Elaeagnus latifolia 4553
Elate sylvestris, *paludosa* 2617
Elettaria cardamomum 907
Eleusine coracana 174, 812, 1809, 2163
Embellia ribes 5428
Embryopteris glutenifera 3329
Eragrostis nigra 1397, 3587
Eriodendron anfractuosum 4366
Erycibe paniculata, *murraya* 5428
Erythrina indica 4468, 4981
Eugenia racemosa 1116; *calophyllifolia* 1851; *jambolana* 2914, 2917; *alternifolia* 5143; *arnottiana* 2914; *caryophyllaea* 2917
Euphorbia tirucalli 1383
Excoecaria agallocha, *crenulata* 3256
Feronia elephantum 5509
Ficus religiosa 144, 202, 2254, 2697; *glomerata* = *racemosa* 144, 3537, 5090; *indica* = *bengalensis* 382, 2254; *gibbosa* *tuberculata*, *talboti*, *venosa* 460; *infectoria*, *gibbosa* *parasitica*, *tsiela* 460, 2697; *elastica* 2254; *oppositifolia* 5090
Flacourtia cataphracta 2292
Fragaria nilgerrensis 3755
Galedupa indica, *arborea* 1507, 2247
Galega colonila 2145
Garcinia cambogia 1044; *pictoria* 1044, 2467; *morella* 2467; *xanthochymus* 3832
Gaultheria fragrantissima 361
Gloriosa superba 1451, 3565
Glycine tomentosa, *uniflora* 2153

- Gmelina arborea*, *asiatica* 1742
Gossypium herbaceum 3976
Grewia abutilifolia, *asiatica*, *orbiculata* 2451; *tiliaefolia* 1997, 2451
Griffithia fragrans 1475, 4147
Guarea molinoea 2229
Guilandina bonducella 1347
Gynandropsis pentaphylla 5353, 5546
Gyrocarpus jacquini 3046
Hardwickia binata 896, 5150
Helicteres isora 5279
Heliotropium indicum 1784
Hemigryosa canescens 4370
Hibiscus cannabinus 2183
Holarrhena antidysenterica 1650
Holcus spicatus 1242, 2290; *sorghum* 2896
Hopea decandra, *odorata* 717; *parviflora*, *wightiana* 2185
Hydnocarpus alpina, *wightiana* 5235
Moringa pterygosperma 4982
Hypericum mysorense 3993; *hookerianum* 4229
Ilex wightiana 4292
Imperata arundinacea 2909
Indigofera tinctoria 44, 269; *aspalathoides* 44; *pulchella* 4229
Inga dulcis 2273
Ipomoea biloba 65; *turpethum* 3199; *candicans* 4911; *aquatica* 5319; *sepiaria* 3187
Ixora coccinea 1931; *parviflora* 2229; *corylifolia* 5279
Jasminum angustifolium 138; *hignoniaceum* 1278, 4139; *grandiflorum*, *humilis* 4139; *multiflorum*, *pubescens*, *sambac* 4987
Jatropha curcas, *glandulifera* 3313
Justicia 1849; *adhatoda* = *bivalvis*, *vasica* 346; *madurensis* 4022
Kandelia rheedii 1171
Kydia calycina 3139
Lablab vulgaris 264
Lagenaria vulgaris 2690, App. 28, App. 43
Lagerstroemia parviflora 2595; *flos reginae*, *reginae* 4721
Lawsonia alba 1849
Leucas aspera, *indica*, *linifolia*, *zeylanica*, *cephalotes* 3334
Ligusticum ajawain (or *ajowan*) 1054
Ligustrum neilgherrense 2245; *perrottetii* 2245, 4342
Linum usitatissimum 3
Loranthus coriaceus 460
Luffa acutangula 4224; *tuberosa* 1429
Lycopersicum esculentum 3009
Macaranga indica 627; *roxburghii* 4519
Mallotus philippinensis 4343
Marsilea quadrifolia, *Marsilia minuta* *coro mandelica* 380
Melastoma malabathricum 1121, 3734
Melia azadirachta 5531
Meliosma wightii 92, 3377; *pungens* 3377
Memecylon edule 257, 1464; *malabaricum*, *tinctorium* 1464
Menyanthes indica 3747
Mesua ferrea 482
Michelia champaca 2321
Milnea montana 2915
Mimosa inga 146; *catechu* 1282; *abstergens*, *intsia*, *rubricaulis* 2607; *sirissa* 5333, *arabica* 5537
Mimusops elengi 496, 4453, 4619; *dissecta* 1475; *kauki*, *hexandra* 4100
Momordica monadelphica 3499; *charantia* 1427, 4045
Monetia barlerioides 421, 629
Moringa pterygosperma 4982
Mucuna pruriens 1865, 2800, 2865
Mukia scabrella 4913
Musa paradisiaca, *sapientum* 5373
Mussaenda frondosa 5508
Nauclea cadamba 1116
Nelumbium speciosum 3163
Nephelium longana 4348
Nerium odoratum 210, 1164
Nymphphaea alba 256; *lotus* 256, 362; *lotus alba* 3747; *pubescens* 3163; *speciosum* 356
Ochlandra rheedii, *travancorica* 1043
Ochrocarpus longifolius 4343
Ocimum sanctum 3357
Odina woderi, *pinnata* 614
Olea dioica 436; *robusta* 1602; *bournei* 5419
Opuntia dillenii 1383
Oryza sativa (see *rice* in Index of English Meanings); *mutica* 922
Ougeinia dalbergioides 4341
Oxalis corniculata 4326
Oxytenanthera bonhilloni, *monostigma* 1455
Pandanus odoratissimus 2026, 2275, 3183, 4890, 4995
Panicum italicum 195, 379, 2163, 3265, 3712; *indicum* 525; *spicatum* 1242; *burnmanni*, *thuitans* 3265; *millaceum* 5260; *millare* App. 56
Paspalum trumentaceum 379, 3614, 5260; *scrobiculatum* 379, 5260; *crusgalli* 5260
Pavetta indica 4103
Pavonia odorata 488
Pennisetum typhoides 1242
Pentstemon microphylla 2607
Phaseolus mungo 690, 3941, 4862; *radiatus* 690, 4862; *rostratus* 1934
Phlomis indica 3334

- Phoenix dactylifera 620, 2617; farinifera, sylvestris, paludosa, acaulis 2617
 Phyllanthus emblica 574, 3755; reticulatus 4369
 Physalis 3009; flexuosa 168; indica 4502
 Piper longum 1167, 3228; nigrum 4867; betle 5515
 Pithecolobium dulce 2273
 Plectranthus macraei, nepetaefolius 1077
 Plumbago zeylanica 2057
 Plumeria acuminata 210
 Pogostemon speciosum 1077
 Polygala glabra, telephoides 3573
 Polygonum chinense, rude 2184
 Pongamia glabra 1507, 2247, 4341
 Portulaca quadrifida, quadrifolia, oleracea 3824; quadrifida, meridiana 4104
 Pothos scandens 90
 Pouzolzia bennettiana 5501
 Prenna spinosa, longifolia 3624; esculenta 3755; integrifolia 4918
 Prosopis spicigera 5330
 Pteris aquilina 3176
 Pterocarpus marsupium, santalinus 5520
 Pterospermum suberifolium 3034
 Ptychotis ajowan 1054
 Putranjiva roxburghii 4472
 Randia dumetorum 1475, 2707, 4716; malabarica 1475, 4147; uliginosa 1475
 Raphanus sativus 5004
 Rhamnus circumscissus 3293; wightii 2121
 Rhizophora candel, mucronata 1171
 Rhododendron arboreum 4553
 Rhodomyrtus tomentosa 3112
 Rivea ornata, hypocrateriformis 4911
 Rottlera tinctoria 4343
 Rubia munjista 4348
 Ruellia obovata 2707
 Rumex nepalensis 2184
 Saccharum sara 170, 4916, 5171; arundinaceum 2909, 4916; spontaneum 2909, 5171; munja 3624, 4916
 Salicornia brachiata 634
 Salvadora persica 560
 Sansevieria zeylanica 1792, 4637
 Sapindus laurifolius, trifolius 685, 4370; emarginatus 1631; tetrphylla 2229, 4370
 Schleicheria trijuga 4348
 Schrobera swietenoides 5105
 Scutia indica 3293
 Semecarpus anacardium, orientalis 2005
 Sesamum indicum 854, 3720
 Sesbania grandiflora 5
 Setaria italica 195, 379, 525, 2163, 3265
 Shorea robusta 343, 896, 1282, 4621, 4718, 5150; talura, laccifera 2473
 Sideroxylon tomentosum 4100
 Sison ammi 1054
 Solanum 2665; indicum, torvum, verbascifolium 2665; pubescens 2665, 3384; trilobatum 3384; ferox, jacquini 1838; indicum, melongena 5301
 Sophora glauca 4229
 Sorghum vulgare 525, 2896
 Sphaeranthus indicus 62, 1271; hirtus 1271, 4601
 Spinacia oleracea, tetrandia 3824
 Sponia orientalis 5006
 Sterculia foetida 210; guttata, nobilis, balanghas 1487; villosa 5209
 Stereospermum chelonoides, suaveolens, xylocarpum 4075
 Strobilanthes 1154, 1849, 4411
 Strychnos potatorum 151, 2560, 3471; nuxvomica 782, 1434, 4905
 Syzygium jambolanum 2914, 2917
 Tabernaemontana coronaria 2035, 3002
 Tamarix gallica, indica 3812
 Tectonia grandis 3452
 Tephrosia purpurea 804, 2145
 Terminalia chebula 119, 1134, 1475; catappa 1475; belerica 3198; coriacea 3885; tomentosa 481, 3885, 4343, 4718, 5520; paniculata 4306; alata, arjuna, glabra 4718
 Tetrameles nudiflora 2641
 Thysanolaena agrostis 2599
 Tragia involucreta 1435
 Trema orientalis 5006
 Trewia nudiflora 1433
 Trianthema decandra, monogyna 2462
 Tribulus lanuginosus 2707, 2928; terrestris 2928
 Trichilia spinosa 1789
 Trichosanthes anguina (? colubrina) 4224, 4250; dioeca 4250
 Trigonella foenum-graecum 5072
 Typha elephantina, angustifolia 2347
 Ulex europaeus 1475
 Urtica heterophylla 2865
 Vaccinium leschenaultii, nilgherrense 1377
 Vangueria spinosa 1475, 4669
 Vatica laccifera 1282, 2473
 Vigna catjang 242
 Vinca parviflora, rosea 5546
 Vitex trifolia 3781; negundo 3781, 5371
 Vitis quadrangularis 4174
 Volkameria capparidifolia 629
 Weberia tetrandia 1475
 Withania somnifera 168
 Wrightia antidysenterica, tinctoria 1650
 Xanthochymus pictorius 3832
 Zizyphus jujuba 475, 2070, 3293; xylopyrus 2070; oenoplia 2730; rugosa 2730, 3293

INDEX OF FLORA ENGLISH AND ANGLO-INDIAN

- acacia 5537
 aconite 487
 algae 3821
 almond 3978
 aloe 13
 amulet tree 4472
 anjan tree (from which rope is made) 3651
 ape-flower 496, 4100
 areca (palm, nut) 88, 1233, 1380, 2202, 2495, 4048; (boiled areca-nuts) 1378, 2538
 arnetto tree 4636
 arrowroot 1872, 2022
 asafoetida 1462
 ash tree 614
 babul 2474, 3335, 5537
 balloon vine 685
 balm of Gilead, balsam tree 1587
 balsam pear 4045
 bamboo 170, 207, 819, 1043, 1353, 1370, 1455, 1515, 2330, 3389, 3528, 3740, 3917, 4073, 4271, 4300, 4560, 4806, 5001, 5028, 5216, 5253, 5485, 5541, 5557
 banyan 382, 2254, 4411, 4611, 4773
 barberry 1377
 barley 1106
 basil 1815, 3357
 bean 264, 690, 1934, 2496, 4828, 5110
 beech 1507, 4341
 bel, bael 1910, 2072, 4821
 Bermuda grass 1397
 betel (vine) 2912, 5316, 5515; (leaf) 2050, 3245, 3821, 5515
 bilberry 1464
 bindweed 3187, 4911, 5319
 bishop's weed 1054
 blackwood 483, 1282, 3721
 blinding tree 3256
 bloody drop ordure tree 1487
 bonduc nut 1347
 bottle gourd 2690
 bracken 3176
 bramble 1235, 2234, 4995
 bread-fruit 365, 2275
 brinjal 1422, 1838, 2822, 3384, 5301
 bulrush 2235, 2347, 3322, 5171
 burgrass 96
 button tree 3599, 5510
 buttress tree 280
 cadamba 146, 1116, 4713
 calabash 351, 2690, 4332, App. 43
 caltrop 2928
 camel's foot creeper 3801
 campaka tree 2321
 camphor 4043
 caper 2607, 3500
 caraway 1054
 cardamom 907, 3298
 cashew 126, 1693, 2005, 2179, 4141, 4963
 cassia 477, 3003
 castor-oil plant 360, 1549, 3281, 3959; castor-bean 4959
 cedar (Darjeeling red) 1768
 champak 2321
 chaste tree 3781
 chilli 4867
 chironji 2628
 citron, citron lemon 4808
 citronella grass 1485
 clearing-nut 151, 2560, 3471
 coconut 1459, 2224, 3183, 3408; (immature, tender) 513, 1281, 1791, 3268, 5392; (leaves) 1532; (tree) 884, 3183, 3408
 colewort 4022
 colocynth 4248
 conehead 1154, 1849
 conessi bark 1650
 coomb teak 1742
 coral tree 4468
 cotton 3393, 3836, 3976
 cowhage, cow-itch (creeper) 266, 2800, 2865, 3392, 4633
 crab's eye 1865
 croton-oil plant 3776
 cucumber 389, 464, 1429, 2054, 2399, 2583, 3992, 4224, 4661, 4851, 4949, 5076, 5504, App. 28
 currant 1377
 cuscus(s) grass 488, 4924, 5374, 5428
 date-palm 620, 2617; (fruit) 620, 1470
 d(h)al 1213, 1760, 1934, 2484, 3353, 3978, 4953
 darbha grass 5428
 dog-bane 3002
 duckweed 96, 3821, 4052, 4708
 eagle-wood 13
 ebony 372, 483, 1282, 3329, 3463
 egg-plant 5301
 elephant rope tree 5209
 elephant thorn 2474
 emetic nut 1475, 4147, 4716, 4905
 fenugreek 5072
 fern 3176
 fetid tree 210
 fig 144, 460, 2254, 2697, 3537, 5090
 flax 3, 4535
 flowering murdah 4306
 galangal 206
 gall-nut 119, 1134

- gamboge tree 1044, 2467, 3832
 garlic 705, 1462
 geranium 3410
 ginger 429, 3821, 4720
 gingili seed, oil 854, 3720, 3746, 4835
 glory lily 1451, 3565
 glory tree 4413
 gooseberry 574, 4497
 gorse 1475
 gourd 359, 389, 1249, 2690, 2958, 3499, 3798, 4021, 4224, 4250, 4332, 4865, App. 28, App. 43
 gram (Bengal) 1120; (black) 690, 3978, 4862; (green) 1934, 3941; (horse) 2153, 4953, App. 25
 grape vine 4963
 grass 819, 1105, 1158, 1232, 1278, 1285, 1384, 1397, 1485, 2347, 2375, 2382, 2533, 2599, 2909, 3287, 3346, 3587, 3602, 3821, 4216, 4225, 4300, 4509, 4726, 4907, 4984, 5093, 5260, 5532, 5553, App. 36
 guava 1459, 3112
 hare-leaf 65
 harial(li), huriallee 1397
 heart-pea 685
 hemp 1792, 2183, 4535, 4637, 4712, 5209
 henna 1849
 hermit's tree 5006
 honey-thorn 1475
 horse-radish tree 4982
 indigo 269, 2145
 ink-nut 119, 1134
 ironwood tree 257, 482, 1464, 2185
 jackfruit, jack-tree 208, 365, 1854, 2275, 3988, 5271; seed 1781, 2704
 jalap 3199, 3807
 ja(u)moon plum, jambu 2914, 2917
 jasmine 138, 2607, 4139, 4987
 jowar, juwar 2896
 jujube 2070, 2730, 3293
 jungle cork tree 266
 kidney-bean 690
 kino tree 5520
 kumfin tree 1742
 laburnum 1081, 2175
 lac tree 4348
 laurel 2062, 4343
 leadwort 2057
 lemon 836, 3653, 4808
 lichen 96, 3821
 lime 836, 1108, 3653; wild lime 1789, 3493
 lotus 256, 362, 3163, 3165, 4997, 5411
 mahua 485, 3561, 4695; flower 485, 4461, 4695; fruit/seed 1468, 3561; liquor 485, 1374, 3858
 maize 525, 2896
 Malabar nut 346
 Malacca bean 2005
 mallow 3317
 mango 1281, 1411, 2033, 2943, 4184, 4772, 4782, 4851; (hill) 3377; (jungle) 611
 mangosteen 3329
 mangrove 1171
 margosa 5531
 marking-nut tree 2005, 2217
 mast-wood 4343
 melon 464, 5504
 milk-hedge 1383
 milkwort 3573
 millet 195, 379, 525, 1242, 2163, 2896, 3265, 3712, 3829, 5260, App. 56; great millet 2896
 mimosa 2607
 mistletoe berry thorn 421
 molucca bean 1347
 moss 44, 96, 2025, 3821, 4052, 4708, 4971
 mushroom 300, 1035, 1743, 1875, 1893, 1935, 1968, 4499
 mustard 921, 1137
 myrobalan (belleric) 3198; (chebulic) 119, 1134; (emblic) 574, 3755
 nail dye 1849, 4022
 neem 5531
 nettle 1435, 2865, 3334
 nightshade 3824, 5301
 oak 4713
 oleander 210, 1164
 olive 436, 485, 838, 5419
 onion 705
 orange 552, 1093, 1108, 1512, 3493, 3653, 4073, 4322
 orris root 5213
 palas 4981
 palm 4663; (palmyra/toddy) 884, 1270, 2749, 3180, 3474, 3698, 4037, 4041, 4395, 4520; (see *coconut*)
 pea-tree 5
 pepper 1391, 1462, 4867, 5316; (long) 1167, 3228, 5134
 pigeon pea 1213, 3562, 4953
 pipal 144, 202, 382, 2697, 3895, 4713
 plantain (banana) 205, 754, 1411, 1459, 1791, 2501, 3181, 3767, 3847, 3933, 4004, 4372, 5373; (flower) 1694, 5138
 plum 475, 5143
 pomegranate 4809, 4959
 potato (sweet) 1171, 1578, 1683
 prickly pear 1383
 privet 2245, 4342
 pudding-pipe tree 2175

- pulse 242, 1934, 3978, 4444, 4953; (cooked) 1150, 1760, 2484, 3562
 pumpkin 1249, 2690, 3499, 3798, 4250, 4332, 5076, App. 28
 purslane 3824, 4104
 radish 1683, 5004
 ragi 812
 rattan 2727, 4175, 5216
 rattlewort 1545
 redwood 4636
 reed 170, 1043, 2382, 2469, 2909, 4225, 4984, 5171, 5216, 5541
 rhododendron 1121, 3734, 4553
 rice (see Index of English Meanings)
 river portia 1433
 rosewood 1507, 4341
 saffron 220, 2608, 4635
 sage-leaved alangium 280
 sago palm 2617, 2749, 3944, 4037
 sāl tree 151, 343, 896, 2420, 4621, 4713
 salphi tree 2131
 samphire 634
 sandalwood 2448, 3748, 5520; sandal paste 2448
 sandpaper tree 560
 screw-pine 1070, 2026, 3183, 4890, 4995
 screw-tree 5279
 seaweed 3821
 sebesten plum 3627, 5408
 sedge 819, 2235, 2347, 2455, 5428
 senna 391, 2175
 sensitive tree 2607
 sesame, sesamum 854, 3720, 3746, 4835
 shingle tree 1768
 silk-cotton tree 495, 3383, 4366, 4378, 5539; flower 3284
 sirissa 4073, 5333
 sison 1054
 siyāri tree 3801
 soap-nut tree 1631, 2607, 4370; soap-pod 2607
 sola, sola pith 1535, 2347, 3012, 5480
 sorrel 4322, 5410A
 spinach 1617, 3824
 spurge 1383
 square-stalked vine 4174
 strychnine tree 782, 1434
 sugarcane 387, 530, 1288, 1414, 2383, 2795, 4916, 5541; (piece of) 1352
 sunflower 1784
 swallow-wort 814, 2607
 sweet flag 5213
 tamarind 2273, 2529, 2672, 3755, 4322
 tamarisk 3812
 tares 740, 1373
 taro 2004, 2881
 teak 3452, 4918; (coomb) 1742
 thistle 2928, 4995; Indian globe-thistle 1271
 tiger-stopper 2607
 tobacco 4240
 tomato 2665, 3009, 4406
 toothbrush tree 560
 torch tree 2229
 touchwood tree 2229
 trumpet-flower 614, 4075
 turmeric 220, 2608, 3821, 4102, 4635
 umbrella thorn 594
 waterlily 256, 362, 1307, 1894, 3747
 watermelon App. 28
 whirling nut 3046
 winter cherry 168
 wintergreen 361
 wood-apple 5509
 woolly ordure tree 5209
 yam 1578, 1683, 2004, 2022, 4946